



actalliance

A Resource Guide to Climate Finance

An orientation to sources of funds for
climate change programmes and action

2018

A RESOURCE GUIDE TO CLIMATE FINANCE:

An orientation to sources of funds for climate change programmes and action

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List of Abbreviations

ABM	Adaptation Benefit Mechanism
ACCF	African Climate Change Fund
ACEF	Asian Clean Energy Fund
ACliFF	Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
ADFD	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIF	ASEAN Infrastructure Fund
APCF	Asia Pacific Carbon Fund
ARC	Africa Risk Capacity
AWF	African Water Facility
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BCRF	Bangladesh Climate Resilience Fund
BfdW	Brot für die Welt (Bread for the World, Germany)
BMZ	Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CCF	Climate Change Fund
CCFPS	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia
CCRIF-SPC	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CCSF	Carbon Capture and Storage Fund
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEF	Clean Energy Fund
CEFPC	Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
COP	Conference of the Parties (to the UNFCCC)
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
Danida	Danish International Development Agency
DCA	DanChurchAid
DFID	Department for International Development
DREEERA	Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas
ECF	European Climate Foundation
EE	Executing Entity
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCRP	Global Climate Resilience Partnership
GEF	Global Environment Facility (of the World Bank)
GIZ	Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (Germany)
GPSA	Global Partnership for Social Accountability (of the World Bank)
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICF	International Climate Fund

IDA	International Development Association
IDB	International Development Bank
IDRMF	Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IKI	International Climate Initiative
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Germany)
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
MDB	Multilateral Development Banks
MIE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAPA	National Adaptation Programs for Action
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCF	Nordic Climate Facility
NDA	National Designated Authority (to the GCF)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NICFI	Norway's International Climate and Finance Initiative
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PA	Paris Agreement
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment & Financing Initiative
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCCF	Small Charities Challenge Fund (of DFID)
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SECCI	Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative
SEED	Sustainable Energy for Economic Development in Africa
SEFA	Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
SGP	Small Grant Program (of GEF)
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energies in Low Income Countries Program
UCCRTF	Urban Climate Change Resilience Fund
UEIF	Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN REDD	United Nations Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

This Guide aims to provide an initial orientation to the available funds that may be relevant for financing climate-related programs and projects of ACT Forums, members and partners, as well as other Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and public institutions in developing countries.

For this purpose, a wide range of possible donors of climate finance has been screened, covering various windows of the global climate finance architecture. To begin, the first window includes multilateral institutions, i.e. UNFCCC-related financial institutions like the Green Climate Fund and non-UNFCCC-related funds, as for example those established by multilateral development banks or UN programs. Many of these funds are relatively large, and well known, but are not necessarily easily accessible to the ACT Alliance membership. This is particularly true for the Green Climate Fund, the 'flagship fund' of climate finance.

A second important funding window is bilateral climate finance with various budget lines from bilateral donors, mainly from developed countries including for instance the United Kingdom (UK), Germany and Japan. There are also other donors, including Abu Dhabi. For ACT Alliance and other FBOs, the Nordic Funds and agencies might be particularly relevant due to their strong focus on having civil society organisations as a recipient of funds.

A third window, which may be the most attractive for many ACT Alliance members, consists of a broad variety of non-governmental grants, including private foundations, and donor agencies within ACT. These funds, unlike many bilateral or multilateral funds, usually have a strong preference for civil society organisations.

The fourth and final window includes various

national and regional funds from developing countries themselves.

In this Guide, a broad definition for climate finance is used, building on the UNFCCC understanding that, "climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing. Climate finance is critical to addressing climate change because large-scale investments are required to significantly reduce emissions, notably in sectors that emit large quantities of greenhouse gases. Climate finance is equally important for adaptation, for which significant financial resources will be similarly required to allow countries to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of climate change."¹

This broad definition might not serve the purpose of politically shaping the current debate on climate finance which focuses on developed countries and their performance to fulfil the Copenhagen pledge, and later the USD 100 billion goal by 2020 and beyond, as agreed to at COP21 in Paris. In addition, a policy analysis that would include investigating climate finance by criteria such as; new, additional (to official development assistance(ODA)), predictable, gender responsive, human-rights-based, transparent, accountable and adhering to the principles of climate justice is not provided in this Guide. Instead, this Guide is intended to serve a more practical purpose by identifying various climate funds, rather than conducting a political assessment of them. The funds presented are therefore not analysed or scored on how well they perform vis-à-vis the climate finance policy demands of ACT Alliance.

Accordingly, the purpose of this Guide is to explore the practical questions related to climate finance, such as; background and volume of funds, sectoral and regional focus, eligibility criteria, deadlines for calls (where known), contact

1 Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/climate_finance.pdf

details and a brief assessment of the relevance of certain funds for ACT Alliance members and other FBOs as grant-seekers. Where appropriate, specific funding windows for civil society are highlighted and further information can be accessed through the web links provided.

This Climate Finance Guide covers 25 multilateral, 16 bilateral, 13 private, 10 faith-based, 3 national and 1 regional grant provider, which may be accessible by ACT Alliance members and partners. There is a substantial pool of accessible climate finance sources, and it is worth taking the time to identify the most suitable funds, particularly if an organisation, or government seeks funding for a specific purpose. Only targeted applications, in line with the general approach, funding priorities, and eligibility criteria of grant providers have a chance to be considered favourably. The competition between applicants is usually very high.

After having identified potential donors, it is important that the applicant fulfils the respective climate finance readiness criteria of the funder. Applicants must be able to elaborate well written and innovative concept notes and applications, in line with the applicant's particular strength or unique dimension. The unique selling point of each application must be striking, the relevance for the donor must be clear, result-oriented, convincing, and the proposed implementation strategy must be feasible.

While some of the funds described in this Guide have high eligibility criteria, which may overburden many ACT members and partners, other funds are more accessible, even for small, comparatively less institutionalised organizations with modest climate change project experience. In some cases, it might be useful to form consortiums or partnerships in order to apply for funding. In other cases, the most suitable entry point might be to first invest in one's own institutional capacity in order to become eligible for climate finance. Some of the funds covered in this Guide offer capacity-building measures, technical advice or financial support to assist applicants to enhance their institutional capacity.

Information on the availability of funds, funder's priorities, budget-lines, and the specific calls and deadlines needs to be updated constantly. Thus, it is recommended to carefully cross-check the information provided with the Fund of interest.

While the Guide covers many funds, it is far from presenting an exhaustive list of available and accessible climate finance. It is therefore recommended that you extend the search for appropriate climate funds beyond the scope of the funds presented in this Guide. The information provided on additional climate finance resources (literature, websites) at the end of the Guide may help in this regard.

Multilateral Climate Finance

Multilateral climate funds are funds that are provided by multilateral institutions such as; multilateral development banks, United Nations (UN) agencies, and the financial institutions that have been created within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCCC) itself.

UNFCCC Climate Funds

UNFCCC climate funds are funds that have been established under a decision taken by the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. These funds are at the very centre of the financial architecture of the Paris Agreement (PA). UNFCCC climate funds include; the UN Adaptation Fund (AF), the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Adaptation Fund (AF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was established at the 7th Conference of the Parties (COP7) held in Marrakesh, Morocco in 2001 and was created as a financial instrument under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol (KP)² in 2016, with the entry into force of the Paris Agreement (PA), negotiations started on how to embed the AF into the new financial architecture of the PA.

In terms of funding sources, the AF consists of

a mixture of auto-generated mechanisms and voluntary contributions, mostly from developed countries. “Auto-generation” refers to funding from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)³ where a share of the proceeds made amounting to 2% of Certified Emission Reduction (CERs)⁴ issued for a CDM project activity is transferred to the AF.

The AF has at least five innovative elements in comparison to other financing mechanisms:

- A governing board comprised of a majority of members from developing countries;
- The option for eligible countries to have direct access to the funds;
- A relatively streamlined project cycle;
- A certain independence from donor contributions (through the levy on CDM projects);
- A strategic mandate to prioritise the needs of particularly vulnerable communities.

Over the years, the fund has allocated more than USD 462 million to increase climate resilience in 73 countries around the world. In 2017, a total sum of USD 60.3 million was approved for new projects. However, due to the low price for CERs and the increasing dependence on voluntary contributions, the funding situation of the AF has become difficult, which may limit its potential to fund new projects in the future.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

To access the AF, Implementing Entities need to be accredited by the Adaptation Fund Accreditation

-
- 2 The only legally binding agreement between signed-up countries under the UNFCCC to meet emissions reduction targets of all greenhouse gases of developed country Parties by at least five per cent below 1990 levels during 2008 to 2012. This is referred to as the first commitment period. The Parties further entered into the second commitment period of The Kyoto Protocol from 2013-2020.
 - 3 The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), established under the Kyoto Protocol, is the first international offset program in existence, and it has helped to establish a global market for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. It generates offsets through investments in GHG reduction, avoidance, and sequestration projects in developing countries.
 - 4 A unit represents one ton of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂-e) sequestered or abated, using global warming potentials defined by 2/CP.3. CERs are issued to project participants in CDM projects pursuant to Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol and the CDM modalities and procedures. CERs can be used by Annex I Parties to meet their emission targets and can be added to a Party's overall quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment. Each CER shall be held in only one account in one registry at a given time.

Panel on suggestion of the Designated Authority of a developing country that is a party to the Kyoto Protocol, and is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. This includes; low-lying coastal and other small island countries, and countries with climate-sensitive, mountainous ecosystems, arid and semi-arid areas, and areas susceptible to flood, drought and desertification. Thus, the AF is directly accessible by eligible countries through their accredited National Implementing Entity (NIE). If a country lacks the national institutions to serve as a NIE, it can nominate a Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE). This will fulfil the required criteria to serve as Implementing Entities. More information on the accreditation process can be found on the website of the Adaptation Fund.⁵

Regional Focus: The AF does not have a regional focus, but focuses on developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Sector Focus

The Adaptation Fund only finances concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing countries.⁶ For instance, the AF is:

- Starting to implement adaptation activities, inter alia, in the area of water resource management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, mountainous ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management;
- Improving the monitoring of; diseases and vectors affected by climate change, related forecasting, and early-warning systems, and in this context, improving disease control and prevention;
- Supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity for preventative measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters related to climate

change, including contingency planning, in particular, for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events;

- Strengthening existing and where needed, establishing national and regional centres and informational networks for a rapid response to extreme weather events, utilizing information technology as much as possible.

Funding Conditions

Applicants are usually national government agencies. Civil society organizations can be included in the project implementation. For a NIE to become accredited, entities are required to meet the legal and fiduciary standards as listed in the Operational Guidelines.⁷

Application Procedure

The Adaptation Fund Board considers project proposals throughout the year on a rolling basis. The proposals submitted are reviewed by a technical committee and are published on the website for public commenting before they are discussed and approved by the AF Board. The AF elaborates on the steps of the application procedure on its website.⁸

Proposals are to be submitted via e-mail to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org. Ensure to include dndiaye@adaptation-fund.org and mollikainen@adaptation-fund.org in your communications.

The portfolio of approved projects can be viewed on an online interactive mapping portal.⁹ Furthermore, the AF website contains a lot of additional information on approved projects, project performance reports, and projects in the pipeline, which may help applicants to draft successful project applications.

5 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/accreditation/>

6 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/project-sectors/>

7 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/policies-guidelines/>

8 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/>

9 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/project-information/projects-map-view/>

Contact

Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
c/o Global Environment Facility
Mail stop: MSN P-4-400 1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433, USA
Tel: +1 202 473-6390
Website: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The Adaptation Fund is highly relevant for adaptation projects. It also provides AF readiness grants to set up a National Implementing Entity (NIE). However, as the AF is currently facing funding constraints, it is advisable to search for alternative funding opportunities.

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established at the 7th Conference of the Parties (COP 7) held in Marrakesh, Morocco in 2001. It became operational in 2002. The LDCF was established to address the adaptation needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which are vulnerable to climate change. As a priority, the LDCF supports LDCs in identifying the urgent and immediate adaptation needs that have been compiled in National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs)¹⁰ and its implementation.

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF)¹¹ administers the LDCF. Generally, the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund supports the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and serves as a financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. The World Bank acts as the financial trustee of the GEF. The LDCF is governed by a Council comprising of 32 GEF members; 14 members from donor constituencies and 18 from recipient constituencies.

The cumulative pledges to the Fund amounted to

USD 1.19 billion and the LDCF approved around USD 1 billion, leveraging almost USD 4 billion in financing from the partners. The Fund has enabled 49 of the world's most vulnerable countries to access resources for their NAPA preparation. As of 2015, the Fund supported 140 projects and programs in 46 LDCs, which is the largest portfolio of adaptation projects of its kind. The COP, at its eleventh session (COP11), agreed on provisions to operationalise the LDCF to support the implementation of NAPAs, providing guidance with regards to priority areas, and provisions on full-cost funding and a co-financing scale.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

A country is eligible to receive GEF grants provided that it is also eligible to borrow from the World Bank. Eligible countries need to appoint a national focal point.

Regional Focus The LDCF does not have a regional focus. All LDCs are eligible. In Asia, the LDCF that has been disbursed so far is USD 34 million to Bangladesh, USD 4.9 million to Nepal and USD 4.5 million to Bhutan for implementing climate related projects.

Sector Focus

The LDCF finances the preparation and implementation of NAPAs, to address immediate and urgent adaptation needs in LDCs. The LDCF plays a role in vulnerability reduction in areas that are crucial for development and livelihoods. This includes sectors of, agriculture and food security, water, health, disaster risk management and prevention, infrastructure and fragile ecosystems. The NAPA implementation projects designed under the LDCF are in line with each country's priorities. They are implemented by national stakeholders and benefit vulnerable communities.

Funding Conditions

Proposals submitted for funding are reviewed in

10 A process to identify priority activities that respond to the urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change – those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage. The NAPA was created as an exclusive instrument for LDCs.

11 An entity entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC provides regular guidance to the GEF, and the GEF reports annually to the COP.

light of agreed project criteria, under the guidance of the COP. These criteria include; country ownership, program and policy conformity, financing, institutional coordination and support, and monitoring and evaluation.

Application Procedure

In a first step, the LDC develops the concept for a project as a Project Identification Form (PIF), with the assistance of one of the GEF agencies. For NAPA preparations, this would involve an initial scoping of existing activities and awareness-raising amongst key stakeholders. The PIF may be supported with a small preparation grant.

In a next step, the PIF is submitted to the GEF for approval by the LDCF Council, and can be accompanied by a request for a project preparation grant (PPG). Once the PIF is approved, the country embarks on the development of a full project document, and PPG funding is provided to the country if requested. Once completed, the full project document is submitted to the GEF for endorsement, to finally trigger the disbursement of the requested support to the country for the full project implementation. In some cases, a country may combine the PIF and PPG stages.

The project can be a Medium-Sized Project (MSP) if the total cost from the LDCF is less than or equal to USD 2 million or can be a Full-Sized project (FSP). The FSP undergoes a full review process under the LDCF Council, thus, it takes longer to process the project application in comparison to a MSP. The latter is directly approved and endorsed by the GEF CEO. A complete description of the GEF modalities for accessing the LDCF is contained in Operational Guidelines for the Least Developed Countries Fund.¹²

Contact

GEF Secretariat
1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400
Washington, DC 20433, USA
Tel: +1 202 473-0508
Email: secretariat@thegef.org
Website: <http://www.thegef.org/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

ACT members and partners are not eligible to directly access the LDCF but they can partner with their governments for project implementation.

