



Republic of North Macedonia  
**Ministry of Environment  
and Physical Planning**

# Exploring CLIMATE FINANCE

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*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

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## Introduction

Taking into consideration the raising need for financial support of Climate Action in the country, an effort has been made to identify potential sources of climate funding relevant for our country.

Short summary and basic info for 24 potential funds is presented in this document, serving as starting point for various target groups on national and local level Government or NGO, private sector or Academia.

Additionally, one of these i.e. the [Climate Finance Explorer](#) from the NDC Partnership, has been identified as an excellent on-line tool that can provide the exact type of available financial support per type or location.

The screenshot shows the NDC Partnership website's search interface. At the top left is the NDC Partnership logo. To the right are navigation links: ABOUT US, HOW WE WORK, COUNTRY PAGES, KNOWLEDGE PORTAL, and NEWS. Below the logo is a breadcrumb trail: Home » Climate Finance » Search. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains four filter sections: 'WHERE IS FUNDING NEEDED?' with an upward arrow, 'Who is requesting funding support?' with a dropdown menu showing '- Any -', 'Regions and Countries' with a dropdown menu showing '- Any -', 'WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF SUPPORT?' with a downward arrow, and 'WHAT FUNDING OPTIONS ARE YOU INTERESTED IN?' with a downward arrow. At the bottom of this column is a search input field with the placeholder text 'Enter a keyword'. The right column is titled 'BEGIN YOUR SEARCH' and contains three paragraphs of instructions. The first paragraph explains that filters on the left help identify potential sources of climate funding. The second paragraph instructs users to select the type of institution, geographic location, and funding options. The third paragraph states that the tool will provide a list of potential sources of support with useful information. Below this, it notes that users can compare up to three sources at a time. At the bottom of the right column, there is a link: 'Click here to show all entries (sorted by fund size)'.

## **ADAPTATION FOR SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE PROGRAM (ASAP)**

The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) channels climate finance to smallholder farmers so they can access the information tools and technologies that help build their resilience to climate change.

➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation, Mitigation, Cross-cutting

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Forestry and Land-Use, Disaster risk reduction, Gender

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Based on climate vulnerability.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

Quantitative ex ante estimates of potential project contributions towards the ten key indicators of ASAP Results Framework will provide the main criteria for project selection, including projections of:

1. The number of poor smallholder household members whose climate resilience has been increased because of ASAP, disaggregated by sex
2. The size of the overall resulting investment
3. The project leverage ratio of ASAP versus non-ASAP financing
4. The tonnes of GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) avoided and/or sequestered
5. The increase in number of non-invasive on-farm plant species per smallholder farm supported
6. The increase in hectares of land managed under climate-resilient practices

7. The percentage change in water use efficiency by men and women
8. The number of community groups including women's groups involved in ENRM and/or DRR formed or strengthened
9. The value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate-resilient
10. The number of international and country dialogues to which the project would make an active contribution

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.ifad.org/web/guest/asap>

[g.laganda@ifad.org](mailto:g.laganda@ifad.org)

## **ADAPTATION FUND**

The Adaptation Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Additionally, the Adaptation Fund has multiple, focused initiatives:

- **Adaptation Fund- South-South Cooperation Grants**, which increases peer-to-peer support among accredited National Implementing Entities (NIEs) and those seeking accreditation
- **Adaptation Fund - Technical Assistance (TA) Grants**, which helps National Implementing Entities (NIEs) tap into external (international or national) expertise in the form of short-term consultant assignments for the areas of environmental, social and gender risk management

➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Ecosystem adaptation, Energy efficiency, Forestry and Land-Use, Industry and Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Rural, Transportation, Urban, Waste management, Oceans and Coastal Resources

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Private sector, Non-profit or civil society organization, Community-level organization, International organization, Other

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Developing country members of the Kyoto Protocol.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

To receive money directly from the Adaptation Fund, entities need to be accredited as an “implementing entity.” Implementing entities can be international (like the World Bank), regional (like the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program or SPREP) or national (like a country’s environment ministry). Only one national entity can be accredited per developing country. A list of currently accredited institutions can be found on the Adaptation Fund’s website. Note that entities that prefer to not apply for accreditation have the option of partnering with an institution that is already accredited. For example, implementing entities often partner with smaller local organization to execute activities on the ground.

