

# **FINANCING OPTIONS FOR BIOENERGY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

## **Acknowledgements**

This document has been developed on the basis of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 'Financing Options for Bioenergy Projects and Programmes', published in 2010 by the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP). It has been prepared by Racheal Mbabazi (FAO), with the contribution of Constance Miller from the GBEP Secretariat and under the overall coordination of Maria Michela Morese, GBEP Executive Secretary.

## Introduction

Modern bioenergy continues to be one of the most demanded sources of renewable energy worldwide as its contribution to final energy demand across all sectors is five times higher than wind and solar PV combined, even when traditional use of biomass is excluded<sup>1</sup>. In recent years, bioenergy for electricity and transport biofuels has been growing quickly, mainly due to higher levels of policy support.

However, a key binding constraint towards the increased adoption of renewable energy especially in many developing and emerging economies is the lack of access to affordable financing to support scaling up private sector investments in different clean energy sources such as bioenergy.

Therefore, the Secretariat of the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) developed this 2<sup>nd</sup> edition toolkit of Financing options for bioenergy projects and programmes.

The main objective of this document is to facilitate access to financing opportunities to support investments in bioenergy for sustainable development at the project, programme and sectoral level. It provides a reference point for national Governments, private sector developers and other key players in the renewable energy sector to assess the different available bioenergy funding instruments and the eligibility criteria for accessing these funds. It will also be useful for facilitating financial and technology cooperation in the current international bioenergy scenario.

In specific terms, this toolkit serves to:

- create awareness of the existing funding opportunities at global, regional and national level that can be leveraged while undertaking bioenergy related projects and programmes;
- offer policymakers and project developers in developing countries guidance on how to access the existing international financing opportunities for bioenergy projects and programmes.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iea.org/fuels-and-technologies/bioenergy>

## Overview and User Guide

The purpose of this report is threefold:

1. to provide governments and project developers in developing countries with a useful list of available financing options and opportunities worldwide for bioenergy projects and programmes;
2. to provide users with clear information regarding funds and financing opportunities divided by target regions and country selection criteria;
3. to offer policy-makers and project developers in developing countries guidance for accessing and requesting international financing for bioenergy projects and programmes.

The document is divided into two main sections. The first section outlines funds that are global in scope. Developing countries worldwide can access and apply for these financial resources provided they meet the eligibility criteria. This section is sub-divided according to donor category: multilateral funds and partnerships, national initiatives, and foundations. The second section provides for funding instruments based on their regional scope and categorized into three sub-sections: Africa, the Americas and Asia.

Policymakers and project developers will find applicable financing sources by cross checking their country and project characteristics against the country and project eligibility criteria detailed in the template for each financing option. Additionally, each funding instrument has guidelines on *How* and *When to apply* as well as *contact information* through which further inquiries can be submitted to the respective Fund Administrators.

Given the dynamic nature of funding opportunities, the GBEP Secretariat will regularly update this document in its online version available on the GBEP website, [www.globalbioenergy.org](http://www.globalbioenergy.org), where Partners and Observers will have access to future revised versions.

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## **GLOBAL**

## **AEF: Access to Energy Fund – Energy for growth**

The AEF is a fund managed by the Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO) on behalf of the Dutch government which supports private sector projects that are aimed at providing long-term access to energy services in developing countries. The fund supports energy generation, transmission and distribution projects.

### **Date created**

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The AEF fund was established in 2007.

### **Administrative organization**

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The Dutch government and the Development Finance Facility (FMO).

### **Objectives**

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The ultimate objective of the AEF is to support private sector projects involved in the generation, transmission or distribution of energy to ensure sustainable access to energy services in emerging markets and developing countries.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

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Public contributions.

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

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- Minority shares in equity investments, also for early-stage project development.
- Loan financing of up to the equivalent of EUR 10 million.
- Local currency solutions.
- Grant financing.

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

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Generation, transmission or distribution of energy.

### **Geographical range**

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1. Sub-Saharan Africa and/or Least Developed Countries.
2. DAC list of ODA recipients.

### **Eligibility and selection criteria**

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#### ***Activity eligibility and selection criteria:***

Project diversity can fall under a wide range of possibilities from new initiatives to established facilities requiring rehabilitation; from renewable energy to traditional sources; through direct project investments or even by catalyzing a broader project group through targeted energy investment funds.

Major eligibility criteria are as follows:

- The AEF financing is not conditional upon the procurement of capital goods, works or services in the Netherlands.
- FMO looks at the project sustainability from financial, social and environmental points of view, compliance with local laws and international guidelines (e.g. the World Bank Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines and International Finance Corporation Performance Standards), project investment plan, market analysis, due diligence study, expected return as well as the owner manager and co-financiers commitments.
- Although AEF finances generation, transmission and distribution, the AEF prefers distribution projects.
- Transmission projects will only be considered if either new connections are made, if a clear and direct link exists with distribution projects, or if the project has a quantifiable impact on an increase in sustainable access.
- Projects should have a measurable and obvious connection to improved or new access.
- The projects should have the potential to boost economic development and ultimately alleviate poverty.

#### ***Country eligibility and selection criteria:***

Global operation with preference for Sub-Saharan Africa and/or Least Developed Countries.



## How and when to apply

Enterprises with investment plans in eligible countries are encouraged to contact FMO's Africa department or the Access to Energy Fund Manager directly. Upon request, FMO provides individual advice on eligibility for AEF funding as well as other FMO financial products that may be appropriate.

## Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

As at 31 December 2019, AEF had a total committed portfolio of EUR 158 million of which Europe and Central Asia accounted for EUR 4 million, Asia accounted for EUR 3 million, Africa EUR 136 million, Latin America & Caribbean EUR 7 million, and Non-region specific EUR 8 million.

The Fund supports projects in countries such as Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Mali, South Africa, Rwanda, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Philippines, Ukraine.

On 1 December 2020, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs granted FMO an [additional](#) EUR 40 million for the Access to Energy Fund (AEF) which will bring the total amount to a tune of EUR 150 million of grant funding by 2024.

## Uptake and projects supported

As of 2019, the AEF had signed of 10 new investments to a tune of [EUR 48 million](#).

## Further information and lesson learned

Enquiries and submission of business proposals should be made using the prescribed form, accessible on the following link: <https://www.fmo.nl/contact>.

Contact by email: [info@fmo.nl](mailto:info@fmo.nl)/ Corporate Communications tel: +31 (0)703149696.

## Sources

AEF website: <https://www.fmo.nl/aef>

AEF Annual Report 2019: <https://aef.fmo.nl/2019/annual-report-2019/at-a-glance>

AEF Investment Strategy 2018-2022: [https://www.fmo.nl/en/library/download/urn:uuid:1ff382c3-0129-4445-aa07-0f74fdc98bbd/access\\_to\\_energy-fund-strategy.pdf](https://www.fmo.nl/en/library/download/urn:uuid:1ff382c3-0129-4445-aa07-0f74fdc98bbd/access_to_energy-fund-strategy.pdf)

AEF Top Up: <https://www.fmo.nl/news-detail/980d55d0-958d-4329-9f60-09ebf670b4fb/access-to-energy-fund-receives-top-up-for-high-impact-renewable-energy-projects>

## Adaptation Fund (UNFCCC)

Effective January 1, 2019, decisions [13/CMA.1](#) and [1/CMP.14](#), of the conference of parties to the Paris Agreement, dictate that the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement under the CMA with respect to all Paris Agreement matters.

The Fund is financed with a share of proceeds from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project activities and its aim is to finance concrete adaptation projects implemented in developing countries that are Parties to the Paris Agreement.

### Date created

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The fund was proposed and approved at the 7<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the Parties. Fund operations commenced in 2009 with inaugural sales of CERs completed during the third week of May 2009, as part of the Fund's program to monetize CERs.

### Administrative organization

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The Fund is managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The AFB is composed of 16 members and 16 alternates, holding periodic [meetings](#) throughout the year.

The World Bank serves as a trustee of the Adaptation Fund on an interim basis.

### Objectives

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The Adaptation Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

### Nature of donor contributions

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The Fund is financed by Governments, Private donors as well as a share of proceeds from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project activities. The share of proceeds amounts to 2 percent of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued for a CDM project activity.

The donor funding is not considered part of official development assistance.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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Innovation Grants

### Bioenergy activities supported

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Potential bioenergy projects that could be supported by the adaptation fund would have to fall under the following categories:

- Adaptation activities, where sufficient information is available to warrant such activities, in the areas of water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management.
- Technical assistance; supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness, and management of disasters relating to climate change, including contingency planning, for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events.

### Geographical range

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Developing countries that are Parties to the Paris Agreement.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

The Fund shall finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Application for the innovation grants must be made by a [National Implementing Entity \(NIE\)](#) which is accredited to the Adaptation Fund.

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

"The overall guidance will be based on:

- (i) Decision 10/CP.7, which states that an adaptation fund shall be established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are Parties to the Paris Agreement
- (ii) Decision 5/CMP.2, which states that [AF resources] will be used to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.
- (iii) Decision 1/CMP.3 which states that developing country Parties to the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change are eligible for AF assistance; and on
- (iv) Decision 28/CMP.1 which states that eligible countries are those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change including low lying and other small island countries; countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought or desertification; and developing countries with fragile mountain ecosystems.

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### **How and when to apply**

All proposal submissions should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat: [afbsec@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:afbsec@adaptation-fund.org). Please be sure to cc: [sdobardzic@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:sdobardzic@adaptation-fund.org) and [mdorigo@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:mdorigo@adaptation-fund.org).

Parties can request for further clarification from the secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board on matters related to their submissions: +1 202 473-5943 (phone), +1 202 522-3240 (fax).

Eligible Parties who seek financial resources from the Adaptation Fund must submit proposals through an accredited institution such as their nominated [National Implementing Entity](#) (NIE). Alternatively, proposals can be submitted through [Multilateral Implementing Entities](#) (MIE) and [Regional Implementing Entities](#) (RIE). Proposals will be reviewed with respect to specific criteria provided in the [Operational Policies and Guidelines](#).

Project Proposals are accepted three times a year: twice before the bi-annual Adaptation Fund Board meetings and once during an intersessional review cycle.

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### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date / Number of funded projects**

Since 2010, the Adaptation Fund has committed USD 720 million, including supporting 100 concrete adaptation projects with about 8.7 million direct beneficiaries.

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### **Uptake and projects supported**

To date, a number of concrete adaptation [projects](#) have been supported in various developing countries. The Adaptation Fund Board provides up to USD 250,000 Grant financing to NIEs.

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### **Further information and lesson learned**

More details on this Fund are available at: <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Fund>

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### **Sources**

Adaptation Fund official website: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/> ;  
<https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Fund>  
Operational Policies and Guidelines <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/policies-guidelines/>  
Adaptation site on the UNFCCC domain, containing all key decisions:  
[http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/adaptation\\_fund/items/3659.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/adaptation_fund/items/3659.php)  
Climate Funds Update: <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org>  
Press release on Kyoto Protocol's Adaptation Fund Board Inaugural Meeting:  
[http://unfccc.int/files/press/releases/application/pdf/af\\_board\\_press\\_release.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/press/releases/application/pdf/af_board_press_release.pdf)

## Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Guided by the belief that all lives have equal value, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation works to help all people lead healthy, productive lives. In developing countries, it focuses on improving people's health and wellbeing while giving them the chance to lift themselves out of hunger and extreme poverty.

### Date created

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1999.

### Administrative organization

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Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

### Objectives

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The overall objective of the Global Development Program is to increase opportunities for people in developing countries to overcome hunger and poverty. This includes research projects in the bioenergy sector.

### Nature of donor contributions

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Private funds.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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Debt, equity and guarantee investments (including grants, low-interest loans, guarantees, and investments in equity funds).

### Bioenergy activities supported

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The foundation awards grants to support Agricultural development and climate-resilient food systems.

### Geographical range

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Global with a focus on developing countries.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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The foundation awards the majority of its grants to U.S. 501(c)(3) organizations and other tax-exempt organizations identified by the foundation staff. Grantees and partners then work with beneficiaries in the field (mainly smallholder African farmers in the case of bioenergy).

Foundation staff will identify the right partners and organizations to receive program-related investments. All investments will be closely aligned with program strategies and will be managed by a team with specialized expertise in investment structuring in coordination with the program teams.

The foundation also applies some of its resources to support enterprises and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are developing market-based solutions, seeding new innovations and helping ensure that critical solutions become sustainable and scalable in a manner that directly furthers the foundation's charitable purposes.

### How and when to apply

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Current opportunities and information for grant seekers are available on the Foundation's website at: <https://submit.gatesfoundation.org/>.

### Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

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### Uptake and projects supported

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In 2020 alone, about 32 grants were awarded to different organizations to implementing different projects in Africa. These include among others, USD 4.5 million for the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, to support agricultural modernization through in-depth country seed system assessments for increased delivery and farmer use of improved seed varieties.

USD 754,933 to support the America Institutes for Research in Behavioural sciences in ascertaining the impact of Digital Green's Farm Stack interventions on farmer-level outcomes in productivity and income on two use cases of wheat and dairy in Africa.

USD 958,518 to support CSIRO in the exploration of a method of modelling the environmental aspect of livestock interventions as a planning and implementation tool in Africa and Asia.

USD 4.9 million to support a CGIAR Gender Research Platform that will catalyze targeted research on gender equality in agriculture and climate-resilient food systems.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

For any further enquiries about this Fund, check out: <https://www.gatesfoundation.org/Who-We-Are/General-Information/Contact-Us/Write-to-Us>.

### **Sources**

<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/>  
<https://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database#q/issue=Agricultural%20Development&region=Sub-Saharan%20Africa>

# The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

The Packard Foundation is a family foundation that invests in innovative people and organizations to improve the lives of children, enable the creative pursuit of science, advance reproductive health, and restore the earth's natural systems.

## Date created

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1964

## Administrative organization

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The David and Lucile Packard Foundation through its Board of Trustees is responsible for setting the mission and strategic direction and for overseeing finances, operations, and policies. The Board regularly reviews the operations and policies of the Foundation to ensure that they comply with all legal requirements and reflect the best practices in the field.

## Objectives

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A big part of the grant-making is focused on the *Conservation and Science Program* that seeks to protect and restore oceans, coasts, and atmosphere and to enable the creative pursuit of scientific research toward this goal. Within this program, a thriving agriculture and food system that meets needs for nutrition, employment, and economic development are the goals of the Foundation together with their agriculture strategy to achieve a 20 percent reduction by 2020 in projected net greenhouse gas emissions and nitrogen pollution caused by agriculture in the United States and biofuel production globally.

## Nature of donor contributions

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Private funds (Non-governmental)

## Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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Grants.

In addition to making grants, the Foundation makes a variety of program-related investments (PRIs) to support the overall goals and objectives. These investment strategies are typically employed when a traditional grant is not the most appropriate use of funds. They may take on a variety of forms including loans, guaranties, social deposits, lines of credit, and equity investments.

## Bioenergy activities supported

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The Foundation's subprograms that have a linkage with bioenergy include:

Agriculture, Livelihoods and Conservation:

Capacity building for organizations supporting smallholder farmers in the tropical forests of Ethiopia and Indonesia, with special attention to the role of women, Indigenous communities, and young people.

Conservation and Science (Climate, Ocean, Land, Science):

The Conservation and Science Program invests in action and ideas that conserve and restore ecosystems while enhancing human well-being.

## Geographical range

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Global (for biofuel production)

## Eligibility and selection criteria

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On an annual basis, about 15 percent of the Foundation grants are awarded to first-time grantees and less than one percent come from unsolicited proposals.

The foundation only accepts grant [proposals](#) for charitable, educational, or scientific purposes, primarily from tax-exempt, charitable organizations.

The Foundation does not fund resource management projects or place-based work. Potential exceptions include projects (particularly in California) that are replicable, scalable, and can leverage policy changes as well as research that would be eligible for support through NSF, USDA or agriculture research universities. Further they do not fund research or farm-level work designed to promote specific biofuel feedstocks (for example - corn or algae).

## How and when to apply

The foundation only accepts grant [proposals](#) for charitable, educational, or scientific purposes, primarily from tax-exempt, charitable organizations.

Requests for funding are welcomed throughout the year. Prospective applicants are advised to review the Conservation and Science program pages ([Climate](#), [Ocean](#), [Land](#), [Science](#), and [Agriculture, Livelihoods, and Conservation](#)) to assess their eligibility for the grant funding.

If the work is aligned with the Foundation's funding priorities and geographic focus, the applicant is required to send a short description their work to the relevant Program Officer and Program Associate or send the description using the form [here](#).

Full proposals should not be sent until requested by the Program Officer.

## Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

To date, 50 grantee Organizations have been supported under the Agriculture, Livelihoods and Conservation sub-program.

In January 2020, the Foundation launched a new five-year, USD 7.5 million-per-year Agriculture, Livelihoods, and Conservation (ALC) grant-making [strategy](#) aimed at furthering the support to organizations and leaders focused on small-scale farmers in tropical forest areas to protect the planet's rich biodiversity.

## Uptake and projects supported

Past project support in the bioenergy (biofuels) field include the following beneficiary organizations:

- Friends of the Earth, to promote sustainable biofuels and limit unsustainable biofuel production
- Addis Ababa University, for a scoping study on the state of the field of biofuel research in Ethiopia
- Belden Russonello & Stewart, for public opinion research to obtain a baseline of understanding of Americans' awareness and opinions on issues related to farm policies, agriculture, biofuels, and the environment
- Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, to develop and test a framework for land use decision-making based on an analysis of ecosystem services and other social-environmental interactions, with a special look at biofuels systems
- Cornell University, for an on-line publication of the background papers and executive summary of the Scientific Committee on the Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) biofuels rapid assessment project

## Further information and lesson learned

Further enquiries can be addressed to:  
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation  
343 Second Street  
Los Altos, CA 94022 USA  
[Tel:](#) +1 (650) 948-7658

## Sources

<http://www.packard.org/>  
<https://www.packard.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Beyond-Bioenergy-Strategy-Final.pdf>

## Development Finance Facility (FMO)

The Dutch development bank (FMO) was founded as a public private partnership with 51 percent shares held by the Dutch State and 49 percent held by commercial banks, trade unions and other members of the private sector. It is responsible for development cooperation policy, its coordination, implementation, and funding. The FMO's mission is to empower entrepreneurs to build a better world by providing capital, knowledge and networks to create a sustainable development impact.

### Date created

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The FMO was created in 1970 by the Government of the Netherlands.

### Administrative organization

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The Dutch development bank (FMO).

### Objectives

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The main objectives of the FMO are to: stimulate sustainable private sector development and optimise economic growth through its investment activities in emerging markets; empower entrepreneurship in emerging economies in order to further development; foster sustainable economic development (i.e. good economic, environmental and social (E&S) management); and protect the environment.

### Nature of donor contributions

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The FMO manages a number of specific funds and facilities for the Dutch government. Initiated by the needs of FMO clients, the Dutch Government provides the finance which covers financial risks that FMO cannot take – it therefore allows taking on higher risk projects with greater development impact.

FMO also receives external private funding to finance its risk portfolio.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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The FMO delivers funds as:

- direct investments (DI): financing private enterprises (including both corporate and project finance as well as equity/shareholding in companies, financial institutions or other entities).
- indirect investments in financial institutions (FI): providing corporate finance to financial institutions (i.e. lending to large, medium and small businesses, microfinance, trade finance, housing finance, and private equity).
- co-financing.
- guarantees.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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- Agri-to biofuel projects.
- Biomass co-generation.
- Biomass biofuels.
- Waste-to-energy projects.

### Geographical range

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Emerging economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Caribbean, Europe, Central Asia, Middle East, and South Asia.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

The FMO's Sustainable Energy Strategy supports those projects that generate energy based on a renewable energy source and can therefore be divided into the following two sub-categories:

- Agri-to-Biofuel projects (FMO only finances projects which have a local energy generation component).
- Biomass-to-energy projects; Biomass (including biofuel) based co-generation.
- Waste-to-energy projects (incl. waste-based landfill and sewage gas).

The FMO Technical team focuses on the following aspects during project evaluation:

- commercial viability.
- a sound investment plan.
- a thorough feasibility study and complete analysis of the market.
- transparency according to the principles of corporate governance.



- a respectable environmental policy.
- execution by internationally acceptable social standards.

Candidate projects should respect the following standards before being approved:

- FMO's assessment of E&S risks and impacts,
- IFC Performance Standards and World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHS Guidelines),
- local environmental and social laws where these are more stringent,
- GMO investment criteria (for investments in the agriculture sector)

*Sustainability criteria applicable to Agri-to Biofuel projects:*

- To adhere to round table sustainability initiatives, such as the Better Sugar Initiative (BSI), Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table of Responsible Soy (RTRS), Round table on Sustainable Biofuels, Cramer criteria and others;
- To reduce GHG emissions as compared to fossil fuels
- LCA if methodology is available (with system boundaries from "root to tank"). It shall include direct and indirect GHG emissions and land use changes
- Preferably be sited on degraded/ and or used land or rehabilitated agricultural sites
- Feasible traceability and labelling & certification
- Fit a national strategy on agricultural planning.
- Clearly benefit the local welfare (Tax payments and the use of local labour are not sufficient. Ownership throughout grower's schemes, setting up of co-operations, supplying electricity and/or fuel to local market)
- Have a clear and proven choice for the crop. Water, fertilizer, pesticide use as well as oil/ethanol yield per hectare should all favour the chosen crop;
- Preferably grow non-edible crops or the use of waste products of food crops;
- If biotechnologies are used in biofuels production always be consistent with national or international bio safety and transparency protocols

Projects should not:

- Locally compete with food agricultural produce; and Biofuel production shall not impair food security;
- Replace subsistence agri-systems, without enhancing such systems;
- Use water resources where the water balance proofs that irrigation water availability is lacking and biofuel production shall not directly or indirectly contaminate or deplete water resources;
- Biofuel production shall not directly or indirectly degrade or damage soils;
- Only have an export component. There should be a balance between local versus export mainstreaming.

