

# **A Guide to key Funding Sources for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**

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**PACIFIC ISLANDS  
FORUM SECRETARIAT**



**SPREP**  
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme

*Compiled by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) in consultation with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)*

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## Introduction

Improved accessibility to international climate change financing remains a key priority for the Pacific region. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIIFS), in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and development partners, has been supporting countries over the past five years to strengthen their readiness to access global climate funds through a number of initiatives, including the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework (PCCFAF)<sup>1</sup>.

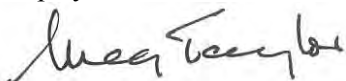
Despite the ongoing efforts by the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) and partners, a number of Forum Island Countries are still frustrated of not being able to effectively and rapidly access global climate change finance.

To support Member Governments, this Guide was developed to enhance the understanding of Forum Island Countries in accessing support from a range of climate change funds, in particular the background and priority focus of different sources, eligibility requirements, project examples from the Pacific, and contacts for further follow up. It focuses on key multilateral and bilateral sources that the Pacific has had experience in accessing in the past, and emerging or potential sources for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction. The Guide builds on other previous work, including the Adaptation Donor Database developed by SPREP in 2012/2013, which is publicly accessible from the Pacific Climate Change Portal<sup>2</sup>.

Information presented is ‘indicative’ and sourced from relevant fund websites and other publicly available sources of data (e.g. Climate Funds Update<sup>3</sup>), with a view to guide countries, for further follow up with the respective funds. Forum Island Countries with capacity constraints could explore requesting technical assistance from the Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM), a joint CROP regional backstopping mechanism for climate change launched during the Leaders Meeting in Palau, in 2014, and hosted at SPREP. In addition, SPREP in its role as a Regional Implementing Entity to both the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund can also support Pacific Island Countries with project pipeline development. Multilateral implementing entities to the Green Climate Fund include UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, Conservation International and the Asian Development Bank.

Tables 1 and 2 provide an indicative summary of Forum Island Countries’ access to key multilateral and bilateral sources for climate change related activities over the past five years. Appendix 1 summarises climate change and disaster risk reduction project examples from the Pacific region under relevant sources.

We hope you find this Guide useful.



Meg Taylor, DBE  
**Secretary General**

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<sup>1</sup> The PCCFAF assesses a country's ability to access and manage climate change resources against seven interrelated dimensions: (1) funding sources; (2) policies and plans; (3) institutions; (4) public financial management and expenditure; (5) human capacity; (6) development effectiveness; and (7) gender and social inclusion.

<sup>2</sup> [www.pacificclimatechange.net](http://www.pacificclimatechange.net)

<sup>3</sup> [www.climatefundsupdate.org](http://www.climatefundsupdate.org)

**Table 1: Summary of Forum Island Countries' access to key Multilateral Sources for Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction projects**

	Adaptation Fund	Green Climate Fund	LDCF	SSCF	GEF Trust Fund	ADB CC Fund	GCCA	GFDRR	PPCR	SREP	World Bank Catastrophic Risk Mgt	APDRF	FCPF	UNREDD	IFAD ASAP	OFID	ADF
Cook Islands	√	√		√		√	√										√
FSM		√		√			√										
Fiji				√	√		√	√						√			
Kiribati			√	√	√		√	√							√		
Nauru				√			√										
Niue				√			√										
Palau				√	√	√	√										
Papua New Guinea	√			√	√		√	√	√				√	√	√	√	√
RMI				√	√		√	√									
Samoa	√		√	√			√		√			√			√	√	√
Solomon Islands	√		√	√	√		√	√		√				√	√	√	√
Tonga				√			√		√		√				√	√	
Tuvalu			√	√			√										
Vanuatu			√	√	√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√			
Tokelau				√													

**Key:**

LDCF	GEF Least Developed Countries Fund
SSCF	GEF Special Climate Change Fund
GCCA	European Union Global Climate Change Alliance
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Risk and Recovery
PPCR	World Bank Climate Investment Fund: Strategic Climate Fund – Pilot Program on Climate Resilience
SREP	World Bank Climate Investment Fund: Strategic Climate Fund – Scaling up Renewable Energy Program
APDRF	ADB Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
UNREDD	United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
IFAD ASAP	International Fund for Agriculture Development Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
ADF	Asian Development Fund