- For the **Adaptation Fund- South-South Cooperation Grants**, the eligibility criteria are as following:

Developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and that do not yet have an accredited NIE may receive support from an accredited NIE. NIEs could include Public Entity at the National Level, Public Entity at the Sub-National Level, Private Sector Entity, Non-Profit Civil Society Organization, Community-level Organization, Others.

NIEs eligible to provide peer support for accreditation using the South-South cooperation grant must meet all of the below criteria. The NIE:

1. Must be an accredited national implementing entity of the Adaptation Fund;
2. Must have experience implementing an Adaptation Fund project or programme, hence demonstrating effective compliance with the Fund's fiduciary standards, operational policies and guidelines; and
3. Must have experience advising, participating in, or organizing support to other NIEs.

- For the **Adaptation Fund - Technical Assistance (TA) Grant** the criteria are as following:

The TA grant for the ESP and Gender Policy (GP) is available to all NIEs that have not yet received any grant for technical assistance from the Fund. The TA grant for the Gender Policy (GP) is available to NIEs that have previously received a technical assistance grant to address environmental and social safeguards and implement the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Fund before the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) had approved a Gender Policy for the Fund and is also available to NIEs that have not previously received any TA grant.

NIEs could be Public Entity at the National Level, Public Entity at the Sub-National Level, Private Sector Entity, Non-Profit Civil Society Organization, Community-level Organization, and Others. Consult the entry Adaptation Fund in this tool to see the process to request accreditation to the Adaptation Fund.

#### ➤ **Application timeframe**

The Adaptation Fund Board accepts and considers project and program proposals three times a year. The next submission deadline can be found on the calendar, [on this website](#).

#### ➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/contact/>



## **CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF) OF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIFS)**

The USD 5.5 billion CTF was established in 2008 to provide emerging economies with scaled-up financing (loans, subordinated debt, equity investments, guarantees and grants), through six partner MDBs, to contribute to the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas (GHG) emission savings. As the only mitigation-focused multilateral fund built around the operating model of the MDBs, CTF's MDB-collective model is designed to take full advantage of MDBs' key strengths, as well as their ability to leverage capital to attract large volumes of finance from both public and private sources. Some of its key features include its ability to provide resources at scale, emphasis on private sector engagement, innovative financial instruments and a flexible programmatic approach.

### ➤ **Climate objective**

Mitigation

### ➤ **Sectors and themes**

Energy efficiency, Renewable Energy, Transportation

### ➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Private sector

### ➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Recipient countries may benefit from the Facility provided if they:

- meet Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligibility criteria according to OECD/DAC guidelines;
- have an active MDB country program (for this purpose, an “active” program means that an MDB has a lending program and/or on-going policy dialogue with the country),

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

Sectoral, sub-national, regional, and national entities seeking funding for large-scale projects that focus on the power sector, transport sector, or energy efficiency may be eligible. Additionally, dedicated private sector programs (DPSP) provide dedicated funding windows of the CTF that finance large-scale private sector projects in clean technology.

The CTF uses the following criteria to assess and prioritize the proposed pipeline of programs and projects, with a view to maximizing the impact of CTF resources:

- (a) Potential for GHG Emissions Savings
- (b) Cost-effectiveness
- (c) Demonstration Potential at Scale
- (d) Development Impact
- (e) Implementation Potential
- (f) Additional Costs and Risk Premium

➤ **Application timeframe**

Investment Plan preparation, submission and approval may take up to 2 years.

Project preparation, submission and approval by the FIP sub-committee maximum 2 years.

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/clean-technologies>

[cifadminunit@worldbank.org](mailto:cifadminunit@worldbank.org)

 **CLIMATE FINANCE EXPLORER – NDC Partnership**

The Climate Finance Explorer is a searchable database of open climate funds and related support for your mitigation and adaptation activities. To learn more about climate finance and how this tool can help you, click [here](#).

An excellent tool to identify potential sources of climate funding and other support suitable to help you finance adaptation or mitigation projects, programs, or other activities.

WHERE IS FUNDING NEEDED? ^

Who is requesting funding support?