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

1. In all Low Income Countries (per World Bank categorization) where FMO invests in new projects, plus all Sub-Saharan countries (with the exception of South-Africa), sustainable energy projects are preferred. However, in Low Income Countries providing access to energy under certain conditions is considered to prevail over providing access to *sustainable* energy. This implies that both sustainable and non-sustainable energy projects can be financed in these countries, under the condition that (i) no viable and bankable sustainable energy alternatives are available in the foreseeable future and (ii) the project falls into the country's sector approach, which is to be verified in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, World Bank sector reports etcetera.
2. In all other countries where FMO makes new investments, sustainable energy prevails over Access-to-Energy. This implies that in these countries only new FMO investments can be made if it concerns sustainable energy projects.

#### **How and when to apply**

Projects that intend to receive FMO funding will follow the same basic process:

1. Identifying clients with sound investment plans, often with or through a global or local partner.
2. Appraising the plan for financial soundness and multiple bottom-line impacts. All appraisals include the client's potential positive or negative effect on social, environmental and governance conditions. These are recorded on the so-called FMO scorecard. Appraisal further includes an evaluation of the client's perception of these components and their willingness and ability to address them. We will only proceed with a transaction if the client is committed to ultimate compliance with international standards;

3. Preparing the financing proposal for approval by relevant FMO Committees and Management Board. As far as possible, financing structures are tailored specifically to the client's needs and will usually include more than one financial product or service, also based on the multiple bottom-line preconditions. By the time a proposal has reached the approval stage, it has already been reviewed and scored against these preconditions;
4. Once approved, the contract is prepared and must incorporate social, environmental and Governance requirements. In the cases where the client is unequipped to meet these requirements on signing, an action plan is developed. Contracts include clear terms and conditions;
5. Monitoring – based on the scorecard, progress is monitored throughout the lifetime of the investment to ensure that the project objectives are on track and well achieved;
6. Evaluating impact – impact does not occur overnight. It takes time. Evaluations are carried out after five years, or on exit from a transaction.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

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According to the FMO [Annual Report](#), 2019, FMO had a committed portfolio of EUR 9.1 billion of which total green investment volume accounted for EUR 961 million.

About 206 [projects](#) are currently supported in different countries such as Chad, Philippines, India, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, Rwanda, Kenya, and Burkina Faso among others.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

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The Access to Energy Fund (AEF) has EUR 158 million committed funds.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

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For more details on this funding instruments, check <http://www.fmo.nl>

### **Sources**

<p>FMO, Finance for Development: <a href="http://www.fmo.nl">http://www.fmo.nl</a>  FMO, FMO environmental and social sustainability policy  <a href="https://www.edfi.eu/member/fmo/">https://www.edfi.eu/member/fmo/</a>  <a href="https://www.fmo.nl/esg-toolkit">https://www.fmo.nl/esg-toolkit</a></p>
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## **develoPPP.de**

DeveloPPP.de is a public-private partnerships project that was set up by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to foster involvement of the private sector where business opportunities and development policy initiatives overlap. In the same vein, BMZ provides financial and technical support to companies that invest in developing and emerging economies.

### **Date created**

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### **Administrative organization**

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The project is executed by DEG – Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of BMZ.

### **Objectives**

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The PPP project aims to offer financial and technical support to companies that invest in developing and emerging-market countries for the development of sustainable supply chains and the promotion of renewable energies. It also supports companies to undertake innovative projects and entrepreneurial investments that have long-term benefits for the local population.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

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The PPP project is financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

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The PPP provides targeted support to private enterprises in the sectors where there is particular need for action as well as special opportunities. It also provides:

- financing and human resources.
- customised coaching and support for companies that are planning and implementing projects.
- strategic networks with Governments, industry association and companies.
- technical expertise.
- access to regional and global market awareness.

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

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- Waste, wastewater, emissions
- Biomass, biogas, sewage gas

### **Geographical range**

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Developing countries.

### **Eligibility and selection criteria**

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#### ***Activity eligibility and selection criteria:***

- Cooperation activities between business and development agencies (i.e. between state and civil society).
- Partnerships which are jointly planned, financed and realised by companies and development aid organizations.
- Highly innovative project approaches by enterprises.
- Small-scale measures carried out by individual companies.
- "Strategic alliances" activities that affect a whole industry sector, several countries and several million Euros in investments.
- Project should contribute to attainment of German Federal Government's development policy objectives.
- Start-ups, small and medium-sized companies and larger companies that invest sustainably and are desirous to do business in a developing and emerging country.
- Sustainability: The project idea must be embedded in your company's long-term commitment in a developing or emerging country.
- Complementarity in the sense that the resources and financial means used by private and public partners complement each other to allow for the effective mutual attainment of partners goals.
- Subsidiarity: Implying that without develoPPP.de partnership support the project would not have been realised.

### **Project selection criteria**

- Companies from the EU, a member state of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and local companies from developing and emerging countries ([OECD DAC Country List](#)).
- Sufficient financial and personnel resources that are proportionate to the project idea with at least EUR 800,000 annual turnover, at least 8 employees and at least 2 operational years.
- The long-term commercial interest of the company must in the project must be clearly recognizable and go beyond the funded project period.
- Project activities must have a clear developmental impact, be environmentally and socially compatible and thus go beyond the economic benefit the company.
- The company must have the capacity to meet at least half of the total costs - to which the BMZ contributes up to 50%.
- Ability to create structures to ensure the sustainability of results and changes achieved.
- Must be implemented within 3 years.

### **How and when to apply**

develoPPP.de ideas competitions are held four times a year.

A single application period runs for six weeks up to the end of the quarter of the respective competition. Interested companies can submit application documents highlighting their project ideas to a partner of their choice (DEG or GIZ) at least six weeks before the end of each quarter up to the submission deadline for the relevant competition (31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December).

After the deadline, DEG and GIZ use a defined evaluation criterion to assess which projects are eligible and notify companies about the outcome within four weeks of the submission deadline.

Once the proposal is approved, DEG and GIZ work together with the company to prepare a detailed project concept taking into consideration the cost contribution, project measures and preparation for the actual implementation. More information on the application process, can be obtained on <https://www.developpp.de/en/submitting-an-application-to-the-developppde-programme/>.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

BMZ offers project [funding](#) from EUR 100,00 up to EUR 2 million of public funds per project, to which the company is required to add 50% of the total costs and is responsible for the realisation of the project in terms of finance, content and manpower. BMZ disburses the funding through its selected partners (DEG or GIZ) in line with the client's preference.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

Through the develoPPP.de initiative, more than 2,000 development partnerships have been established with the private sector in more than 100 countries. More than EUR 1.1 billion has been invested in projects driving sustainable economic development in sectors such as energy, agriculture, education and health.

During the period [1999-2010/2018](#), a number of projects had been supported globally with 119 projects in North and Central America, 85 projects in North Africa, 111 projects in Europe, 579 projects in East Asia, 223 projects in South America, 386 projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, 45 projects in Middle East, 262 projects in South and Central Asia and 201 projects in Supra-regional.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

For further information contact:

DEG – Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH Assistance programmes/Advisory services Kämmergasse 22

50676 Cologne, Germany

T +49 (0) 221 49 86 - 14 76

F +49 (0) 221 49 86 - 14 72

E [developpp@deginvest.de](mailto:developpp@deginvest.de)

I <https://www.developpp.de/en/>

### **Sources**

develoPPP.de website: <https://www.developpp.de/en/>

develoPPP.de booklet: [https://www.deginvest.de/DEG-Documents-in-English/Range-of-Services/Special-Programmes/develoPPP.de\\_Booklet\\_en\\_2019.pdf](https://www.deginvest.de/DEG-Documents-in-English/Range-of-Services/Special-Programmes/develoPPP.de_Booklet_en_2019.pdf)

Eligibility Criteria: <https://www.developpp.de/teilnahmekriterien-die-teilnahmekriterien-des-developppde-foerderprogramms/>

<https://www.deginvest.de/International-financing/DEG/Unsere-L%C3%B6sungen/develoPPP.de/>

## European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB is the long-term lending bank of the European Union and one of the largest providers of climate finance.

### Date created

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The European Investment Bank was created by the Treaty of Rome in 1958.

### Administrative organization

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EIB Board of Governors, which is composed of the Finance Ministers of EU Member States.

### Objectives

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The Bank aims to support projects that promote the priorities and objectives of the European Union. It prioritises support to six areas, namely climate and environment, development, innovation and skills, small and medium-sized businesses, infrastructure and cohesion.

### Nature of donor contributions

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The EIB shareholders are the EU Member States. The EIB raises substantial volumes of funds on the capital markets.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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The EIB operates on a non-profit maximising basis and lends at close to the cost of borrowing. The EIB extends support to projects in the [form](#) of loans, guarantees, equity investments and advisory services.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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- Switching fossil fuels
- Waste management
- Renewable energy (i.e. biomass)
- Biogas

### Geographical range

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Global.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

The EIB finances large and small-scale investment projects contributing to EU policy objectives. Environmental Sustainability activities such as:

- improving the quality of life in the urban environment, particularly through urban renewal and sustainable urban transport projects;
- addressing environmental and health issues (e.g. reduction of industrial pollution, provision of water and wastewater treatment);
- tackling climate change, including energy efficiency and renewable energy;
- protecting nature and wildlife; and
- preserving natural resources and managing waste (including minimisation, recycling, re-use and disposal of domestic, commercial and industrial waste).

To be eligible all EIB projects must:

- ensure that project adheres to strict environmental and procurement policies conditions,
- be a capital investment project,
- contribute to EU economic policy objectives:
  - Improvement of EU transport and telecommunications infrastructure (rail, air, road connections and bridges)
  - Secure energy supplies - production, transfer and distribution, more efficient energy use, alternative energy supplies
  - Development of a competitive, innovative and knowledge-based European economy
  - Natural and urban environment schemes (water, waste, cleaner air, urban transport etc.)
  - Development of small and medium sized enterprises
  - Industrial projects improving EU competitiveness
  - Projects that support EU's external co-operation and development policies

**Specific requirements by region:****Asia and Latin American countries (ALA):**

- The EIB can support viable public and private sector projects in infrastructure, industry, agro-industry, mining and services.
- Special emphasis is given to projects that contribute to environmental sustainability (including climate change mitigation) and to the security of the EU energy supply.
- The other core sector of activity is to support the EU presence in these regions through Foreign Direct Investment, transfer of technology and know-how.
- EIB loans are project-oriented and linked to the financing of the fixed-asset components of an investment.
- EIB does not provide grants or subsidies for projects in Asia and Latin America.

**Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Projects may be carried out both inside and outside the EU, although the majority of EIB lending is attributed to projects in EU Member States (about 90% of the total volume) supporting the continued development and integration of the Union. Projects should follow the EU economic policy objectives.

**Enlargement countries:**

Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo.

**The European Free Trade Association (EFTA):**

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

**Mediterranean partner countries:**

Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Palestine

**Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific****Central Asia****United Kingdom****Eastern Neighbourhood countries:**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine

**Asia and Latin American countries (ALA):**

- The EIB finances operations supporting the EU cooperation strategies in these regions and complementing other EU development and cooperation programmes and instruments in these regions.
- The countries currently eligible for EIB financing under the ALA IV mandate are:
  - Asia: Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam - ASEAN Group Bangladesh, China, India, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Yemen
  - Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

**Note:** EIB adheres to strict environmental and procurement policies and as such, potential promoters should ensure that their projects meet these conditions.

**How and when to apply**

No special formalities are involved for the submission of applications and the EIB does not require its borrowers to complete set forms or questionnaires. Project promoters are required to simply provide the Bank's Operations Directorate with a detailed description of their capital investment together with the prospective financing arrangements to allow the EIB to assess whether the project adheres to the set lending objectives and has a well-developed business plan.

i. Investments more than EUR 20M-25M

Direct loans and risk capital financing that fall above the EUR 20M-25M threshold can be requested directly from the EIB. The application must be accompanied by a comprehensive feasibility study. In the absence of a feasibility study, the promoter should attach a detailed dossier to permit the technical, environmental, economic, financial and legal appraisal of the project.

ii. Investments less than EUR 20M-25M

Applications for the financing of small-scale projects should be sent directly to the financial institutions or commercial banks receiving EIB intermediated loans.

iii. Investments between EUR 7.5M-25M

Direct loans are also provided for midcap companies (with up to 3000 employees) where the loan volume requested falls between EUR 7.5M and EUR 25M.

Approval by the Board of Directors ("Approved" status) translates into a loan only with the signature of a finance contract, which includes the technical description of the investment financed.

Disbursements follow contract signature, according to the needs of project implementation and subject to fulfilment of all relevant pre-disbursement conditions.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

During the period 2015-19, the EIB invested about EUR 62 billion on energy infrastructure and this included over EUR 53 billion for renewable energy, energy efficiency and electricity grid projects in Europe and around the world. In 2019 alone, the EIB provided a loan portfolio of EUR 11.7 billion to finance energy related projects.

Effective October 2020, the EIB, European Commission and European Circular Bioeconomy Fund Management GmbH announced the first closing of EUR 82 million for the [European Circular Bioeconomy Fund \(ECBF\)](#). It is the first equity fund exclusively focused on the bioeconomy and the circular bioeconomy in the EU and Horizon 2020 associated Countries.

EIB will also gradually increase its financing for climate and environmental objectives by up to 50% by 2025, to ensure that at least EUR 1 trillion is realised to promote investments to meet the environmental objectives during the critical decade between 2021 and 2030.

On December 16, 2020, the EIB Board of Directors approved new financing worth EUR2.6 billion to support large-scale renewable energy generation projects in Europe and around the world.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

Details on EIB funded projects can be obtained from the following link: <https://www.eib.org/en/projects/loans/index.htm>

### **Further information and lesson learned**

For enquiries regarding the financing facilities, activity, organisation and objectives of the EIB, contact:

Information Desk, Communication Division

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

(+352) 43 79 22000

(+352) 43 79 62000

### **Sources**

The European Investment Bank: <http://www.eib.org/index.htm>  
<https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2020-372-eib-group-backs-eur-12-5-billion-covid-19-support-business-clean-energy-transport-and-urban-investment.htm>  
<https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2020-163-green-recovery-eib-finances-the-largest-solar-project-in-andalusia>  
[https://www.eib.org/en/projects/cycle/applying\\_loan/index.htm](https://www.eib.org/en/projects/cycle/applying_loan/index.htm)

## Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. It was adopted as a financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010 and pays particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.

### Date created

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The decision to establish the Green Climate Fund was made in December 2010 and the Fund became fully operational in 2015.

### Administrative organization

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World Bank serves as a Trustee for the Fund following the [Amended and Restated Agreement](#) of April 12, 2019 between GCF and the World Bank.

### Objectives

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The objective of the GCF is to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to undertake projects and programmes that limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

### Nature of donor contributions

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The GCF funding mainly comes from developed country Parties to the Convention, as well as some developing countries and regions.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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Grants, concessional loans, subordinated debt, equity, and guarantees.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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Climate adaptation and mitigation activities.

### Geographical range

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All developing country Parties to the Convention are eligible to receive resources from the Fund.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### ***Country eligibility and selection criteria:***

The Fund pays particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.

#### ***Project eligibility***

- Project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with climate change strategies and plans, such as low-emission development strategies or plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and other related activities.
- The Fund also provides resources for readiness and preparatory activities such as in-country institutional capacity building for country coordination, to meet fiduciary principles and standards as well as environmental and social safeguards.

### How and when to apply

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Recipient countries must appoint a National Designated Authority (NDA) who serves as the focal point between the national Government and the Fund and is responsible for recommending funding proposals to the GCF Board in the context of national climate strategies and plans including the coordination of consultation processes on the submitted proposals.

GCF does not implement projects directly itself, but through partnerships with [Accredited Entities](#). These Entities are responsible for developing and presenting funding proposals to the GCF Secretariat as well as overseeing, supervising, managing and monitoring the approved projects and programmes.



The application process for GCF support includes the following steps:

- The Accredited Entities in consultation with the NDA submit to the GCF Secretariat, a concept note highlighting basic information about the project or programme. GCF has [designated templates](#) for Concept Notes and Proposals that Accredited Entities should use for submission to the Secretariat. *Submission of a concept note is [optional](#).*
- It is standard practice for Accredited Entities to submit [funding proposals](#) to GCF. In some cases, where GCF issues a Request for Proposals, entities that are not yet accredited to GCF can submit their funding proposals alongside the application for accreditation.
- Once submitted, the funding Proposals are subjected to a review process which includes an initial assessment and technical analysis alongside the accompanying documents. Where necessary, the GCF Secretariat supports the Accredited Entity to finetune their application.
- Funding proposals must include an Impact Assessment to ensure that the project meets GCF's project standards. This requires extensive consultation with those who would be affected by the project. The proposal must also include a [no-objection letter](#) signed by the NDA of the relevant developing country. The no-objection letter should be submitted within 30 days of the proposal submission but can be separate from the proposal.
- The initial completeness check is followed by a more detailed assessment of the project proposal, to evaluate if it matches the GCF investment criteria. Other aspects evaluated include compliance with GCF policies, including, but not limited to: Fiduciary standards; Risk management; Environment and Social Standards (ESS); Monitoring and Evaluation criteria; Gender policy; Legal standards.
- Once the proposal has passed this initial review stage, the assessment, along with the submitted proposal and supporting documents are sent to the Independent Technical Advisory Panel (ITAP) to assess the funding proposals against the six GCF investment criteria and add recommendations to funding request at its discretion.
- The evaluated funding proposal package is then submitted to the GCF Board for the final approval. Accredited Entities may be requested to clarify about their funding proposal based on the GCF Secretariat and ITAP assessments.

**Note:** The GCF Board generally holds meetings three times a year to consider funding proposals.

- Following GCF Board approval of a funding proposal, the GCF Secretariat then signs a Funded Activity Agreement with the Accredited Entity.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

As of 2019, donor pledges were more than USD 9.8 billion for the GCF-1 programming period. By November 16, 2020, funds to a tune of USD 7.3 billion had been committed to approved projects, with USD 1.6 billion disbursed and USD 4.9 billion for projects under implementation.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

The Fund aims for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation projects supported. Additionally, 50 percent of the adaptation allocation of the Fund is gazetted for particularly vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States. More details on the approved projects can be obtained on the following link: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects>.

As of November 2020, 159 projects had been supported of which 63 projects were in Africa, 64 projects in Asia-Pacific, 38 projects in LATAM & Caribbean, and 10 projects in Eastern Europe.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

For any further enquiries, contact the Fund through the following address:

GCF Headquarters  
G-Tower, Songdo Business District  
175 Art center-daero  
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004  
Republic of Korea

## Sources

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/about#overview>

<https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/funding-and-partnerships/green-climate-fund>

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/governing-instrument.pdf>

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/news/green-climate-fund-board-approves-usd-1-billion-climate-action-sets-out-strategic-vision>

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/process>

<https://www.devex.com/organizations/the-green-climate-fund-gcf-53335>

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/amended-restated-agreement-terms-conditions-administration-gcf-trust-fund.pdf>

## GEF Trust Fund - Climate Change focal area

The GEF Trust Fund is the common funding resource of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which supports the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) climate change focal area is one of the six focal areas supported by the GEF Trust Fund and it emphasises mitigation strategies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as well as supporting partner countries to meet their obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for reporting and assessments. Under [GEF-7 project cycle, the Climate Change Focal Area Strategy](#) will serve as a complementary tool to programming by the Green Climate Fund and other climate funds, thus harnessing synergies across the different focal areas and building on the GEF's record of driving innovation.

### Date created

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The Global Environment Facility was established in October 1991 as a pilot program in the World Bank to assist in the protection of the global environment and to promote environmental sustainable development.

In 1994, at the Rio Earth Summit, GEF was restructured and moved out of the World Bank system to become a permanent, separate institution.

### Administrative organization

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The World Bank serves as the [GEF Trustee](#). The Trustee helps mobilize and disburse resources to GEF Agencies; prepares financial reports on investments, use of resources; and monitors application of budgetary and project funds.

### Objectives

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Building on the GEF-6 Focal Area Strategy and in alignment with UNFCCC COP guidance, the GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The Strategy further underscores three fundamental objectives: promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs; demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts; and foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.

### Nature of donor contributions

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GEF funding is contributed by the [40 GEF donor countries](#) that commit money every four years through a process called GEF replenishment.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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GEF is the financial mechanism for both UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UNFCCC.

The GEF operates as a mechanism for international cooperation to provide new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of projects to achieve agreed global environmental benefits in climate change (among other focal areas).