**Table 2: Summary of Forum Island Countries' access to key Bilateral Sources for Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction projects**

	IKI	ICF	BMZ/GIZ	DFAT/ICCAI	CDKN	JICA	AFD	USAID	MFAT	NICFI	Australian Carbon Initiative	International Forest
Cook Islands			√	√					√			
FSM			√	√		√		√	√			
Fiji	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√			
Kiribati	√		√	√				√	√			
Nauru			√	√	√			√	√			
Niue			√	√					√			
Palau			√	√		√		√	√			
Papua New Guinea	√	√	√	√				√	√	√		√
RMI			√	√	√	√		√	√			
Samoa	√	√	√	√				√	√			
Solomon Islands	√	√	√	√				√	√			
Tonga	√		√	√				√	√			
Tuvalu			√	√				√	√			
Vanuatu	√	√	√	√			√	√	√			
<i>New Caledonia</i>							√					
<i>French Polynesia</i>							√					

**Key:**

IKI	International Climate Initiative – Germany
ICF	International Climate Fund – United Kingdom
BMZ	German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
DFAT	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ICCAI	International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network supported by United Kingdom and the Dutch Government
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
AFD	Agence Française de Développement – France
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
MFAT	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NICFI	Norway International Climate Forest Initiative

# 1. Multilateral Sources

## 1.1 Adaptation Fund – ADAPTATION FOCUS

### **Brief Description**

The Adaptation Fund (AF) commenced operationalisation in 2009 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

The Fund is supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The Board is composed of 16 members and 16 alternates and holds periodic meetings throughout the year. Fiji was the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) representative on the AFB, but the seat is now pending new nomination. The World Bank serves as trustee of the Adaptation Fund on an interim basis.

Financing for the Adaptation Fund comes mainly from sales of certified emission reductions (CER). The share of proceeds amounts to 2 percent of the value of CERs issued each year for Clean Development Mechanism projects. The fund also receives voluntary contributions from governments, private sector, and individuals. With the price of CERs on the international carbon markets being at a very low level, the AF has sought contributions from development partners in order to maintain its operations.

In order to ensure the availability of funds for national implementing entities (NIEs) from the Fund's limited resources, the Board decided to set a funding cap of 50 percent for multilateral implementing entities (MIEs) and 50 percent for NIEs/regional implementing entities (RIEs).

In the Pacific, there is no NIE to date. However, Cook Islands had recently submitted an application to the AFB for NIE accreditation. The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is the only RIE in the region and will support PICs to access the Adaptation Fund, until such a time countries have their own NIEs. MIEs in the region include ADB, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, World Meteorological Organization, and UNESCO.

### **Ease of access for Forum Island Countries**

Moderate but fiduciary requirements for accreditation are stringent. Access was mainly by the larger FICs (e.g. PNG, Solomon Islands and Samoa) through UNDP support as a Multilateral Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund. The only SIS member state that accessed the Adaptation Fund is Cook Islands. Now SPREP is a Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and can provide support to FICs that are yet to access the Fund. Cook Islands had submitted an application for National Implementing Entity (NIE) accreditation to have direct access to the Fund.

The future of the Adaptation Fund is unclear because of the above mentioned drop in the price of CERs and also the implication of the new climate change agreement to be adopted in Paris during COP 21. Funds committed at COP 20 in Lima were largely to fund pipeline projects already approved. Currently funding is only available for direct access (NIE), so countries should continue working towards accreditation while utilising SPREP as an RIE in the interim.

### **Global Funding Allocation**

Estimated US\$300-500 million

### **PIC/SIDS Allocation**

Average project size up to US\$10 million

### **Financing Modality**

Grants

### **Co-financing Required**

No

# Multilateral Sources

## Sector Focus

Adaptation, in particular water resources management, land management, agriculture, food security,, disaster risk reduction, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management.