- Any -

Regions and Countries

- Any -

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF SUPPORT? v

WHAT FUNDING OPTIONS ARE YOU INTERESTED IN? v

Enter a keyword

Select the type of institution that will be seeking support and the geographic location where the project or activity will be taking place. Select the kind of support you are looking for and what it will be used for. Select the types of funding options you are interested in (types of instruments, for example). By selecting more than one option within a filter you will expand your search results. By applying multiple filters you will narrow your search results.

With those inputs, the tool will provide a list of potential sources of support. Click on each source to get useful information, including a description of the source, eligibility criteria, details on what they provide, and a description of the process of access the support.

You can also compare up to three different sources at a time to understand better how they differ from one another.

## CLIMATE - KIC

We offer partners support with grants and putting together research and innovation consortia and support (such as H2020 calls). We also work with trusts, foundations, academic institutions and the public and non-profit sector, city municipalities and businesses to provide a range of services that address real world challenges and innovation needs.

Climate-KIC currently receives its core funding from the European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT), but we are increasingly diversifying our income streams. We are an expanding network, with increasing influence and a strong track record of bringing successful climate innovation to market.

Currently no open calls. Check <https://www.climate-kic.org/get-involved/research-innovation-opportunities/>

### **THE GRANTS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FOR THE PARTNERS.**

Only EIT Climate-KIC Partner Organizations who have acceded to the Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) with EIT are eligible to receive EIT-funding. However, organizations who have not applied for or received partnership status are strongly encouraged to participate in/apply to

programmes. Should such organizations wish to receive EIT-funding, they are welcome to apply for partnership status (which must be obtained before receiving EIT funds). Please reach out to your local EIT Climate-KIC office for further information.

To become a partner, see <https://www.climate-kic.org/get-involved/partnership-opportunities/>

## **CLIMATE SERVICES FOR RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP**

The public-private partnership, Climate Services for Resilient Development, assists developing nations in building resilience against the impacts of climate change. Climate Services for Resilient Development, will provide needed climate services – including actionable science, data, information, tools, and training – to developing countries that are working to strengthen their national resilience to the impacts of climate change. The Climate Services for Resilient Development aims to develop new tools, services, and approaches that bridge technology and organizational gaps in order to strengthen climate resilience to populations around the world.

### ➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation

### ➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Ecosystem adaptation, Education, Energy efficiency, Industry and Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Rural, Transportation, Urban, Waste management, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Disaster risk reduction, Health, Gender, Jobs and Livelihoods, Poverty, Water

### ➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Private sector

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Developing countries

➤ **Contact information**

<http://www.cs4rd.org/how.html>

[climatechange@usaid.gov](mailto:climatechange@usaid.gov)

## **DUTCH FUND FOR CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT**

<https://www.government.nl/documents/publications/2018/11/19/grant-application-dfcd>

The DFCD is a broad climate fund, which can be used to finance investments in greenhouse gas emissions reduction, for example through building wind farms and halting deforestation, as well as in making communities more resilient to climate change. This could be achieved by introducing salt-tolerant crops or raising dykes, for instance. To ensure that climate resilience is sufficiently addressed, we aim for 65% of the fund's resources to go towards adaptation projects. Investments can be made in all developing countries, but the emphasis is on projects in the poorest countries and in the Ministry's focus regions. The government also aims for the fund to leverage private sector investment in climate projects. Financing from the fund must be additional to the market and is only intended for projects that cannot obtain longer term commercial financing.

➤ **Type of recipient**

Dutch<sup>1</sup> and non-Dutch organizations with legal personality (including NGOs, financial institutions, knowledge institutions, companies and service providers) and a good track record in the area of climate change and international finance.

➤ **Is it possible for a government to submit a proposal?**

A: Please refer to section 7 of the Grant policy framework document "Who is eligible for a grant?":

**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS THE SOLE SHAREHOLDER**

**ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A GRANT, AND CANNOT THEREFORE BE AN APPLICANT, LEAD PARTY OR CO-APPLICANT.**

## **GLOBAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY FUND (GEEREF)**

The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), as a Fund-of-Funds, invests in private equity funds that specialize in providing equity finance to small and medium-sized clean energy projects in developing countries. The GEEREF aims to:

- Obtain benefits from accelerated deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies,
- Achieve high leverage of public finance by offering preferential returns to private funds,
- Achieve high degree of financial sustainability

### ➤ **Climate objective**

Mitigation

### ➤ **Sectors and themes**

Energy efficiency, Renewable Energy

### ➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Private sector, Non-profit or civil society organization, Community-level organization, International organization

### ➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

All developing countries are eligible.