Other forms of financing may include trusts and revolving funds, loan guarantees against specified mitigation-related risks, and temporary equity participation.

The Trustee makes commitments of funding to GEF Agencies for projects and fees upon CEO endorsements. The commitments are made based on the amounts endorsed by the CEO, as indicated in each endorsement letter from the CEO to GEF Agencies.

In all cases, transfer of funds from the Trustee to Agencies will be made after commitment by the Trustee and subsequent Agency approvals of the projects/activities, where relevant, following the procedures agreed between the GEF Agencies and the Trustee.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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In line with the fundamental objectives specified under the GEF-7 Climate Change Focal area strategy, the following bioenergy related project activities are supported: decentralized renewable power with energy storage; electric drive technologies and electric mobility; accelerating energy efficiency adoption; cleantech innovation; sustainable cities, and food systems, land restoration and sustainable forest management impact programs.

### Geographical range

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Developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet the objectives of the international environmental conventions and agreements are eligible for GEF funding.

## Eligibility and selection criteria

### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

- Programs must be consistent with national priorities that support sustainable development and in line with agreed UNFCCC climate change mitigation activities.
- Should be in full conformity with the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC.
- Should meet one of the long-term GEF programme priorities or one of the short-term GEF programme priorities.
- Endorsement from in country Government where the project is to be implemented and the project should be consistent with national priorities that support sustainable development.
- Projects must address one or more of the GEF focal areas, improving the global environment or advance the prospect of reducing risks to it.
- Project design and implementation process must follow provisions of GEF Project and Program Cycle [Policy](#) (OP/PL/01).
- GEF financing must be sought only for the agreed incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits.
- Public involvement in project design and implementation, following the Policy on Public Involvement in GEF-Financed Projects and the respective guidelines.

Under GEF-7 Climate Change focal area, the respective strategy objectives will be addressed through country driven investments / activities. The eligible bioenergy related activities include:

#### *Objective 1: Promote Innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs*

- Decentralized renewable power with energy storage – Activities that promote rapid growth of low-carbon energy, power sector transformation through mini-grids, energy storage, and new business models.
- Accelerating energy efficiency adoption – Activities related with energy efficiency accelerators established in various sub-sectors, including buildings, district heating and cooling, energy management for industry, equipment and appliances. These accelerators promote global best practices, foster harmonization of testing and performance standards, and provide technical assistance to countries needing targeted engagement. A new accelerator model for energy efficiency retrofits in multi-family dwellings will be considered. Accelerator models based on the Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC) model may be considered as well.
- Cleantech innovation – Activities that foster technology deployment, dissemination, and transfer through entrepreneurship with a focus on SMEs and private sector partnerships.
- Partnerships with the private sector to foster innovation and accelerate technology transfer and deployment.

#### *Objective 2. Demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts*

- Sustainable Cities Impact Programs – Activities/ investments that support a shift towards low-emission and resilient urban development in an integrated manner. These include investments in energy efficiency (buildings, lighting, air conditioning, transport, district heating systems); renewable energy development (solar, wind, co-generation, waste-to-energy); and solid waste and wastewater management.
- Food Systems Land Use and Restoration Impact Programs - Activities that promote carbon storage in farmlands through reduced tillage and integrated crop-livestock farming; agroforestry; and other innovative soil quality improving techniques that clearly target sustainable and scalable GHG emissions reductions.
- Sustainable Forest Management Impact Programs – Activities that foster low-carbon strategies in the Amazon, Congo Basin, and dryland forests through avoided deforestation and enhanced carbon stocks above and below ground.

#### *Objective 3. Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.*

- Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - GEF will continue to support Parties in the preparation and communication of their NDCs, following COP guidance; collaboration with ongoing global programs that support NDC implementation.

**Enabling activities:** GEF will provide resources to non-Annex I countries to prepare National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to comply with Convention obligations

in line with COP guidance; capacity building activities to train country officers to prepare their NCs and BURs.

**Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Interested countries should have ratified the [conventions the GEF serves](#) and conform with the eligibility criteria decided by the Conference of the Parties of each convention.

Should be a recipient of World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) financing or an eligible recipient of UNDP technical assistance through its target for resource assignments from the core (specifically TRAC-1 and/or TRAC-2).

**How and when to apply**

The first step to access these funds is to select an Implementing or Executing Agency of the GEF which facilitates the process of submitting the project proposal and accessing the funds. GEF has 18 [Partner Agencies](#) and their role is to oversee the development and implementation of the project idea.

As of July 1, 2018, all project proposals and submissions to the GEF Secretariat shall be made directly to the GEF Portal. Funding is delivered through four modalities: full-sized projects, medium-sized projects, enabling activities and programmatic approaches. The selected modality should be the one that best supports the project objectives. Each modality requires [completion of a different template](#).

Full-Sized Projects (FSPs) - more than USD 2 million

- Such projects may be developed by Governments, non-governmental organizations, communities, the private sector, or other civil society entities, and must respond to both national priorities and GEF focal area strategies and operational programs, and must satisfy eligibility requirements under the Conventions. FSPs are approved by the GEF Council.

Medium Sized Projects (MSPs) - less than or equivalent to USD 2 million

- Approval is delegated to the CEO by the Council. Prior to the CEO's approval, MSPs are circulated to Council for their information.

Project proposals must also be accompanied by a Letter of Endorsement (LoE) which is usually signed by the respective country GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP). The LoE acts as a confirmation that the project is consistent with national priorities, has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, and that the country has committed to providing the necessary support to the project, while aiming to achieve its expected results and long-lasting impact.

The LoE details the GEF project financing being requested, including project preparation grants (if any) and associated Agency fees related to project financing and preparation grants. The LoE needs to be included at the time of submitting the Project Identification Form (PIF)/Program Framework Document (PFD) for FSPs and MSPs.

**Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

To date, GEF contributing participants have [pledged](#) SDR 13,932 million (USD equivalent 19,958 million) of which SDR 13,882 million (USD equivalent 19,878 million) has been confirmed by donors depositing Instruments of Commitments (IoCs) or Qualified Instruments of Commitment (QIoCs) with the Trustee.

GEF-7 pledges, on the other hand, totalled SDR 2,350 million (USD equivalent 3,346 million), of which contributing partners have deposited 99% of the amount with the Trustee as IoCs or QIoCs

As of November 30, 2020, GEF resource envelope stood at [USD 4,329 million](#).

**Uptake and projects supported**

A full list of supported projects can be found on the [GEF website](#).

**Further information and lesson learned**

More information regarding this Fund can be obtained through the following link: <http://www.thegef.org/topics/climate-change>.

## Sources

GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions: <http://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-7-programming-directions>  
<http://www.thegef.org/topics/climate-change>  
[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Focal\\_area\\_GEF-7\\_Programming\\_Directions\\_Climate\\_Change.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Focal_area_GEF-7_Programming_Directions_Climate_Change.pdf)  
[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.57.Inf..08\\_GEF%20Trust%20Fund%20Financial%20Report.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.57.Inf..08_GEF%20Trust%20Fund%20Financial%20Report.pdf)

## GEF Least Developed Countries Fund

The Least Developed Countries Fund was established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to address the needs of the world's most vulnerable countries in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change.

### Date created

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November 2001.

### Administrative organization

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Global Environment Facility (GEF).

### Objectives

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The LDCF was designed to address the special needs of Least Developed Countries especially in the preparation and implementation of [National Adaptation Programs of Action](#) (NAPAs).

Under the GEF-7 project cycle, LDCF specifically aims to: reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation; mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact; and foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation.

### Nature of donor contributions

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Voluntary contributions from donors.

The financial contributions are replenished every four years (see [GEF Replenishment documents](#)) by the [40 GEF donor countries](#).

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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Grants.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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LDCF supports the world's most vulnerable countries in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change especially through the preparation and implementation of NAPAs (National Adaptation Programmes of Action).

The key priority sectors supported by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) include water; agriculture and food security; health; disaster risk management and prevention; infrastructure; and fragile ecosystems.

### Geographical range

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Least Developed Countries.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Countries interested in receiving GEF funding should meet the following criteria:

- Should have ratified the [conventions served by the GEF](#) and conform with the eligibility criteria decided by the Conference of the Parties of each convention;
- Must be a recipient of World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) financing or a recipient of UNDP technical assistance through its target for resource assignments from the core (specifically TRAC-1 and/or TRAC-2).

#### **Project eligibility**

- Country/ Government support for the project is required (rather than by an external partner) and consistency with national priorities that support sustainable development.
- Project must be in line with GEF priority areas highlighted under GEF-7 Programming Directions: Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation, Land Degradation, International Waters and Chemicals and Waste),
- Project financing sought should only be for the agreed incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits.
- Public consultation and involvement in project design and implementation, following the Policy on Public Involvement in GEF-Financed Projects and the respective guidelines.

Under GEF-7 project cycle, priority will be given to projects and programs that are primarily country-driven and focusing on initiatives with potential to make transformational contributions for adaptation to achieve the underlying objectives. The eligible activities include:

*Objective 1: Reduce Vulnerability and Increase Resilience through Innovation and Technology Transfer for Climate Change Adaptation*

- Innovation and technology transfer in priority sectors and themes and private sector engagement
- Climate security – LCDF support will be provided to the following categories to address fragility and security concerns related to climate adaptation: early warning and disaster-preparedness systems, observation networks and capacity building; innovative tools to manage risk, such as risk insurance facilities, risk pooling, risk transfer, and supportive policy and capacities; ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction; fragility-sensitive impact investment and challenge funds; land-based measures to address poverty, conflict, and displacement; policies and strategies for climate-sensitive resettlement that address displacement and forced migration; and building resilience of communities, livelihoods, and ecosystems against disasters and weather-related events.
- Incubation and accelerator support - LDCF support may be provided for the operation of incubators and accelerators at multiple scales; for raising capacity of local private actors; supporting national and global platforms for enhanced coordination and pooling of support; and for sharing of lessons learned and examples to promote south-south collaboration.

*Objective 2: Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience for Systemic Impact*

- Mainstreaming adaptation across GEF Themes - Opportunities for enhanced adaptation and resilience impacts.
- Mainstreaming adaptation through Partnerships – Activities aimed at coordination of adaptation and resilience-relevant financing from various sources to achieve a broader range of benefits and create synergies. For example, synergistic programming of LDCF, SCCF and the GCF; support to regional and global initiatives for early pilot testing of concepts with high adaptation potential on the global scale; knowledge sharing initiatives.

*Objective 3: Foster Enabling Conditions for Effective and Integrated Climate Change Adaptation*

- Support to NAP Process - GEF support for NAPs will focus on the implementation of priorities, as well as additional analysis to better align possible GEF proposals with the NAP framework.
- Support for Enabling Activities in Response to COP Guidance – Activities that support Parties in the development of national climate strategies and plans; capacity development in the LDCs for the development of project proposals (decision 11/CP.22). GEF may also support actions and activities to sustainably develop and enhance the capacity of countries to engage in adaptation planning processes, through a global and/or regional program, within its mandate.

## **How and when to apply**

The first step to access these funds is to select an Implementing or Executing Agency of the GEF which facilitates the process of submitting the project proposal and accessing the funds. GEF has 18 [Partner Agencies](#) and their role is to oversee the development and implementation of the project idea.

As of July 1, 2018, all project proposals and submissions to the GEF Secretariat shall be made directly to the GEF Portal. Funding is delivered through four modalities: full-sized projects, medium-sized projects, enabling activities and programmatic approaches. The selected modality should be the one that best supports the project objectives. Each modality requires [completion of a different template](#).

Full-Sized Projects (FSPs) - more than USD 2 million

- Such projects may be developed by Governments, non-governmental organizations, communities, the private sector, or other civil society entities, and must respond to both national priorities and GEF focal area strategies and operational programs and must satisfy eligibility requirements under the Conventions. FSPs are approved by the GEF Council.

Medium Sized Projects (MSPs) - less than or equivalent to USD 2 million

- Approval is delegated to the CEO by the Council. Prior to the CEO's approval, MSPs are circulated to Council for their information.

Project proposals must also be accompanied with a Letter of Endorsement (LoE) which is usually signed by the respective country GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP). The LoE acts as a confirmation that the project is consistent with national priorities, has been discussed with relevant



stakeholders, and that the country has committed to providing the necessary support to the project, while aiming to achieve its expected results and long-lasting impact.

The LoE details the GEF project financing being requested, including project preparation grants (if any) and associated Agency fees related to project financing and preparation grants. The LoE needs to be included at the time of submitting the Project Identification Form (PIF)/Program Framework Document (PFD) for FSPs and MSPs.

Project Preparation Grants (PPGs) can be requested as part of the submission of a Project Identification Form (PIF) for both FSPs or for MSPs using a two-step approval process by selecting the appropriate box in the Portal. A Project Preparation Grant (PPG) is the funding provided to support preparation of a full-sized project (FSP) or medium-sized project (MSP). However, it is optional to request for PPG funds. There may be cases where GEF PPG funds are not required or where the level of project preparation is already sufficiently advanced.

PPG funding can be requested up to a certain limit as noted below: (a) For MSPs the limit is USD 50,000; For FSPs less than USD 3 million, limit is USD 100,000; (c) For FSPs USD 3 million or greater, but less than USD 6 million, the limit is USD 150,000; (d) For FSPs USD 6 million or greater, but less than USD 10 million, the limit is USD 200,000; and (e) For FSPs USD 10 million and greater, the limit is USD 300,000.

More details about the application process guidelines can be obtained in the [GEF Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy \(2020 Update\)](#).

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date / Number of funded projects**

With about USD 1.6 billion of voluntary contributions from donors, the LDCF holds the largest portfolio for adaptation projects in the least developed countries.

As of 2018, each LDC is eligible to access up to USD 50 million cumulatively from the LDCF. Additionally, an access cap was created under GEF-7, where each LDC can draw up to USD 10 million in LDCF resources toward the USD 50 million cumulative ceiling. This is to ensure more timely access to resources by as many LDCs as possible, while maintaining equitable access principle.

From its inception to June 30, 2020, USD 1,505.9 million has been approved for 305 projects, programs, enabling activities, including PPGs and Agency Fees, to meet this mandate.

As of June 30, 2020, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to a tune of USD 1,593.7 million, of which USD 1,495.0 million had been received. As of the same reporting date, funds available for new LDCF approvals amounted to USD 58.6 million.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

Since the start of GEF-7 in 2018, the LDCF Council has [approved 17 new LDCF projects](#) accounting for USD 145 million in grant financing in 20 countries.

By 2020, the Fund had financed 51 LDCs in the formulation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) which help to identify urgent and immediate adaptation needs of different countries.

The LDCF supports a variety of projects across different geographical areas, including:

- In Malawi, support is offered to projects aimed at practical community-level adaptation actions that improve resilience of the agriculture sector, while boosting community economic development.
- In Niger, support is offered to projects addressing land degradation, water scarcity, and at-risk livestock which pose a deadly threat to rural communities. The LDCF also supports distribution of drought-resilient crop seeds, and locally appropriate water-harvesting techniques.
- In the small island state of Samoa, project support extends to automation of weather stations, crop suitability maps, and other tools that help to increase food and water security while reducing damage from weather-related disasters.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

Additional details regarding the Fund can be obtained on the following link: <https://www.thegef.org/topics/least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf>

## Sources

<http://www.thegef.org/topics/least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf>

<http://www.thegef.org/about/funding>

Climate Funds Update: <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org>

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2020\\_04\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2020_04_adv.pdf)

[http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_Guidelines\\_Project\\_Program\\_Cycle\\_Policy\\_20200731.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_Guidelines_Project_Program_Cycle_Policy_20200731.pdf)

[http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/EN\\_GEF.LDCF\\_.SCCF\\_.24.03\\_Programming\\_Strategy\\_and\\_Operational\\_Policy\\_2.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.24.03_Programming_Strategy_and_Operational_Policy_2.pdf)

## **GEF Special Climate Change Fund**

The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was established in 2001 to finance projects relating to adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification. This fund should complement other funding mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention.

### **Date created**

The Special Climate Change Fund was proposed at the 7<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 7) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Marrakech in 2001 and was made operational in 2002.

### **Administrative organization**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as the entity that operates the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, has been entrusted to operate this fund.

### **Objectives**

The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established to support adaptation and technology transfer in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC. The SCCF supports both long-term and short-term adaptation activities in water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management.

Under GEF-7 project cycle, the SCCF aims to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change in developing countries and support their efforts to enhance adaptive capacity. This will be guided by three major objectives, namely, to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation; mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact; and foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

Donor contributions from Partners.

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

The GEF is the financial mechanism for both UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UNFCCC. The GEF operates as a mechanism for international cooperation to provide new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of projects to achieve agreed global environmental benefits in climate change (among other focal areas).

Other forms of financing may be trusts and revolving funds, loan guarantees against specified mitigation-related risks, and temporary equity participation.

The Trustee makes commitments of funding to GEF Agencies for projects and fees upon CEO endorsements. The commitments are made based on the amounts endorsed by the CEO, as indicated in each endorsement letter from the CEO to GEF Agencies

In all cases, transfer of funds from the Trustee to Agencies will be made after commitment by the Trustee and subsequent Agency approvals of the projects/activities, where relevant, following the procedures agreed between the GEF Agencies and the Trustee.

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

SCCF prioritises support to key sectors in adaptation and technology:

- a) Adaptation (water, land, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, integrated coastal zone management)
- b) Adaptation technology transfer (in accordance with the definition of the Convention)
- c) Mitigation in selected sectors (energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management)
- d) Energy, transport, industry, agriculture
- e) Economic diversification (e.g. OPEC countries that are affected by climate change policies)

### **Geographical range**

Developing country parties to the UNFCCC (all Non-Annex I Parties). Under the SCCF, priority is given to the most vulnerable countries to climate change.

## **Eligibility and selection criteria**

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### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

Project proposals should consider the following eligibility criteria:

- Must be consistent with national priorities and programs and endorsed by the host Government.
- Should address one or more of the GEF focal areas, improving the global environment or advance the prospect of reducing risks to it.
- Must be consistent with the GEF operational strategy.
- GEF financing sought should be only for the agreed incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits.
- Public involvement in project design and implementation.
- Should be in full conformity with the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC.

Under GEF-7 project cycle, three strategic objectives under SCCF strategy will be addressed through initiatives with potential to make transformational contributions for adaptation. Eligible projects should be primarily country-driven or through global and regional efforts.

#### *Objective 1: Reduce Vulnerability and Increase Resilience through Innovation and Technology Transfer for Climate Change Adaptation*

- Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation – An open competition based on a call for proposals will be organized to identify innovative proposals with potential for significant adaptation and resilience benefits, with preference for proposals that support entrepreneurship in the adaptation and climate resilience space; SCCF may also support initiatives that address climate security concerns.

#### *Objective 2: Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience for Systemic Impact*

- Incentive for Mainstreaming Adaptation and Resilience - SCCF will support projects that address specific national and regional/global adaptation priorities, for example on the themes of sustainable and resilient cities, climate security and enhancing food security.
- Special consideration may be given to highly vulnerable non-LDCs, particularly SIDS, as well as initiatives targeting women.

#### *Objective 3: Foster Enabling Conditions for Effective and Integrated Climate Change Adaptation*

- Support for enabling activities in response to COP guidance - SCCF may also support actions and activities to sustainably develop and enhance the capacity of countries to engage in adaptation planning processes, through a global and/or regional program, within its mandate and to support capacity building measures.

### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

- Only developing-country Parties are eligible to receive funding through the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC.
- When the GEF provides assistance outside the Convention's financial mechanism, it will ensure that such assistance is fully consistent with the guidance provided by the COP to the UNFCCC
- project is endorsed by the government(s) of the country(ies) in which it will be implemented

## **How and when to apply**

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The SCCF Project proponent develops a concept for the project and requests assistance from an Implementing Agency of the GEF. GEF currently has 18 [Partner Agencies](#) which support the project preparation and implementation process.

A Letter of Endorsement (LoE) must be obtained and attached to the project concept. The letter is usually signed by the respective country GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) and acts as proof of Government support that the project is consistent with national priorities and has been discussed with relevant stakeholders.

The LoE details the GEF project financing being requested, including project preparation grants (if any) and associated Agency fees related to project financing and preparation grants.

As of July 1, 2018, all project proposals and submissions to the GEF Secretariat shall be made directly to the GEF Portal. Funding is delivered through four modalities: full-sized projects, medium-sized projects, enabling activities and programmatic approaches. The selected modality should be the one that best supports the project objectives. Each modality requires [completion of a different template](#). The LoE needs to be included at the time of submitting the Project Identification Form (PIF)/Program Framework Document (PFD) for FSPs and MSPs.

Full-Sized Projects (FSPs) - more than USD 2 million

- Such projects may be developed by Governments, non-governmental organizations, communities, the private sector, or other civil society entities, and must respond to both national priorities and GEF focal area strategies and operational programs and must satisfy eligibility requirements under the Conventions. Full-Sized projects should be endorsed by the CEO within 22 months from the date of Council approval of the work program.

Medium Sized Projects (MSPs) - less than or equivalent to USD 2 million

- Approval is delegated to the CEO by the Council. Prior to the CEO's approval, MSPs are circulated to Council for their information. Medium-Sized projects ideally receive the approval of the CEO of the final project document within 12 months from the date of project information approval.