## Country Focus

Developing Country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

## Contact Details

Adaptation Fund Secretariat  
818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400  
Washington, DC 20433, USA  
Tel: (202) 473 0508  
secretariat@adaptation-fund.org  
www.adaptation-fund.org

## Project Notes

- Projects must take into account relevant national strategies, such as national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction, national communications and NAPAs.
- Based on science, especially on COP decisions, IPCC Reports and Nairobi Work plan on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to Climate Change.
- Projects are Medium Sized (less than US\$1m) or Full Sized (more than \$1m)

## Application Procedure

Begin the proposal submission process by reading the “Operational Policies and Guidelines” for Parties to access resources from the Adaptation Fund, which is accessible from the Fund’s website. Fill out the form entitled “Request for Project/Programme Funding from Adaptation Fund,” which can be downloaded from the Adaptation Fund website. Email proposal submissions to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat: [afbsec@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:afbsec@adaptation-fund.org). Ensure to copy [dndiaye@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:dndiaye@adaptation-fund.org) and [molikainen@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:molikainen@adaptation-fund.org)

Parties seeking financial resources from the Adaptation Fund must submit their project and programme proposals directly through accredited National, Regional, or Multilateral Implementing Entities. Proposals require endorsement by the Designated Authorities/focal points of the country in which the project or programme would take place. The Adaptation Fund Board accepts and considers project and programme proposals throughout the year on a rolling basis.

## Project Examples

Forum Island Countries that already accessed funds from the Adaptation Fund, all through UNDP, include:

- Papua New Guinea (US\$6.53m)
- Cook Islands (US\$5.38m)
- Samoa (US\$8.73m)
- Solomon Islands (US\$5.53m)
- SPREP is assisting the Federated States of Micronesia with a project proposal (US\$8.9m).

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.2 Green Climate Fund – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION FOCUS

#### **Brief Description**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Cancun. The Fund was launched in Durban in 2011 during the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The GCF is now operational and is expected to start investing in low-carbon and resilience projects by end of 2015.

The Fund promotes a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

The GCF is an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, and is governed and supervised by a Board that has full responsibility for funding decisions and receives guidance of the COP. The GCF Secretariat is hosted in Songdo, South Korea. Samoa is the alternate GCF Board Member representing SIDS.

The GCF Board is currently inviting applications for accreditation to become implementing entities to the GCF. There is provision for ‘fast track’ of entities already accredited under other existing global climate change funds. SPREP was accredited in March 2015 as a Regional Implementing Entity for micro and small sized grants.

The Fund is also rolling out its Readiness Support Programme. The programme is driven by recipient country governments through their National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points. It seeks to strengthen the capacities of NDAs, develop a country strategic framework to engage with the Fund, accreditation of implementing entities, development of pipeline of projects, and information and experience sharing. SPREP is also eligible for more limited readiness support related to institutional issues and pipeline development.

#### **Ease of access for Forum Island Countries**

New Fund but is expected to disburse funds for the first cycle of projects or programmes by end of 2015. All FICs have nominated their National Designated Authorities (NDAs) who will be the focal point between each country and the Fund. Readiness support is available from the Fund for FICs to effectively access the GCF. SPREP is accredited as a Regional Implementing Entity to the GCF whilst UNDP, World Bank, UNEP and ADB are Multilateral Implementing Entities which could support FICs in the short term, while FICs pursue direct access in the medium-long term.

#### **Global Funding Allocation**

Pledges as of date are up to US\$10.2 billion. Contribution Agreements of up to US\$5.8 billion has been signed by end of August 2015.

#### **PIC/SIDS Allocation**

Average project size is still not clear at this stage. However, within its criteria the GCF has stipulated that micro sized projects will be up to US\$10 million, small sized projects will be from US\$10-50 million, and large sized projects/programmes will be greater than US\$50 million. The Fund will aim to have 50:50 equal allocation between mitigation and adaptation. Of the adaptation funding window, a floor of 50 percent will be targeted for vulnerable countries including those from SIDS, Least Developed Countries and the African States.

US\$15 million has been approved for the global readiness programme, and further resources may be available as the programme makes progress in 2015. Commitments to individual countries will be initially capped at US\$1 million per calendar year.