### ➤ **Eligibility criteria**

GEEREF invests exclusively in funds targeting projects in emerging markets that qualify as recipients for Official Development Assistance. There are currently 146 countries recognized as such by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and GEEREF's funds can target all of these other than candidates for accession to the European Union.

Priority is given to investment in countries with appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

GEEREF engages with funds early in their development and seeks to enhance strategy, team capability and structure, being often the first cornerstone investor in a fund. Underpinning GEEREF's investment strategy is a fundamental commitment to financial, environmental and social sustainability, principles which are mutually reinforcing.

GEEREF funds typically have: i) Strong technical and private equity transaction skills; ii) A regional focus, an established local presence and networks to generate deal-flow; and iii) An overall size of between EUR 50 million and EUR 200 million.

➤ **Contact information**

<http://www.geeref.com>

[info@geeref.com](mailto:info@geeref.com)

## **GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) aims to help developing countries and economies in transition contribute to the overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to mitigate climate change, while enabling sustainable economic development. The GEF is intended to cover the incremental costs of a measure to address climate change relative to a business as usual base line. Additionally, the GEF has multiple, focused initiatives:

- **Enabling Activities under the UNFCCC**, which supports the preparation of national reports to the UNFCCC

- **Support for Programming Through National Dialogues**, which provides resources so that countries can carry out multi stakeholder exercises that help prioritize actions that can be financed with GEF funding
- **Non-Grant Support Program**, which supports non-grant financial instruments to combat global environmental degradation
- **Small-Grants Program**, which promotes community-based innovation, capacity development, and empowerment of local communities and civil society organizations

➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation, Mitigation, Cross-cutting

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Ecosystem adaptation, Education, Energy efficiency, Forestry and Land-Use, Industry and Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Rural, Transportation, Urban, Waste management, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Disaster risk reduction, Health, Gender, Jobs and Livelihoods, Poverty, Water

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Non-profit or civil society organization, International organization, Other

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Countries are eligible for GEF funding in Climate Change if the country has ratified the UNFCCC and conforms with the eligibility criteria decided by the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

National priority: The project must be driven by the country (rather than by an external partner) and be consistent with national priorities that support sustainable development. GEF's funds are mainly available to projects that are endorsed by governments in eligible countries.



Incremental cost: The project must seek GEF financing only for the agreed incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits. Consult the definition of incremental cost in the Glossary.

Participation: The project must involve the public in project design and implementation, following the Policy on Stakeholder Engagement and the respective guidelines. Find them here.

Deployment of funds through a Partner Agency: to deploy its resources, the GEF works with Partners Agencies (GEF Agencies), which, for most activities, are the only institutions that can access GEF funding directly. However, countries can access funding from the GEF for some enabling activities such as completing BURs and National Communications. GEF Partner Agencies have indicated that they can comply with GEF's Fiduciary Standards and Environment and Social Safeguard Policies. There are currently 18 GEF Agencies including UN agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, and NGOs.

➤ **Application timeframe**

On a rolling basis.

➤ **Contact information**

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/>

[secretariat@thegef.org](mailto:secretariat@thegef.org)

## **GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND RECOVERY**

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a global partnership program for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation managed by the World Bank on behalf of its members. The overall objective of GFDRR is to enable developing countries to reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. GFDRR supports implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)'s successor, the Sendai Framework for

Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Through its in-country work, GFDRR awards grants for specific activities in line with its seven operating principles:

- Demand-driven approach to ensure maximum impact
- Leveraging development investments and policies
- Focusing on inclusive design and participation
- Empowering women and mainstreaming gender
- Jointly addressing disaster and climate risk
- Developing knowledge and sharing best practices
- Prioritizing a results-oriented approach

➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Industry and Infrastructure, Urban, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Disaster risk reduction

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Developing countries.

However, GFDRR targets the most disaster-prone countries. Priority Core Countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Togo, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vietnam, Kyrgyzstan, Haiti, Panama, Djibouti, Yemen, and Nepal

➤ **Application timeframe**

On a rolling basis.