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established under the UNFCCC in 2001, to complement the LDCF. The World Bank Global Environment Facility (GEF) operates the SCCF. The SCCF is based on voluntary contributions from donor countries. As of 2017, the SCCF had a portfolio of almost USD 350 million, supporting 77 projects in 77 countries.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Unlike the LDCF, all developing countries are eligible for the SCCF. Like the LDCF, it does not provide direct access. Accordingly, applications have to be submitted by governmental entities in cooperation with international entities (e.g. FAO, UNDP, MDBs) that are accredited to the GEF.

Regional Focus: The SCCF funds national and regional projects. As a global fund it can be accessed by all developing countries to address climate change. The SCCF project database is available online.¹³

The following examples from Latin America illustrate the broad scope of possible projects:

- Design and Implementation of Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the Andean Region¹⁴

12 https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/Updated_Operational_Guidelines_LDCF_Oct16_4.pdf

13 [https://www.thegef.org/projects?f\[\]=field_p_trustfundname:166](https://www.thegef.org/projects?f[]=field_p_trustfundname:166)

14 http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=2902

- Nicaragua - Adaptation of Nicaragua's Water Supplies to Climate Change¹⁵
- Costa Rica - Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities¹⁶

Sector Focus

The SCCF is designed to finance climate change related projects and programs that are complementary to projects funded by the GEF under its climate change focal areas. While adaptation so far has been the key priority, the following sectors are eligible for funding:

- Technology transfer and capacity building;
- Mitigation in selected areas, including energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management;
- Economic diversification.

Funding Conditions

Grants need to be matched by co-financing, provided by the grant-seeker.

Application Procedure

GEF accredited entities submit their project concepts for a pre-selection process. Details of the submitted projects are discussed on a monthly basis. The pre-selection process aims to identify and prioritise suitable projects for admission to the formal project cycle. This is in order to ensure that the number and scope of the projects entering the formal cycle match the funds available. The pre-selection process attempts to ensure the following aspects of the SCCF portfolio:

- Project or program quality;
- Equitable regional distribution;
- Balanced support for all priority sectors;
- Balanced distribution among GEF agencies based on comparative advantage.

Details on how to apply for funding can be found online.¹⁷

Contact

GEF Secretariat
 1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400
 Washington, DC 20433 USA
 Tel: +1 202 473 0508
 Email: secretariat@thegef.org
 Website: <https://www.thegef.org/topics/special-climate-change-fund-sccf>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

ACT members and partners are not eligible to directly access the LDCF but they can become an implementing partner in the case that they cooperate with a national government.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Background and Funding Sources

The mandate of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) reads as follows, "In the context of sustainable development, the Fund will promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change."

The GCF is the youngest financial mechanism under the UNFCCC, established at COP16 in 2010, adopted in 2011, and has been operational since 2015. The GCF Secretariat is hosted by the Republic of Korea and led by an Executive Director. The World Bank functions as the interim trustee. The final trustee is yet to be selected. The Governing Board consists of 24 members, with equal representation from industrialized and developing countries. In February 2018, Paul Ocquist (Nicaragua) and Lennart Bage (Sweden) were elected as co-chairs. The Governing Board supervises the GCF and takes decisions on the

15 http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=4492

16 http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=6945

17 <https://www.thegef.org/publications/accessing-resources-under-sccf>

funding of proposals. Its sessions are open to four observers, two selected by NGOs and two by the private sector. Since the GCF started its operations, independent evaluation and integrity units have been established to ensure accountability, and so, an “Environmental and Social Policy” as well as an “Indigenous Policy” has been approved. A redress mechanism for complaint procedures has also been developed. Altogether, the GCF is the flagship channel for climate finance in the architecture of the Paris Agreement.

By 2016, initial pledges of USD 10.3 billion had been made, with the United States putting forward the largest pledge of USD 3 billion. There are severe doubts with regard to the fulfilment of this pledge under President Trump’s administration. Other primary donors are Japan (USD 1.5 billion), the UK (USD 1.13 billion), France and Germany (each pledging USD 1 billion), Sweden (USD 0.5 billion) and other, mostly developed countries have put forth pledges. There have also been some developing countries who have made pledges, as well as cities, such as the City of Paris. In March 2018, the GCF Board agreed on an 18 month-replenishment process.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Accredited entities (to the GCF) are eligible for support, and the GCF provides direct access. However, to become accredited there are high transparency and fiduciary standards that have been set by the Governing Board that must be met. Thus, the accreditation process is lengthy and the list of entities in the accreditation pipeline is long and it may take years to get through the accreditation phase. Readiness programs and a grant are available to applicants to ease the accreditation process and to widen the spectrum of accredited entities, including from resource-poor climate vulnerable countries.

Regional Focus: The GCF has no regional focus. All developing country Parties to the Convention are eligible for funding. At least 10% of the funds are earmarked for LDCs, Small Developing Island States (SIDS) and African countries. These three groups are considered to be particularly climate vulnerable by the GCF. By March 2018, 81 projects

had been approved, including 25 projects in LDCs and 14 projects in SIDS. In terms of regional representation, 28 of the approved projects are located in Africa, 30 in the Asia-Pacific region, 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 5 in Eastern Europe.

Sector Focus

The GCF aims to enable and support adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+, i.e. “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”), technology development and transfer, capacity-building and the preparation of national reports. Countries are supported to develop and implement project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with climate strategies and plans (such as low-emission development strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), NAPA, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and others).

The GCF has identified eight main impact areas:

- Low-emission energy access and power generation;
- Low-emission transport;
- Energy efficient buildings, cities and industries;
- Sustainable land use and forest management;
- Enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions;
- Increased health and well-being, and food and water security;
- Resilient infrastructure;
- Resilient ecosystems.

50% of the GCF portfolio should cover adaptation action. 20% should be earmarked for a specific private sector facility. By December 2017, 31% of the support provided was accounted for as adaptation, 40% as mitigation, and 29% was approved for transversal projects.

Funding Conditions

In line with the respective eligibility criteria and standards, recipient countries first have to appoint a National Designated Authority (NDA).

Next, a National Implementing Entity (NIE) needs to be nominated and accredited by the GCF. Alternatively, if there is no accredited NIE in a country, funds can be accessed through Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs), also called intermediaries, such as accredited MDBs or UN agencies. NGOs, private banks, or other organizations can also be accredited as an implementing entity.

By end of 2017, 75% of the projects had been implemented by international organizations and development banks, 8% by regional entities, and only 17% by accredited National Implementing Entities.

With regards to implementing entities, other partners, including sub-national institutions, NGOs, FBOs, or the private sector can be involved in project implementation as Executing Entities (EE).

Application Procedure

Once an implementing entity has been accredited by the GCF, it can appoint an EE to prepare a funding proposal. The funding proposal requires the endorsement of the NDA and is then forwarded to the Fund Board through the NIE. The NIE is in charge of overseeing the development and approval of the project, and the monitoring of its implementation, while the EE is responsible for carrying out the project.

Funding proposals are usually developed in close cooperation with the Secretariat of the GCF. Funding decisions are taken by the Governing Board which meets four times a year. All decisions of the board are made available online.¹⁸

A comprehensive Guide on how to access the GCF can be found on the GCF Website.¹⁹

Contact

Green Climate Fund
Songdo International Business District
Incheon, Republic of Korea
Tel: +82 32 458 6059
Email: accreditation@gcfund.org
Website: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/home>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

In principle, the GCF is relevant for ACT Alliance and its members. However, to become accredited is costly, time intensive and will pay back, if at all, only in the middle or long-term. While not impossible, it is not recommended to smaller ACT members and partners to seek accreditation. Larger members of the ACT Alliance may consider accreditation as an implementing entity.

To smaller members and regional Forums, it is recommended to get in touch with the NDA of the specific country to discuss potential options in order to take part in project implementation and to thus benefit indirectly from the GCF.

Non-UNFCCC Financial Institutions

UN REDD Program

Background and Funding Sources

The United Nations Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN REDD Program) is a collaborative program of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) created in response to the UNFCCC decision on the Bali Action Plan and REDD at COP13 in 2008. UN REDD aims to reduce emissions from deforestation and to enhance carbon sinks from forests while contributing to sustainable development at the national level. The UN REDD Program supports nationally led

18 http://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/board-meetings/documents?p_p_id=122_INSTANCE_8e72dTqCP5qa&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=_118_INSTANCE_jUGwSITWV8c5__column-2&p_p_col_count=1&p_r_p_564233524_resetCur=true&p_r_p_564233524_categoryId=24003#nav-category

19 <http://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101>

REDD+²⁰ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other communities who depend on the forest, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

The UN REDD Program works closely with the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)²¹ and the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in order to streamline support to partner countries. The UN REDD Program is funded by voluntary contributions. A number of donors contributed to the Program during its 2008-2015 phase, with Norway providing a significant portion of the funds. Other donors included the European Commission, Denmark, Japan, Luxemburg, Spain, and Switzerland. The UN REDD Program's 2016-2020 governance arrangements allow for the full and effective participation of all UN REDD Program stakeholders, i.e. partner countries, indigenous and civil society organizations, and UN agencies, while ensuring a streamlined decision-making process and accountability criteria.

Regional Focus: By the end of 2017, the UN-REDD Program had supported 64 partner countries across Africa (e.g. Benin, Cameroon, Chad etc.), Asia-Pacific (e.g. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji etc.) and Latin America and the Caribbean (e.g. Ecuador, Chile, Peru etc.).

Sector Focus

Four cross-cutting themes have been identified as particularly significant in order to ensure that the outcomes and outputs of the Program will achieve the desired results:

- **Forest Governance:** Governance of REDD+ covers the decisions, actors, processes, governance arrangements and policy tools needed to design and carry out REDD+ strategies and programs. This involves global and local actors from a wide range of sectors. Governance refers to many factors that

determine how successful REDD+ can be, such as the way priorities and expectations related to REDD+ are negotiated, the way policy incentives and responsibilities are assigned, and how actors are held to account.

- **Tenure Security:** The provision of clear tenure rights over forests provides a motivation to sustainably manage forest resources, thus, contributing to the goal of reducing carbon emissions. Similarly, clarifying tenure rights strengthens the potential for accountability. By identifying who owns, manages and uses forests, a more effective engagement can occur on the ground to address deforestation and forest degradation.
- **Gender Equality:** It is widely acknowledged that gender equality and women's empowerment are catalysts for reaching sustainable development, including in REDD+. However, given various social, economic and cultural inequalities and legal impediments, particularly within the forest sector, women (and often other marginalised groups, such as indigenous peoples, within many societies) continue to experience ongoing exclusion that limit their ability to benefit from REDD+.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** It is not merely a matter of integrating the views of the different actors that are affected by REDD+ but also to craft partnerships, consensus and inclusive policies and processes that will make REDD+ transformational, achievable and long-lasting. Approximately 70 million indigenous peoples depend on forests for their livelihoods and another 350 million rural people reside in or near them. Many of these communities have long-standing relationships with forested land and have customary rights that are legally recognized.

20 REDD+ was negotiated under the UNFCCC until 2013. It stands for "Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries".

21 <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org>

Funding Conditions

During the 6th UN REDD Program's Policy Board meeting (2011), the following criteria was set for prioritizing funding allocations for new national programs:

- Being a partner country of the UN REDD Program;
- Achieving regional balance;
- Enhanced coordination with other initiatives;
- Ability of UN agencies to assist the country;
- Ability to demonstrate short-term results based on REDD+ early action;
- REDD+ potential;
- Commitment to apply the principles of the UN REDD Program.

Usually, the UN REDD Program is implemented at the national level in three phases. In phase 1, national strategies or action plans, policies and measures are developed, and capacity-building takes place. In phase 2, these plans, policies and measures are implemented. Phase 3 consists of results-based actions i.e. emission reductions or the restoration of carbon sinks is measured, reported and verified against benchmarks.

Application Procedure

National governments, regional development banks and NGOs can receive funding through participating UN organizations, acting as executing agencies. An applicant usually applies at the UNDP country office. If there is no UNDP country office, then the application can be made to FAO or UNEP country offices.

Contact

UN-REDD Program Secretariat
International Environment House,
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine/Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 (0) 22 917 8946
Email: Un-redd@un-redd.org
Website: <http://www.un-redd.org>

Contact details for selected African countries with UN REDD programs:

Ethiopia:

Mr. Yitebitu Moges National REDD+ Coordinator
P.O. Box 12760, Addis Ababa Tel: +251 912 865-584 Email: Yitebitumoges@gmail.com

Kenya:

Mr. Alfred Gichu National REDD+ Coordinator
Officer, Forestry and Climate Change P.O. Box
41394-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: + 254-20
2396440 Mobile: + 254-0722 787403 Fax: +254-
20 2395512 Email: alfredgichu@yahoo.com

Malawi:

Mr. Teddie Kamoto Assistant Director of Forestry,
Forestry Department Lilongwe, Malawi
Email: teddiekamoto@gmail.com

Tanzania:

Mr. Juma Mgoo Chief Executive – Tanzania Forest
Services, Ministry of Environment Dar-es-Salaam,
Tanzania Tel: +255 784 483 599 Email : jsmgoo@tfs.go.tz

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The UN REDD Program is relevant for ACT members and partners working with forest-dependent indigenous peoples and communities in areas related to REDD+.

World Bank

The World Bank Group consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) and was founded in 1944. Originally aimed at supporting the reconstruction of countries that were devastated in World War II, the focus shifted to supporting development in the Global South.

Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA)

Background and Funding Sources

The Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA) was created in 2012 and aimed to support civil society participation, transparency and accountability in public policy making. The GPSA further seeks to create enabling environments for broad stakeholder participation and provides strategic and financial support to civil society organizations (CSOs) and to governments for social accountability initiatives. The decision-making body of the GPSA is its Steering Group,

consisting of ten members who represent the World Bank, recipient and donor countries, and CSOs.

By the end of 2017, the Multi-Donor-Trust Fund of GPSA, included ten state- and non-state donors, with the World Bank itself as the biggest donor (providing USD 20 million out of approximately USD 39 million). By February 2018, the GPSA had supported 33 projects in 25 countries.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

There are grants available for actors located in any of the 52 countries that have opted-in to the GPSA. The list of eligible countries can be found online.²²

Regional Focus: The GPSA has no specific regional focus.

Sector Focus

GPSA grants are intended to support CSO projects that address critical governance and development problems through social accountability processes, including climate policies. Proposals to the GPSA must address the priority themes that have been identified per country. These priorities can be found on the GPSA website.²³

Funding Conditions

NGOs from eligible countries have to fulfil the following criteria:

- Have legal status in any of the GPSA eligible countries. The applying CSO is required to provide a copy of its legal status in the country, including the type of CSO it is and the year that it was established;
- Have an external audit report;
- Have a bank account in the country where the CSO has a legal status, and be authorized to receive grant funding directly from the World Bank;
- Have a representative with the legal authority who will sign the grant contract with the World Bank;
- Have a proven track record. The lead applicant

must provide evidence of its experience (at least 3-5 years) in the area of the call for proposals, and a vision that matches the goals of the GPSA. To this end, applicants must provide (a) information about previous or ongoing projects related to the field of transparency, accountability and civic engagement, and (b) three reference persons who can provide information about the CSO's performance.

Application Procedure

Applications can only be submitted in response to annual calls for proposals. The 2018 call for proposal will be the 4th call. Grant amounts can range anywhere from less than USD 400,000 to USD 800,000.