Project Preparation Grants (PPGs) can also be requested as part of the submission of a Project Identification Form (PIF) for both FSPs or for MSPs using a two-step approval process by selecting the appropriate box in the Portal. A Project Preparation Grant (PPG) is the funding provided to support preparation of a full-sized project (FSP) or medium-sized project (MSP). However, it is optional to request for PPG funds. There may be cases where GEF PPG funds are not required or where the level of project preparation is already sufficiently advanced.

PPG funding can be requested up to a certain limit as noted below: (a) For MSPs the limit is USD 50,000; For FSPs less than USD 3 million, limit is USD 100,000; (c) For FSPs USD 3 million or greater, but less than USD 6 million, the limit is USD 150,000; (d) For FSPs USD 6 million or greater, but less than USD 10 million, the limit is USD 200,000; and (e) For FSPs USD 10 million and greater, the limit is USD 300,000.

More details about the application process guidelines can be obtained in the [GEF Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy \(2020 Update\)](#).

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### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date / Number of funded projects**

As of June 30, 2020, donor funding pledged to the SCCF was USD 356.1 million, of which USD 349.4 million was received. Donor countries continue to contribute to the SCCF on a voluntary basis and as such the SCCF has been able to give support to 86 projects globally.

As of this same date, [funds available for Council/Chief Executive Officer \(CEO\) approval](#) amounted to a total of USD 14.6 million.

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### **Uptake and projects supported**

Since its inception to June 30, 2020, the SCCF has supported a total of 86 projects with USD 349.8 million in GEF funding and approximately USD 2,660.5 million in co-financing.

During the period July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020, the SCCF supported six Medium-Sized Projects (MSPs) with funds to a tune of USD 6.7 million, inclusive of GEF project financing, Project Preparation Grants (PPGs), and Agency Fees.

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### **Further information and lesson learned**

For more information regarding this Fund, check the following link: <https://www.thegef.org/topics/special-climate-change-fund-sccf>.

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### **Sources**

Climate Funds Update: <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org>  
[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/gef\\_financing\\_adaptation\\_climate\\_change\\_october\\_2019.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/gef_financing_adaptation_climate_change_october_2019.pdf)  
<https://www.thegef.org/topics/special-climate-change-fund-sccf>  
[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2020\\_04\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2020_04_adv.pdf)  
[http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/EN\\_GEF.LDCF\\_SCCF\\_24.03\\_Programming\\_Strategy\\_and\\_Operational\\_Policy\\_2.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_24.03_Programming_Strategy_and_Operational_Policy_2.pdf)  
[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/gef\\_financing\\_adaptation\\_climate\\_change\\_october\\_2019.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/gef_financing_adaptation_climate_change_october_2019.pdf)

## Horizon Europe

Horizon Europe is a succession of the Horizon 2020 program which ended in 2020. Horizon Europe is expected to run from 2021 until 2027. It aims to invest in a fair and prosperous future for people and the planet based on European Values by strengthening the connection between scientific and technological innovation, while tackling key societal challenges set out in the Sustainable Development Goals.

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### Date created

2021.

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### Administrative organization

European Commission

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### Objectives

The goal of Horizon Europe is to strengthen the EU's scientific and technological bases and the European Research Area (ERA); boost Europe's innovation capacity, competitiveness and jobs to deliver on the citizens' priorities and sustain socio-economic models and values.

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### Nature of donor contributions

European Union

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### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

Horizon Europe will be delivered under 3 important pillars: Excellent Science, Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness, and Innovative Europe, with a cross cutting aspect of widening participation and strengthening the European Research area. Each pillar has a specific set of grants and tenders connected to it.

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### Bioenergy activities supported

Pillar 2 on Global Challenges & European Industrial Competitiveness includes a cluster which supports most of the Bioenergy related activities:

- **Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment** - environmental observation; agriculture, forestry and rural areas; circular systems; food systems; biodiversity and natural resources; seas, oceans and inland waters; bio-based innovation systems in the EU; bioeconomy.

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### Geographical range

European Union member countries.

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### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### Country eligibility and selection criteria:

- All European legal entities are eligible to apply for the Research Innovation Action (RIA), Innovation Action and CSA's (Coordination and support actions). However, an academic partner is required to take the lead for these calls.

#### Project eligibility

Horizon Europe pillars have different types of calls, each with varying requirements and the respective eligible activities highlighted below.

*Pillar 1: Excellent Science pillar consists of three main calls and focuses on reinforcing & extending the excellence of the Union's science base*

- European Research Council (ERC) which funds frontier research designed and driven by the best researchers in Europe.
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) with a focus on funding fellowships and mobility of researchers.
- Research Infrastructure (RI) which deals with funding new world-class research infrastructure.

*Pillar 2: Global Challenges & European Industrial Competitiveness pillar consists of six clusters and aims at "boosting key technologies and solutions underpinning EU policies & Sustainable Development Goals."*

- Health - health throughout the life course; non-communicable and rare diseases; tools, technologies and digital solutions for health and care, including personalised medicine;

environmental and social health determinants; infectious diseases, including poverty-related and neglected disease; health care systems.

- Culture, creativity, and inclusive society areas of intervention - democracy and governance; social and economic transformations; culture, cultural heritage and creativity.
- Civil Security for society - disaster-resilient societies; protection and security; Cybersecurity.
- Digital, Industry and Space - manufacturing technologies; advanced materials; next generation internet; circular industries; space, including earth observation; emerging enabling technologies; key digital technologies, including quantum technologies; artificial intelligence and robotics; advanced computing and big data low carbon and clean industry; emerging enabling technologies.
- Climate, Energy and Mobility - climate science and solutions; energy systems and grids; communities and cities; industrial competitiveness in transport; smart mobility; energy supply; buildings and industrial facilities in energy transition; clean, safe and accessible transport and mobility; energy storage.
- Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment - environmental observation; agriculture, forestry and rural areas; circular systems; food systems; biodiversity and natural resources; seas, oceans and inland waters; bio-based innovation systems in the EU; bioeconomy.
- Joint Research Centre - supporting policymakers, both European and national, with independent scientific evidence.

*Pillar 3: Innovative Europe pillar consists of three clusters and focuses on stimulating market-creating breakthroughs and ecosystems conducive to innovation.*

- European Innovation Council (EIC) focus on market-creating innovation and SME growth. In the past years a pilot for the EIC program has been released, including EIC accelerator and EIC Pathfinder calls.
- European Innovation Ecosystems Connecting with regional and national innovation actors.
- European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) focusing on integrating research, higher education, business and entrepreneurship.

### **How and when to apply**

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Project proposals must be submitted when a call for proposals is made.

Through the call for proposals, respective Work Programmes will provide information on the specific aspects to be addressed as well as how to submit the applications.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

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The agreed budget for Horizon Europe is EUR 95.5 billion (at 2021 current prices).

### **Uptake and projects supported**

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The first Horizon Europe Strategic Plan (2021-2024) is expected to be adopted in February 2021 with the first work programmes anticipated to be published by April 2021.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

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More information regarding the Horizon Europe fund can be accessed on

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/contact\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/contact_en).

### **Sources**

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe_en)

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/eef524e8-509e-11eb-b59f-01aa75ed71a1/>

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_20\\_2345](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_2345)

## International Climate Initiative (IKI)

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) is one of the instruments of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) which supports international financing of climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation in developing, emerging and transition countries. IKI operates within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

### Date created

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) was created in December 2007 by the Government of Germany and became operational the fourth quarter 2008.

### Administrative organization

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) of the German Government.

### Objectives

The International Climate Initiative exists to support partner countries in achieving the goals of the CBD in a bid to counteract the dramatic global loss of natural resources; contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and to support partner countries in the implementation and ambitious development of their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) as anchored in the Paris Agreement.

### Nature of donor contributions

Public funds.

In specific terms, the IKI Small Grants are funded by the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

- Grants

### Bioenergy activities supported

- Sustainable energy systems.
- Projects related to the conservation of natural carbon sinks with a focus on the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).
- Energy supply structure that addresses reduction of GHG emissions.
- Projects related to adaptation of the impacts of climate change.
- Energy efficiency, expanding renewable energies, reducing environmentally harmful hydrofluorocarbons.

### Geographical range

Developing and emerging countries.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

Eligibility for IKI funding is based on two pillars: the [thematic](#) and the [country](#)-specific selection procedures. Both procedures use idea competitions to ensure that the most innovative projects are selected, implemented and that the diversity of the implementing partners grows.

IKI Small Grants programme has been supporting small projects as well as funding institutions in developing and newly industrialising countries since 2019 and promotes their capacity development activities. IKI Small Grants comprise two funding lines "Funding Institutions" and "International Calls". Individual companies are advised to apply through the "International Calls" funding line.

The IKI Small Grants scheme supports projects that contribute to the four IKI funding areas of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change, conserving natural carbon sinks / REDD+, and conserving biological diversity.

- The proposed projects must be non-profit.
- Projects with a global focus are not eligible.

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**



Applicants should:

- be based and registered in countries that fulfil the criteria for Official Development Assistance (ODA) defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- be interested in using the Fund to develop a climate-friendly economic structure that prevents GHG emission where possible.
- have a high potential for emissions reduction looking at their significant and sharply rising greenhouse gas emissions.

### How and when to apply

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Calls for proposals are carried out on a regular basis. The start of a new call and application period will be announced on the IKI website and via the [IKI newsletter](#).

Applications can only be submitted via the IKI online platform which will be available for access on this [website](#) once the new call for proposals has started.

The first call for funding proposals under the IKI Small Grants programme took place in early 2020 and the second [call](#) for project ideas was launched on 1 December 2020.

The detailed application guidelines for the Small grant finance can be accessed on [https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2020/Formulare/Small\\_Grants/IKI\\_Small\\_Grants\\_Application\\_Guidelines\\_Call\\_2020-2021.pdf](https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2020/Formulare/Small_Grants/IKI_Small_Grants_Application_Guidelines_Call_2020-2021.pdf)

### Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

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From 2008 to 2019, IKI approved more than 730 climate and biodiversity projects with a total funding volume of EUR 3.9 billion in more than 60 countries.

Through the IKI Small Grants programme EUR 3 million of funding is available for projects that contribute to climate and biodiversity protection worldwide.

100 projects to be supported by 2025 through international competitions in which they receive up to EUR 100,000 in funding each (or up to EUR 200,000 for projects to reduce emissions or adapt to climate change)

The first call for funding proposals under the IKI Small Grants programme took place in early 2020 and 38 projects in 27 countries were selected to receive funding. The second [call](#) for project ideas was launched on 1 December 2020.

### Uptake and projects supported

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- Under the Small grants fund, a number of projects have been implemented in countries such as Nigeria-around 200 women were trained in the recycling and upcycling of plastic waste and subsequently used as multipliers in environmental education; in Lebanon- a reforestation project was established to support the social integration of Syrian refugees; and in India- small scale farmers were supported with finance to acquire solar-powered water pumps.

### Further information and lesson learned

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For further information contact:

#### **IKI Small Grants team**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit  
(GIZ) GmbH  
Potsdamer Platz 10  
10785 Berlin, Germany  
[iki-small-grants\(at\)giz.de](mailto:iki-small-grants@giz.de)

### Sources

[https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/news/article/iki\\_small\\_grants\\_three\\_million\\_euros\\_of\\_start\\_up\\_aid\\_in\\_27\\_countries](https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/news/article/iki_small_grants_three_million_euros_of_start_up_aid_in_27_countries)  
IKI small grants fund: <https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/project-funding/information-for-applicants/iki-small-and-medium-grants/iki-small-grants>  
IKI Newsletter: [https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/Newsletter/20201217\\_IKI\\_Newsletter\\_11\\_2020.pdf](https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/Newsletter/20201217_IKI_Newsletter_11_2020.pdf)  
IKI small grants Application guidelines: [https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2020/Formulare/Small\\_Grants/IKI\\_Small\\_Grants\\_Application\\_Guidelines\\_Call\\_2020-2021.pdf](https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2020/Formulare/Small_Grants/IKI_Small_Grants_Application_Guidelines_Call_2020-2021.pdf)

## Japan Fund for Global Environment (JFGE)

The Japan Fund for Global Environment (JFGE) was established by an initial endowment from the Japanese government together with contributions from the private sectors, including individuals and private corporations to provide financial assistance for national and international conservation programmes carried out by Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)/Non-Profit Organization (NPOs) both in Japan and in developing countries.

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### Date created

1993.

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### Administrative organization

Japan Fund for Global Environment Management Council was established to oversee the awarding of grants and other Fund administrative duties.

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### Objectives

The JFGE aims to support NGO projects on environmental conservation in developing regions that have immediate needs; to strengthen Japan's involvement in global environmental conservation; to afford people from different fields and classes an opportunity to participate actively in environmental NGO projects or contribute money to support environmental projects.

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### Nature of donor contributions

Japanese Government endowment, individual donations and corporate contributions.

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### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

Grants

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### Bioenergy activities supported

Nature protection, conservation and restoration; Forest conservation and tree/grass planting; Anti-desertification; Agriculture of environmental conservation type; Mitigation and adaptation to climate change; Building of a recycle-oriented society; Air, water and soil conservation; Comprehensive environmental education; Comprehensive environmental conservation projects and Other environmental conservation activities.

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### Geographical range

Japan and developing countries (countries which are listed as DAC-ODA recipients).

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### Eligibility and selection criteria

Prospective applicant organizations must fulfil the following criteria:

- Be a non-governmental organization (NGO) or a non-profit organization (NPO).
- Must possess Articles of Incorporation or its equivalent bylaws.
- Existence of a well-established board of directors and work forces that make decisions for the organization and implement the proposed project.
- Possess an accounting structure capable of bookkeeping and self-auditing.
- Have an office that serves as the project base.
- Proof of capacity to execute the proposed project by presenting the firm evidence, such as an activity report of previous project and achievements.

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### Country eligibility and selection criteria:

- Japan and developing countries (countries which are listed as DAC-ODA recipients).

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### Project eligibility

Eligible projects are classified as follows:

*Environmental conservation activities to be carried out in developing regions.*

- a) local afforestation projects, projects to support the protection and propagation of wildlife, projects to prevent pollution arising from daily activities or other similar projects, to be carried out in developing regions with the participation of the local communities or NGOs of that region.
- b) Provision of knowledge required by local communities or NGOs in a developing region to implement projects such as afforestation, wildlife protection and prevention of pollution.
- c) Conducting research and studies or hold international conferences to promote activities listed in a) or b).

*Environmental conservation activities to be carried out in Japan.*

- a) Tree and grass planting, recycling and other activities that are carried out with high local citizen participation.
- b) Projects that contribute to human welfare through environmental conservation and securing a healthy and cultural life for all individuals.
- c) Research and studies that help promote the activities listed in a) or b) above.

### **How and when to apply**

Applications for grants support are made in response to a call for applications from JFGE. All proposals and supporting documents must be submitted in Japanese using [official Japanese forms](#).

JFGE offers Grant funding support under three categories which can be applied for.

*Entry Grant:* This helps to support the expansion of grass-roots projects, with a grant period of 1 year (One term per organization). The annual grant amounts range between min. JPY 500,000 - max JPY 3,000,000.

*Continuous-Project Grant:* This grant is issued to support grass-roots projects to take a root in the site as self-sustaining projects with a maximum grant period of 3 years (One term per organization). The annual grant amount issued falls between min 500,000 JPY - max 3,000,000 JPY.

*General Grant:* This is offered to support organizational growth by realizing projects efficiently through refining skills. The maximum grant period is 3 years (two-year-break required for an organization that has received a regular grant for two terms in a row). The annual grant amount issued ranges between min. JPY 2,000,000 - JPY max 6,000,000.

JFGE grant for overseas is exclusively for the environmental conservation projects planned to be implemented in developing countries and areas.

Additional information regarding the application procedure and relevant Forms can be obtained through the following link: <https://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/english/wwd/grants.html> .

JFGE accepts online application of grant request form. Online application is acceptable from below link. URL: <https://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/subsidy/application/entry/index.html>. The application period for FY2021 was from 5 November 2020 to 2 December 2020.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

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### **Further information and lesson learned**

Department of the Japan Fund for Global Environment,  
Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency  
Muza Kawasaki Central Tower 8th floor 1310, Omiya-cho, Saiwaiku, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa  
Prefecture 212-8554, Japan  
Tel: 81-44-520-9505  
Fax: 81-044-520-2192  
E-mail: [kikin\\_youbou@erca.go.jp](mailto:kikin_youbou@erca.go.jp)  
Homepage: <https://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/>

### **Sources**

<https://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/english/about/background.html>  
<https://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/english/wwd/grants1.html>  
[https://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/english/pdf/2021\\_Guide\\_to\\_the\\_JFGE\\_Grant\\_Request.pdf](https://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/english/pdf/2021_Guide_to_the_JFGE_Grant_Request.pdf)  
<https://www.fundsforngos.org/latest-funds-for-ngos/apply-japan-fund-global-environment/>  
<https://www.advance-africa.com/Japan-Fund-for-Global-Environment-Grants.html>

## **KfW Bankengruppe - Carbon Fund**

The KfW Carbon Fund is the KfW's procurement platform for project-based carbon credits under the Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms. It was launched by the KfW Bankengruppe and the European Investment Bank (EIB) to help enterprises develop beyond the limits of climate protection – in a manner both efficient and ecologically sound.

### **Date created**

The second tranche of the KfW Bankengruppe and the European Investment Bank (EIB) carbon programme came into force in 2009 with a focus on projects in the poorest developing countries.

### **Administrative organization**

KfW Bankengruppe and the European Investment Bank (EIB).

### **Objectives**

KfW Carbon fund aims to:

- Promote climate protection projects worldwide especially in the poorest developing countries
- Facilitate access of European enterprises to the use of carbon credits
- Contribute with innovative approaches to the development of carbon markets
- Purchase of Emission Certificates according to the project based flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. Under these programmes KfW acquires Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) and Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) in its own name on the basis of long-term purchase agreements in line with international standards.
- Provide financial support for measures such as the preparation of project related documents and other costs related to CDM and JI projects.
- To develop programmatic approaches which will enable small individual measures, such as the broad-scale use of energy-saving lamps across a region.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

The Fund is financed by the KfW Bankengruppe, a promotional bank under the ownership of the German Federal Republic and its federal states. In addition, the sale of emission certificates generates additional cash flow for these projects.

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

The KfW Carbon Fund provides financing by:

- purchase contracts for carbon credits with sellers in its own name;
- support for CDM/JI project and programme development (i.e. development, validation and verification reports and registration) through a project preparation facility, and/or
- support other costs related to CDM and JI projects and programmes
- cover costs related to contracts concluded with third parties such as
- qualified consulting companies ("Contractor") for the preparation of documents as mentioned above and other related costs as well as works on own account such as the in-house preparation of documents by the Beneficiary (host country)
- advance payment on the contract value that can be offered to the Carbon Seller

The terms and conditions for the financial support will be agreed upon on a case-by-case basis.

The financial support will be made available for payment to the Contractor or the Beneficiary after submission of the respective documents and invoices and - in case of documents prepared by a Contractor - their acceptance by the Beneficiary. Payments will be affected by KfW upon request of the Beneficiary.

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

Bioenergy and biomass activities that fulfil requirements set by the Joint Implementation (JI) and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) methodologies approved by the UNFCCC CDM/JI Executive Board.

### **Geographical range**

Global

### **Eligibility and selection criteria**

#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

- CDM projects and programmes in developing and industrialising countries that produce CERs and JI projects and programmes that generate ERUs

- CDM and JI projects and programmes that individually guarantee a minimum total transaction volume of 150,000 tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e up to 2012
- Projects and programmes that do not fall under the exclusion criteria defined by the Kyoto Protocol and the EU Emissions Trading Directive.
- Industrial gas projects are excluded

Eligibility criteria are defined as follows:

- Potential sellers of CERs or ERUs ("Beneficiary") who are preparing CDM and JI projects and programmes and wish to enter into an emission reduction purchase agreement ("ERPA") with KfW can apply for financial support
- The "Contracts" conditions of the works on own account must be in line with market conditions and especially the payment conditions must be in line with the usual business standards.
- Contractors and Beneficiaries should submit their respective documents and invoices and - in case of documents prepared by a Contractor - their acceptance by the Beneficiary before receiving KfW financial support
- KfW will evaluate the applications for financial support that it receives on the merits of the individual case. Decisions are made in the sole discretion of KfW. In the event of a positive decision by KfW the Beneficiary and KfW will conclude a financing agreement stipulating the details of the financial support.
- Participation in the financing of the preparation of documents or other related costs does not constitute any commitment by KfW to enter into a purchase contract for CERs or ERUs.
- Projects and programmes must fulfil internationally accepted environmental standards

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

- CDM projects and programmes should be hosted by developing countries (Non-Annex 1, Kyoto Protocol)
- Joint Implementation (JI) projects and programmes should be carried out in economies in transition (included in Annex 1, Kyoto Protocol)
- The selection of projects and programmes also depends on the approval of the host country as well as of the German Federal Government.