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.gfdrr.org>

<https://www.gfdrr.org/contact>

## **GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF) - READINESS PROGRAMME**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Program provides resources for strengthening the institutional capacities of National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points and Direct Access Entities to efficiently engage with the Fund. Resources may be provided in the form of grants up to USD 1 million per country per year or technical assistance.

### ➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Developing country Parties to the UNFCCC. The Fund aims for a floor of 50 percent of the readiness support allocation to particularly vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.

### ➤ **Eligibility criteria**

Funding support can be used to formulate adaptation plans, strengthen institutional capacity of NDAs/Focal Points, enhance the ability of an entity to seek accreditation with the Fund, including for the fast-track accreditation process (pre-accreditation support), and develop strategic frameworks and country programmes that set out national priorities and project pipelines. More information here. Review criteria for adaptation planning oriented Readiness proposals are detailed in the GCF Readiness Guidebook.

### ➤ **Application timeframe**

For adaptation planning oriented proposals, proposals can be submitted at any time.

For Readiness proposals that are not Adaptation Planning support, the Fund has 3 deadlines as follows:

- **28 February 2018**
- **31 May 2018**
- **30 September 2018, to be considered for 2018 allocation**

The Fund will announce the 2019 deadlines for Readiness proposals beyond adaptation planning once it is decided.

## **GREEN CLIMATE FUND**

The Green Climate Fund's vision is to support a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development. It is driven by innovation and targets its investments for transformational impact.

➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation, Mitigation, Cross-cutting

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Ecosystem adaptation, Energy efficiency, Forestry and Land-Use, Industry and Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Rural, Transportation, Urban, Waste management, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Disaster risk reduction, Health, Gender, Jobs and Livelihoods, Poverty, Water

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Private sector, Non-profit or civil society organization, Community-level organization, International organization, Other

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Developing country Parties to the UNFCCC.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

To receive money directly from the Green Climate Fund, entities need to be accredited as an “Accredited Entity” or AE. AE can be international (like the World Bank), regional (like the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program or SPREP) or national (like a country’s environment ministry). A list of currently accredited institutions can be found on the GCF’s website. Note that entities that prefer to not apply for accreditation have the option of partnering with an institution that is already accredited.

There are two tracks for accreditation: direct access and international access. Direct access requires nomination from the relevant developing country government and is available only to national and regional entities. International access does not require nomination and is available to international and regional entities. See “Steps to secure support” section for more information.

An Accredited Entity (AE) may submit a concept note for feedback and recommendations from the Fund, in consultation with the **National Designated Authority or Focal Point**.

➤ **Application timeframe**

On a rolling basis.

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.greenclimate.fund>

[info@gcfund.org](mailto:info@gcfund.org)

## **GREEN FOR GROWTH FUND (GGF)**

The Green for Growth Fund (GGF) is the first specialized fund to advance energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) in Southeast Europe, including Turkey, as well as in the nearby European Eastern Neighborhood region and in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Initiated by the European Investment Bank and KfW Development Bank, GGF is an innovative public-private partnership established to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions. GGF provides refinancing to Financial Institutions to enhance their participation in the EE and RE sectors and also makes direct investments in Non-Financial Institutions with projects in these areas. The activities of GGF are supported by a Technical Assistance Facility.

➤ **Climate objective**

Mitigation

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Energy efficiency, Renewable Energy

➤ **Type of recipient**

Private sector

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Southeast Europe, including Turkey, as well as in the nearby European Eastern Neighborhood region and in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

GGF's investments seek to achieve a 20% reduction in energy consumption and/or a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions, by:

1. Refinancing Financial Institutions (local commercial banks, non-bank financial institutions such as microfinance institutions and leasing companies and other selected financial institutions) providing loans to households, businesses, municipalities and public sector for energy efficiency measures or renewable energy projects.
2. Providing direct financing to Non-Financial Institutions (companies, energy service companies, renewable energy companies or projects, small scale renewable energy and energy efficiency service and supply companies) that meet GGF energy saving and/or emissions targets, and comply with the technical criteria and GGF exclusion list.