Grant applications are to be submitted by the lead applicant CSO. The GPSA encourages applicant CSOs to partner with other CSOs. However, only the main applicant CSO would be the recipient of GPSA grant funding and thus, would carry the fiduciary responsibility.

Applications should be submitted online at: www.worldbank.org/gpsa.

Contact

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA
Tel: +1 202 473 1000
Website: <http://www.thegpsa.org/sa/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The GPSA is of relevance for ACT members and Forums that comply with the aforementioned standards and are based in countries that have opted-in.

22 <https://www.thegpsa.org/grants/where-we-operate>

23 <http://www.thegpsa.org/sa/>

Small Grant Program (SGP) of Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to tackle environmental problems. Today, 183 countries are GEF members (called partner countries). International institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector partner with the GEF to address global environmental problems while supporting national sustainable development initiatives.

Partner countries are represented in the GEF Council that is comprised by 32 members (14 from developed countries, 2 from economies in transition and 16 from developing countries).

The World Bank serves as the GEF trustee, administering the GEF Trust Fund. The Trustee helps to mobilise GEF resources, disburses funds to GEF agencies, prepares financial reports on investments and use of resources, and monitors the application of budgetary and project funds. The Trustee creates periodic reports that contain an array of fund-specific financial information.

Since 1992, the GEF has provided USD 17 billion in grants and has mobilised an additional USD 88 billion in loans for 4000 projects in 170 countries. At the last replenishment, 30 donor countries pledged a cumulative USD 4.43 billion for the period 2014 – 2018 (see section on Climate Investment Funds).

Through its Small Grant Program²⁴ the GEF has invested USD 450 million and has leveraged similar amounts in co-financing in support of community-based projects in over 125 countries.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Countries are eligible for GEF funding in two ways:

- The country has ratified the Conventions that the GEF serves, and meets the eligibility

criteria decided by the COP of each convention;

- The country is already eligible to receive World Bank funds or is a recipient of technical assistance from the UNDP.

Regional Focus: GEF funds are available for developing countries and economies in transition in order to meet the objectives of International Environmental Conventions and Agreements.

Sector Focus

The GEF grants support low-carbon and climate-resilient development projects in recipient countries. These include activities related to green growth and sustainable development strategies and plans, the conservation and management of protected areas, and biodiversity conservation. The protection of forests and soils, the recovery of marginal lands, sustainable land and water management, climate adaptation and risk management, including risk insurance, are also examples of activities that can be funded. Furthermore, the GEF seeks to enhance trans-boundary cooperation and the management of shared water resources in order to mitigate water pollution and to build capacity and cooperation across river basins, aquifers, and seas.

Funding Conditions

All projects or programs must fulfil the following criteria to be eligible for GEF funding:

- **National priority:** The project must be country-driven and consistent with national priorities that support sustainable development;
- **GEF priorities:** The project has to address one or more GEF focal areas i.e. biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, chemicals and waste, and climate change, as well as cross-cutting issues like sustainable forest management;
- **Financing:** The GEF would only cover the incremental costs of measures to achieve global environmental benefits;
- **Participation:** The project must involve the

24 <http://www.sgp.undp.org>

public in project design and implementation, it must follow the Public Involvement in GEF-Financed Projects policies and the respective guidelines.

Application Procedure

Proposals to the SGP are submitted to the Designated National Coordinator. As long as a project proposal addresses the SGP's three main objectives; solving local environmental problems, poverty reduction, and local empowerment, the SGP application process is less competitive and is more accessible to often-marginalized groups like indigenous and illiterate communities. Applicants are allowed to make video presentations of their project proposals and are able to sign documents with fingerprints. The minimal requirements include:

- Designation of a responsible party (does not have to be an organization);
- An established bank account;
- Contribute (in-kind) to co-financing.

Contact

GEF Secretariat: 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, U.S.

Tel: +1 202 473-0508

Fax: +1 202 522-3240/3245

Website: <https://www.thegef.org/>

Contact form: <https://www.thegef.org/contact>

The list of focal points by countries is available online.²⁵

Assessment of relevance for ACT

The GEF Small Grant Program is highly relevant for ACT members and partners in GEF partner countries. It offers financing opportunities for community-based programs or projects of local partners, which are usually not eligible to receive climate finance.

Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is a multi-donor fund, set up by the World Bank in 2008. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) of the World Bank Group serves as the trustee of the CIF.

The CIF is composed of four programs:

- The **Clean Technology Fund**²⁶ has invested USD 5.6 billion to support middle-income countries in particular, with high concessional loans to scale-up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transportation technologies.
- The **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)**²⁷ with a portfolio of USD 1.2 billion so far, aims to support developing countries to integrate climate resilience into development planning. The PPCR also offers additional funding to support public and private sector investments for implementation activities.
- The **Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP)**²⁸ has allocated USD 780 million to support the deployment of renewable energy solutions to foster access to energy and economic growth in the world's poorest countries.
- The **Forest Investment Program (FIP)**²⁹ worth USD 775 million has supported the efforts of developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The FIP also supports the promotion of sustainable forest management for emission reductions and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

By the end of 2017, the CIF accumulated USD 8.3 billion from 14 developed countries and provided resources to 72 developing countries for

25 http://www.thegef.org/focal_points_list

26 <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/fund/clean-technology-fund>

27 <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/fund/pilot-program-climate-resilience>

28 <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/fund/scaling-renewable-energy-program>

29 <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/fund/forest-investment-program>

GHG emission reduction and resilience building actions. It is estimated that the funds provided by the CIF have attracted an additional USD 58 billion through the co-financing of a portfolio of over 300 projects.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

All developing countries that are party to the UNFCCC are eligible for CIF funding. The applicant country needs to develop an approach, which consists of a programming and an implementation phase. The programming phase is used to develop an investment plan to target investments which are in line with, and reinforce national development priorities. The investment plan is developed in consultation with MDBs (e.g. the Asian Development Bank) and key stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples and the private sector. Following the programming phase and endorsement/approval of the investment plan, the focus shifts towards implementation and bringing projects into reality.

Regional Focus: The CIF has no specific regional focus. The following examples illustrate the broad range of projects funded by the CIF:

- In Africa, the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) is for example using its private sector window to support the 100 MW Sere Wind Farm in South Africa.
- In Kenya, the SREP (Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program) is supporting a 150 MW geothermal power plant.

Sector Focus

The aforementioned four programs define the sectoral priorities of the CIF. In these areas, CIF concessional loans provide financial means at flexible conditions to: test new business models and approaches, to collect experiences in new markets, and to incentivise investors to unlock additional finance from other sources, particularly from the private sector and multilateral development banks.

Funding Conditions

Countries access the CIF through the MDB in their region, which administers the climate investment funds, while both private and public

entities execute the project's implementation. With the approval of the Trust Fund Committee, the trustee makes commitments and transfers the CIF resources to the MDBs. Taking Africa as an example, at the end of 2017, the African Development Bank (AfDB), supported 39 CIF projects. In Bangladesh, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is administering PPCR funds.

Application Procedure

If a country decides to apply for any of the CIF funds, it has to go through the MDB in the region. The sub-committee responsible for the respective program (CTF, FIP, PPCR, and SREP) then assesses the proposal and makes the funding decision, supported by experts. If approved, the funds are allocated to the regional MDB for transferring to the recipient.

Contact

Climate Investment Funds
c/o The World Bank Group
MSN MC 4-406, 1818 H Street, NW Washington,
DC 20433 USA
Tel: +1-202-458-1801
E-mail: CIFAdminUnit@worldbank.org
Website: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

CIF provides recipient countries with concessional loans that incentivise additional private investments. ACT members and partners could benefit indirectly only, through being involved in a project's implementation phase.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional Multilateral Development Bank that was established in December 1966 as a financial institution aimed at fostering economic growth and cooperation in Asia. The ADB has 67 member countries, of which 19 are from outside the Asia-Pacific region. The bank is headquartered in the Ortigas Center in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, The Philippines and the Board of Governors is the ADB's highest decision-making body.

Asian Development Fund (ADF)

Background and Funding Sources

Amongst many other funding channels of the ADB, the Asian Development Fund (ADF) deserves particular attention since it provides grants to ADB lower-income developing member countries. ADF resources are mainly from contributions of ADB member countries, which are mobilized under periodic replenishments and net-income transfers from ADB's ordinary capital resources. So far, 34 members have contributed to the ADF. Initial contributions to the ADF were made in 1973, and the ADF started with concessional loans in 1974. Grants were introduced in 2005, and since 2017 only grants are provided by the ADF.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

By March 2018, the following 18 lower-income developing member countries of the ADB have been eligible for funding through the ADF: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Regional Focus: See the list above

Sector Focus

Activities supported by the ADF promote poverty reduction and improvements in the quality of life in the poorer countries of the Asia-Pacific regions. The priority sectors include:

- Infrastructure;
- Policy support and policy reform;
- Production capacity, human development, and environmentally sustainable investments;
- Good governance and capacity building for development management;
- Regional cooperation.

The list of projects includes, inter alia, solar parks, climate resilience building, climate disaster risk reduction, sustainable agriculture, water management and sustainable transportation projects.

Funding Conditions

The ADB's concessional assistance policy³⁰ guides the allocation of concessional resources including ADF grants. Thus, the ADF falls under the ADB's performance-based allocation system in order to allocate concessional resources in a way that is fair, effective and needs-driven. This process includes a formula that ensures that the proportion of assistance provided as grant financing is contingent on the country's risk of debt distress, which is determined by the result of a forward-looking debt sustainability analysis. High-risk countries receive 100% of their allocation as grants, moderate-risk countries receive 50% of their allocation as grants, while low-risk countries will receive only loans. To avoid rewarding poor performance, a 20% volume discount is applied to the grant portion of a country's performance-based allocation.

Application Procedure

There is no standard form of application for ADB assistance. Amongst other criteria, the ADB would require a project description, feasibility study, project ownership and project implementation arrangements, cost estimations and a risk analysis. NGOs cannot apply themselves, but can be involved in project implementation. The ADB has a pro-active approach towards NGOs, particularly regarding projects in vulnerable contexts.

Contact

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue
Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila,
Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/adf>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The Asian Development Fund is relevant for ACT members and partners only if they cooperate with a government of one of the eligible countries. This may particularly be applicable for Cambodia and Nepal.

30 <https://www.adb.org/documents/concessional-assistance-policy>

ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

Background and Funding Sources

The ASEAN Infrastructure Fund was established in 2011 by ADB and ASEAN members to invest in infrastructural development in the ASEAN region. The average budget is approximately USD 300 million per year which is provided in loans. The ADB serves as the AIF's administrator, providing technical assistance, and co-financing. Brunei, Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam have contributed to the AIF.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Proponents of the national and regional infrastructure projects can apply for co-financing. Projects should be guaranteed by eligible ASEAN countries.

Regional Focus: ASEAN member countries

Sector Focus

Infrastructure investments, including:

- Transport;
- Energy (including renewable energies);
- Water and sanitation;
- Environment and rural development;
- Social infrastructure.

Funding Conditions

Loans are provided under the AIF, as part of the ADB's project pipeline, and based on the ADB's Country Partnership and Strategy and Country Operations Business Plan.

Application Procedure

There is no standard form of application for AIF assistance.

Contact

Asian Development Bank
ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/asean-infrastructure-fund>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The AIF is relevant for ACT members and partners only if they cooperate with a government of one of the eligible countries. This may particularly be applicable for Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Asia Pacific Carbon Fund (APCF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Asia Pacific Carbon Fund (APCF) is a trust fund that is managed by ADB. It was established in 2006 and has been operational since 2007. The APCF provides financial and technical support for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in lower-income Asian countries, aimed at improving energy access in the Asia-Pacific region. Countries including; Belgium, Finland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and Sweden have contributed to the APCF.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Projects from lower-income countries from the Asia-Pacific, that are eligible for CDM projects are eligible to receive funding.

Regional Focus: See above

Sector Focus

The focus is on CDM projects that are co-financed by the ADB. The sectors include:

- Energy efficiency; covering industrial technologies, energy supply, and transportation;
- Renewable energy; including small- to mid-scale river hydropower, biomass, wind, solar and geothermal energy;
- Methane capture and utilization (coal mine methane, solid waste and waste water).

Funding Conditions: APCF provides grants.

Application Procedure

There is no standard form of application. The APCF follows the Operational Policies and procedures of the ADB.

Contact

Asian Development Bank
ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro
Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/asia-pacific-carbon-fund-apcf>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The APCF is only relevant for ACT members and partners if they engage in CDM projects in lower-income Asian countries.

Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund (ACliFF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund (ACliFF) was established in 2017 by the ADB as a multi-donor trust fund aimed at supporting the development and implementation of financial risk management products (including climate risk insurance). The ACliFF strives to assist with the mobilization of investments to improve climate resilience. Germany was the first country to contribute to the ACliFF.

Eligibility to Receive Funding: All ADB developing country members are eligible.

Regional Focus: See above

Sector Focus

The sector focus is on financial risk management, including:

- Financial risk management products to scale-up the adoption of climate mitigation and adaptation technologies;
- Risk management products to mobilise new sources of private climate finance;
- Risk management products to support investments in climate-sensitive sectors;

- Risk management products for extreme weather events, to protect climate-vulnerable, poor people.

Funding Conditions: Not yet known.

Application Procedure: Not yet known.

Contact

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro
Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/asia-pacific-climate-finance-fund>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The ACliFF might be relevant for ACT members and partners that are operating in Asian developing countries and particularly for those who aim to develop or implement climate risk insurance for vulnerable populations.

Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) was established in 2007 by the ADB and partners to help improve energy security and to hinder global warming.

Under the CEFPF, the following Funds are active:

- The Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) established in 2008 aims to enhance sustainable development in ADB developing member countries, in close cooperation with Japanese aid agencies. The ACEF is funded by Japan;³¹
- The Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CCFPS), established in 2013 aims to catalyse greater private investments in climate mitigation and adaptation in Asia and the Pacific through the provision of providing concessional loans and grants. The CCFPS is funded by Canada;³²

31 www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/acef

32 www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/canadian-climate-fund-for-the-private-sector-in-asia

- The Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (CCSF), established in 2009 aims to promote and develop CCS technologies and policies in ADB developing member countries, particularly China, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam. The CCSF is funded by Australia, the UK, and the Global CCS Institute.³³
- The Clean Energy Fund (CEF), established in 2007 as a multi-donor trust fund (by Australia, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the UK) aims to promote clean energies in ADB developing member countries.³⁴

Eligibility to Receive Funding: ADB developing member countries are eligible

Regional Focus: Asia

Sector Focus: See above

Funding Conditions: Grants and loans

Application Procedure: There is no standard form of application for ADB assistance.

Contact

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/adf>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The funds under the CEFPPF are less relevant for ACT members. If at all of interest, ACT members and partners will need to cooperate with eligible countries.

Climate Change Fund (CCF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Climate Change Fund (CCF) is a special fund established by the ADB in 2008. The CCF aims to support low-carbon and climate resilient development in ADB developing member

countries. The CIF provides grants to investments, loans, and technical assistance. Funding decisions are made by a Climate Change Steering Committee.

The CCF is mainly sourced with ADB capital resources amounting to approximately USD 74 million. As of October 31st 2017, USD 60.4 million had been allocated to 86 projects (38 on clean energy, 38 on adaptation, 9 on REDD+ and land use, and one on climate finance readiness).