#### **How and when to apply**

Application forms should be sent by mail to the following address:

KfW Bankengruppe -KfW Carbon Fund  
Palmengartenstr. 5-9  
D-60325 Frankfurt, Germany

#### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

Under the second tranche of the KfW Carbon Program, Carbon emission certificates will be purchased with a volume of EUR 100 million up to the year 2020 with an intention of giving carbon certificate sellers an eligibility guarantee and to provide advance payment financing. Funds will be generated from purchases of the certificates primarily European enterprises that have to meet their obligations under the European Emissions Trading System (ETS).

#### **Uptake and projects supported**

-

#### **Further information and lesson learned**

Headquarters in Frankfurt am Main  
KfW Group  
Palmengartenstrasse 5-9  
60325 Frankfurt am Main  
Phone: +49 69 74 31- 0  
Fax: +49 69 74 31- 29 44

#### **Sources**

*The KfW Carbon Fund, A great choice for CDM and JI projects, May 2009*

<https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2009-093-kfw-and-eib-launch-new-eur-100-million-tranche-for-joint-co2-programme>

## KfW Bankengruppe - DEG Invest

DEG Invest is a subsidiary of KfW Bankengruppe (German banking group) that offers transaction advisory and finances investments of private companies in developing and transition countries. As one of Europe's largest development finance institutions, it supports private business structures to contribute to sustainable economic growth and improved living conditions.

### Date created

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DEG was founded in 1962, based on an idea of the first German Minister for Development Aid.

### Administrative organization

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KfW Bankengruppe

### Objectives

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DEG aims at providing long-term financing and promotional programmes to the private sector companies that operate in developing and emerging economies.

### Nature of donor contributions

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KfW Bankengruppe and German Federal budget

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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DEG provides reliable long-term development financing to allow for private sector expansion and sustainability in developing and emerging economies.

DEG offers:

- long-term finance in the form of loans, mezzanine finance, equity capital and guarantees,
- individual consultancy through all phases of the project implementation to allow for increased efficiency, professionalism and sustainability.
- business support services which include investment-supporting measures help to co-finance investments that enhance the performance, growth and impact of companies in terms of developmental policy.
- loan programmes on behalf of the German Federal government which support, for instance, pre-investment or investment-tied measures if they are for the benefit of the developing country.
- project-specific package solutions.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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- Agribusiness
- Renewable energy infrastructure

### Geographical range

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Developing countries and emerging markets as defined by the OECD Development Committee ([DAC](#)).

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

DEG supports the following activities:

- Agribusiness
- Financial Sector
- private infrastructure companies in the energy, transport, utilities and telecommunications sectors
- Manufacturing Industries and Services
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Developing countries and emerging markets

## How and when to apply

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Contact: DEG Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH  
Kämmergasse 22 - 50676 Köln, Germany  
Phone: +49 221 4986-0  
Fax: +49 221 4986-1290  
e-mail: [info@deginvest.de](mailto:info@deginvest.de)

## Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

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As of 2019, DEG's portfolio stood around EUR 9 billion, of which over 45 percent was risk capital finance. In 2019 alone, DEG [committed](#) EUR 1.85 billion for entrepreneurial investment allocated as follows:

- Asia: EUR 632 million
- Africa: EUR 322 million
- Latin America: EUR 549 million
- Europe: EUR 310 million
- Supra-regional: EUR 36 million

## Uptake and projects supported

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To date, about [720 investments](#) have been supported with financing and some of the activities supported include:

### Energy

- Long-term loan of approximately USD 62 million advanced to Montecristi Solar FV S.A.S. to fund the development of the biggest solar farm in the Caribbean. [DEG's share of funding](#) amounts to around USD 20 million. Other lenders include the Dutch FMO and BIO from Belgium.
- Long-term loan to a tune of EUR 25 million earmarked for a Lebanese firm, IPT Powertech Group SAL (IPT) which is investing in [decentralised energy solutions for mobile network operators](#) in Africa and the Middle East, by deploying more solar energy and powerful storage batteries thus reducing dependence on diesel generators that increase CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The loan will be used for the acquisition and conversion of additional masts running on green energy.

## Further information and lesson learned

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Contact: DEG Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH  
Kämmergasse 22 - 50676 Köln, Germany  
Phone: +49 221 4986-0  
Fax: +49 221 4986-1290  
e-mail: [info@deginvest.de](mailto:info@deginvest.de)

## Sources

DEG: <https://www.deginvest.de/International-financing/DEG/%C3%9Cber-uns/Was-wir-tun/>  
<https://www.deginvest.de/International-financing/DEG/Unsere-L%C3%B6sungen/Projektfinanzierungen/>

## Next Generation EU

Next Generation EU is a temporary instrument designed to rebuild a post-COVID-19 Europe that will be greener, more digital and more resilient. To help repair the economic and social damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic, the European Commission, the European Parliament and EU leaders agreed on a recovery plan that will lead the way out of the crisis and lay the foundation for a modern and more sustainable Europe.

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### Date created

2021.

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### Administrative organization

European Commission.

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### Objectives

Next Generation EU aims to ensure fair socio-economic recovery, repair and revitalization of the Single Market to guarantee a level playing field for all Member States while supporting the urgent investments in the green and digital transitions, which hold the key to Europe's future prosperity and resilience.

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### Nature of donor contributions

European Union (Funds from European sovereign bonds).

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### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

Grants and Loans.

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### Bioenergy activities supported

The Bioenergy related activities supported under Next Generation EU include:

- Rolling out renewable energy projects, especially wind, solar and kick-starting a clean hydrogen economy in Europe.
- Cleaner transport and logistics, including the installation of one million charging points for electric vehicles and a boost for rail travel and clean mobility in the cities and regions.

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### Geographical range

European Union Member States.

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### Eligibility and selection criteria

#### ***Country eligibility and selection criteria:***

European Union Member States.

#### ***Project eligibility***

Member States are encouraged to include the following flagship areas in their investment plans and reforms:

- Power up – Frontloading of future-proof clean technologies and acceleration of the development and use of renewables.
- Renovate – Improvement of energy efficiency of public and private buildings.
- Recharge and Refuel – Promotion of future-proof clean technologies to accelerate the use of sustainable, accessible and smart transport, charging and refuelling stations and extension of public transport.
- Connect – Fast rollout of rapid broadband services to all regions and households, including fiber and 5G networks.
- Modernise – Digitalisation of public administration and services, including judicial and healthcare systems.
- Scale-up – Increase in European industrial data cloud capacities and the development of the most powerful, cutting edge, and sustainable processors.
- Reskill and upskill – Adaptation of education systems to support digital skills and educational and vocational training for all ages.

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### How and when to apply

Proposals are submitted after the call is published. Specific criteria will be set out in each funding programme and individual call. More details on the application process can be found on, [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/funding\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/funding_en).



### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

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The Next Generation EU instrument is exceptional and temporary. The financing will be made possible by the Own Resources Decision, which will allow the European Commission to exceptionally borrow up to EUR 750 billion on behalf of the European Union, through the issuance of bonds, for measures over the period 2021- 2024.

The European Commission will start committing the funds under the next Multiannual Financial Framework (the EU long-term budget) effective January 1, 2021, following the adoption of the relevant sector-specific rules as well as of the annual budget for 2021 by the European Parliament and the Council.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

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### **Further information and lesson learned**

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More details on Next Generation Europe can be found on [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/recovery-plan-europe\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/recovery-plan-europe_en).

### **Sources**

<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/recovery-plan-europe_en#nextgenerationeu">https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/recovery-plan-europe_en#nextgenerationeu</a> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_940">https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_940</a> <a href="https://www.algebris.com/policy-research-forum/next-generation-eu-how-does-it-work-and-what-does-it-mean-for-europe/">https://www.algebris.com/policy-research-forum/next-generation-eu-how-does-it-work-and-what-does-it-mean-for-europe/</a>
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## Nordic Climate Facility (NCF)

The Nordic Climate Facility (NCF) is a challenge fund set up and administered by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) to finance innovative early-stage climate change projects in developing countries.

### Date created

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The NCF was established in 2009.

### Administrative organization

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Nordic Development Fund.

### Objectives

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NCF aims to build a portfolio of innovative business concepts which have been tested, proved viable and are ready to be scaled-up and replicated.

The NCF is driven by the following core objectives: to increase low-income countries' capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change; encourage and promote innovations in areas susceptible to climate change; build partnerships between Nordic and partner country actors, both private and public organisations; contribute to sustainable development and the reduction of poverty; and leverage additional financing for climate action.

### Nature of donor contributions

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NCF is financed by the Nordic Development Fund.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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Grants.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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NCF mainly supports Project activities that aim to increase resilience to climate change (adaptation) reduce greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) or encompass both adaptation and mitigation (combination projects).

### Geographical range

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NCF finances innovative climate change projects in developing countries.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Currently, the NCF supports Projects in 21 developing countries which include:

*Africa:* Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

*Asia:* Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam

*Latin America:* Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua

#### **Project eligibility**

- Projects should be innovative, with potential to improve the quality of life for vulnerable people and tackle climate change in developing countries more effectively than existing approaches.
- Eligible applicants must be registered legal entities at the time of the concept note submission. Eligible institutions include: For-profit companies and organisations; Non-profit organisations and social enterprises; Civil society organisations (CSOs); and Research institutes and universities.
- All projects are required to have a Nordic lead partner. The largest share of projects has been implemented by Danish lead partners, followed by projects with Swedish and Finnish leads. The lead Nordic partner is considered to be the main applicant and is responsible for submitting the application as well as be the main focal point for any communication related to the application.

Partner requirements are as follows:

*Nordic partner(s)*

- The Nordic partner should be a Nordic company, organisation or other legal entity holding a registered place of operation in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden.

- Several Nordic partners can partner up to implement and finance the project; however, there should be one lead Nordic partner. The lead Nordic partner is the main applicant and accountable for the NCF application. The lead Nordic partner will be the sole and responsible contractual party towards NDF. The lead Nordic partner will, prior to the first disbursement, have sub-contracts with all other project partners.
- Multilateral institutions, UN agencies, bilateral financing institutions or other donor agencies, development financing institutions or their affiliates, trust funds, government ministries and individuals are not eligible.
- A copy of the registration certificate showing the registration of the Nordic partner(s) as a legal entity in one of the Nordic countries should be attached to the concept note.

#### *Local partner(s)*

- The Nordic partner(s) can have one or more local partners. A local partner is a local company, organisation or other legal entity registered in the country of implementation. The local partner(s) should, upon request, be able to show a copy of the registration certificate showing the registration of the local partner(s) as a legal entity in the country of implementation.
- Multilateral institutions, UN agencies, bilateral financing institutions or other donor agencies, development financing institutions or their affiliates, trust funds, government ministries and individuals are not eligible.

#### *Other partner(s)*

- The lead Nordic partner may have one or more other partners (non-local) which are legal entities. There are no country restrictions on the other partner(s) others than that they should not be registered in the country of implementation (local partner) or in one of the Nordic countries (Nordic partner). The other partner(s) should, upon request, be able to show a copy of the registration certificate showing the registration of the other partner(s) as a legal entity in its country of registration.
- Multilateral institutions, UN agencies, bilateral financing institutions or other donor agencies, development financing institutions or their affiliates, trust funds, Government ministries and individuals are not eligible.

### **How and when to apply**

There are currently no new calls for proposals for NCF, however new calls are communicated on the Facility website and Newsletter. Interested parties are advised to register for the Newsletter using the following link: <https://www.nordicclimatefacility.com/#>, to receive regular updates on the Facility.

The NCF has a two stage Application process as defined below:

#### Stage 1

This involves submission of the project concept note highlighting the project activities and intended objectives. A standard Project concept template is provided and should be filled in line with the concept note application guidelines which are revised and published for each call for proposals.

Submission of the Project concept note is submitted through the [SmartME online application system](#).

#### Stage 2

Once the concept note has been approved Project proponents are required to submit the full project proposals using the designated full proposal application template.

The full proposal application template can be accessed and filled out by logging into the [SmartME online application system](#).

Projects selected to the full proposal stage also require signed commitment letters which specify the committed co-financing that will be requested from all co-financiers. At this stage supporting documentation of all co-financing should be available upon request.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

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NCF financing is allocated on a competitive basis in line with the respective thematic calls for proposals.

Successful project proposals are awarded grant funding between EUR 250,000 and 500,000.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

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Since 2009, nine calls for proposals have been organised with a portfolio of over 92 projects supported across Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In 2019, seven NCF-financed projects were fully completed. During their lifetime, the seven completed projects resulted in a total of 27,000 beneficiaries and 18,000 people with increased climate resilience. In addition, an estimated 55,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq emissions were reduced or avoided on an annual basis.

Additional details on the NCF Project portfolio can be accessed on the following link: <https://www.nordicclimatefacility.com/projects>.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

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For more information regarding the NCF, please contact:

P.O. Box 185  
FIN-00171 Helsinki  
Finland  
Tel: +358 10 618 002  
Fax: +358 9 622 1491

[NordicClimateFacility@ndf.fi](mailto:NordicClimateFacility@ndf.fi)

### **Sources**

<p><a href="https://www.nordicclimatefacility.com/about-us">https://www.nordicclimatefacility.com/about-us</a> <a href="https://www.nordicclimatefacility.com/documents/NCF-9-Concept-Note-Application-Guidelines.pdf">https://www.nordicclimatefacility.com/documents/NCF-9-Concept-Note-Application-Guidelines.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.nordicclimatefacility.com/how-to-apply">https://www.nordicclimatefacility.com/how-to-apply</a></p>
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## REEEP Programme Call

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) is an international multilateral partnership that works to accelerate market-based deployment of renewable energy and energy efficient systems in developing countries. It supports the development of innovative, efficient financing mechanisms to advance market readiness for clean energy services in low- and middle-income countries.

### Date created

REEEP is an Austrian legal entity with Quasi-International Organization (QuIO) status, a category of international organization introduced in 2015 to accommodate international organizations with multi-stakeholder institutional structures similar to those of inter-governmental organizations, but also allowing membership of non-government actors.

### Administrative organization

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) currently has 359 members including governments, international organizations, foundations, academic institutions and companies. REEEPs Governing Board currently has eleven members. The meeting of members is called by the Governing Board every two years whereas the Governing Board convenes bi-annually.

The management and internal operations of REEEP's International Secretariat are governed by its [Statutes](#).

### Objectives

The partnership's overarching goals are to support investments in clean energy markets to help developing countries expand their modern energy services and improve lives while keeping CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in check. REEEP also aims to bring economic benefits to nations that use energy in a more efficient way while increasing the share of indigenous renewable resources within their energy mix.

### Nature of donor contributions

The partnership is funded through a multi-donor approach which includes sovereign governments, multilateral and international organizations.

A number of donors and governments including Australia, Austria, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Commission, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), The Blue Moon Fund, Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) - the German Development Agency, the Rockefeller Foundation and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) form the bulk of REEEP's current funding sources.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

Grants or co-funding.

### Bioenergy activities supported

REEEP projects concentrate on the areas where small-scale interventions can have a huge knock-on effect: in helping establish clear regulatory and policy frameworks for renewables and energy efficiency, and in creating finance and scalable business models to attract private players to these sectors. Through its network of experts, REEEP also provides free business coaching and investment facilitation to entrepreneurs developing climate adaptation and clean energy projects in low- and middle-income countries.

### Geographical range

REEEP's priority regions are Eastern and Southern Africa as well as the South and Southeast Asia. The programme focus is on low- and middle-income countries as defined by the World Bank; those with a per capita GDP of up to USD 4,000. Exceptions can also be made in instances where a country holds the function of a trailblazer in the region.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

Under its 9<sup>th</sup> cycle and beyond, REEEP will mainly be interested in funding projects that: will **scale up business models** for renewable energy and energy efficient technologies to ensure growth in

existing markets and new market penetration; support **decentralised and/or off-grid generation** for energy access extension and the underlying opportunities; **harness the benefits of clean energy in food production** and the efficient use of energy in agricultural applications; employ **clean energy in providing reliable water supply**; and support communication, providing access to **energy data and information** for informed decision making and planning as energy systems change.

***Country eligibility and selection criteria:***

Current priority countries include: South Africa, Zambia, Cambodia, Nepal, Tanzania, Kenya, India, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda.

**How and when to apply**

Calls for proposals are announced on the REEEP website and via their mailing list which can be subscribed to using the following link, <http://eepurl.com/qNbt9>.

**Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

Over the eight-year period from 2011/12 to 2019/20, REEEP received EUR 23.55 million in donations, including EUR 20.7 million for Investment Capital and Fund Management, and Eur 2.85 million for Open Knowledge and Strategic Projects. In 2019/20, REEEP outlays amounted to EUR 4.271 million.

**Uptake and projects supported**

REEEP currently holds two portfolios, namely the enterprise portfolio and the enabling portfolio through which it strengthens its market development efforts. Through the enterprise portfolio, REEEP directly helps businesses to build scale and grow through a seed-level grant funding of up to EUR 250,000 to launch or expand new clean energy technology and services. Additionally, through its new investment accelerator component, run in close partnership with [CTI PFAN](#), REEEP provides mentoring to entrepreneurs in developing business plans and improving processes, and facilitates connections to private investors.

REEEP's enabling portfolio on the other hand leverages the critical insights on specific market realities provided by its funded projects and translates these into knowledge and action, while working with policy makers to better understand the practical effects of regulatory and other policy decisions, and design policy tools to create a better enabling environment for inward clean energy investments.

To date, REEEP has implemented [projects](#) in over 60 countries.

**Further information and lesson learned**

More details on REEEP can be found on the following link: <https://www.reeep.org/>.

**Sources**

REEEP website: <https://www.reeep.org/>

REEEP's Annual Report 2020:

[https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/REEEP%20Annual%20Report%202020%20pages\\_0.pdf](https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/REEEP%20Annual%20Report%202020%20pages_0.pdf)

[https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/REEEP%20Annual%20Report%202020%20spreads\\_0.pdf](https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/REEEP%20Annual%20Report%202020%20spreads_0.pdf)

## Shell Foundation – Climate Change Programme

Shell Foundation is an independent UK registered charity that advances the use of enterprise-based solutions to address global development challenges. As part of its initiatives, the Foundation continues to support the growth of start-up social enterprises and institutions that serve low-income communities across Africa and Asia to address the lack of access to affordable energy and transport services.

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### Date created

2000.

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### Administrative organization

Shell Foundation.

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### Objectives

The Shell Foundation is a global, social investment effort of Shell that places emphasis on supporting external partners to advance sustainable development worldwide, by adopting an “enterprise-based approach” to fulfil its mission.

Shell Foundation aims to invest in activities that advance its charitable objectives. Since its launch in 2000, the Foundation has invested in many sustainable solutions to ensure poverty eradication and environment-related challenges.

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### Nature of donor contributions

They are not an ‘Operating’ Foundation – i.e. one that only supports projects which it operates directly, instead, they prefer to work through external strategic partners who deliver and manage initiatives, and who, wherever possible and appropriate, are able to make financial and in-kind investments themselves. In many cases, particularly in larger programmes, they take an active part in their overall governance.

The Foundation leverages donations from public and private partners at the discretion of its Trustees.

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### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

Grants, loans, guarantees and other vehicles. Extensive business support is tailored to needs of different projects in order to realise the greatest and most cost-effective results.

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### Bioenergy activities supported

Shell Foundation supports the following energy activities:

- Energy supply for household needs such as cooking, heating and lighting.
- Energy efficiency for business, smallholder farmers and rural enterprises.
- Off-Grid Utilities - integration of power generation, management and use at productive or commercial application levels especially in areas where national grids do not yet reach.

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### Geographical range

The geographical focus areas are Africa and Asia which often suffer from issues such as access to energy and mobility.

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### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### Activity eligibility and selection criteria:

Potential projects seeking support from Shell Foundation should have:

- A proven track-record of operating in emerging markets
- Entrepreneurial flair
- A shared vision for scale operations and sustainability
- Necessary management skills and expertise to build a global business
- Must act within the following sectors: Sustainable Mobility, Energy, & Agriculture.
- Must be social enterprise start-ups and institutions at various growth stages (Incubation, Piloting, Scaling up, International Expansion).

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### How and when to apply

The Foundation does not encourage submission of unsolicited proposals to fund projects and charitable activities. However, they always look out for innovative market-based solutions that can significantly improve access to energy and promote sustainable mobility in developing countries. Prospective projects which meet the criteria for partner selection can reach out to the [Foundation](#) to further discuss their ideas.

## **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

As part of its efforts to strengthen the agriculture and energy nexus to support the vulnerable community and smallholder farmers to increase yields, incomes and climb the energy ladder, the Shell Foundation signed a GBP 30m, five-year co-funding [partnership](#) with the UK Government's Research and Evidence Division (RED).

## **Uptake and projects supported**

Shell Foundation supports a number of start-up social enterprises and institutions at various growth stages. All these enterprises have potential to impact over 10m low-income consumers and achieve financial viability within 10 years.

The bioenergy related projects supported by Shell Foundation include among others:

Village Industrial Power (VIP) which designs and manufactures combined heat and power plants that use various biomass crop waste as fuel to produce productive heat and three-phase power off grid and on demand. Between 2016 – 2019, VIP was supported to innovate, test and prove new types of agri-processing as well as the power needs in East Africa, India and Asia Pacific.