➤ **Contact information**

<http://www.ggf.lu/>

Lloyd Stevens ([l.stevens@finance-in-motion.com](mailto:l.stevens@finance-in-motion.com))

## **IKI FUNDS - THE GERMAN MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, NATURE CONSERVATION, AND NUCLEAR SAFETY (BMUB)**

<https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/about-the-iki/iki-funding-instrument/>

International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) (Germany) has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrializing countries, as well as in countries in transition.

### ➤ **Sectors and themes**

- Mitigating greenhouse gas emissions
- Adapting to the impacts of climate change
- Conserving natural carbon sinks with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)
- Conserving biological diversity

### ➤ **Contact information**

**IKI Secretariat**

**Zukunft – Umwelt – Gesellschaft (ZUG) gGmbH**

Köthener Straße 4

D-10963 Berlin

T: +49 30 700 181 222

E: iki-secretariat(at)z-u-g.org

I: www.z-u-g.org

## **INTERACT CLIMATE CHANGE FACILITY (ICCF)**

INTERACT CLIMATE CHANGE FACILITY S.A. is a private limited liability company established under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and is owned by 13 shareholders. ICCF finances renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in the private sector in developing countries and emerging markets. The ICCF aims to act as a catalyst to attract additional financing.

➤ **Climate objective**

Mitigation

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Energy efficiency, Renewable Energy

➤ **Type of recipient**

Private sector

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

OECD DAC list

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.edfi.eu/facility/iccf/>

[edfi@edfi.eu](mailto:edfi@edfi.eu)

## **IRENA/ADFD PROJECT FACILITY**

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) have created a joint project facility to support renewable energy projects in developing countries. For this partnership, ADFD pledged USD 350 million in concessional loans over seven annual cycles for projects that are recommended by IRENA.

➤ **Climate objective**



## Mitigation

### ➤ **Sectors and themes**

Energy efficiency, Renewable Energy

### ➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level

### ➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Members of IRENA, Signatories of the Statute, or States-in-Accession, that are developing countries on the OECD "DAC List of ODA Recipients." Preference will be given to IRENA Member countries (NORTH MACEDONIA IS MEMBER OF THE AGENCY).

### ➤ **Eligibility criteria**

- Projects can be submitted by members of IRENA, Signatories of the IRENA Statute or States in Accession which are included as developing countries in the “DAC List of ODA Recipients” from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Preference will be given to project proposals submitted by IRENA Members.
- Projects should deploy renewable energy as defined in the Statute of IRENA: bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy, and/or wind energy.
- Projects must have the support of, and must be prioritized by, the government of the country where the project is to be implemented. All applicants must be able to obtain a government guarantee.
- Projects must be at feasibility study and pre-implementation stage, i.e. prior to tendering and procurement execution.
- Projects must have positive socio-economic, environmental and other sustainable development impacts in the country of implementation.

### ➤ **Application timeframe**

The final cycle is opening mid-November 2018.

## Contact information

<http://adfd.irena.org/>

[adfd@irena.org](mailto:adfd@irena.org)

## **KFW DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE FINANCE (GERMANY)**

KfW uses proven instruments of international development cooperation (DC) for climate financing: climate-related projects in developing and emerging countries are funded over long periods with a mix of grants, participations and low-interest loans. In addition, and specifically for environmental and climate protection, there is also a variety of special programmes and funds available that offer greater financial leeway and support particularly innovative or broad approaches to reach small and medium-sized businesses as well as private households. These include, for example, the special funding products of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for environmental and climate financing, which also promote specific technological approaches, the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU) or the NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions), and projects launched by developing countries themselves aimed particularly at climate protection. KfW provides financial support in CC Adaptation and in the areas of sustainable economic development, energy and water supply, infrastructure, urban development, solid waste management, transport and mobility, protection of forests and biodiversity as well as agriculture and forestry.

### ➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation, Mitigation

### ➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Climate Change, Human Settlements Land use, Natural Resources and the Environment, Watery efficiency, Renewable Energy

➤ **Type of recipient**

Private sector, Varies from the fund

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Developing countries, ODA – eligible countries

➤ **Contact information**

KfW Entwicklungsbank - [info@kfw-Entwicklungsbank.de](mailto:info@kfw-Entwicklungsbank.de)

+49 69 74 31-42 60

[www.kfw.entwicklungsbank.de](http://www.kfw.entwicklungsbank.de)

## **MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

The MLF provides funds to help developing countries comply with their obligations under the Protocol to phase out the use of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) at an agreed schedule. Since the adoption of the Kigali Amendment in October 2016 (Decision XXVIII/2) the MP also covers powerful climate-warming pollutants called hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Parties agreed to phase down HFC emissions over the next three decades, thereby building a fundamental pillar to achieving the ultimate climate goal set out in the Paris Agreement. The use of HFCs and their resulting emissions are reported to the UNFCCC as substances to be limited or reduced. An early phase-down of HFCs under the MP is one of the most cost-effective GHG mitigation options available today.

➤ **Climate objective**

Mitigation

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Ecosystem adaptation, Education, Energy efficiency, Industry and Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Rural, Transportation, Urban, Waste management, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Disaster risk reduction, Health, Gender, Jobs and Livelihoods, Poverty, Water

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Developing country parties to the Montreal Protocol.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

In line with the decision Decision XXVIII/2, all developing country parties (A5 parties) will have access to MLF finance upon request on the basis of the total HFC baseline consumption and in view of subsector specific cost guidelines.

➤ **Contact information**

<http://www.multilateralfund.org/InformationandMedia/default.aspx>  
[secretariat@unmfs.org](mailto:secretariat@unmfs.org)

## **NAMA FACILITY**

The NAMA Facility was launched by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and UK Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS, former DECC) in December 2012. The Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate (EFKM) and the European Commission joined the NAMA Facility as new Donors in 2015. NAMAs are an important vehicle to implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

➤ **Climate objective**

Mitigation

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Ecosystem adaptation, Education, Energy efficiency, Industry and Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Rural, Transportation, Urban, Waste management, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Disaster risk reduction, Health, Gender, Jobs and Livelihoods, Poverty, Water

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Other

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

All developing countries.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

The country of implementation must be ODA eligible throughout project implementation, and must be included in the OECD DAC list. NAMA Facility Calls are open to all regions and sectors. Outlines can only be submitted by a national government or by legal entities (co-applicants) fulfilling relevant requirements (see section 5.1.1 in [this document](#)).

Key requirements for project selection:

- Implementation readiness
- Mitigation potential
- Transformational change

➤ **Contact information**

<http://www.nama-facility.org>

[contact@nama-facility.org](mailto:contact@nama-facility.org)

## **NORWAY'S INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AND FOREST INITIATIVE (NICFI)**

Through its International Climate and Forest Initiative, the Norwegian government aims at supporting efforts to slow, reduce and eventually halt greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). As the world fights to avoid dangerous climate change, REDD+ is gaining recognition as one of the timeliest, most significant and most cost-effective tools at our disposal. The Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative has the following key objectives:

- To contribute to the international climate agreement under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) being an efficient means for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- To contribute to early actions for measurable emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation
- To promote the conservation of primary forests, due to their particular importance as carbon stores and for their biological diversity.

### ➤ **Climate objective**

Mitigation

### ➤ **Sectors and themes**

Forestry and Land-Use, Jobs and Livelihoods

### ➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Non-profit or civil society organization

### ➤ **Eligibility criteria**

Recipients of funds under the Initiative must contribute to reaching one or more of the Initiative's three goals. They shall take place and/or have an effect in countries eligible to receive development assistance in accordance to OECD's DAC list. Geographic and thematic areas of priority are laid out in the yearly propositions to the Norwegian Parliament. Actors who contribute towards the Initiative's goals can be awarded funds, but priority will be given to efforts based on existing or planned processes for reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation firmly anchored at government level in the relevant country.

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/climate-and-environment/climate/climate-and-forest-initiative/id2000712/postmottak@kld.dep.no>

## **PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR) OF THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIFS)**

The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), a program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), supports national governments in integrating climate resilience into development planning across sectors and stakeholder groups. It also provides funding to put these plans into action and pilot innovative public and private sector solutions to pressing climate-related risks.

➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Industry and Infrastructure, Rural, Urban, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Disaster risk reduction, Gender, Water

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Private sector

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Countries must be ODA-eligible and have an active country program with the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the Inter-American Development Bank. Twenty-three (23) countries have been selected for the implementation of pilots.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

Public entities aiming to integrate climate resilience into strategic development planning across sectors and stakeholder groups.