Eligibility to Receive Funding: ADB developing member countries are eligible

Regional Focus: Asia-Pacific

Sector Focus

CCF focuses on four areas:

- Clean energy, sustainable transportation and low-carbon urban development;
- Reduced emissions from deforestation and land degradation, and improved land management;
- Adaptation;
- Climate finance readiness.

Funding Conditions: Mainly grants

Application Procedure

Applications are to be submitted through the ADB departments to the CCF secretariat. Applications are forwarded to the issue-specific working group (e.g. adaptation) of the Climate Change Steering Committee. Annual application deadlines are 31st January, 31st March, 31st July, 30th September and 30th November.

Contact

Asian Development Bank
Headquarters: 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund>

33 www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/carbon-capture-storage-fund

34 www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/clean-energy-fund

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The CCF is relevant for ACT members and partners only if they cooperate with a government of one of the eligible countries.

Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas (DREEERA)

Background and Funding Sources

The 2nd Danish Cooperation Fund for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Rural Areas (DREEERA) is a trust fund established by the ADB in 2006. The DREEERA is funded by Denmark and aims to promote the use of renewable energies, particularly in very poor and remote rural areas of ADB low income member countries.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

ADB developing member countries with an annual per-capita income of less than USD 2 500 are eligible.

Regional Focus: Asia-Pacific

Sector Focus

DREEERA focuses on:

- Investing in sustainable renewable energies in poor, rural (off-grid) environments;
- Financing technical assistance;
- Advisory services, training, and institutional support.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure: Not known

Contact

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444

Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/2nd-danish-cooperation-fund-renewable-energy-and-energy-efficiency-rural-areas>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The CCF is relevant for ACT members and partners only if they co-operate with a government of one of the eligible countries.

Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund (IDRMF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Integrated Disaster Risk Management Fund (IDRMF) was established in 2013 by the ADB and is financially supported by Canada. The IDRMF aims to strengthen disaster risk management capacities in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Government agencies, ADB departments, development partners, civil society organizations and regional institutions operating in the above-mentioned countries.

Regional Focus: See above

Sector Focus

There is a focus on integrated and innovative DRR efforts and the promotion of community-based, gender-focused, socially inclusive and stronger DRR interventions and engagements, involving civil society and the private sector. The focus includes, inter alia:

- Risk assessment and analysis;
- DRR and climate change adaptation;
- DRR research and development;
- Climate-risk financing, including regional-risk pooling;
- Community-based and gender-focused integrated disaster risk management;
- Regional and cross-border cooperation on DRR;
- Knowledge sharing and capacity-building.

Funding Conditions

The IDRMF provides grants. Proposals should be regional in nature, covering at least three eligible countries. Further requirements can be found online.³⁵

35 <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/integrated-disaster-risk-management-fund>

Application Procedure

The IDRМ Fund Manager should be informed by email about the project idea, its rationale, and how the project matches the priorities of the IDRМ Fund. If accepted, the Fund Manager will identify an ADB officer as a sponsor, who will guide the applicant through the application process. Annual deadlines for applications are 31st January, 30th April, 31st July, and 31st October.

Contact

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/integrated-disaster-risk-management-fund>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The IDRМ Fund is highly relevant for ACT members and partners if they work on DRR in any of the eligible countries.

Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF) was established in 2013 by the ADB, and is sourced by the Rockefeller Foundation, Switzerland, the United States and the United Kingdom. The UCCRTF aims to build climate resilience in medium-sized Asian cities, with a particular focus on the urban poor.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Eligible countries are Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, The Philippines, and Vietnam.

Regional Focus: See above

Sector Focus

The focus is on comprehensive city planning approaches that make climate change a central element, covering:

- Infrastructure development;
- Policies and institutional interventions;
- Knowledge development and capacity

- building;
- Networking;
- Funding Conditions;
- Grants.

Application Procedure: Not known

Contact

Asian development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/urban-climate-change-resilience-trust-fund>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The UCCRTF could be very relevant for ACT members and partners if they cooperate with a government of one of the eligible countries including; Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, or Vietnam.

Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund (UEIF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund (UEIF) was established in 2009 by the ADB as a trust fund, and is financially supported by Sweden. The UEIF aims to support pro-poor and environmentally friendly urban development.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

All ADB developing member countries are eligible for funding

Regional Focus: See above

Sector Focus

The UEIF prioritizes:

- Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Urban environmental transportation services;
- Urban environmental water and wastewater services;
- Urban environmental waste management;
- Urban heating and cooling services;
- Urban renewal.

Funding Conditions: Grants and loans

Application Procedure: Not known

Contact

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro
Manila, Philippines
Tel: +63 2 6324444
Website: [https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/
urban-environmental-infrastructure-fund](https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/urban-environmental-infrastructure-fund)

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The UEIF is only relevant for ACT members and partners that cooperate with eligible governments as implementing partners.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was established in 1959 as the main source of multilateral development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. The IDB consists of 48 member-countries including 22 members from outside Latin America and the Caribbean. The bank is headquartered in Washington, DC and the Board of Governors is the highest decision-making body.

The IDB aims to achieve sustainable, climate-friendly development. Apart from climate change and sustainability, gender equality and diversity, institutional capacity, and the rule of law are cross-cutting issues for the IDB. The main focus areas include three primary development challenges; social inclusion/inequality, productivity/innovation, and economic integration. The IDB provides loans, grants, technical assistance and research capacity.

The Climate Change and Sustainable Development sector of IDB is responsible for managing and advising the bank on climate change related policies, strategies, research and operational guidelines.

Due to the fact that climate change is considered

as a cross-cutting issue, many projects funded by IDB have a climate-related component, be it in the sectors of agriculture, water, urban development, energy, environment and natural disasters, health, science, transport, or other.

Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI)

Background and Funding Sources

The Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI), agreed to in 2007 and established in 2009, is a specialised instrument of the IDB in order to provide support to concrete climate change and renewable energy-related projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as to mainstream climate change into IDB operations.

SECCI is a multi-donor fund, sourced through its own means, and through development partners including; Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Switzerland, and the UK. SECCI's initial budget amounted to USD 20 million.

Eligibility to Receive Funding: Governmental and non-governmental institutions, NGOs and the private sector

Regional Focus: Latin America and the Caribbean

Sector Focus

The support under this initiative covers climate adaptation and mitigation. The four strategic pillars are:

- Renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Sustainable biofuel development;
- Access to carbon markets;
- Adaptation to climate change.

Funding Conditions

Mainly grants. Applicants should make their own contribution (in cash or in-kind) of at least 20%. The SECCI grant per project should not exceed USD 1 million. No country is able to receive funding amounts that are 30% higher than the total amount of SECCI funds available.

Application Procedure

The funds are managed by the Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Unit of IDB. The funds are allocated to finance a broad range of issues on the above mentioned strategic pillars, ranging from a policy framework analysis to policy reforms, project identification, preparation and implementation, and mainstreaming climate change risks and vulnerability reductions. More details can be found online.³⁶

Contact

IDB
1300 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
20577, USA
Tel. +1 202 623 1000
Website: <https://www.iadb.org/en/topics/climate-change/secci-unit-functions,1482.html>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Highly relevant for ACT members and partners in Latin America and the Caribbean.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

The African Development Bank (AfDB) was established in 1964 as the Multilateral Development Bank for Africa. The AfDB aims to foster sustainable economic development and social progress. The AfDB has 81 shareholders, including 54 African regional and 27 non-regional member countries. The bank is headquartered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast and the Board of Governors is the highest decision-making body.

Climate change is one of the priority sectors, particularly in the context of food and water security and clean energy. The AfDB developed its Clean Energy Investment Framework in 2008, and its Strategy on Climate Risk Management and Adaptation in 2009, to enhance member countries' capacity to tackle climate risks, and to ensure the climate-proofing of AfDB's investments. The first AfDB Action Plan on Climate Change was released for the years 2011-2015, and there is a special unit that provides climate change services.

36 idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=35347205

37 <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-climate-change-fund/>

African Climate Change Fund (ACCF)

Background and Funding Sources

The African Climate Change Fund (ACCF) was set up as a multi-donor trust fund in 2014 to strengthen African countries to access climate finance, and to support innovative pilot projects on how to become more climate resilient, and on how to design and implement ambitious climate action plans, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The fund was established with an initial contribution of € 4,725 million from Germany, and received additional funding from Italy and Belgium, summing up to € 11,4 million. The fund is managed by a Technical and an Oversight Committee, and is administered by a Secretariat.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental, national/regional non-governmental institutions and NGOs from Africa

Regional Focus: Africa

Sector Focus

- Helping African countries to effectively access climate finance;
- Assisting African countries to mainstream climate change in their policies/strategies;
- Building capacity in climate change and green growth for governments and other stakeholders at the national and regional levels;
- Innovative small-scale pilot projects.

Funding Conditions : Grants

Application Procedure

Project proposals are only being received through calls for proposals. The first call in 2014 focused on the capacity building of African countries. The second call in 2017 gave priority to support direct access, and to support pilot or small-scale community-based adaptation projects. Further information can be found on the AfDB website.³⁷

Contact

African Development Bank Group
Avenue Joseph Anoma
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01
Côte d'Ivoire
Ms. Louise Helen Brown, ACCF Coordinator
Email: africacclimatechange@afdb.org
Website: <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-climate-change-fund/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners in Africa.

Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM)

Background and Funding Sources

The Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM) is a new initiative of the AfDB. By March 2018, the ABM was still in a start-up phase. It is designed as a non-market mechanism, aimed at setting price signals that serve as incentives to drive equity and technology into projects that make households, communities and economies more climate resilient. Funding in this initial phase has been provided by the Climate Investment Fund (CIF)

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Not yet known but likely open to the public and the private sector

Regional Focus: Africa

Sector Focus

Still to be decided. Proposed pilots are:

- Ethanol cook-stoves in Kenya;
- Village water communities in Uganda;
- Climate-adapted housing in Nigeria;
- Solar water pumps in Ethiopia.

Funding Conditions : Not yet known

Application Procedure: Not yet known

Contact

African Development Bank Group
Avenue Joseph Anoma
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01
Côte d'Ivoire
Mr. Gareth Phillips
Chief Climate & Green Growth Officer
Website: <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/adaptation-benefit-mechanism-abm/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance: Not yet clear

African Water Facility (AWF)

Background and Funding Sources

The African Water Facility was established in 2004, on the initiative of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW), which aims to assist African countries to mobilise and apply resources for the water and sanitation sectors in order to implement the Africa Water Vision (2025). It is managed by the AfDB and has been resourced by the AfDB, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, European Union, France, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the UK and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The Fund currently has approximately € 130 million. In March 2018, the fund was not receiving any new applications until further notice, due to the high volume of submissions.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental and non-governmental institutions and entities. Eligibility criteria can be found online.³⁸

Regional Focus: Africa

Sector Focus

AWF provides support in the following areas:

- Strengthening water governance by increasing the capacity of African countries to govern their water resources;
- Meeting water needs through the preparation of programs and projects that attract

38 <https://www.africanwaterfacility.org/en/grants/eligibility-criteria/>

investments, and pilot innovative technologies and approaches that may lead to widespread adoption;

- Strengthening the financial base of African countries and regional organizations by attracting additional funding to the sector and ensuring its effective use;
- Improving water knowledge by increasing the capacity of countries to make informed decisions to guide water development planning and implementation, including in the context of climate change.

Funding Conditions

Available funding is mainly in the form of grants, and ranges from € 50,000 to > 2,000,000. All projects should have clear performance indicators and well defined expected outcomes and targets.

The following project-related criteria are relevant:

- Clear political commitment of the country;
- Consistency with national priorities and regional consensus;
- Credibility, ownership, and commitment of the project-holder;
- Effectiveness and sustainability of the institution;
- Opportunity for effective implementation.

Application Procedure: More information on the application process once open again can be found online.³⁹

Contact

African Development Bank Group
Avenue Joseph Anoma
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01
Côte d'Ivoire
Jean-Michel Ossete, Acting Coordinator, African Water Facility (j.ossete@afdb.org)
Tel: +225 20 26 27 71

Partnerships and Cooperation Unit Focal Point:
Chioma Onukogu, Principal Resource

Mobilisation Officer (c.onukogu@afdb.org)
Tel: +225 20 26 42 20

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Could be relevant for ACT members and partners, once the application process re-opens.

Green Bond Program

Background and Funding Sources

The Green Bond Program is a relatively new program aimed at facilitating the achievement of the AfDB's green growth priority programs by financing eligible climate change projects.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

A list of eligible projects can be found on the AfDB's website.⁴⁰

Regional Focus: Africa

Sector Focus

Renewable energies and energy efficiency:

- Sustainable urban transportation;
- Low carbon development across different sectors;
- Land rehabilitation, afforestation, and biodiversity protection;
- Climate change adaptation;
- Water supply and access.

Funding Conditions: Concessional loans

Application Procedure: Information can be found online.⁴¹

Contact

African Development Bank Group
Avenue Joseph Anoma
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01
Côte d'Ivoire
Website: <https://afdb.org>
Contact form: <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/green-bond-program/green-bond-contacts/>

39 <https://www.africanwaterfacility.org/en/grants/application-process/>

40 <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/green-bond-program/>

41 <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/green-bond-program/portfolio-selection/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Possibly of low relevance for ACT members and partners because of its strong orientation on the business sector.

Power Africa Initiative

Background and Funding Sources

“Power Africa” is a five-year American presidential initiative launched by the former US -President Barack Obama in Tanzania in 2013. The initiative aims to increase access to reliable, affordable, and sustainable power in Africa.

The program is designed as a multi-stakeholder partnership amongst the governments of the United States of America, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia, and the private sector of these countries. AfDB, in cooperation with USAID, is in the lead. The estimated budget is approximately USD 3 billion.

Eligibility to Receive Funding: No information

Regional Focus: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Tanzania

Sector Focus: No information on concrete criteria is known

Funding Conditions: Concessional loans and guarantees

Application Procedure: Not known

Contact

African Development Bank Group
Avenue Joseph Anoma
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01
Côte d'Ivoire
Contact form: <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/power-africa-initiative/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Possibly not relevant for ACT members and partners because of its orientation on the power sector.

Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)

Background and Funding Sources

The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) is a multi-donor trust fund administered by the AfDB and resourced by Denmark and the US with a total pledge of USD 60 million. It aims to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental and non-governmental entities, including the private sector

Regional Focus: Africa

Sector Focus

The fund has three windows:

- Support of project preparation through grants and technical assistance;
- Equity investments to address the lack of access to early stage capital for small-and medium-sized projects;
- Support to the public sector (grants) to develop enabling environments for private sector investments in the sustainable energy space in Africa, e.g. capacity-building measures or the design and implementation of legal, regulatory and policy regimes that provide clear and predictable rules for project development, implementation and operation.

Funding Conditions: Grants and concessional loans

Application Procedure

Proposals will be assessed against the basic eligibility criteria of the SEFA Secretariat, currently hosted in the Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department (ONEC) of AfDB. More information can be found online.⁴²

42 https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Conditions_for_PPG_Requests_-_09_2014.pdf

Contact

African Development Bank Group

Avenue Joseph Anoma

01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01

Côte d'Ivoire

Technical contact (Secretariat): (SEFA@afdb.org)

Resource Mobilization Focal Point: Ms. Delphine

Clerc Toure, Senior Resource Mobilization Officer

(d.clerc-toure@afdb.org)

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Possibly not relevant for ACT members and partners.