#### **Financing Modality**

Grants (including grants with repayment contingency), equity, concessional loans etc



# Multilateral Sources

## Co-financing Required

No

## Sector Focus

Adaptation and Mitigation windows and a Private Sector Facility

## Country Focus

Developing Country Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

## Contact Details

Green Climate Fund Secretariat  
G-Tower, 24-4, Songdo-Dong, Incheon City, Republic of Korea  
T el: +82 32 458 6059  
secretariat@gcfund.org  
www.gcfund.org

## Project Notes

- Projects must take into account relevant national strategies, such as national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction, national communications, NAPAs & NAPs.
- Based on science, especially on COP decisions, IPCC Reports and Nairobi Work plan on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to Climate Change.

## Application Procedure

Readiness requests are made directly to the GCF Secretariat (readiness@gcfund.org). GCF Regional advisors have been appointed to attend to diverse countries' unique needs for support. Following an initial discussion with the GCF Secretariat, a basic concept note for readiness support is developed which summarises the request, and the objectives it will achieve. The concept note is reviewed by the senior management team of the Fund. Once approved, a short proposal that includes the costs, outputs and impacts of the readiness support will be developed. The GCF Secretariat will endeavour to respond promptly to all readiness requests. All developing countries will have access to the readiness programme. The Fund will aim for a floor of 50 percent of the readiness support allocation to particularly vulnerable developing countries, including SIDS, LDCs and African States.

### *Application process*

- Development of funding proposal or concept by accredited Implementing Entity, with no objection from the National Designated Authority.
- Submission of funding proposal or concept to the GCF Secretariat.
- Assessment of proposals or concepts over \$10 million by the GCF Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), otherwise by the GCF Secretariat, who will come up with recommendations to the GCF Board.
- GCF Board considers TAP/GCF Secretariat recommendations and makes Decision.
- Proposal outcome communicated to Implementing Entity and legal instruments initiated by the Trustee

## Project Examples

- Call for first round of project/concept applications is now open prior to next GCF Board Meeting in November 2015.
- The Federated States of Micronesia is confirmed to access US\$300,000 for readiness support from the Green Climate Fund to be implemented by SPC.
- Cook Islands is also confirmed to receive readiness support of US\$150,000 from the Green Climate Fund.
- Fiji is also benefitting from the German Government readiness support, which is jointly implemented by UNEP, UNDP and the World Resources Institute.

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.3 GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) – ADAPTATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) became operational in 2002 to address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Fund is being administered by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank serves as the Trustee.

Specifically, the LDCF was tasked with financing the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). NAPAs use existing information to identify a country's priorities for adaptation actions. Consistent with the findings of the NAPAs, the LDCF focuses on reducing the vulnerability of sectors and resources that are central to development and livelihoods. In addition, NAPA implementation projects under LDCF are designed entirely in accordance with country priorities and executed by national stakeholders, and involving active participation of vulnerable communities.

In the Pacific, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is currently pursuing an application to become Partner Agency under the GEF, to effectively support Pacific Island Countries. UNDP and others are multilateral implementing agencies to the GEF.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Application template is too technical and time consuming for smaller FICs that lack the technical capacity and expertise. Many smaller FICs may not afford the co-financing requirements of the Fund. Project preparation grants can be requested. The LDCF is only limited to FICs that are LDCs.

#### Global Funding Allocation

Around US\$628.15 million disbursed

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

LDCs only

#### Financing Modality

Grants

#### Co-financing Required

Yes, but some flexibility was introduced by the GEF CEO.

#### Sector Focus

Preparation and implementation of NAPAs, and implementation of urgent and immediate adaptation needs identified under NAPAs. Development sectors prioritized in NAPAs are food security and agriculture; water resources; coastal management; early warning and disaster risks; capacity building; energy; health; ecosystem. The main sectors addressed through LDCF funding are: food security and agriculture, coastal management, water resources, ecosystem management, disaster risk management, early warning system, and health.