➤ **Application timeframe**

SPCR preparation, submission and approval may take up to 2 years.

Project preparation, submission and approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee may take 1-2 years.

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/climate-resilience>

[cifadminunit@worldbank.org](mailto:cifadminunit@worldbank.org)

## **SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM (SREP) OF THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIF)**

The USD 750 million Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP), a program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) is a funding window of the CIF which empowers transformation in developing countries by demonstrating the economic, social and environmental



viability of renewable energy. Channeled through five multilateral development banks (MDBs), SREP financing supports scaled-up deployment of renewable energy solutions to increase energy access and economic opportunities, with a focus on low-income countries. SREP also contains dedicated Private Sector Set Asides (PSSAs), which allow concessional financing to projects that engage the private sector.

➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation, Mitigation, Cross-cutting

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Energy efficiency, Renewable Energy, Gender

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Private sector

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

A country eligible for participating in SREP programs should be: (a) a low-income country eligible for MDB concessional financing (i.e., IDA or a regional development bank's equivalent); and (b) engaged in an active MDB country program. For this purpose, an "active" program means where an MDB has a lending program and/or on-going policy dialogue with the country.

It is expected that a country receiving financing from SREP will not receive financing from the Clean Technology Fund.

➤ **Application timeframe**

Investment Plan preparation, submission and approval may take up to 2 years.

Project preparation, submission and approval by the SREP sub-committee maximum 2 years.

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/energy-access>

## SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

In 2001, Parties to the UNFCCC established the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) to support climate change activities that are complementary to the GEF's climate change projects, with a special focus on the most vulnerable countries. The objective of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) is to support adaptation and technology transfer projects and programs that: are country-driven, cost-effective and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty-reduction strategies. They also take into account National Communications or National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and other relevant studies and information provided by the Party.

➤ **Climate objective**

Adaptation, Mitigation, Cross-cutting

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Agriculture, Ecosystem adaptation, Education, Energy efficiency, Industry and Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, Rural, Transportation, Urban, Waste management, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Disaster risk reduction, Health, Gender, Jobs and Livelihoods, Poverty, Water

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level, Private sector, Non-profit or civil society organization, International organization

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Non-Annex 1 Parties to the UNFCCC. The Fund gives priority to the most vulnerable countries to climate change.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

Since the SCCF is administrated by the GEF, countries seeking SCCF funding work with a GEF Partner Agency to submit project proposals. GEF Partners Agencies (GEF Agencies) are the only institutions that access GEF funding directly on behalf of an eligible recipient (government) for the design and implementation of GEF-financed projects. There are currently 18 GEF Agencies including UN agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, and NGOs. Projects can be executed on the ground by any organization, including private sector, civil society, government and non-governmental organizations.

The GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF (July 2018-June 2022) serves as a basis for programming resources under the LDCF. The goal of the strategy is to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change in developing countries, and support their efforts to enhance adaptive capacity. To achieve this goal, the strategy emphasizes three strategic objectives for the SCCF:

- Objective 1: Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation;
- Objective 2: mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact; and
- Objective 3: Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation.

National priority: The project must be driven by the country (rather than by an external partner) and be consistent with national priorities that support sustainable development. SCCF's funds are mainly available to projects that are endorsed by governments in eligible countries.

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.thegef.org/topics/special-climate-change-fund-sccf>

[LDCFandSCCF@thegef.org](mailto:LDCFandSCCF@thegef.org)

## **THE READINESS FUND - THE CARBON INITIATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT (CI-DEV)**

The Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev) builds capacity to access carbon finance, mainly surrounding energy access in developing countries. Ci-Dev uses performance payments based on

reduced emissions to support projects that use clean and efficient technologies in low-income countries. The Readiness Fund finances capacity building activities for developing standardized baselines and technical assistance to energy access programs.

➤ **Climate objective**

Mitigation

➤ **Sectors and themes**

Energy efficiency, Renewable Energy

➤ **Type of recipient**

Public entity at the national level, Public entity at the sub-national level, Public entity at the regional level

➤ **Eligible countries and regions**

Countries must be eligible for ODA.

➤ **Contact information**

<https://www.ci-dev.org/>