Bilateral Climate Finance

European Union (EU)

Global Climate Change Alliance+ (GCCA)

Background and Funding Sources

Climate finance provided by the European Union and the European Development Fund has been largely increasing since 2010, amounting to a pledge of € 2.7 billion in 2016, equivalent to 8% of total Official Development Assistance (ODA). More information can be found online.⁴³

One of the climate finance flagship programs with a NGO window is the Global Climate Change Alliance+ (GCCA), that was established in 2007 to strengthen the climate dialogue and cooperation with stakeholders from developing countries, LDCs and SIDS. It has grown constantly, with an accumulated budget of € 316 million between 2008-2014. So far, 51 programs in 38 countries and 8 regions have been supported. GCCA is mainly financed from the regular EU budget (the next pledges have already been approved), and from a lesser degree from individual EU member countries and the European Development Fund.

Eligibility to Receive Funding: Governments, regional/international organisations, NGOs.

Regional Focus: Vulnerable countries and regions. More information can be found on the GCCA website.⁴⁴

Sector Focus

GCCA provides support in the following priority sectors:

- Adaptation;
- Disaster risk reduction;

- REDD+;
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM);
- Mainstreaming climate change;
- Global conferences;
- Regional workshops;
- Technical support.

Funding Conditions: Mainly grants

Application Procedure

Varies according to the GCCA program. The general overview on open calls of the EU, including climate finance, can be found online.⁴⁵

Contact

EU Directorate General for International Cooperation & Development
Rue de la Loi 41
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel. +32 2 299 11 11
Website: <http://www.gcca.eu>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance:

Relevant for ACT members and partners.

Germany

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Background and Funding Sources

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is the lead ministry for German official development cooperation which amounts to approximately € 7.4 billion (2016). BMZ is headquartered in Berlin and Bonn but has personnel in many German embassies in developing countries. Climate change and clean

43 https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/environment/climate-change-disaster-risk-reduction-and-desertification_en

44 <http://www.gcca.eu/technical-and-financial-support>

45 <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/1106>

energy have become central issues within German Development Cooperation. More information is available on the BMZ in relation to climate change⁴⁶ and to sustainable energy.⁴⁷

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Eligibility depends on the program however, it ranges from governmental (national, subnational) to non-governmental entities, including the private sector and NGOs.

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

Climate-change and sustainable energy related priorities are:

- NDC support;
- Energy and climate;
- Energy efficiency;
- Low-carbon transportation;
- Migration and climate;
- Cities and climate;
- Water and climate;
- Agriculture and climate;
- Forests and climate;
- Oceans and climate;
- Climate risk management;
- Climate risk insurance;
- Climate finance.

Funding Conditions: Grants and concessional loans.

Application Procedure

Depends on the program. Main partners are governments but NGOs can also receive financial support.

Contact

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Dahlmannstrasse 4
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel. +49 228 995 350
Website: <https://www.bmz.de/en>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance:
Relevant for ACT members and partners.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Background and Funding Sources

GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Corporation for International Cooperation), headquartered in Bonn and Eschborn, the GIZ mainly implements the technical cooperation projects of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), it is mainly a commissioning party, although it also works with the private sector and other organizations on a public benefit basis. GIZ aims to follow the paradigm of sustainable development and climate change is central to the work of GIZ.

Firstly, the GIZ includes climate change related projects and programmes at the national and regional level, as for example the South African – German Energy Program (SAGEN), which supports the expansion of renewable energies and the improvement of energy efficiency.⁴⁸

Secondly, GIZ supports global initiatives as for example, capacity enhancement in adaptation planning, climate risk insurance (including hosting the InsuResilience Secretariat), and risk management, further development of NDCs, REDD+ programs, renewable energies, energy efficiency, and low-carbon urban transportation.⁴⁹

46 <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/klimaschutz/index.html>

47 <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/energie/index.html>

48 <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/17790.html>

49 https://www.giz.de/en/ourservices/environment_and_climate_change.html

Thirdly, GIZ is supporting a global Climate Finance Readiness Programme and cooperates with countries that have requested support, as for example Peru, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. The programme offers customised, long-term capacity development and technical assistance, helping countries to build a foundation for a results-oriented, transformational and efficient use of international climate finance with emphasis on the GCF.⁵⁰

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Depending on the program, eligibility ranges from governmental (national, sub-national) to non-governmental entities, including the private sector and NGOs.

Regional Focus: World-wide, currently approximately 120 countries depend on the program.

Sector Focus

Climate-change related support can be provided across different sectors, depending on the country and the program. Some of the sectors include:

- Rural development: Agricultural policy, rural development, land management, food and nutrition, security/right to food, fisheries, aquaculture, coastal development, etc.
- Sustainable infrastructure: Sustainable sanitation and water supply, water policy, water resource management, basic energy supply services etc.
- Emergency aid and disaster risk management.
- Environment and climate change: Climate change (implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change), integrated ozone and climate protection, forest policy and sustainable forest management, combating desertification, waste management, environmental finance, green economy etc.
- Economic development and employment: Rural finance, financing agriculture; insurance; financial sector stability and capital market development etc.

Within the Climate Finance Readiness

Programme, GIZ focuses on three main areas:

- Support for national climate finance institutions that can be accredited to the GCF;
- Providing strategic and conceptual advice on how to further develop NAMAS or NAPs so that countries can get the financial support that they need, and how to align climate and development planning;
- Global sharing of experience.

Activities in these fields are carried out by means of technical and process advisory services, the assignment of long-term and short-term experts, training courses and financial support.

Funding Conditions

Grants and concessional loans. An own contribution is usually expected.

Application Procedure

Project applications may be submitted by state institutions. NGOs can get support as cooperating partners.

Contact

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: +49 228 44 60-0

or:

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
Tel: +49 6196 79-0

Website: https://www.giz.de/en/html/about_giz.html

Email: cf-ready@giz.de

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners.

⁵⁰ <https://www.giz.de/expertise/html/19694.html>

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)

Background and Funding Sources

The KfW Bank Group is Germany's national development bank, headquartered in Frankfurt. KfW was founded in 1948 and originally focused on reconstruction. KfW is owned by the Federal Republic of Germany (80 %) and the states of Germany (20 %).

KfW provides financing to governments, public enterprises and commercial banks. In terms of climate change, KfW has a focus on resilience building, risk management and risk transfer (insurance), and mitigation, ranging from low carbon infrastructure development, to renewable energies, energy efficiency and transportation.

Of particular interest might be the InsuResilience Solutions Fund, established in 2017 to provide support for the development, promotion and implementation of climate risk insurance, including for product development, capacity-building and knowledge generation.

KfW also capitalized the former Climate Insurance Fund (CIF) with € 68 million, now re-named the InsuResilience Investment Fund that specifically contributes to reducing the vulnerability of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as well as low-income households to extreme weather events.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Depending on the program, eligibility ranges from governmental (national, subnational) to non-governmental entities, including private sector and NGOs.

Regional Focus: world-wide

Sector Focus

KfW has a broad portfolio, and climate change is relevant across various sectors. However, specific areas of interest are:

- Renewable energies;
- Energy efficiency;
- Early warning & disaster risk reduction;
- Resilient infrastructure;

- Adaptation in agriculture, fisheries and water;
- Sustainable land management;
- Climate risk insurance and risk financing;
- Climate financing.

Funding Conditions

Grants, concessional loans, blended finance products, equity and guarantees.

Application Procedure

KfW usually does not accept unsolicited proposals but works with partners to identify possible funding opportunities. A main entry point would be either the KfW country/regional program or the specialised program managers.

Contact

KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
Palmengartenstrasse 5-9
D - 60325 Frankfurt/ Main, Germany
Tel: +49-69-74310
Email: info@kfw-entwicklungsbank.de
Website: <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/Topics/Climate/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners.

International Climate Initiative (IKI)

Background and Funding Sources

IKI was established in 2008 by the German Federal Ministry of the Environment. IKI aims to finance climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrializing countries, as well as in countries in transition. In the first few years, the initiative was sourced through the proceeds made by auctioning allowances under the emissions trading scheme. To ensure financial continuity, additional funds were made available through the Special Energy and Climate Fund. IKI allocated grants of approximately € 200 million per year.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Organisations and initiatives in Germany and abroad. The list of supported projects can be found online.⁵¹

51 <https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/projects/>

Regional Focus: IKI works globally but defines key countries and regions for each sector with regards to the consolidation of the existing IKI portfolio in both thematic and regional terms. The 2017 list of focal countries can be found online.⁵²

Sector Focus

IKI funds projects from the following thematic areas:

- Mitigation of GHG emissions, particularly in countries with a high potential for greenhouse gas reduction, e.g. newly industrialising and middle-income countries;
- Adaptation to the impacts of climate change, especially in vulnerable countries and regions;
- Conserving carbon sinks with a focus on REDD+, especially in countries and regions that are particularly inclined to work on carbon storage and biodiversity;
- Conserving biological diversity, particularly in countries and regions with a rich biodiversity and/or visible commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

All information on the application procedure and timelines can be found online.⁵³

Contact

International Climate Initiative Programme Office
Potsdamer Platz 10

10785 Berlin, Germany

Email: programmibuero@programmibuero-klima.de

Tel. +49 (0)30 338 424 - 218

Fax +49 (0)30 338 424 - 302

Website: https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/?iki_lang=en

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance:

Very relevant for ACT members and partners, particularly in IKI focal countries.

Japan

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Background and Funding Sources

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is a governmental agency that coordinates ODA for Japan. JICA is one of the largest bilateral development organizations, headquartered in Tokyo with 97 overseas offices and projects in more than 150 countries, and annual resources of approximately USD 8.5 billion. JICA provides ODA in the form of technical cooperation, concessional loans, grants, and contributions to multilateral organizations.

Climate change has become an important pillar to JICA. More information, including the JICA Climate Change Cooperation Strategy can be found online.⁵⁴

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental (national, sub-national), international/regional and non-governmental entities. More information can be found on the JICA website.⁵⁵

Regional Focus: World-wide but with a strong focus on the Asia-Pacific region, followed by Africa (e.g. Kenya, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, South Africa) and Latin America (El Salvador, Brazil, Peru).

Sector Focus

Climate-change related priorities of JICA are:

- Promoting low-carbon climate resilient urban development and sustainable; infrastructure investment (energy efficiency, transportation, resilience planning);
- Enhancing comprehensive climate risk management;
- Supporting climate policy and institutional

52 https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2017/2018_IKI_Call_List_of_Countries.pdf

53 <https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/project-funding/information-for-applicants/>

54 https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/climate_change/index.html

55 https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/types_of_assistance/index.html

- development (national, sub-national);
- Enhancing sustainable forest and ecosystem management;
- Aligning climate and development planning;
- Building of partnerships and alliances.

Funding Conditions: Grants and concessional loans

Application Procedure

Applicants use a form to apply. The application requires information on the respective development policies of the particular sector, existing practices, information on the proposed project area, input from the recipient government, prospects of further plans, environmental and social considerations and risk management issues etc.

Contact

JICA
1-6th floor, Nibancho Center Building,
5-25 Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012,
Japan
Tel: +81-3-5226-6660/6661/6662/6663
Website: <https://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance:

Relevant for ACT members and partners.

Nordic Countries

Danish International Development Agency (Danida)

Background and Funding Sources

The Danish International Development Agency (Danida) acts as the development cooperation agency of the Government of Denmark under the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Danida is committed to supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of sustainable economic growth. Multi-stakeholder cooperation, including the public and the private

sector, and NGO cooperation, is an important principle for Danida.

One of the new flagship approaches is the “Partnership for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030” (P4G), which aims to develop partnerships that contribute to sustainable and responsible growth in developing countries and globally. The Partnership was launched in September 2017. Denmark will host the first annual P4G summit in October 2018. Participants will include the business sector, civil society, trade unions, and institutional investors. More information can be found online.⁵⁶

Eligibility to Receive Funding

The provision of support to NGOs and humanitarian organisations is an important pillar of Danida’s approach. More information on eligibility can be found online.⁵⁷

Regional Focus

Danida prioritises cooperation with three country groups, and has selected long-term priority partners in each of the groups:

- Poor, fragile countries, including Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Palestine, Somalia;
- Poor, stable countries, including Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda;
- Transition and growth economies, including Brazil, Columbia, Indonesia, South Africa.

Sector Focus

The sector priorities can be taken from Denmark’s strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, “The World 2030” (with climate change as cross-cutting issue):

- Security and development – Peace, stability and protection;
- Migration and development;
- Inclusive, sustainable growth and development;
- Stability and protection.

⁵⁶ <https://p4gpartnerships.org/#home>

⁵⁷ <http://um.dk/en/danida-en/partners/civil-society-organisations>

Funding Conditions: Grants and concessional loans

Application Procedure

Danida country program officers (in approximately 70 countries) are a good entry point. Project proposals must address at least one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and projects that are in line with sectoral and regional priorities are prioritised. In a first step, project proposals will be screened (project background, poverty reduction objectives, budget, measures, results, timelines and milestones etc.). If selected, a full proposal will need to be submitted. The minimum contract amount to be financed is approximately € 135,000.

Contact

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
DANIDA
Asiatisk Plads 2
DK-1448 Copenhagen K
Tel. +45 33 92 00 00
Email: um@um.dk
Website: <http://um.dk/en/danida-en/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners, in particular in DANIDA priority countries.

Nordic Climate Facility (NCF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Nordic Climate Facility (NCF) is a funding window of the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). It was established in 2009, headquartered in Helsinki, and aims to support innovative climate change-related projects. NCF periodically runs thematic calls ("challenges"). Since 2009, seven calls have been made and more than 70 projects have been supported (the most recent call that closed in January 2018 was, "Climate as a business – testing innovative green business concepts." NCF, as part of the Nordic Development Fund, is sourced by the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Partnerships between organisations from the Nordic countries (i.e. DanChurchAid, Church of Sweden, Diakonia Sweden, FinChurchAid, and Norwegian ChurchAid) and developing country organisations (public, private, NGOs) may partner for funding. The list of existing projects can be found online.⁵⁸

Regional Focus:

- Countries eligible for NCF are:
- Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia;
 - Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Vietnam;
 - Latin America: Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Sector Focus

NCF aims to:

- Increase low-income countries' capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- Encourage and promote innovation in areas susceptible to climate change;
- Build partnerships between Nordic and partner country actors;
- Contribute to sustainable development and the reduction of poverty;
- Leverage additional financing for climate action.

Funding Conditions: Grants between € 250,000 – € 500,000

Application Procedure: Information on how to apply can be found online.⁵⁹

Contact

Nordic Development Fund
Fabianinkatu 34, Helsinki, Finland
Tel. +359 10 618002
Email: nordicclimatefacility@ndf.fi
Website: <https://www.ndf.fi/project/nordic-climate-facility-ncf>

58 <https://www.ndf.fi/project/awarded-ncf-projects>

59 https://www.ndf.fi/sites/ndf.fi/files/attach/ncf7_launchcard.pdf

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Highly relevant for ACT members and partners in NCF focal countries that are in partnership with a Nordic ACT member.

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)

Background and Funding Sources

Norad – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, is a directorate of Norway's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, founded in 1968, and headquartered in Oslo. In 2016, Norwegian ODA amounted to approximately € 3,9 billion.