Shell Foundation has supported Sistema.bio, a company that produces high-quality, reliable biogas digesters that convert farm waste into energy suitable for cooking, heating or powering machinery and reduces greenhouse gas emissions from livestock. Since 2017, the support from the Foundation has enabled Sistema.bio to establish operations in Kenya and India, with an aim of reaching more than 300,000 users by 2021. Sistema.bio now operates in five countries in three continents (Central & South America, East Africa, India & Asia Pacific).

The Shell Foundation has also supported the Nature Conservancy (TNC), one of the world's leading conservation organisations working to ensure sustainable household energy solutions and an increase in healthy forests in Africa. As part of TNC initiatives, Shell Foundation supported the launch of the 'Africa Tree Fund' which is an impact investment vehicle aimed at increasing tree cover with a specific focus on smallholder forestry and access to sustainable charcoal/ household cooking solutions on the continent. Through the Fund, business enterprises can seek technical assistance and patient capital to advance the sustainability initiatives.

In 2018, the Foundation also partnered with Hasiru Dala, a social enterprise based in India that is focused on creating better livelihoods for waste-pickers through inclusive businesses that have an environmental impact. Through the partnership, a pilot activity was done in which a co-op-owned, urban waste-energy Biogas Plant was built, to support the formalisation of the informal workforce of the low-income waste-pickers' community. If the pilot proves successful, it will present a strong potential for a scalable and replicable model leading to access to cheaper and cleaner fuels for businesses.

More details on the portfolio of projects supported can be found on the following link: <https://shellfoundation.org/portfolio/>.

## **Further information and lesson learned**

Delivering sustainable, environmentally friendly, affordable energy is particularly important, as existing options in rural communities, such as diesel generator sets and kerosene lanterns are prohibitively expensive and logistically difficult to disseminate widely amongst the affected population. Such options also negatively affect the outdoor air quality and also contribute to indoor air pollution.

For more information regarding the Shell Foundation, submit the prescribed Form accessible on the following link: <https://shellfoundation.org/contact/>

Alternatively, contact:

Shell Foundation  
40 Bank Street  
London  
E14 5NR  
United Kingdom

## **Sources**

<http://www.shellfoundation.org/>  
<https://shellfoundation.org/portfolio/?theme=energy-for-business>  
<https://shellfoundation.org/approach/>



<https://shellfoundation.org/news/sf-and-dfid-launch-new-30m-partnership-to-increase-energy-access-for-smallholder-farmers/>

## UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT)

UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT) is a GBP 60 million flagship technical assistance programme established under the UK Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The programme supports countries eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA) to implement and increase their ambitions for carbon emission reductions in line with their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the long-term goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement to address climate change.

UK PACT adopted a three-pronged delivery model for its services. In 2020, BEIS procured three delivery partners to lead the delivery of each component of the programme.

*Country Programmes:* delivered by Palladium International Limited, focus is on projects that provide capacity building in priority sectors identified partner countries. Support is given to innovative projects in China, Colombia, Malaysia, Mexico and South Africa.

*Skill-Shares and Secondments:* Through PA Consulting Services Limited, short-term peer-to-peer skill shares are provided for country counterparts and long-term secondments into key institutions.

*Green Recovery Challenge Fund:* Through International Climate Finance, (ICF) Consulting Services Limited, this component provides support for innovative capacity building projects in a wider range of ODA-eligible countries to promote emission reductions and low carbon solutions.

### Date created

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2018.

### Administrative organization

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The UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

### Objectives

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The overarching objective of the UK PACT is to improve the capacity and capability of key public, private and civil society institutions to reduce emissions and foster inclusive economic growth in partner countries.

### Nature of donor contributions

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The programme is funded by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) as part of the UK's International Climate Finance (ICF) portfolio.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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Grants

### Bioenergy activities supported

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Capacity-building support in a range of areas such as forest conservation, clean energy and energy efficiency, sustainable transport, forests and land use, sustainable livelihoods and climate policy.

### Geographical range

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The UK PACT Green Recovery Challenge Fund focuses on ODA-eligible countries across Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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- The following types of organisations are eligible to apply: think tanks, consultancies (private sector firms), academic institutions (including universities), community organisations (including local, international or indigenous), and NGOs, international organisations, professional associations or similar organisations that have the knowledge, skills and experience to deliver capacity building projects in green recovery.
- Government departments and agencies are **not** eligible to apply for or receive UK PACT funding. Organisations that are separate legal entities from the Government are eligible to apply for funding. Eligible organisations listed above can be based in any country and can apply alone or as part of a consortium with organisations from any country.
- International organisations are encouraged to partner with local organisations (from the country of project delivery) to apply.

**Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Developing Countries eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA).

**Project eligibility**

- Capacity-building support in a range of areas such as forests, clean energy and energy efficiency, and sustainable transport.
- Bold and novel projects that address specific low-carbon challenges. The projects need to show measurable changes, promote social inclusion and inspire future actions to drive climate ambition at scale.
- Preparation and delivery of action plans, including policy and regulation, to integrate and interconnect clean off-grid and grid technologies and enhance electricity access, resilience and reliability.

**How and when to apply**

Applications for GRCF support are usually made in response to open calls for funding. So far 2 funding rounds have been held. The Expression of Interest (EOI) submission window for funding round 2 closed on 14 December 2020.

Applications are open to international and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations, research institutes and private sector companies. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the focus will be on supporting projects aimed at building back a better, greener and more resilient future.

The application process involves two steps: submission of expression of interest followed by submission of a full proposal for shortlisted projects.

1. Interested organisations are required to [register their interest](#) and create an account through which the application submissions are uploaded. Applicants then upload a [duly filled EOI](#) application form for their funding window of choice. The EOI collects general information about the organisation, eligibility of the applicant, project details and funding requirements.
2. Successful applicants from the EOI stage will be invited to submit a Full Proposal. The Full Proposal should provide more details about the project, including relevant stakeholders, beneficiaries, gender equality and inclusion considerations, project risks, intended outcomes, milestones, tasks and a full budget breakdown of requested grant funding using a prescribed template which is availed to shortlisted applicants.

More details about the application process for the Green Recovery Challenge fund can be obtained at: <https://www.ukpact.co.uk/green-recovery-challenge-fund/guidance>.

**Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

The UK PACT Green Recovery Challenge Fund has funding to a tune of GBP 12 million which is meant to be distributed across the period 2018-2022.

Successful projects are awarded with grants within the range of approximately GBP 100,000 up to a maximum of GBP 500,000.

**Uptake and projects supported**

The GRCF has provided grant support to projects in South Africa, Colombia, Mexico, China, and Malaysia. The major project activities supported relate to the development of innovative green financial products and services, sustainable mobility, energy and sustainable livelihoods in order to accelerate domestic action on climate change while raising global climate ambition.

**Further information and lesson learned**

[General enquiries](#) regarding the GRCF can be sent to email [grchallengefund@ukpact.co.uk](mailto:grchallengefund@ukpact.co.uk)

**Sources**

<https://www.ukpact.co.uk/about>  
<https://www.ukpact.co.uk/green-recovery-challenge-fund/guidance>  
<https://www.ukpact.co.uk/about/resources>  
<https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-13-ICF-0021-UKPACT>  
<https://www.esi-africa.com/industry-sectors/finance-and-policy/uk-pact-is-looking-to-fund-ideas-championing-green-energy/>  
<https://f.hubspotusercontent10.net/hubfs/7376512/grcf-faqs-v3.pdf>

## **USAID-CTI Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN)**

The Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) is a global, multilateral public private partnership initiated by USAID and the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) in cooperation with the UNFCCC Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT). PFAN is hosted jointly by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP).

### **Date created**

Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) was launched in 2006.

### **Administrative organization**

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP).

### **Objectives**

PFAN provides technical assistance and guidance to project developers. Its main objectives are:

- to increase access to financing for climate friendly and technology transfer projects in the RE / CE sectors in developing countries / economies in transition.
- to get more renewable energy and climate friendly projects financed and thereby to accelerate technology transfer under the UNFCCC.
- to build clean energy markets and promote low-carbon sustainable economic development.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

PFAN activities are mainly funded by Governments of countries which include Australia, Sweden, and the United States of America as well as international organizations and private sector mobilization.

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

Financing funds

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

Clean energy, solar, wind, hydro, biomass, biofuels, waste to energy, biogas

### **Geographical range**

Low- and middle-income countries especially in Asia and the Pacific Islands, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Central America and the Caribbean

### **Eligibility and selection criteria**

#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

- Clean energy (CE) and renewable energy (RE) projects for generation of power, production of biofuels and/or biomass.
- Energy efficiency (EE) and adaptation projects. Manufacture and development of CE/ RE/ EE technologies, cooling technology.
- Projects that go beyond CE / RE and combine other aspects (agriculture, water).

The PFAN funds currently focus on:

- SMEs & micro-projects which provide climate change adaptation benefits and seek an investment in the range of USD 1 million to USD 50 million.
- Projects that promote gender mainstreaming aspects within internal operations and market-facing activities.
- Project developer should commit himself to implement PFAN advice. The project should lead to GHG potential reduction.

Selection criteria:

- Applications are evaluated on a quarterly basis after the regularly announced deadlines.
- Upon submission, review of the respective proposals is done by a minimum of two expert evaluators, who assess the maturity, viability and climate change mitigation potential of the project. Selected projects are then inducted into the PFAN Project Development Pipeline and assigned a coach, usually based in the same country. Coaches are selected from PFAN's global network of clean energy and climate adaptation financing experts.

**Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Projects should be carried out in developing countries and/or economy in transition.

**How and when to apply**

1. Applications are accepted all year-round and can be submitted at any time.
2. Proposals must be submitted online, through PFAN's custom-built project management system.

**Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

As of 2019, over USD 232 million had been raised by 21 PFAN supported projects and businesses, and 120 new projects in 33 countries around the world were receiving PFAN support.

**Uptake and projects supported**

In 2019 alone, 120 new [projects](#) from different regions received support from PFAN. **Central America- 13 projects** (Mexico, Panama, Guatemala, Haiti, Costa Rica, Honduras); **Eastern Europe- 19 projects** (Ukraine); **Southeast Asia- 15 projects** (Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Myanmar); **South Asia- 30 projects** (India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan); **West Africa- 22 projects** (Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Senegal); **Eastern & Southern Africa- 21 projects** (Tanzania, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa).

**Further information, Contacts and lesson learned**

c/o International Secretariat  
Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Partnership  
Wagramer Strasse 5 (Vienna International Centre, Room D-1861)  
A-1400 Vienna  
Phone: +43-1-26026-3425

**Sources**

Introduction to CTI's Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) at:  
[http://www.climatetech.net/template.cfm?FrontID=5142#check\\_list](http://www.climatetech.net/template.cfm?FrontID=5142#check_list)  
PFAN Annual Report, 2020: <https://pfan.bendrodidigital.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/PFAN-Annual-Report-2020.pdf>  
<https://pfan.net/about-pfan/>

## **World Bank - Clean Technology Fund (CTF)**

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF), one of two multi-donor Trust Funds within the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIF) that aims at empowering the transformation in developing and emerging economies by providing financial resources to support investments and scale up of low carbon technologies in developing and emerging countries, which have a significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings.

### **Date created**

CTF was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors on 1 July 2008.

### **Administrative organization**

World Bank serves as the Trustee and administrator of the CTF Trust Fund. CTF finances 15 country programmes and 1 regional programme with resources channelled through African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Inter-American Development Bank.

### **Objectives**

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) aims to: a) reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; b) mobilize finance for increased low carbon development; c) increase supply of renewable energy (RE); d) increase energy efficiency; and e) increase access to public transport.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

Public resources from donor countries.

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

CTF finances are delivered to developing countries through partner multilateral development banks. The resources are extended in form of grants, highly concessional loans, risk mitigation instruments, technical assistance and advisory services.

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

CTF supports activities in the following sectors: power - renewable energy and highly efficient technologies to reduce carbon intensity; transport - efficiency and modal shifts; and energy efficiency in buildings, industry, and agriculture.

### **Geographical range**

Asia, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Sub-Saharan Africa.

### **Eligibility and selection criteria**

#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

The activities supported should be included in the following categories:

- renewable energy (efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution)
- clean Transportation (modal shifts, improved fuel economy)
- efficient energy technologies in the industrial and residential building sectors, agriculture.

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Candidate country should:

- be included in the ODA-eligibility list (according to OECD/DAC guidelines), and
- have existence of an active MDB country program

### **How and when to apply**

A proposed program/project should be submitted by the relevant MDBs, to the CTF Trust Fund Committee for appraisal and approval of allocation of the CTF resources. Subsequent processes of the program/ project follow the MDB's policies and procedures for appraisal, MDB Board approval and supervision.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date / Number of funded projects**

As of September 30, 2019, the CTF Trust Fund had realised pledges to a tune of USD equivalent 5.4 billion from nine contributors through signed Contribution/Loan Agreements/Arrangements. Of the total amount of executed Contribution/Loan Agreements/Arrangements, the Trustee has received USD eq. 5.40 billion in cash.

For FY2020/21, the funds provided for a pipeline of projects/programs is to a tune of USD equivalent 793.35 million.

## **Uptake and projects supported**

As of the Reporting Year 2019, a portfolio of 87 MDB projects/programs had been approved accounting for USD 4.3 billion total CTF funding.

During the same period, the CTF results portfolio by sector comprised 69 percent renewable energy projects, 15 percent energy efficiency projects, 11 percent transport projects, and 5 percent combined renewable energy/energy efficiency projects. Funding is split approximately three-quarters for public sector projects and one quarter for private sector projects.

## **Further information and lesson learned**

For further information contact:

Development Finance  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20433,  
USA

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

## **Sources**

CTF Trustee Report, 2019: <https://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/content/dam/fif/funds/ctf/TrusteeReports/CTF-Trustee-Report--Sep--30-2019.pdf>

CTF Results Report,

2019: [https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/ctf\\_24\\_4\\_results\\_report\\_final.pdf](https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/ctf_24_4_results_report_final.pdf)

Clean Technology Fund: <https://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/dfi/fiftrustee/fund-detail/ctf#2>

Climate Funds Update: <https://climatefundsupdate.org/the-funds/clean-technology-fund/>

## World Bank - Forest Investment Program (FIP)

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is one of the programmes hosted under the Strategic Climate Fund of the World Bank's Climate Funds. It supports developing countries in their efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) while promoting sustainable forest management. This is done by providing scaled-up financing to enable undertaking of readiness reforms and public and private investments, identified through national REDD readiness or equivalent strategies.

### Date created

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The FIP was approved by the Executive Directors of the World Bank on July 1, 2008.

### Administrative organization

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The World Bank.

### Objectives

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The objective of FIP is to support developing countries in their efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) while promoting sustainable forest management that leads to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs.

### Nature of donor contributions

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Multilateral funding

World Bank is considered by the DAC ([Development Assistance Committee –OCDE](#)) as an international development institution thus the World Bank CIFs are deemed as multi-lateral ODA (official development assistance).

However, the multilateral development banks (MDB) that deliver the fund should demonstrate the following requirements to consider the fund's use as ODA:

- a) follow the criteria of promoting economic development and welfare.
- b) operations in countries included in the [DAC-ODA eligible country list](#).

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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The Funds may be delivered by the multilateral development banks (MDBs) by way of:

- concessional loans
- grants
- guarantees

The minimum grant component (specifically for SCFs) should not be higher than 10 percent of total resources.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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FIP supports activities related to GHG emission reduction activities, enhancement of carbon stocks, forest cover conservation, among others.

### Geographical range

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Countries that meet the ODA-eligibility criteria.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### Activity eligibility and selection criteria:

The FIP will consider consistency with FIP objectives and principles (National ownership and national strategies, contribution to sustainable development, promotion of measurable outcomes and results-based support, coordination with other REDD efforts, cooperation with other actors and processes) when assessing projects.

The FIP supports activities outside the forest sector which promote sustainable development.

- a. Investments to support a shift by agribusiness companies and landowners away from clearing of rain forests towards planting on non-forest lands including improvement of agricultural productivity and fertility of soils (e.g. Biochar investments).
- b. Investments in rural development, social services, as well as administration and management skills of forest communities.
- c. Complementary investments in non-forest sector programs (agriculture, infrastructure, mining, energy, etc.) to ensure inclusion of specific provisions for forest protection.



**Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Country eligibility of the FIP is based on:

- Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipient as classified by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee ([OECD DAC Country List](#)) guidelines.
- An active MDB country program. For this purpose, an “active” program means the MDB has a lending program and/or on-going policy dialogue with the country”.

Selection of country or regional pilots should be based on the following criteria:

- Potential to lead to significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation or lead to further efforts.
- Institutional capacity to undertake REDD initiatives.

**How and when to apply**

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Pre-programming phase

1. FIP-SC to agree upon number of country or regional pilots and criteria for country selection. Country/ regional pilots are selected based on Expert Group Report.
2. Once the country pilots are selected, the CIF administrative unit, through MDBs inform countries and invite expression of interest.
3. Selected countries are then invited to confirm interest to participate (and identify a focal point as well as establish their national-level multi-stakeholder steering committee).

Programming phase

1. Selected countries are supported by country-led joint MDBs to develop their Investment Strategy.
2. The Investment Strategy is endorsed FIP-SC followed by further development of FIP programs/projects concepts.
3. FIP-SC takes a decision (s) on financing for programs and projects.
4. Further processing of projects can be done in accordance with MDB procedures, including final approval.

**Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

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FIP pledged funds amount to USD 723 million with USD 983 million in expected co-financing. The FIP allocated portfolio is USD 603 million which has been disbursed to 51 projects.

Africa and Latin America & Caribbean each received 40% of the FIP resources while Asia received 19% and other Global programs received 1%.

**Uptake and projects supported**

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To date, FIP has supported a number of projects to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) while promoting sustainable forest management. In 2019 alone, the [AfDB-FIP portfolio](#), realised the following results:

Ghana received funding (FIP USD 9.75 million, AfDB USD 5.33 million) to increase carbon stocks and poverty reduction in the off-reserve areas of the high forest zones by engaging communities in land management approaches that generate direct financial and environmental benefits. Key results of the FIP support include among others: at least 7,092 members of local communities and Government benefitting from capacity building activities; climate-smart agroforestry systems promoted in over 11,686 ha of forest; more than 4,782 ha of forests rehabilitated or woodlots established by community actors.

In Burkina Faso, FIP availed funds to a tune of USD 11.5 million to support the reduction of deforestation and degradation of gazetted forests while increasing the sustainable income of local communities. As a result of this intervention, over 550 households benefitting from clean biogas energy and another 4,282 households from clean cookstoves; reforestation of 3027 ha of gazetted forests was done; a total of 284,000 ha of gazetted forests was secured for sustainable management.

Cote d’Ivoire received funding (FIP USD 9 million, AfDB USD 7 million) to support the improvement in population resilience and increase carbon sequestration capacity in the country by focusing on the restoration of ecosystems and strengthening agricultural value chains. With such intervention, it is anticipated that 7 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent will be avoided over a 25-year period, rural revenues will increase by 25%, and vegetation cover will increase by 10%.

Additional details of FIP supported projects can be found in the [CIF Annual Report, 2019](#).

### **Further information and lesson learned**

Additional information on FIP can be found on the following link:  
<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/sustainable-forests>

### **Sources**

<http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/forest-investment-program>  
<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cif-annual-report-2019>  
<https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-investment-funds-cif>  
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## World Bank - Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP)

The Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP) is a funding window of the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and funded by the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). It was established to scale up the deployment of renewable energy solutions and expand renewables markets in the world's poorest countries.

### Date created

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SREP was approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee in 2009.

### Administrative organization

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The World Bank is the Trustee and administrative unit of the SREP. Additionally, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, serve as implementing agencies.

### Objectives

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SREP aims to scale up the deployment of renewable energy solutions and expand renewable markets in the world's poorest countries. It focuses on demonstrating the economic, social and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector in low-income countries that do not exacerbate global warming yet promote sustainable development.

### Nature of donor contributions

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Multilateral donor funding

World Bank is considered by DAC ([Development Assistance Committee –OCDE](#)) as an international development institution therefore, the World Bank [Clean Investment Funds \(CIFs\)](#) which house SREP are deemed as multilateral ODA (official development assistance).

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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SREP extends its support in form of:

- grant financing.
- concessional loans.
- guarantees.
- policy support and technical assistance to develop national renewable strategies.
- underwriting additional capital costs and risks associated with renewable energy investments.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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SREP prioritises support for projects undertaking the following activities:

- Cooking and heating applications including sustainable community forests and biogas or other renewable-based fuels.
- RE technologies: solar, wind, bioenergy, geothermal and small hydro power plants <10 MW.
- RE deployment applications: electricity generation, thermal applications, mechanical operations
- Technology modes: national/regional grid connected, off-grid, stand alone or distributed generation.
- Interconnection improvements related to RE scale up programs.

### Geographical range

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Low-income countries engaged in an active MDB country program (i.e., having a lending program or on-going policy dialogue).

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

Preferences will be given to projects which reinforce:

- Economic growth
- Services to poorer communities that have limited or no access to modern energy
- Social-economic development and environmental benefits
- Country-led, national approach

Project criteria:

- potential projects should demonstrate ability to scale-up beyond the pilot and demonstration phase.
- SREP will provide financing for renewable energy generation and new bioenergy technologies with capacity not exceeding 10 MW.