#### Country Focus

LDCs only (Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati & Vanuatu), while Samoa has graduated from being an LDC

#### Contact Details

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rmoore1@thegef.org

## Multilateral Sources

[www.thegef.org/gef/lDCF](http://www.thegef.org/gef/lDCF)

### Project Notes

There are a few differences between the LDCF and the GEF Trust Fund which are important:

- LDCF projects do not need to have general global environmental benefits
- Projects must generate adaptation benefits
- Projects are not financed according to the incremental cost principle
- Projects are approved on a rolling basis as opposed to windows.
- Projects are funded according to the principal of balanced access
- Ceiling for Medium Sized Project (MSP) is US\$2m not US\$1m

### Application Procedure

- The LDCF Project Proponent develops a concept for a project and requests assistance from an Implementing Agency of the GEF.
- The LDCF Project Proponent secures the endorsement of the national GEF Operational Focal Point.
- Projects over USD 2 million are referred to as Full-sized Projects (FSP); those of USD2 million or below are referred to as Medium-sized Projects (MSP.) MSPs follow a further streamlined project cycle, compared to FSPs.
- For FSPs, submission to the GEF under the LDCF starts with a Project Identification Form (PIF), followed by a CEO Endorsement Form. MSPs may start with the CEO Endorsement Form. Once the GEF CEO endorses the project, the funding is released to the Implementing Agency.
- In the case of Full-sized Projects (FSP), the steps of the LDCF project cycle include submission of a PIF, including a project preparation grant (PPG) if desired. The PPG is optional. After the PIF has been approved by the LDCF Council, the GEF agency then works with the Project Proponent to develop the project fully into a detailed Full Project Document (FPD). The GEF CEO endorses the project, after which it is ready for implementation.
- The Medium-sized Project (MSP) is approved by the GEF CEO, and can be done in one step. This means that the proponent can start by submitting a detailed FPD. After the project document is approved by the GEF CEO, implementation can begin. However, if the proponent desires to access a Project Preparation Grant (PPG), an approved PIF is required for MSPs also.
- The GEF Agency will work closely with the country at each successive step, and ultimately assists the country in implementing the project.

### Project Examples

Solomon Islands (total accessed to date around US\$14.36m), Tuvalu (total accessed to date around US\$7.40m), Vanuatu (total accessed to date around US\$10.81m), Kiribati (total accessed to date around US\$7.65m) and Samoa (total accessed to date around US\$18.87m)

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.4 GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) – ADAPTATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) became operational in 2002 to address the specific needs of developing countries under the UNFCCC. It covers the incremental costs of interventions to address climate change relative to a development baseline.

Adaptation to climate change is the top priority of the SCCF, although it can also support technology transfer and its associated capacity building activities. The SCCF is intended to catalyse and leverage additional finance from bilateral and multilateral sources, and is administered by the Global Environment Facility. The World Bank serves as the Trustee.

The fund was established with four financing windows, two of which are active: Adaptation and Technology transfer. Adaptation is the Fund's top priority. SCCF supports activities which are country-driven, cost-effective, and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies; and which take into account national communications or NAPAs and other relevant studies. In the Pacific, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is currently pursuing an application to become a Partner Agency under the GEF, to effectively support Pacific Island Countries.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Application template is too technical and time consuming for smaller FICs that lack the technical capacity and expertise. Support to the region has been mostly accessed through regional programmes.

#### Global Funding Allocation

Around US\$242.26 million disbursed

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation

#### Financing Modality

Grants

#### Co-financing Required

Yes, but some flexibility was introduced by the GEF CEO.

#### Sector Focus

The SCCF has two active windows (1) Adaptation and (2) Transfer of technologies. Its governing instrument also allows it to support (3) projects on energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management; and (4) activities to assist developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing, and export or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products in diversifying their economies. The latter have been dormant since inception, due to differences in approaches by developed GEF Members and oil-producing developing countries.

#### Country Focus

All developing country Parties to the UNFCCC

#### Contact Details

Mr. Rawlestone Moore  
Tel: (+1) (202) 473 8231  
rmoore1@thegef.org  
www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF

#### Project Notes

## Multilateral Sources

All Non-Annex 1/developing countries are eligible to apply, although the needs of the most vulnerable countries in Africa, Asia, and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are prioritised. The project size can be small, medium or large, but must focus on the ‘additional costs’ imposed by climate change on the development baseline. Funding is only provided to address impacts of climate change in addition to basic development needs in vulnerable socio-economic sectors. However, projects do not need to generate global environmental benefits as long as additionality can be demonstrated.