Climate change and the environment, and clean energy are two of the eight main NORAD priorities. Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) that is usually represented as a flagship initiative, is worth up to € 1 billion per year. With regard to NICFI, Norad reports to the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment. More information can be found on the Norad website.⁶⁰

Eligibility to Receive Funding

NICFI is open to governmental and non-governmental entities, including NGOs in particular. Cooperation with Norwegian partners is preferred where applicable. The current funding cycle is from 2016-2020 and there is support for 39 projects. An interactive list of NICFI funded projects can be found online.⁶¹

Regional Focus: Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America

Sector Focus

NICFI focuses on initiatives that slow, halt and eventually reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation initiatives under REDD+.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

NICFI focuses on 11 countries in the 2016-2020 cycle. More information on the application procedure and criteria can be found online.⁶²

Contact

Norad
Bygdoy allé 2, 0257 Oslo, Norway
Tel. +47 23 980 000
Email: postmottak@norad.no
Website: <https://www.norad.no/en/front/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Might be relevant for ACT members and partners who are in NICFI focal countries for the cycle 2021 - 2025 if the program is prolonged.

Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)

Background and Funding Sources

The Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) is a government agency, founded in 1995 and headquartered in Stockholm. It is mandated by the Swedish government and Parliament to contribute to the reduction of poverty and the implementation of the Swedish Policy for Global Development.⁶³ Climate change and the environment is a priority for Sida. In 2016, Sida granted € 700 million, or 15% of its total budget to climate change-related projects.

60 <https://www.norad.no/en/front/thematic-areas/climate-change-and-environment/norways-international-climate-and-forest-initiative-nicfi/>

61 <https://www.norad.no/en/front/funding/climate-and-forest-initiative-support-scheme/grants-2013-2015/projects/#&sort=date>

62 <https://www.norad.no/en/front/funding/climate-and-forest-initiative-support-scheme/grants-2016-2020/>

63 <http://www.regeringen.se/informationsmaterial/2006/09/06.059/>

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Public and private entities are eligible for funding. There is a particular preference for civil society organisations. More information on Sida's portfolio can be found online.⁶⁴

Regional Focus: World-wide. Climate change is a priority issue in a number of countries, for example in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya and Tanzania.

Sector Focus

Climate change-related work is one out of ten priority sectors. However, climate change-related projects which are cross-cutting in nature, may also fall under other priorities for example, humanitarian assistance, gender equity or agriculture and food security.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

Sida welcomes partnerships with civil society organisations. More information on the application procedures and criteria is available online.⁶⁵

Contact

Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)
Valhallavägen 199
105 25 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel: +46 8 698 50 00
E-mail: sida@sida.se
Website: <https://www.sida.se/English/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners, particularly those in Sida focal countries.

Switzerland

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Background and Funding Sources

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), founded in 1961 and headquartered in Bern, as part of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, aims to contribute to a world that is free from poverty and is peaceful. SDC seeks sustainable development pathways and is guided by the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2017-2020.⁶⁶ According to this approach, cooperation with local actors is key for achieving the sustainable development goals. Climate change and the environment is one of the twelve priority themes of SDC.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

State and non-state entities, including NGOs are eligible for funding. More information on partnerships with NGOs can be found online.⁶⁷

Regional Focus: SDC has a list that identifies partner countries and regions.⁶⁸ These countries include, inter alia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Nicaragua, Honduras, Cuba, and countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Sector Focus

The climate change-related priority sectors are:

- Climate adaptation;
- Sustainable forestry;
- Energy supply;
- Funding the fight against climate change;
- Mountainous regions.

Funding Conditions: Grants and concessional loans

64 <https://www.sida.se/English/where-we-work/>

65 <https://www.sida.se/English/partners/our-partners/Civil-society-organisations/>

66 <https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/sdc/strategy.html>

67 <https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/partnerships-mandates/partnerships-ngos.html>

68 https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/en/documents/laender/Liste-Schwerpunktlaender_EN.pdf

Application Procedure

Apart from direct support or project implementation under SDC's mandate, NGOs from developing countries may get support from SDC through partnerships with Swiss NGOs. More information can be found online.⁶⁹

Contact

SDC
Freiburgstrasse 130
3003 Bern, Switzerland
Tel. +41 (0)58 462 34 75
Email: deza@eda.admin.ch
Website: <https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home.html>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Highly relevant for ACT members and partners.

United Kingdom

Department for International Cooperation (DFID)

Background and Funding Sources

The Department for International Development (DFID) is a United Kingdom government department responsible for ODA. The DFID envisions building a safer, healthier, more prosperous world. In 2016, 73.8% of the UK's € 17.27 billion ODA was channelled through DFID. Humanitarian assistance accounted for 15% of British ODA, and this was identified as the single most important sector. Climate change (adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk reduction) is an important theme for DFID but does not rank amongst the top priorities.

For small NGOs and FBOs, the relatively new Small Charities Challenge Fund (SCCF) might be interesting. It aims to strengthen grassroots organizations that are working with the poor,

vulnerable and most marginalised. Grants of up to £ 50,000 are available for projects of up to 2 years, for organizations with annual incomes of less than £ 250,000. Applications for funding can be submitted via their website.⁷⁰

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental and non-governmental entities, depending on the program or call are eligible. Further information can be found online.⁷¹

Regional Focus DFID works globally, but has a priority focus on Asia-Pacific and Africa. Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan, Jordan, Bangladesh and Nepal, as well as Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Kenya, amongst others are top recipient countries. DFID supports climate-related programs in most of these and many other countries.

Sector Focus

The DFID climate change programs prioritise, inter alia:

- Green growth and low carbon development;
- Climate adaptation;
- Climate risk reduction and risk transfer, including climate risk insurance;
- Sustainable infrastructure development;
- Energy efficiency, renewable energies, and sustainable transportation.

Funding Conditions: Grants, concessional loans, equity and guarantees

Application Procedure

All information on the DFID can be found online.⁷²

Contact

Department for International Cooperation (DFID)
22 Whitehall, London SW1A 2EG, UK
Tel: +44 20 7023 0000
Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development>

69 <https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/partnerships-mandates/partnerships-ngos.html>

70 <https://www.ukaidirect.org/apply/>

71 <https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding>

72 <https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Very relevant for ACT members and partners, particularly in DFID focal countries.

International Climate Fund (ICF)

Background and Funding Sources

The UK's International Climate Fund (ICF) was set up to drive urgent action against climate change in developing countries. Originally, the government sourced the ICF with £ 3.87 billion for the years 2011 - 2016. In a replenishment round, the government pledged another £ 5.8 billion for the years 2016 - 2021. ICF is co-funded, co-managed and co-administered by three governmental departments, namely, Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy, Department for International Development, and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental and non-governmental entities.

Regional Focus: World-wide. A selection of ICF funded projects can be found online.⁷³

Sector Focus

The ICF priorities are:

- Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic growth;
- Building resilience to manage risks;
- Improving stewardship of natural resources.

Funding Conditions: Grants, concessional loans

Application Procedure

ICF does not accept unsolicited applications. Proposals are developed by DFID country offices or the three before mentioned central departments, in cooperation with partners. The contact list for country offices or regional departments can be found online.⁷⁴

Contact

Department for International Cooperation (DFID)
22 Whitehall, London SW1A 2EG, UK

Tel. +44 20 7023 0000

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Very relevant for ACT members and partners

United States

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Background and Funding Sources

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the U.S. governmental agency for development cooperation, founded in 1961, headquartered in Washington D.C., and spends an annual budget of about USD 27 billion. USAID aims to end extreme poverty and to enable resilient, democratic societies to realise their potential. USAID's programs are authorised by Congress in the Foreign Assistance Act.

Environment and global climate change is one of the ten thematic priorities of USAID.

Eligibility to Receive Funding: Governmental and non-governmental entities. Further information on eligibility can be found online.⁷⁵

Regional Focus: World-wide (more than 100 countries).

Sector Focus

Under the thematic priority of Environment and Global Climate Change, climate change is one of nine issues that covers the following specific sectors:

- Adaptation;
- Clean energy;

73 <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/international-climate-fund-icf-case-studies>

74 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/where-we-work>

75 <https://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid>

- Sustainable landscapes;
- Mainstreaming climate change in development, food security, infrastructure and disaster preparedness planning;
- Low emission development;
- Tropical Forest Alliance 2020.

Funding Conditions: Grants, concessional loans

Application Procedure

USAID usually works with a Country Development Cooperation Strategy as a basis for project and program design, leading to an acquisition and assistance plan. USAID then decides on results to be accomplished, which may be obtained via an assistance or acquisition award. Open calls and tenders can be found on the website.⁷⁶ Applications are accepted on a rolling basis. It is a competitive process as approximately 90% of applicants will be rejected within 2-3 months of receipt of their proposal.

Contact

USAID
1300 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 2004, USA
Website: <https://www.usaid.gov>
Contact form: <https://www.usaid.gov/contact-us>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance:

Relevant for ACT members and partners.

Others

Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) – IRENA-ADFD Supporting Energy Transition

Background and Funding Sources

Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) headquartered in Abu Dhabi, was established in 1971 to support sustainable economic development and the reduction of poverty in developing countries. In 2009, ADFD signed an agreement with the International Renewable

Energy Agency (IRENA) to allocate USD 350 million in the form of concessional loans to support renewable energy projects in IRENA's developing member countries. The first project funding cycle took place in 2012. In each annual cycle, up to USD 50 million for up to 10 projects is provided. So far, these ceilings have not been met.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental and non-governmental entities. If the applicant is a government entity that is not involved in the international borrowing affairs of the country (e.g. Ministry of Energy), a letter of intent from the government entity that deals with the international borrowing affairs (e.g. Ministry of Finance or International Cooperation) is required by ADFD. If the applicant is a private or semi-governmental agency, a governmental guarantee letter is required, issued by the ministry that deals with international cooperation and funding.

Regional Focus: World-wide. Since 2014, ADFD has funded 21 projects in 20 countries. The concessional loan value for a project ranges between USD 5 million and USD 15 million. The list can be found online.⁷⁷

Sector Focus: ADFD supports all types of renewable energy projects in developing countries.

Funding Conditions: Grants, concessional loans

Application Procedure

Applications undergo a two-step process. First, project summary proposals are submitted. Once shortlisted, applicants can submit the full project proposal. In both stages, a panel of experts score and comment, and an advisory committee comments on the strategic relevance of the project. The ADFD takes the final decision.

Applicants submit applications online.⁷⁸ The next call for proposals will be launched in November 2018.

⁷⁶ <https://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid/partnership-opportunities/search-for-opportunities>

⁷⁷ <http://www.irena.org/ADFD/Selected-Projects>

⁷⁸ <https://adfd.irena.org/registration.aspx>

Contact

IRENA Headquarters
CI tower, Khalidiyah (32nd) Street
Abu Dhabi (UAE)
Tel : +971-2-4179000
Email: adfd@irena.org
Website: <http://adfd.irena.org/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance: Little relevance for ACT members and partners.

Global Climate Resilience Partnership (GCRP)

Background and Funding Sources

The Global Climate Resilience Partnership (GCRP) was established in 2014, and aims to foster climate resilience in particularly climate vulnerable countries and regions. The initial pledge of USD 150 million was made by the Rockefeller Foundation, USAID, and the Swedish Development Cooperation (Sida).

GCRP launches “challenges” and organisations can apply to be awarded and supported with up to USD 1 million per project. The most recent challenge was on resilience to flooding. GCRP is interested to support innovative and people-centred projects that can serve as good practice examples, with the potential to be scaled-up. GCRP intends to align humanitarian and development work, to create synergies, provide knowledge, and catalyse new alliances.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental and non-governmental entities, including academia and NGOs. The list of recently awarded projects on resilience-building in flood-prone areas can be found online.⁷⁹

Regional Focus: Focal regions are regions with high resilience needs, including those in Africa, South and Southeast Asia. The list of supported projects can be found online.⁸⁰

Sector Focus

For challenges, or calls, specific priorities are defined. Conceptually, GCRP seeks to combine four elements that should be reflected in project applications:

- Diagnose problems: Key institutions and stakeholders lead ongoing investigations of problem identification, using data and predictive methods;
- Develop Solutions: Resilience Partnership will channel resources to incubate, accelerate, and scale effective solutions;
- Motivate Collaboration: Mobilise support to address priority problems and work across sectors and silos;
- Learn and Share: Develop networks and systems to amplify resilience solutions beyond the Resilience Partnership, sustaining change in policy and practice.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

Applicants undergo a step-by-step process, in response to a call from the GCRP. In a first step, diverse, cross-sector teams are called to submit proposals that demonstrate an ability to think creatively about how to tackle barriers to resilience in focal regions. In a second step, selected teams will be supported to further develop their concepts into bold, innovative and scalable solutions. And in the third and final stage, teams who have built the most promising solutions will receive initial funding of up to USD 1 million to implement their proposal.

Contact

Global Climate Resilience Partnership
Email: info@globalresiliencepartnership.org
Website: <http://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance:

Highly relevant for ACT members and partners.

⁷⁹ <http://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org/water/#winners>

⁸⁰ <http://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org/maps/>

Non-governmental Climate Finance

Foundations

Bloomberg Philanthropies

Background and Funding Sources

Bloomberg Philanthropies was founded by the U.S. entrepreneur and former Mayor of New York, Mike Bloomberg. Headquartered in New York, it is the 12th largest foundation in the U.S. Arts/culture, education, environment/climate change, government innovation, and public health are the five areas of engagement.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Bloomberg Philanthropies only works with select partners. Grant proposals can only be made on invitation. The European Climate Foundation (ECF) is a key partner on clean energy. However, new project ideas can be proposed to Bloomberg Philanthropies.

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

The climate-related focus of the environment program of Bloomberg Philanthropies is currently on:

- Clean energy (including the global phase-out of coal, e.g. through the “Beyond Coal Campaign”);
- America’s Pledge (i.e. the “We are still in” campaign aimed at fulfilling the commitments of the U.S. under the Paris Agreement);
- Sustainable cities (e.g. the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group with more than 90 cities as members);
- 50 Reefs (a program to identify and protect resilient reefs from climate-induced extermination).

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

Application is by invitation only. More information can be found online.⁸¹

Contact

Bloomberg Philanthropies
25 East 78th Street
New York, NY 10075
+1 212-205-0100
Email: communications@bloomberg.org
Website: <https://www.bloomberg.org/>

The contact person for climate-related proposals is Ms Antha N. Williams, Head of Environment at Bloomberg Philanthropies.

Assessment of relevance for ACT: Could be relevant to support renewable energy projects.

ClimateWorks Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

ClimateWorks was established in 2008 as a US-based charity, aimed at responding to the challenge of climate change. Climate Works is headquartered in San Francisco and is formed by a team of researchers, grant-makers, strategists and reputational “climate personalities”, such as the board member and former UNFCCC Secretary General, Christiana Figueres. Core funders are The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the KR Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, the Oak Foundation, and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

Apart from providing finance, the Climate Works Foundation provides climate services to partners and funders including, climate data analysis, general picture analysis, the identification of opportunities for emission reductions and other services.

81 <https://www.bloomberg.org/about/contact-us/>

ClimateWorks provides funding either directly or indirectly, through regional networking partners. The list of regional partners can be found online.⁸²

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Organisations and initiatives that are working to solve the climate crisis and that are in line with the goals of the ClimateWorks portfolio. The current list of grantees can be found on the ClimateWorks website.⁸³

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

ClimateWorks has the following portfolio focus for grants:

- Cross-cutting initiatives;
- Clean power;
- Oil (transportation sector);
- Energy efficiency;
- Forests and land use;
- Non-CO2 emissions.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

ECF does not accept unsolicited proposals but works with partners to identify possible funding opportunities. Information on grant-making can be found on the website.⁸⁴

Contact

ClimateWorks Foundation
235 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104, U.S.