- preference is given to projects with strong poverty alleviation benefits. (Economic and/or social development and environmental benefits).
- In line with national energy objectives and strategic plans approved by the World Bank
- should be financed by one of the multilateral development banks which manage the CIF (AfDB and IFC)

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

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

Only [low-income countries](#) may have access to the programme resources. In addition, a country interested in participating in SREP should:

- be engaged in an active MDB country program. For this purpose, an “active” program means where a multilateral development bank (MDB) has a lending program and/or on-going policy dialogue with the country;
- have high dependence on fossil fuels for power generation, low electricity access, and/or high dependence on use of biomass for heat applications;
- have the willingness to achieve the SREP objectives;
- have potential and institutional capacity to implement a SREP program;
- have programmes for renewable energy development that could eventually move the country towards a low carbon development path in the energy sector; and
- possess a high in-country renewable energy potential and scope.

#### **How and when to apply**

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-

#### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

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The [current SREP pledged resources](#) amount to approximately USD 318 million.

#### **Uptake and projects supported**

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SREP is one of the biggest global funders of mini-grids with over USD 200 million for projects in 14 countries.

As part of the efforts to roll out SREP, six pilot countries were selected globally, of which three are in Africa, namely: Ethiopia, Kenya and Mali.

Mali offers a sound institutional base for renewable energy implementation especially solar energy and demonstrates potential for the productive use of renewable energy in agriculture and small commercial entities, and sustainable biomass and biodiesel programs.

Kenya was selected to serve as a regional model, given its active private sector engagement in all renewable energy subsectors and this trend is expected grow with the new incentives geared towards scaling up renewable energy. Kenya has growing IPP experience, especially in geothermal, and a large unsubsidized solar PV market.

Ethiopia has an enormous potential for hydro, geothermal and solar energy generation, and as a SREP pilot, the country stands to leverage Kenya's experience to develop its hydro power and geothermal exploitation. It is envisaged that with access to financing and minor regulatory improvements, Ethiopia's off grid solar photovoltaics (PV) potential could be unlocked.

#### **Further information and lesson learned**

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Additional information on the SREP Fund can be obtained on the following link: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/energy-access>

#### **Sources**

<a href="https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-investment-funds-cif/strategic-climate-fund/scaling-up-renewable-energy-program-in-low-income-countries-srep">https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-investment-funds-cif/strategic-climate-fund/scaling-up-renewable-energy-program-in-low-income-countries-srep</a> <a href="https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/energy-access">https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/topics/energy-access</a> <a href="https://climatefundupdate.org/the-funds/scaling-up-renewable-energy-program-for-low-income-countries/">https://climatefundupdate.org/the-funds/scaling-up-renewable-energy-program-for-low-income-countries/</a> <a href="https://www.get-invest.eu/funds/scaling-up-renewable-energy-in-low-income-countries-program-srep/">https://www.get-invest.eu/funds/scaling-up-renewable-energy-in-low-income-countries-program-srep/</a> <a href="https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/srep_factsheet.pdf">https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/srep_factsheet.pdf</a>
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## World Bank Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev)

The Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev) is a World Bank trust fund that mobilizes private finance to support clean energy access through carbon markets in low-income countries, especially in Africa. It delivers results-based finance to innovative and transformative business models driven by the private sector.

### Date created

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The Carbon Initiative for Development was launched in 2013.

### Administrative organization

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World Bank Group.

### Objectives

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The Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev) is guided by the following objectives: to support private sector-led and driven business models in the energy access sector that are both innovative and transformative by using results-based climate finance (RBCF); to identify and support the specific and targeted uses of carbon revenues that may have an impact on the aforementioned business models; test whether and how the carbon revenues generate a hypothesized impact via execution of a robust knowledge management work program; generate lessons learned about how post-2020 transitions can take place using a real-world portfolio.

### Nature of donor contributions

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Ci-Dev is supported by multilateral donor funding from the United Kingdom (Department for Business, Energy & International Strategy, BEIS), Climate Cent Foundation, and the Swedish Energy Agency.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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Ci-Dev delivers grant support through two reinforcing components, the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund.

The Readiness Fund finances capacity building activities in least developed countries to develop standardized baselines and technical assistance for energy access programs. It supports the development of new methodologies and proposals for simplified Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) rules, and dissemination of results. Where necessary, it also provides technical assistance to the projects and programs supported by the Carbon Fund.

The Carbon Fund provides performance-based payments to low-carbon investments in the form of purchases of certified carbon emission reductions. The fund has utilized the [Clean Development Mechanism \(CDM\)](#) as a methodological framework to quantify, verify and certify the emission reductions as it transitions the portfolio to [Paris Agreement](#)-compliant approaches after 2020 beyond which the [Kyoto framework](#) will not be relevant.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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Ci-Dev programs focus on activities in the areas of improved low-carbon energy access; clean cooking fuel solutions; efficient waste management systems; electrification and more reliable electrical connections.

### Geographical range

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Least Developed Countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

- Countries should be included in the ODA-eligibility list (according to OECD/DAC guidelines).

#### **Project eligibility**

- Project activities within underrepresented sectors that are innovative and transformational in nature.
- Programs that improve energy access, from providing cookstoves; investing in clean cooking fuel; electrification and more reliable electrical connections; to more efficient waste management systems.
- All programs must be registered CDM activities or result in carbon credits that are recognized by the UNFCCC.

### **How and when to apply**

There is not a specific open application process for this fund. However, Ci-Dev has signed emission reduction purchase agreements (ERPAs) for programs in some Sub-Saharan Africa countries.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

#### *Programmatic Crediting*

Under the programmatic crediting mechanism, Ci-Dev has committed to purchase approximately USD 78 million in emission reductions (carbon credits) from 13 energy access programs.

Ci-Dev supports programmatic crediting: crediting Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission mitigation activities by supporting a larger number of similar projects which are often of small or micro scale (including household level) within a program, and employing technology-based benchmarks and monitoring, reporting and verification systems.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

As of June 2016, Ci-Dev had signed emission reduction purchase agreements (ERPAs) for thirteen programs – twelve in Sub-Saharan Africa and one in Asia. The programmes have been set up in the fields of biogas use by private households, solar energy, efficient cooking appliances, small-scale hydropower, and power network extensions. More information on the programs supported by Ci-Dev can be found on the following link <https://www.ci-dev.org/programs>.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

Additional information regarding Ci-Dev can be obtained on <https://www.ci-dev.org/>.

### **Sources**

<https://www.ci-dev.org/who-we-are>  
<https://ndcpartnership.org/funding-and-initiatives-navigator/readiness-fund-carbon-initiative-development-ci-dev>  
<https://www.devex.com/organizations/carbon-initiative-for-development-ci-dev-73136>

## World Bank Climate Support Facility (CSF)

The Climate Support Facility is a new flagship trust fund which was established under the World Bank as a green recovery initiative to align green economic recovery efforts from COVID-19, with countries' national climate goals and long-term, low-carbon, climate-resilient strategies.

### Date created

The Climate Support Facility was launched on December 10, 2020.

### Administrative organization

World Bank (Climate Change Group).

### Objectives

The overarching objective of CSF is to support countries to build a low-carbon, climate-resilient recovery from COVID-19.

### Nature of donor contributions

Multi-donor funding with Germany, the UK, and Austria being the first donors.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

- Technical Assistance and advisory services
- Grants

### Bioenergy activities supported

The CSF will support activities focusing on green recovery; activities to enhance countries' national climate targets (Nationally Determined Contributions); integration of climate into long-term development planning; analytical tools and knowledge development to inform country climate planning; and development of long-term strategies for decarbonization.

### Geographical range

Global

### Eligibility and selection criteria

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

- Countries should be included in the ODA-eligibility list (according to OECD/DAC guidelines)

#### **Project eligibility**

Eligibility for CSF funding includes:

- Analytical tools and knowledge development activities to inform country climate planning and development strategies.
- Activities that enhance countries' national climate targets (Nationally Determined Contributions) and efforts to integrate climate into long-term development planning.

### How and when to apply

There is currently no information regarding the application modalities.

### Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

CSF was launched with an initial investment of USD 52 million from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance.

USD 160 billion has already been committed to the climate-resilient recovery from COVID-19.

### Uptake and projects supported

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### Further information and lesson learned

More information regarding the facility can be obtained on:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/brief/the-climate-support-facility>.

### Sources

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/brief/the-climate-support-facility>

# World Bank Scaling Up Climate Finance

The Scaling Up Climate Finance is an initiative of the World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC) which aims to help financial institutions in countries to mobilize financing for private sector climate mitigation and adaptation projects.

## Date created

2020

## Administrative organization

World Bank (IFC).

## Objectives

The initiative aims to align financial-sector strategies with the implementation of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. The initiative further aims to increase climate lending to 30 percent of the financial institutions' portfolio by 2030, while reducing coal exposure.

## Nature of donor contributions

Phase 1 of the initiative will be funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of Germany's Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

## Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

- Technical Assistance
- Concessional Investment (loans).

## Bioenergy activities supported

Climate mitigation and adaptation projects.

## Geographical range

- Global
- Phase 1 will be piloted in Egypt, Mexico, the Philippines, and South Africa.

## Eligibility and selection criteria

### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

- Phase 1 will be piloted in Egypt, Mexico, the Philippines, and South Africa.

### **Project eligibility**

Eligible projects are those in the area of climate mitigation and adaptation.  
Climate investments that promote the development of domestic green bond markets.

## How and when to apply

The application guideline for accessing this Fund is yet to be availed by the Fund administrator.

## Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

Funding for the first phase of the Scaling Up Climate Finance initiative is to a tune of EUR 20,000,000 and will be provided by Germany's Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

## Uptake and projects supported

- Beneficiary countries for phase 1 of the initiative are Egypt, Mexico, the Philippines, and South Africa.

## Further information and lesson learned

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/12/10/world-bank-group-announcements-to-support-countries-take-climate-action>.

## Sources

[https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/details/project/scale-up-climate-finance-through-the-financial-sector-30-by-30-zero-20\\_I\\_415-3163](https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/details/project/scale-up-climate-finance-through-the-financial-sector-30-by-30-zero-20_I_415-3163)  
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/12/10/world-bank-group-announcements-to-support-countries-take-climate-action>  
<https://www.africaoilandpower.com/2021/01/27/ifc-to-scale-up-climate-finance-in-south-africa/#:~:text=The%20IFC%20will%20increase%20climate,and%20reducing%20reliance%20on%20coal.>  
<https://www.esi-africa.com/industry-sectors/finance-and-policy/new-ifc-initiative-enables-banks-to-scale-up-climate-finance/>











## **AFRICA**

## AfDB Agency Lines of Credit (I-ALC)

I-ALC is a financing instrument established by the African Development Bank to avail resources for SMEs under agency arrangements with local financial intermediaries. Lines of credit enable the Bank to partner with local financial intermediaries, leveraging on their extensive knowledge of the domestic market and effective delivery channels which can be employed to reach as many clients as possible who may be below its minimum threshold in terms of transaction size or risk categorization. I-ALC is similar to the Infrastructure Line of Credit (I-LOC) however, under the Agency Line of Credit (I-ALC), the financial intermediary acts only in an agency capacity on behalf of the Bank, the credit risk of the borrower is therefore, borne by the Bank.

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### Date created

2008.

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### Administrative organization

African Development Bank (AfDB).

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### Objectives

I-ALC was established to extend financial support to SMEs and small-scale infrastructure operations through agency arrangements with local financial intermediaries.

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### Nature of donor contributions

Multilateral donor funding (public).

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### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

Resources are delivered as a typical Line of Credit that is an arrangement between a AfDB and local financial intermediary (project sponsor, national or regional Government). The Line of Credit sets a maximum loan balance that the AfDB allows the borrower to keep without charging any interest on the unused part of the credit.

The Bank is committed to:

- match dollar-for-dollar the financing provided by the qualified private or autonomous sponsor to private small-scale energy operations
- reimburse the sponsor on agreed basis for the portfolio management expenses

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### Bioenergy activities supported

I-ALC will support small-scale energy-sector operations such as:

- renewable energy installations
- energy efficiency improvements

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### Geographical range

[African Development Bank regional member countries](#)

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### Eligibility and selection criteria

#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

Local financial intermediaries should meet the following criteria:

- qualified energy development institutions
- private sector financial institutions with a track record of financing bundles of small-scale energy-sector operations
- domestic financial institutions

Beneficiary entities should fulfil the following criteria:

- illustrate credit worthiness
- have competent programme management attributes

In general terms, the selection of individual projects for Bank support is largely delegated to the financial intermediaries, which draw on Bank resources to make loan or equity investments on behalf of the Bank following a pre-agreed criterion.

As part of an agency agreement, financial intermediaries are required to commit their own funds in each investment in parallel with the Bank and to supervise the investee companies.

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

In order to be considered for I-ALC resources projects should be located in AfDB regional country members.

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**How and when to apply**

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**Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

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**Uptake and projects supported**

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**Further information and lesson learned**

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African Development Bank Group  
Avenue Joseph Anoma  
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01  
Côte d'Ivoire

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**Sources**

<a href="https://www.afdb.org/en/projects-and-operations/financial-products/african-development-bank/agency-lines">https://www.afdb.org/en/projects-and-operations/financial-products/african-development-bank/agency-lines</a>
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## AfDB Infrastructure Lines of Credit (I-LOC)

I-LOC is a financing instrument included within the Clean Energy Development Framework of the African Development Bank.

### Date created

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2008

### Administrative organization

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African Development Bank (AfDB)

### Objectives

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The I-LOC resources provide liquidity support for the development of infrastructure and energy projects and to the extent possible support value-addition in manufacturing and job creation for the youth.

### Nature of donor contributions

---

Multilateral funding (public).

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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I-LOC is delivered as a typical Line of Credit that is an arrangement between a financial institution (in this case, the AfDB) and client (project sponsor, national or regional government, local bank). The Line of Credit sets a maximum loan balance that the AfDB allows the borrower to keep without charging any type of interest for the unused part of the credit.

### Bioenergy activities supported

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- Infrastructure development
- Renewable energy development
- Manufacturing and value-addition
- Women empowerment

### Geographical range

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African Development Bank [regional](#) member countries

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

AfDB established two financing windows for this Line, one for the public sector; and another one for the private sector.

The project could be developed by the following local partners:

Non-governmental (with or without sovereign guarantee):

- competent and accountable energy-sector intermediary
- apex institution (organizations that channel funding to multiple microfinance institutions (MFIs))
- well-organized local communities

Governmental:

- municipalities
- local administrations

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

AfDB member countries with beneficiaries being the local citizens at a low level.

### How and when to apply

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### Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

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Over the years AfDB, has increased access to infrastructure financing to promote economic development by extending LOCs to different clients.

In 2017, in line with its Ten-Year Strategy, 2013-2022, as well as one of the Bank's High 5 Strategic priorities of improving the living conditions of Africans, AfDB Board of Directors approved a USD 100 million Line of Credit (LOC) to Kenya Commercial Bank Limited (KCB). The LOC is a positive step in strengthening KCB's efforts to broaden access to finance for the deserving Kenyan private sector businesses. It will enable KCB to provide the much-needed liquidity support



for the development of infrastructure and energy projects as well as support value-addition in manufacturing which will translate into a multiplier effect on job creation.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

In 2016, AfDB through its private sector window approved a USD 150 million LOC to United Bank for Africa Plc (UBA) in Nigeria.

The LOC is meant to provide finance for infrastructure development, particularly in the power sector, which is a major constraint for Nigeria's economic diversification and inclusive growth. The line of credit will also scale up lending to SMEs and women enterprises in both urban and rural areas to create more jobs while promoting inclusive growth for Nigeria's economy by stimulating the various sectors such as manufacturing, construction, agriculture, education and services.

In 2016 still, AfDB extended USD 180 million, being the fifth Line of Credit (LoC) to Eastern and Southern Africa Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank), a regional Development Finance Institution (DFI). The LoC will be used to finance projects in infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing, health and transport and logistics. 20% of the financing is ideally meant to support fragile states. The main beneficiaries of the LOC are PTA Bank, Eastern and Southern Central African States and one non-eligible country, Mauritius.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

African Development Bank Group  
Avenue Joseph Anoma  
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01  
Côte d'Ivoire

### **Sources**

<https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/afdb-approves-us-100-million-line-of-credit-to-kenya-commercial-bank-17481>

<https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/afdb-approves-usd-150-million-line-of-credit-to-nigerias-united-bank-for-africa-plc-15816>

<https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-Z1-HAA-084>

## **ECOWAS - EBID (Ecowas Bank for Investment and Development)**

The EBID is a regional development bank created to promote investment and sustainable development in West Africa. In 2006, the bank was re-organised into one unified entity with two windows for promotion of the private sector and developing the public sector, respectively. As such, this enables the Bank to extend its services to a wider range of stakeholders involved in sustainable economic development activities and programmes at national and regional levels.

### **Date created**

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In 1999, the ECOWAS countries decided to transform the ECOWAS Fund into a regional holding company named EBID. The EBID became operational in 2003.

### **Administrative organization**

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EBID Board of Governors, Board of Directors and the President.

### **Objectives**

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Its main objective is to contribute towards the economic development of West Africa through financing of ECOWAS projects and programs related to transport, energy, telecommunications, industry, poverty alleviation, environment and natural resources development.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

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70% of the EBID authorized capital is reserved for regional members (15 ECOWAS Member States) while the remaining 30% or about US\$450 million is open to subscription by non-regional members (States and legal entities). However, as of 31 December 2019 only regional members had subscribed to the capital structure of EBID.

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

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EBID intervention takes on the form of:

- guarantees for financing investment projects and programs
- technical assistance
- loans issuance and guarantee of loans, debentures, bonds and other securities
- equity participation
- granting of lines of credit and framework Agreements for refinancing
- financial engineering Operations and Services.

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

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EBID finances activities that linked to bioenergy activities such as:

- basic transport, energy and equipment
- rural development and environment (irrigation, flood control, rural water supply, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, ecosystem protection, renewable energy, capacity building)
- industry (agro-industry, mining industry, other industries, technology transfer, technological innovation)

### **Geographical range**

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West African countries (ECOWAS members)

### **Eligibility and selection criteria**

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

Transport, rural development and agro-business

EBID financial and technical assistance is open to the following:

- ECOWAS member states and their agencies
- Public companies, private companies and mixed enterprise corporations of ECOWAS member States. For public sector, priority was given to basic economic infrastructure projects (to support production)
- Local financial institutions
- Corporate bodies from ECOWAS Member States or from foreign countries that want to invest in the ECOWAS, within EBID focus areas.

**Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

- ECOWAS member states or their public authorities and institutions.

**How and when to apply**

Private sector companies may address their requests for assistance to EBID either directly or through the Governments of Member States, under the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of ECOWAS affairs.

Request for funding should be addressed to:

The President of ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)

128, Boulevard du 13 Janvier

B.P. 2704 Lomé – Togo

Tel: +228 22 21 68 64

Fax: +228 22 21 86 84

Website : [www.bidc-ebid.org](http://www.bidc-ebid.org)

E-mail: [bidc@bidc-ebid.org](mailto:bidc@bidc-ebid.org)

**Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

EBID extends loan amounts denominated in Units of Account (UA). (One UA is equivalent to one Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund).

Minimum amount of UA 1 million (about USD 1.5 million).

Maximum amount of UA 20 million (about USD30 million) for national public sector projects.

Maximum amount of UA 30 million (about USD 45 million) for regional public sectors projects.

Maximum amount of UA 15 million (about USD 22.5 million) for private sector projects.

**Uptake and projects supported**

At its 71st Ordinary Session meeting held on December 17, 2020, the EBID Board of Directors approved a total of USD 131.4 million for the financing of six projects in five ECOWAS member states.

Among the approved projects were two energy sector projects namely, rehabilitation of the SELINGUE and SOTUBA hydroelectric plants in Mali amounting to USD 11.7 million, and a rural electrification project in Sierra Leone worth USD 36.5 million.

**Further information and lesson learned**

-

**Sources**

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<https://www.ecowas.int/institutions/ecowas-bank-for-investment-and-development-ebid/#:~:text=The%20Bank%20is%20an%20international,in%20Lome%2C%20the%20Togolese%20Republic.>

## West African Development Bank

The West African Development Bank (WADB) (*Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement - BOAD*) is an international Multilateral Development Bank established in 1973 to serve the nations of Francophone and Lusophone West Africa.

By Treaty of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) signed on 10 January 1994 and entered into force on 1 August 1994, BOAD is a specialized and autonomous institution.

### Date created

The WADB was established by an Agreement signed on 14 November 1973 and became operational in 1976.

### Administrative organization

West African Development Bank

### Objectives

The aim of the WADB is to promote balanced development of its member countries and to achieve West African economic integration by financing priority development projects.

In 2001, WADB established priority working areas with particular emphasis on poverty reduction, economic integration and promotion of private sector activity.

### Nature of donor contributions

The BOAD is managed by the Central Bank of West African States and its eight member Governments which include Benin, Burkina-Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. It is funded by member states, foreign Governments and international agencies.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

BOAD support is extended through the following modalities:

- Medium and long-term loans
- Equity investment in the share capital of companies or national financial institutions (NFIs).
- Financing of short-term operations.
- Financing of project feasibility or engineering studies.
- Assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through: guarantees of bond loans, lines of credit in order to contribute to the financing of micro-projects and the development of SMEs, specialized comprehensive packages, refinancing framework agreements, leasing, credit or refinancing facilities to national financial institutions (NFIs), easing of credit conditions through interest allowance for projects in the non-commercial sector, assistance in project preparation, promotion and implementation, financing arrangements for projects, and financial advisory services.