Website: <https://www.climateworks.org>

Contact form: <https://www.climateworks.org/contact-us/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance:

Relevant for ACT members and partners.

European Climate Foundation (ECF)

Background and Funding Sources

The European Climate Foundation (ECF) was established in 2008, as a “foundation of foundations”. Today, many climate-active foundations serve as back-donors (e.g. Bloomberg Philanthropies, ClimateWorks, Oak Foundation, KR Foundation, and the Mary Robinson Foundation-Climate Justice). ECF aims to help to foster the development of a low-carbon society, particularly in Europe.

ECF is headquartered in The Hague, and has offices in Berlin, Brussels, London, Paris, and Warsaw.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

The ECF primarily funds European initiatives and the projects of think-tanks and NGOs in Europe, that are in line with the vision, thematic focus and strategy of the Foundation. An illustrative selection of grantees can be found online.⁸⁵

Regional Focus: Europe

Sector Focus

The ECF follows the principle of co-developing strategies together with partners and stakeholders. The main thematic areas are:

- Sector initiatives on energy efficiency, power, and transport;
- Cross-cutting initiatives on the European Energy Union, externalities, finance and economics, governance and innovation;
- Regional initiatives of the EU, Germany, UK, Poland, France and internationally.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

The ECF does not accept unsolicited proposals but works with partners to identify possible funding

82 <https://www.climateworks.org/about-us/partners/regional-partners/>

83 <https://www.climateworks.org/portfolios/grants-database/>

84 <https://www.climateworks.org/portfolios/grants-database/>

85 <https://europeanclimate.org/2016-key-grantees-partners/>

opportunities. Information on grants can be found online.⁸⁶

Contact

European Climate Foundation
The Hague
Riviermarkt 5
2513 AM Den Haag
The Netherlands
Tel: +31 70 711 96 00
Email: info@europeanclimate.org
Website: <https://europeanclimate.org/contact/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners in Europe.

Ford Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

The Ford Foundation was established in 1936 as a charitable foundation in the U.S. It aims to contribute to the dignity of all people, to social justice, and to a world in which all individuals, communities, and peoples work towards the protection and full expression of their human rights, the reduction of poverty and injustice, democracy, and enhanced international cooperation. Natural resources and climate change is one of the eight thematic pillars of the Foundation's grants. The Ford Foundation provides a total in grants of approximately USD 500 million annually. Headquartered in New York, the Ford Foundation has a number of regional offices around the globe.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions and NGOs whose work is in line with the Foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy. More information and a list of grantees can be found online.⁸⁷

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

The main priorities under the climate change pillar include:

- Control over land and its resources;
- Responsible and sustainable management of forests and rural lands;
- More effective governance and greater community rights over resources.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

New applicants interested in submitting proposals (unsolicited) can use an online form⁸⁸ and will receive feedback within 45 days.

Contact

Ford Foundation
1440 Broadway
New York, NY 10018, U.S.
Tel. +1 212 573 5000
Website: <https://www.fordfoundation.org>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners, particularly for rights-based approaches and community-centred projects with a strong focus on extractive industries, (land) rights, indigenous land and forest management. Possible focal countries could include Brazil, Central America, Columbia, Mexico, Peru, Indonesia (forests), Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal (energy and mining).

Hewlett Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation was established in 1966 as a charitable foundation to advance ideas and to support initiatives for a better world. The Foundation mainly supports long-term programs that focus on education, environment, global development and population. Climate change and clean energy is one of the

86 <https://europeanclimate.org/mission/grant-making>

87 <https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/grants-database/grants-all>

88 <https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/idea-submission/>

primary environmental priorities. In December 2017, the Hewlett Foundation announced a USD 600 million commitment to tackle climate change.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions and NGOs that are in line with the Foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy. More information and a list of grantees can be found online.⁸⁹

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

The main priorities under the climate change and clean energy pillar are:

- Clean power;
- Sustainable low emission transport;
- Energy efficiency;
- Non-CO₂ gases;
- Forests and land use;
- Finance: to increase capital investments in low-carbon technologies that promote climate solutions and incorporate climate risks into financial decision making to reflect the true costs of climate change.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

The Hewlett Foundation usually does not accept unsolicited proposals but works with partners to identify possible funding opportunities. Information on grants can be found online.⁹⁰

Contact

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
2121 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025, U.S.
Tel: +1 650 234 4500
Website: <https://www.hewlett.org/programs/environment/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Could be relevant for ACT members and partners whose work is in line with the primary thematic pillars of the Foundation.

KR Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

KR Foundation was established in 2014 by Villum Fonden and the descendants of civil engineer Villum Kann Rasmussen, in Denmark. The Foundation aims to help to provide answers, stimulate mind shifts and encourage action on the long-term challenges faced by current and future generations living on a planet with finite resources, fragile ecosystems, and a changing climate. The foundation is based in Copenhagen.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

NGOs whose work is in line with the foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy. An example of the list of grantees can be accessed online.⁹¹

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

The main priorities (as of March 2018) have been:

- Sustainable behaviour – catalysts for change;
- Sustainable finance – keeping fossil fuels in the ground.

More information on the two priority areas can be found online.⁹²

Funding Conditions

Grants range from approximately € 270 000 – € 670 000 for three years.

Application Procedure

Information on the application criteria and the application process can be found online.⁹³

89 <https://www.hewlett.org/grants/?keyword=climate%20and%20energy&sort=date>

90 <https://www.hewlett.org/about-the-environment-programs-grantmaking-2/>

91 <http://krfnd.org/apply-for-funding/examples-of-grants/>

92 <http://krfnd.org/program-areas/>

93 <http://krfnd.org/apply-for-funding/>

Contact

KR Foundation
c/o Klub
Linnésgade 25, 1st floor
1361 Copenhagen
Denmark
E-mail: info@krfnd.org
Website: <http://krfnd.org>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners

MacArthur Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation is one of the largest U.S. Foundations that aims to build a more just and peaceful world. Making progress on limiting global climate change and its adverse impacts is one of the priority areas of the Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation is headquartered in Chicago with offices in India, Mexico and Nigeria.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions and NGOs whose work is in line with the Foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy may be eligible. More information and a list of grantees can be found online.⁹⁴

Regional Focus: World-wide (the Foundation is currently supporting projects in approximately 50 countries).

Sector Focus

A primary focus is to prevent climate change through the curbing of emissions and by supporting the global leadership on climate solutions with the following priorities:

- Putting a price on carbon;
- Reducing methane emissions;
- Altering the fuel mix for electricity generation by decreasing the reliance on fossil fuels and increasing the use of renewable sources;
- Implementing bilateral and international agreements with developing countries of

priority on policies or programs to address climate issues;

- Improving the capacity of non-governmental organizations to engage with the Indian government on climate policy;
- Catalysing renewable energy production by filling critical knowledge gaps;
- Encouraging clean technology adoption through targeted capacity building.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

The Foundation does not accept unsolicited proposals but works with partners to identify possible funding opportunities. Information on grants can be found online.⁹⁵ At the end of March 2018, there was a temporary pause on new climate related applications.

Contact

USA Office:
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Office of Grants Management
140 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60603-5285
Tel +1 312 726 8000
Email: 4answers@macfound.org
Website www.macfound.org

India office:
India Habitat Centre
Zone VA, First Floor
Lohdi Road
New Delhi 110 003, India
Tel.: +91 11 2464 4006
Email: indiaoffice@macfound.org

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members, particularly in India.

Mercator Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

Stiftung Mercator is an independent private foundation established at the end of the 1990s

94 <https://www.macfound.org/programs/climate/>

95 <https://www.macfound.org/info-grantseekers/>

by German entrepreneur Karl Schmidt and his family, named after Gerhard Mercator, a former cartographer and humanist. It aims to strengthen the capacities of Europeans through an integration of equal educational opportunities. It aims to drive forward an energy transition as a trigger for global climate change mitigation, and to anchor cultural education in German schools. The Mercator Foundation is headquartered in the German city of Essen, and has offices in Berlin, Beijing and Istanbul.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions and NGOs whose work is in line with the Foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy. Eligibility criteria can be found online.⁹⁶

Regional Focus: Mainly Germany and Europe

Sector Focus

- GHG mitigation (particularly in Germany), and energy transition;
- Mercator Fellowship Program for young students and researchers.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

Applications are presented and discussed in a step-by-step process. Information can be found online.⁹⁷

Contact

Stiftung Mercator
Huysseallee 40, 45128 Essen, Germany
Tel. +49 201-24522-0
Email: info@stiftung-mercator.de
Website: <https://www.stiftung-mercator.de/en/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Currently of limited relevance for ACT members and partners (except in Germany), mostly relevant for fellowships.

Minor Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

The Minor Foundation for Major Challenges was founded in 2000, on initiative of designer Peter Opsvik. The Minor Foundation is a Norwegian trust that funds communication projects to mitigate anthropogenic climate change.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions and NGOs that use innovative communication and advocacy means that leads to GHG mitigation. The list of grantees can be found online.⁹⁸

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

Priorities for the time period 2016-2018 are:

- Communication that creates change;
- Politically oriented communication;
- New voices, actors and narratives in the climate debate;
- Innovative messages and strategies;
- Experienced organisations and networks.

Funding Conditions: Small grants

Application Procedure

The funding board meets three times a year. Applications must be made online.⁹⁹ Additional information can be found online.¹⁰⁰

Contact

Website: <http://www.minor-foundation.no/application-process>
Contact form: <http://www.minor-foundation.no/contact-us>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners that are working on mitigation, climate advocacy,

96 <https://www.stiftung-mercator.de/en/our-foundation/grants/information-for-applicants/grant-requirements/>

97 <https://www.stiftung-mercator.de/en/our-foundation/grants/information-for-applicants/>

98 <http://www.minor-foundation.no/grants>

99 <http://www.minor-foundation.no/apply-for-a-grant>

100 <http://www.minor-foundation.no/application-process>

and communications. Campaigns work may be supported through this grant as well.

Oak Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

The Oak Foundation was established in 1983 as a family-led, charitable Foundation that commits its resources to address issues of global, social and environmental concern, with a particular focus on the vulnerable and disadvantaged. Grants of approximately USD 200 million are made per year.

The Oak Foundation has six main programs: Environment and climate change, child abuse, housing and homelessness, international human rights, issues affecting women, and learning differences. There are also country-specific programs for Brazil, Denmark, India, and Zimbabwe, and there is also a special interest program. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the Oak Foundation also has offices in Bulgaria, Denmark, India, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States and Zimbabwe.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions and NGOs whose work is in line with the Foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy. A list of grantees can be found online.¹⁰¹

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus: "Safeguarding a clean climate future for children." There is a special focus on oceans.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

Application information can be found online.¹⁰²

Contact

Oak Philanthropy Ltd
Case Postale 118
58, Avenue Louis Casai
1216 Cointrin, Geneva
Switzerland

Email: info@oakfnd.ch

Website: <https://www.oakfnd.org>

Contact form: <http://www.oakfnd.org/contact.html>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners, especially those working in India, Tanzania, and in coastal areas and island countries.

Packard Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation was established in 1964 as a charitable, family foundation aimed at improving the lives of children, families, and communities – and restoring and protecting Planet Earth. The Foundation mainly supports work on the following issues; fighting climate change (through conservation, policies and science), providing access to health and early learning, advancing reproductive health and rights, ocean protection, supporting local communities, empowering science, agriculture, nature protection, and organizational effectiveness.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions and NGOs whose work is in line with the Foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy.

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

The main climate priorities under the climate change and the clean energy pillar are:

- Clean power;
- Low carbon transportation;
- Energy efficiency;

101 <http://www.oakfnd.org/grant-database.html>

102 <http://www.oakfnd.org/our-grant-making.html>

- Non-CO2 greenhouse gases;
- Forests and land use;
- Identification of break-through strategies to change the GHG emission trajectory.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

The Packard Foundation usually does not accept unsolicited proposals but works with partners to identify possible funding opportunities. Information on grants can be found online.¹⁰³

Contact

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
343 Second Street
Los Altos, CA 94022 USA
Tel: +1 650 948 7658
Website: <https://www.packard.org/what-we-fund/climate/>
Contact form: <https://www.packard.org/contact-us/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners, who work on low carbon development.

Rockefeller Foundation

Background and Funding Sources

The Rockefeller Foundation was established in 1913 as a charitable foundation in the US, aimed at promoting the well-being of humanity throughout the world. Headquartered in New York, the Rockefeller Foundation has a number of regional offices around the globe. Health, food, clean power, resilient cities, innovation and development co-benefits are the main areas for successful grants.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions and NGOs whose work is in line with the Foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy. More information and a list of grantees can be found online.¹⁰⁴

Regional Focus: World-wide

Sector Focus

The main priorities with regard to climate financing are:

- Smart Power for Rural Development Initiative;
- Smart Power India;
- Sustainable Energy for Economic Development (SEED) in Africa;
- 100 Resilient Cities.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

By March 2018, the Rockefeller Foundation was still in the review process of its grant-making procedures. For the time being, there are no unsolicited proposal accepted. More information can be found on the website.¹⁰⁵

Contact

The Rockefeller Foundation
420 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10018
Tel: (212) 869-8500
Website: <https://www.fordfoundation.org>
Contact form: <https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/about-us/offices-contact-us/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

May be relevant for ACT members and partners, depending on the outcome of the review of the grant-making procedures and criteria.

Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation (Shakti Foundation)

Background and Funding Sources

Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation was established in 2009 to support India's energy transition. It aims to promote an enabling policy framework for clean power, energy efficiency, sustainable urban transportation, and climate action. The Shakti Foundation is headquartered in New Delhi.

¹⁰³ <https://www.packard.org/grants-and-investments/for-grantseekers/>

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/grants/>

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/grants/what-we-fund/>

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Institutions, the private sector and NGOs whose work is in line with the Foundation's vision, thematic focus and strategy may be eligible for funding. The thematic priorities are advocacy work, networking, platform-building, capacity development and campaigning. Initial funding is for approximately one year with the option of prolongation, depending on the achieved results.

Regional Focus: India

Sector Focus

The main priorities with regards to climate financing are:

- Clean power;
- Energy efficiency;
- Sustainable transportation;
- Climate policy;
- Investments in clean energy.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

It is proposed to first contact the responsible desk officer before developing a concept note. The list of contact persons can be found online.¹⁰⁶

Contact

Shakti Foundation
The Capital Court, 104B, 4th Floor
Munirka Phase III
New Delhi 110067, India
Tel. +91 11 47474000
Website: shaktifoundation.in

Assessment of relevance for ACT

Might be relevant for ACT members and partners, who are working on low carbon development in India.

Faith-Based Donor Agencies

Bread for the World (Brot für die Welt) & Diaconia Emergency Aid (Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe)

Background and funding sources

Brot für die Welt (BfdW), including Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, is the development and relief agency of the German Protestant Regional and Free Churches and their Diakonia that is active globally. BfdW enables poor and marginalised people to improve their living conditions for themselves. The volume of funding committed to in 2017 was € 273 million. Financing for Brot für die Welt is mainly sourced from public funding, donations and collections, from the regional German Churches as well as from other third party contributions.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

NGOs and church-related institutions from developing countries are eligible for funding (mostly grants). German and international NGOs and church-related institutions that are working on development and climate policy issues (advocacy and awareness raising) can also apply for funding. Scholarships for students from developing countries who are studying in Germany and planning to work on development issues in developing countries are a third pillar of eligibility.