### Bioenergy activities supported

- Poverty reduction. WADB aims to decrease poverty in the region by improving living conditions for the rural poor. These include improvement of production systems as well as mechanisms to fight desertification and soil erosion.
- Economic integration. One of WADB's central goals is to improve regional economic integration. Projects included energy initiatives.
- Support to the private sector. WADB supports member Government policy on liberalization of economies and promotion of private sector investment. Projects focused on food production and the promotion of small- and medium-sized businesses among others.
- Technical assistance.

### Geographical range

West African Countries

### Eligibility and selection criteria

#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

The Bank takes into consideration requests from the public and private sector for support in its key areas of intervention which include rural development and food security, industry and agro-industry, basic and modern infrastructure (roads, telecommunications, airports, ports, energy).

The project should report a satisfactory financial return and be compatible with the objectives of development. It should demonstrate:

- the existence of a buoyant market: demand, supply, business policy.
- the comparative advantages of the project relative to competition.
- prospects for global sector growth.
- costs and source of labour and raw materials.
- reliability of technology and project management.
- financing plan and financial resources of the company.

Detailed information on project eligibility is available at: <https://www.boad.org/en/criteres/>

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

- WAEMU member countries, Government agencies, institutions in member countries involved in the development of regional economic initiatives.
- Any natural or legal person from WAEMU or foreign country desirous of investing in the WAEMU region in operations falling under the fields of intervention of BOAD.
- For private projects, the project management company should have a real legal existence based on a private management method, with a business type accounting system functioning in line with the local rules of the project location.

#### **How and when to apply**

Formal requests for funding must be submitted to BOAD in the form of a letter, telex, fax clearly stating the amount and the desired form of intervention for example loan, refinancing facility, equity investment, among others.

This must be accompanied by a detailed project design study highlighting market potential, project organization and management, technical, financial, and possibly economic aspects.

Additional information on the application guidelines can be obtained <http://www.boad.org/content/intervention/financement.htm>.

#### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

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#### **Uptake and projects supported**

To date, BOAD has supported several projects in line with its scope of interventions. As of 2019 the funding for energy related projects supported included XOF 22,852 million for capacity expansion of the AZITO ENERGIE SA combined cycle thermal power plant at Azito in Côte d'Ivoire (AZITO IV), XOF 806 million for regularization of the amount of BOAD's equity investment in the capital of the African Fund for Renewable Energies (FAER), XOF 6,808 million for construction and operation of a solar PV power plant by KORHOGO SOLAIRE SA at Korhogo in Côte d'Ivoire.

#### **Further information and lesson learned**

For more information on BOAD, contact:

Mr Elie Aloko  
Director of the Environment and Climate Finance Direction (DEFIC)  
68, av de la Liberation, Lome, Togo  
PHONE (228) 9999 8693/9350 9987  
PHONE (228) 2223 2757/ 2223 2692  
[EALOKO@BOAD.ORG](mailto:EALOKO@BOAD.ORG)

#### **Sources**

<https://www.boad.org/en/criteres/>  
<https://www.boad.org/en/produits-services/>  
<https://www.boad.org/en/obtaining-a-funding/>  
<https://www.boad.org/en/projects-approved/>  
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/ae/boad>

## **AMERICAS**

# **IDB Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI) Funds**

The Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI) was established with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (SECCI IDB Fund).

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## **Date created**

November 2006

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## **Administrative organization**

IADB under the stewardship of the Chief of the IDB's Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Unit

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## **Objectives**

SECCI aims at supporting the expansion of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments; increase access to international carbon finance; finance and support greenhouse gas emission reduction projects and biofuel development; as well as mainstreaming climate adaptation into the policies and programs across sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

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## **Nature of donor contributions**

The SECCI resources are public and multi-donor funds from partner countries which include Spain, Germany, Italy, Finland, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Japan.

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## **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

Grants

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## **Bioenergy activities supported**

SECCI Funds are focused on financing activities such as:

- Renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies
- Greenhouse gas emission reduction projects
- Biofuel development
- Climate adaptation strategies
- Actions to reduce vulnerability dealing with climate change effects

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## **Geographical range**

Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

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## **Eligibility and selection criteria**

### ***Activity eligibility and selection criteria:***

SECCI Funds support activities in the following areas:

Mitigation: feasibility studies for the preparation of renewable energy projects; document analysis and preparation to be presented to regulated and voluntary carbon markets; energy efficiency audits.

Adaptation: climate risk and vulnerability assessments; climate modelling initiatives.

Capacity Building: outreach and capacity building initiatives related to climate change.

### ***Country eligibility and selection criteria:***

Public Sector

- Government ministries
- climate change designated national authorities
- planning agencies
- public & private corporations
- sub-national Governments (regional, provincial, state and municipal)
- academic and research institutions

Non-governmental sector

- private companies
- private project developers
- NGOs

Eligibility criteria for projects:

- consistency with SECCI principles

- be included within countries' medium-long term energy strategies
- be owned by the country or the non-governmental counterpart
- ensure institutional and environmental sustainability
- ensure public-sector partnerships
- guarantee donor coordination

Private sector projects should in addition fulfil the following criteria:

- Support activities with a high probability of reaching financial closing of a project
- Have a catalytic effect by mobilizing private financing for sustainable energy projects
- Support the development and structuring of sustainable public-private partnerships.
- 20% counterpart financing is required from the host country or beneficiary company.

## How and when to apply

To apply, interested parties must submit an expression of interest form highlighting the project details. This must be accompanied by a letter of no-objection from the host Government where the proposed project is located.

SECCI Funds are provided under the following modalities:

1. Public Sector Proposals: Non-contingent/ non-reimbursable - priority is given to activities linked to potential IDB' operations.
2. Private Sector Proposals: May not be contingent / reimbursable however, the project/or part of the project should be financed by IDB.

Once submitted, the application is reviewed by an IDB expert who ensures that the specific basic technical requirements have been met. Likewise, the corresponding Bank's Country Office(s) is notified about the interest of developing a project in its jurisdiction.

Thereafter, the submitted applications are reviewed and discussed by an internal Committee composed of IDB technical and financial experts, after which the decision is communicated to the client.

## Funds available / Funds disbursed to date

SECCI funding disbursement takes on the following form:

1. Technical Cooperation finances up to USD 1 million. If it is private sector request, with 20 percent counterpart funding requirement in case of private sector investments.
2. Investment Grant funding is up to USD 1.5 million. Local counterpart contribution will be assessed on a case by case basis.

## Uptake and projects supported

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## Further information and lesson learned

For further information regarding the SECCI Funds, contact:

IDB Headquarters  
1300 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20577, USA  
Tel: (202) 623-1000  
Fax: (202) 623-3096

## Sources

Interamerican Development Bank, "Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative SECCI Funds" at <https://www.iadb.org/en/climate-change/secci-funds#:~:text=The%20purpose%20of%20the%20funds,across%20sectors%20in%20Latin%20America>  
<https://climatefinanceoptions.org/2019/11/funding-organization-idb-sustainable-energy-and-climate-change-initiative-secci/>



## **ASIA**

## ADB Asian Development Fund

The ADB Asian Development Fund is the instrument through which the Asian Development Bank (ADB) extends support to its lower income developing member countries. The Fund provides grants for activities aimed at promoting equitable and sustainable development in the Asia and Pacific regions.

### Date created

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1974

### Administrative organization

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Asian Development Bank (ADB)

### Objectives

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ADF-financed investments contribute to poverty reduction by eliminating major infrastructure bottlenecks that constrain growth and delivery of social services as well as increasing aggregate demand and employment. ADF helps governments to improve economic management, governance, and public finance and expenditure management through reforms, as well as financial and other sector programs. ADF also plays a special role in promoting regional cooperation through cross-border infrastructure projects.

### Nature of donor contributions

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The fund is financed by donor contributions of ADB member countries, which are mobilized under periodic [replenishments](#), and net income transfers from ordinary capital resources.

### Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used

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As of 1 January 2017, the ADF became a grant-only facility. This follows the decision to combine the ADF concessional lending operations and ordinary capital resources (OCR).

### Bioenergy activities supported

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Climate adaptation and mitigation

### Geographical range

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Asia

### Eligibility and selection criteria

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

- Infrastructure: power (e.g. generation, transmission and distribution, with focus on renewable power), transportation (e.g. roads, ports, railways, airports), water supply and waste treatment, oil & gas infrastructure, and telecommunications
- Investments in environmental sustainability
- Capital Markets and Financial Sectors: financial institutions and investment funds
- Policy support and policy reform
- Production capacity, human development
- Good governance and capacity building for development management; and regional cooperation.

#### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Developing member countries (DMCs) are eligible for ADF grants and these include Afghanistan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

It is important to note that only DMCs with moderate to high risk of debt distress are allocated ADF grants.

Eligible DMCs are categorised into the following three groups [based on per capita income and the risk of debt distress](#): grants-only countries; ADF-blend countries (have access to both the ADF grants and concessional OCR loans (COL)); and COL-only countries. In effect, high-risk countries receive 100% of their allocation as grants, moderate-risk countries receive 50% grant allocation, while low-risk countries receive only loans.

### How and when to apply

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### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date / Number of funded projects**

According to the Asian Development Fund 13 Donors report, ADB's resources allocated to climate finance are anticipated to reach USD 80 billion cumulatively from 2019 to 2030. By 2030, 75% of the number of committed operations (on a 3-year rolling average, including sovereign and non-sovereign operations) should be attributed to climate mitigation and adaptation.

The [total ADF 13 grant funding](#) is to a tune of USD 3,198 million of which the share of financing for climate adaptation and mitigation will be at least 35% (in volume). At least 65% of committed ADF 13 operations (in number of projects) will support climate mitigation and adaptation by 2024.

### **Uptake and projects supported**

Additional information on the supported projects can be accessed on the following link:

<https://www.adb.org/projects/fund/Asian%20Development%20Fund/fund/Concessional%20Loan/fund/Ordinary%20capital%20resources/sector/energy-1059/theme/environmentally-sustainable-growth-1666>

### **Further information and lesson learned**

For more information on Asian Development Fund, please contact:

Headquarters (HQ)

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel +63 2 86324444

Fax +63 2 86362444

<https://www.adb.org/>

### **Sources**

<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/funds/adf/overview>

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/649181/adf-13-donors-report-main-report.pdf>

<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/public-sector-financing/lending-policies-rates>

## **ADB Carbon Market Program (CMP)**

The Carbon Market Program succeeded the Carbon Market Initiative which was established in 2006 by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The program is part of ADB's broader climate change program, and its objective is to promote low-carbon projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and ensure a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Asia and the Pacific.

### **Date created**

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CMP was created in 2006.

### **Administrative organization**

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The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

### **Objectives**

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The CMP aims at leveraging the market-based approaches outlined in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to stimulate investments in GHG mitigation projects in developing member countries while assisting participating countries to meet their emission reduction commitments. In this case, DMCs can access upfront co-financing to undertake the GHG emission reduction projects among other related activities.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

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Multilateral funds

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

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The CMP is available to projects which receive ADB funding in form of loans, equities, guarantees, and technical assistance.

Over the years, CMP has delivered support through the following supporting components:

1. Asia Pacific Carbon Fund (APCF) and Future Carbon Fund (FCF) provide co-financing for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in the Developing Member Countries (DMCs) by securing a portion of the expected future certified emissions reductions (CERs) from CDM eligible projects in exchange for up-front finance. APCF purchased CERs up to 2012 when the first commitment of the Kyoto Protocol ended then FCF purchased the CERs beyond 2012 to 2020.
2. Technical Support Facility (TSF) provides comprehensive technical support to project sponsors to develop CDM-eligible projects and contribute to a continuous pipeline of clean energy projects that may be considered for ADB financing and upfront funds from the APCF.
3. Credit Marketing Facility (CMF) provides marketing support services to project sponsors that seek to obtain optimal prices and sale terms for CERs in the open market.
4. Climate Action Catalyst Fund (CACF) is a multi-partner trust fund open to Governments, public, and private sector financing partners. CACF is designed to support ADB's developing member countries to scale up their mitigation actions through the purchase of post-2020 mitigation outcomes generated by mitigation actions. The Fund will provide the much-needed finance to foster implementation of mitigation actions while enabling the financing partners to realise their emission reduction commitments over the period 2021 to 2030.

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

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CMP supports projects focusing on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other GHG mitigation activities.

### **Geographical range**

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Developing member countries in the Asian and Pacific Region.

### **Eligibility and selection criteria**

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#### **Activity eligibility and selection criteria:**

Prospective projects are required to fulfil the following requirements:

- access to ADB support in the form of debt, equity or guarantee, or technical support from the Technical Support Facility (TSF);
- comply with ADB operational policies and procedures;
- located in a developing member country that is a CDM-eligible country;
- be validated as CDM projects by a designated operational entity;
- generate permanent and not temporary GHG reductions; and

- should be already receiving ADB support subject to satisfaction of the additionality criteria.

### **Country eligibility and selection criteria:**

Projects should be:

- Hosted within eligible countries under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Paris Agreement.
- Located in the Asia or Pacific Region.
- In a developing member country of the Asian Development Bank.

### **How and when to apply**

Project applications/referrals should be submitted to ADB's Operations department which in turn consults with the CMP for the concept preparation and appraisal stages. Project documents such as feasibility studies, detailed project designs, and other project preparation reports should be attached to the application.

TSF performs an initial screening and due diligence on the submitted projects in line with the APCF and FCF selection criteria and the general eligibility criteria under the CDM international rules.

### **Funds available / Funds disbursed to date / Number of funded projects**

-

### **Uptake and projects supported**

Details on the projects supported to date are provided on the following link:  
<http://www.adb.org/Projects/>

### **Further information and lesson learned**

For applications/ submissions/ enquiries, contact:  
 Director  
 Sustainable Infrastructure Division  
 Regional and Sustainable Development Department  
 Asian Development Bank  
 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City  
 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines  
 Tel +6326326473  
 Fax +6326362198  
 E [adbcdm@adb.org](mailto:adbcdm@adb.org)  
 W <https://www.adb.org/>

### **Sources**

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/29035/brochure-cmp.pdf>  
<https://events.development.asia/sites/default/files/course/2019/9%20COP25%20-%20carbon%20market%20program%202.0.pdf>

## **ADB Energy Efficiency Initiative (EEI) - Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF)**

The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) is an affiliate of the Energy Efficiency Initiative (EEI) that was established by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Through its multipronged approach, the CEFPF helps developing member countries (DMCs) improve their energy security and transition to low-carbon use through cost-effective investments, particularly in technologies that result in greenhouse gas mitigation while achieving ADB's vision of a region free of poverty.

With the ADB's new Strategy 2030 in place, the vision is to achieve a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. CEFPF aligns its activities with the strategy's operational priorities which include enhancing environmental sustainability and therefore focus will be on supporting clean energy projects that promote climate mitigation through reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

### **Date created**

The EEI was created in July 2005 and thereafter, the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) launched in April 2007.

### **Administrative organization**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

### **Objectives**

EEI's main objectives are to invest in clean energy, to catalyze capital flow to energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Leveraging the EEI objectives, CEFPF aims at supporting projects that contribute to improved access to energy, enhanced energy security, and decrease the rate of climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs) within DMCs.

### **Nature of donor contributions**

The CEFPF comprises four other sub-funds namely, the Clean Energy Fund (CEF), Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF), Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (CCSF) and the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS).

The Fund is supported by contributions from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute support the grant.

CEF financing partners are the Governments of Australia, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom while the ACEF and CFPS are financed by the Governments of Japan and Canada, respectively. Financing partners contributing to the CCSF are the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute and the Government of United Kingdom.

### **Financial instrument/delivery mechanism used**

CEFPF resources are delivered as: a) pooled grants through the CEF; b) bilateral grants through CEF trust funds; c) project-specific loans, grants or guarantees under framework agreements to be negotiated with financing partners; d) knowledge provision and exchange; and e) other forms of assistance, such as risk-sharing mechanisms.

### **Bioenergy activities supported**

CEFPF resources support the following areas bioenergy related activities:

- Biomass, biofuel or biogas projects.
- Projects that increase access to modern forms of clean and efficient energy for the poor
- Waste-to-energy projects.
- Projects related to energy-efficient district heating, transport, street lighting, buildings and end-use facilities.
- Projects that increase clean energy power generation, transmission, and distribution.
- Manufacturing facilities of clean energy system components, high efficiency appliances and industrial equipment.
- Projects that increase carbon capture and storage.
- Integrated gasification combined cycle or IGCC, supercritical and ultra-supercritical steam technologies.
- Technical capacity programs for clean energy.

CEFPF also supports finance policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms that encourage clean energy development.

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**Geographical range**

Asia and Pacific regions.

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**Eligibility and selection criteria*****Activity eligibility and selection criteria:***

The CEFPF offers support to the following project activities:

- waste-to-energy projects.
- new power plant projects that are considering the use of renewable energy technologies such as biomass, biogas and biofuels.
- existing power plants that are switching from solid and liquid to gaseous clean fuels.
- clean energy power generation, storage, transmission, and distribution.
- retrofitting/upgrading of production, storage and conveyance facilities for clean fuel and biofuels that will result in at least 30 percent reduction in energy and/or fuel losses.
- new facilities that intend to use energy derived from renewable sources and or clean fuel.
- existing facilities which are switching from solid or liquid fuel to renewable and /or cleaner fuels.
- rural electrification and energy access.
- distributed energy production.
- energy-efficient district heating, transport, street lighting, buildings and end-use facilities.
- manufacturing facilities of clean energy system components, high efficiency appliances and industrial equipment.
- carbon capture and storage.
- integrated gasification combined cycle or IGCC, supercritical and ultra-supercritical steam technologies.

The projects proposals that seek CEFPF finances should:

- be consistent with the country partnership strategy and results framework.
- be coherent with the objectives of ADB's Energy Efficiency Initiative (EEI).
- be innovative with strong potential for replication and scale-up.
- have strong Government support from the DMCs to ensure sustainability even after the grant support has been exhausted.
- lead to actual clean energy investments that will contribute to the attainment of the clean energy targets adopt a participatory approach.

***Country eligibility and selection criteria:***

All ADB developing member countries are eligible for facility resources.

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**How and when to apply**

Potential projects are required to submit proposals to the Facility Manager using CEFPF's application form and ADB's standard concept paper template. Applications for the Fund are reviewed in six batches with submission deadlines of: 31 January, 31 March, 31 May, 31 July, 30 September, and 30 November.

The submissions are reviewed and endorsed by the Clean Energy Working Group based on implementation guidelines, as well as the design and monitoring framework agreed upon by the CEFPF's financing partners and ADB. The Climate Change Steering Committee finally authorizes allocations of resources to selected project proposals.

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**Funds available / Funds disbursed to date**

As of 31 December 2019, financing partner contributions remitted for the CEFPF were to a tune of USD 295.5 million.

To date, CEFPF has allocated USD 279.3 million to 201 projects (inclusive of three adaptation projects supported by the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia). Of the total, USD 132.5 million went to projects that promote renewable energy, USD 78.6 million to multi-scope projects, USD 40.1 million to CCS, USD 24.7 million to energy efficiency, and USD 0.7 million to carbon market development. Additionally, USD 61.9 million of the project allocations have components that contribute to access to energy.

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**Uptake and projects supported**

To date, CEFPF has allocated USD 264.0 million to 198 projects which contribute to the development and deployment of clean energy in the DMCs. Of these, 192 projects have been

approved for implementation by ADB while the other six projects received authorization from the Climate Change Steering Committee (CCSC) pending approval from ADB.

In 2019 alone, CEFPPF allocated USD 5.7 million to 11 projects, inclusive of USD 0.3 million of corresponding project fees. Inclusive of fees, the CCSC allocated USD 3.1 million to 5 projects under CEF, USD 1.9 million to 2 projects under ACEF, and USD 0.9 million to 4 projects under CFPS.

Some of the projects supported by CEFPPF include among others, the floating solar energy project in Vietnam, Sermsang Khushig Khundi solar project in Mongolia, supporting renewable technology-inclusive heat supply legislation in Kazakhstan.

Details of the projects supported by the facility can be obtained through the following link: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/564796/cefpf-annual-report-2019.pdf> - Appendix 2.

### **Further information and lesson learned**

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The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPPF) can be reached on the following contact for more details or enquiries.

Headquarters (HQ)

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel +63 2 86324444

Fax +63 2 86362444

<https://www.adb.org/>

### **Sources**

<a href="https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/funds/clean-energy-financing-partnership-facility">https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/funds/clean-energy-financing-partnership-facility</a> <a href="https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/564796/cefpf-annual-report-2019.pdf">https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/564796/cefpf-annual-report-2019.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/28995/clean-energy-program-brochure.pdf">https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/28995/clean-energy-program-brochure.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33033/files/r61-07.pdf">https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33033/files/r61-07.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.energyforall.asia/cefpf">https://www.energyforall.asia/cefpf</a>
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