Regional Focus

BfdW is funding projects in more than 90 developing countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin-America, the Caribbean and Eastern-Europe.

Sector Focus

BfdW finances projects and programs, policy dialogue and advocacy as well as capacity building in several thematic areas including climate change (adaptation and mitigation).

Related to climate change, the sector focus includes:

- Adaptation in the areas of resource management (water, land, forest, biodiversity,

106 <http://shaktifoundation.in/about-shakti/people-page/#1480921153507-68cdf538-81f3>

air), sustainable agriculture, protection against land degradation, erosion and flooding, afforestation, health, infrastructure development, protection of fragile ecosystems and integrated coastal zone management;

- Mitigation focused on the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as afforestation;
- Supporting capacity building on adaptation and mitigation, including institutional capacity, training on preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of climate induced disasters in areas prone to extreme weather events that result in droughts and floods;
- Disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness;
- Strengthening existing and, where needed, supporting the establishment of national, regional and international networks on climate change for policy dialogue, advocacy and capacity building;
- Resilience building of most vulnerable groups against climate change and weather extremes;
- Policy dialogue and advocacy on issues for example; climate induced loss and damage, climate induced migration as well as climate risk insurance;
- Consultancies and trainings by professionals, service by volunteers and provision of scholarships.

Funding Conditions

Applications must be in line with the objectives of BfdW (overcoming poverty and achieving justice, equal opportunities for all, empowerment of the poor and marginalised, gender equality, enhancing knowledge).

The applicants financial and organisational management capacity should be adequate to implement the suggested project/programme. Applicants usually provide an own contribution to the project. The project duration can be up to three years.

BfdW may support both, projects and programs that have an exclusive focus on climate change, as

well as integrated programs that include climate change components.

Application Procedure

- As a first step, the project idea will be shared with BfdW. Provided that the project idea complies with the general funding criteria, the relevant regional desk of BfdW will provide the application format and guidelines.
- The application template including the format for the proposal, budget and the organisational profile will need to be completed and sent back to BfdW for the internal screening process.
- BfdW accepts and considers project and program proposals throughout the year. The proposals submitted are reviewed by the regional desks and are approved by the BfdW Approving Board as well as the Committee for Development Service and Humanitarian Aid.
- Once the project has been officially approved, the applicant receives the Agreement of Cooperation, together with the binding schedules of income and expenditure, that form the basis of the future project cooperation.

Contact

Brot für die Welt
Caroline-Michaelis-Str. 1
10115 Berlin
Germany
Tel: +49 30 65211 -1189

Email: kontakt@brot-fuer-die-welt.de

Website: <https://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/en/bread-for-the-world/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

BfdW as an ACT member, is a very relevant source for the funding of climate adaptation, mitigation and advocacy projects as well as for capacity building and networking in the thematic area of climate change. However, as climate change is only one of the various thematic areas of BfdW, the available budget as well as the average size of supported projects is relatively small in comparison to many other multilateral and bilateral sources of climate finance.

Others

Bread for all (Brot für alle)

Brot für alle (in the French-speaking part of Switzerland: Pain pour le Prochaine) is the development agency of the Swiss Protestant Churches. Climate justice is one of the thematic work areas under agriculture, and is closely related to the right to food. Apart from climate advocacy and awareness raising in Switzerland, Brot für alle offers climate change-related capacity building using the PACDR tool (Participatory Assessment of Climate & Disaster Risks) to its partners and partners of other Swiss non-governmental agencies.

Contact

Brot für alle
Bürenstrasse 12, 3007 Bern, Switzerland
Tel. +41 31 380 65 65
Fax +41 31 380 65 64
Email: bfa@bfa-ppp.ch
Website: <https://breadforall.ch>

Christian Aid

Christian Aid is a UK-based international development and relief agency for 41 sponsoring churches and aims to contribute to end poverty world-wide. Climate change is one of the prioritised thematic areas of Christian Aid. This includes the Big Shift Global Campaign, that is working towards clean, renewable energy access worldwide.

Contact

Christian Aid
35-41 Lower Marsh, London SE1 7RL, United Kingdom
Tel.: +44 20 7620 4444
Email: info@christian-aid.org
Website: <https://www.christianaid.org.uk>

Church of Sweden

“Saving lives and defending human dignity”, is at the core of the Church of Sweden’s international

development and humanitarian relief work. The work of Church of Sweden is based on human rights, gender justice and is focused on the poor and the vulnerable. Climate change is one of the issues tackled. The Church of Sweden’s cooperation includes knowledge sharing, capacity building, advocacy and financial support. More information can be found online.¹⁰⁷

Contact

Church of Sweden
Syslomanngatan 4, Uppsala, Sweden
Tel: +46 18 16 96 00
Website: <https://www.svenskakyrkan.se/internationelltarbete/international>

DanChurchAid (DCA)

DanChurchAid (DCA) is an independent development and humanitarian assistance organisation working from a gender equality and human rights approach. The three main priorities are: saving lives, building resilient communities, and fighting extreme inequality. In terms of development and climate change, DCA works on long-term programs in focal countries; Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Palestine, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Project development usually takes place in cooperation with existing partners.

Contact

DanChurchAid
Noerregade 15, Copenhagen 1165, Denmark
Email: mail@dca.dk
Website: <https://www.danchurchaid.org/>

Diakonia Sweden

Diakonia Sweden is the faith-based development and humanitarian relief organisation of two Swedish Churches, working with approximately 400 partners in 30 countries. Diakonia’s vision is a world where all people live in dignified circumstances in a just and sustainable world, free from poverty. Diakonia follows a strategy of change and a human rights-based approach.

107 <https://www.svenskakyrkan.se/internationelltarbete/partner-collaboration-and-project-support>

It provides advocacy, capacity-building and financial long-term support. Criteria to become a partner can be found on the website.¹⁰⁸

Contact

Diakonia Sweden
P.O. Box 14038
SE-16714 Bromma
Sweden
Tel: +46 5453 6800
Email: diakonia@diakonia.se
Website: <https://www.diakonia.se/en>

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

Norwegian Church Aid is an ecumenical diaconal organisation working for global justice. NCA provides humanitarian assistance for disasters and engages in long-term development work in local communities and in advocacy. NCA works in 30 countries and on six thematic issues including on climate resilience. The contact details for the various regions can be found online.¹⁰⁹

Contact

Norwegian Church Aid
St. Olavs Plass, 0130 Oslo
Norway
Tel: +47 22 09 27 00
Email: NCA-oslo@nco.no
Website: <https://www.kirkensnodhjelp.no/en/>

108 <https://www.diakonia.se/en/Donors--Partners/Partner-organizations/Criteria-for-partners-programmes-and-contexts/>

109 <https://www.kirkensnodhjelp.no/en/about-nca/contact/>

Regional and National Funds in Developing Countries

Amazon Fund

Background and Funding Sources

The Amazon Fund was established as a REDD+ mechanism. The Amazon Fund receives financial support from around the world, and invests (in a non-reimbursable method) to prevent deforestation and to promote sustainable land and forest use in the Brazilian part of the Amazon. By March 2018, the Amazon Fund had received USD 655 million and had disbursed USD 394 million in 96 projects. The Amazon Fund is administered by the Brazilian Federal Ministry for the Environment and the National Development Bank (BNDES). The Fund is steered by the Amazon Fund Guidance Committee (COFA), with the participation of federal ministries, state governments, industries and civil society.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental and non-governmental institutions, including NGOs and companies are eligible for the funding of projects that are in line with the forest and land policies and REDD+ mechanisms of the government. The guidelines for 2017-2018¹¹⁰ and the list of supported projects can be found online.¹¹¹

Regional Focus: Brazilian Amazon

Sector Focus

Projects should:

- Contribute to the implementation of a public policy; and
- Have a decisive impact to solve the problem situation; and
- Have scale in the territory.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

Projects are either so-called structuring projects designed on the initiative of the applicants, or are projects resulting from public calls that have been directly promoted by the Amazon Fund. Applicants have to make an own in-cash or in-kind contribution. The procedures for support request¹¹² and the application form can be found online.¹¹³

Contact

Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES
Área de Planejamento - AP
Departamento de Prioridades – DEPRI
Av. República do Chile, 100, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Website: <http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/en/amazon-fund/>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

The Fund may be of interest to ACT members and partners working on REDD+ in the Brazilian Amazon.

Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)

Background and Funding Sources

The Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) was established as the first-ever national climate fund of a Least Developed Country (LDC). It became operational in 2010 and is headquartered in Dhaka. An independent Trustee

110 http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/galleries/documents/cofa/COFAs_GUIDELINES_20_10_2017.pdf

111 <http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/en/informe-de-carteira/>

112 <http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/en/procedures-support-requests/>

113 <http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/en/conditions-for-granting-financial-support/>

Board, chaired by the Minister of Environment and Forests (MoEF) heads the governance and management of the BCCTF. BCCTF is funded by national government funds, and aims to contribute to the implementation of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009). Of the BCCTF 66% is earmarked for resilience building projects, and 34% for responding to climate-induced disasters. As of June 2014, 218 governmental and 63 non-governmental projects have been funded. Fund allocation has been declining since 2012/13.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental and non-governmental institutions working in Bangladesh are eligible for Funding. Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) is a government owned Foundation and is overseeing the NGO window of BCCTF. Additional information can be found online.¹¹⁴

Regional Focus: Bangladesh

Sector Focus

Projects should contribute to the implementation of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP).

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

A Technical Committee, headed by the Ministry of the Environment and Forests, is responsible for the selection and review of project proposals. There are two sub-committees under the Technical Committee. Further information can be found online.¹¹⁵

Contact

Bangladesh Climate Change Fund (BCCTF)
101. Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212
Tel: +88-02-9890959
Fax: +88-02-98980321
Email: bcctmoef@hotmail.com
Website: <http://www.bcct.gov.bd>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners working in Bangladesh. (The process is in Bengali).

Green Fund, South Africa

Background and Funding Sources

The Green Fund is a national fund that was established in South Africa and aims to support South Africa's transition to a low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient development pathway, delivering developmental and environmental co-benefits. The Fund is headquartered in Midrand and is managed by the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) on behalf of the Federal Department of Environmental Affairs. A number of national and international institutions are supporting the Green Fund.¹¹⁶

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Governmental (national, sub-national) and non-governmental institutions. The list of supported projects is available online.¹¹⁷

Regional Focus: South Africa

Sector Focus

The main funding windows are:

- Green cities and towns;
- Low carbon economy;
- Environmental and natural resource management.
- More specific information on funding windows is available online.¹¹⁸

114 <http://www.bcct.gov.bd/site/files/a00f7dc2-58d4-42bf-8824-9173e3355eca/Check-List-for-New/Revise-Project-Proposal>

115 <http://www.bcct.gov.bd/site/forms/5092437e-5625-494d-a76e-9ceb50b78611/Project-Proposal-Format-Form>

116 <http://www.sagreenfund.org.za/wordpress/partners/>

117 <http://www.sagreenfund.org.za/wordpress/project-locations/>

118 <http://www.sagreenfund.org.za/wordpress/funding-windows/#tab-id-2>

Funding Conditions

Grants, loans, and equity

Application Procedure

Applications must be submitted through an online portal in response to the annual call. In March 2018, the call for 2018 opened. More information can be found online.¹¹⁹

Contact

Green Fund
Development Bank of Southern Africa
1258 Lever Road
Headway Hill
Midrand
South Africa
Email: enquiries@sagreenfund.org.za
Website: <http://www.sagreenfund.org.za>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance

Relevant for ACT members and partners working in South Africa.

Southern Africa Trust

Background and Funding Sources

The Southern Africa Trust was established in 2005 to support civil society organisations in Southern Africa to participate effectively and with credibility in policy dialogues so that the voices of the poor can have a better impact in the development of public policies. The Trust is mandated to support the reduction of poverty and inequality, to foster human rights, stakeholder engagement, human and economic development, research, training, and capacity building. By March 2018, the Trust has supported 173 organisations with 302 grants, worth USD 18.9 million. Important back-donors are DFID, Rockefeller Foundation, Ford

Foundation, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, IREX, OXFAM, Open Society Initiative South Africa, and Trust Africa.

Eligibility to Receive Funding

Civil society organisations are eligible. The list of supported projects is available online.¹²⁰

Regional Focus: Southern African region

Sector Focus

The main thematic areas are:

- Poverty, inequality & unemployment;
- African philanthropy;
- Human development;
- Civil society capability;
- Migration and social protection;
- Trade and industrialization;
- Climate change and low carbon development can play a role in each of these thematic areas.

Funding Conditions: Grants

Application Procedure

The grant policy¹²¹ and the application form can be found online.¹²²

Contact

Southern Africa Trust
45 Kyalami Business Park
Kyalami, 1684, South Africa
Tel. +27 11 318 1012
Email: info@southernafriatrust.org
Website: <http://www.southernafriatrust.org>

Assessment of relevance for ACT Alliance:

Relevant for ACT members and partners working in the Southern African region.

119 <http://www.sagreenfund.org.za/wordpress/apply-for-funding/>

120 <http://www.southernafriatrust.org/grantmaking/>

121 <http://www.southernafriatrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/grants-policy.pdf>

122 <https://sat.devman.co.za/devman/web/application/>

Further informational resources on climate finance

Bibliography

Adelphi (2016): A New Climate for Peace – Resilience Compass. Financing for Resilience: 3 Lessons to be Learned in Climate Finance. Available at: <https://www.climate-diplomacy.org/news/financing-resilience-3-lessons-be-learned-climate-finance>

Adelphi (2017): Climate Finance Readiness Training – ClifIT. Available at: <https://clifit.org>

Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2016): Clean Energy Investments Undershoots Last Years Record. New York

Christian Aid (2016): Financing Our Future. How Development Finance Can Drive the Shift to a Zero-Carbon Future. London

CAN – Climate Action Network (2017): Public Finance for 1.5C & Zero-Carbon Development by 2050

Danish Institute for International Studies (2015): Making the Green Climate Fund Work for the Poor. DIIS Policy Brief March 2015.

EU High Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance (2017): Financing a Sustainable European Economy. Brussels

OECD (2016): 2020 Projections of Climate Finance Towards the USD 100 Billion Goal. Technical Note. Paris. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/Projecting%20Climate%20Change%202020%20WEB.pdf>

OECD (2017): Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth. A Synthesis Report. Paris

OECD (2017): Green Investment Banks. OECD Environment Policy Paper No. 6. Paris

Prime Minister of Fiji (2016): Statement to COP 22 High Level Panel on Climate Financing

USAID (2017): A Quick Guide to Climate Change Adaptation Funds. Washington

World Future Council (2017): Financing 100% Renewable Energies in CVF Countries with G20 Central Banks Approved Green Climate Bonds. Hamburg

Additional resources on climate finance

The political positioning of ACT Alliance:

<http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-climate-change-advocacy-framework-position-2016-2018/>

<http://actalliance.eu/what-we-do/climate-change/climate-finance/>

The UNFCCC climate finance website: <https://unfccc.int/climatefinance?home>

The website of the Green Climate Fund: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/home>

The climate finance navigator of the NDC Partnership you find here:

<https://ndcpartnership.org/initiatives-navigator#open-funds-and-initiatives>

Further climate finance overviews and analyses

<http://www.climatefinancelandscape.org>

<https://climatefundsupdate.org>

<https://www.e3g.org/showcase/international-climate-finance/>

<http://www.germanclimatefinance.de>

<http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/climate-finance>

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