### Application Procedure

The proponent of the project develops a concept for a project and submits it to GEF Secretariat through one of the GEF implementing agencies, with a letter of endorsement from the country’s government (appointed GEF Operational Focal Point in the country). For medium-sized projects (projects smaller than or up to \$1M) there is no need to develop a CEO Endorsement request and approval can be done in one step. For a full-sized project, (projects larger than \$1m) the agency must submit a CEO Endorsement request after the project has been approved by Council. Once the GEF CEO endorses the project, the funding is released to the Implementing Agency.

### Project Examples

- GEF-Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS) Low Carbon Energy Islands- Tuvalu, Niue and Nauru (US\$9.025m implemented by UNDP)
- Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project (US\$13m)
- Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) – supported 11 PICs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) to undertake renewable based activities that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (US\$5.225m – GEF funding)
- PAS: The Micronesia Challenge- Sustainable Finance Systems for Island Protected Area Management (US\$5.45m GEF grant implemented by UNEP)

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.5 Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund – LARGELY MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Global Environment Facility Trust Fund established in 1994, and succeeded the Global Environment Trust Fund (GET) of the pilot phase (1991-1994). The GEF Trust Fund is replenished every 4-years. The GEF Trust Fund supports the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, and serves as a financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It is the longest standing dedicated public climate change fund. Climate Change is one of the key focal areas supported by the GEF Trust Fund.

The GEF aims to help developing countries and economies in transition to contribute to the overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to both mitigate and adapt to climate change, while enabling sustainable economic development. The GEF is intended to cover the incremental costs of a measure to address climate change relative to a business as usual baseline. The GEF cycles are GEF-1(1994-1998), GEF-2 (1998-2002), GEF-3 (2002-2006), GEF-4 (2006-2010), GEF-5 (2010-2014) and GEF-6 (2014-2018).

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Application template is too technical and time consuming for smaller FICs that lack the technical capacity and expertise.

#### Global Funding Allocation

GEF 6 (2014 – 2018) around US\$1.0324 billion has been deposited from pledges received, GEF 5 (2010-2014) around US\$776.7m was deposited, and GEF 4 (2006-10) around US\$1.082 billion was deposited.

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation

#### Financing Modality

Grants

#### Co-financing Required

Yes, but some flexibility was introduced by the GEF CEO.

#### Sector Focus

Activities supported include:

- **Climate Change Mitigation:** Reducing or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions in the areas of renewable energy; energy efficiency; sustainable transport; and management of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** Supporting developing countries to become climate-resilient by promoting both immediate and longer-term adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programs, projects, and actions.

All adaptation related work for the GEF-5 (2010–14) and GEF-6 (2014-18) cycles would be financed through the LDCF and SCCF. The activities supported by GEF-5 and GEF-6 are in accordance to its 6 strategic objectives to promote and support: demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative, low-carbon technologies.

#### Country Focus

All developing country Parties to the UNFCCC

#### Contact Details

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## Multilateral Sources

### Project Notes

Projects under GEF-5 and GEF-6 are expected to achieve the following objectives:

- Market transformation for energy efficiency in the industrial and buildings sectors
- Investment in renewable energy technologies
- Energy-efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems
- Conservation and enhancement of carbon stock through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry
- Enabling activities and capacity building

All GEF projects including LDCF and SCCF are subject to a flat 10% agency fee, which is paid on top of the project grant. This covers the services of the implementing agencies in assisting the countries in preparing and implementing the project. Although GEF 4 is now closed, approved funding is still being disbursed.

### Application Procedure

A country is an eligible recipient of GEF grants if it is eligible to borrow from the World Bank or if it is an eligible recipient of UNDP technical assistance. The GEF can only offer finance in a form other than grants within the framework of the convention in accordance with eligibility criteria decided by the UNFCCC COP.

Any eligible individual or group may propose a project that meets the following criteria:

- Consistent with national priorities and programs in an eligible country, and endorsed by the government
- Addresses one or more GEF Focal Areas, improving the global environment or advance the prospect of reducing risks to it.
- Consistent with the GEF operational strategy.
- Seeks GEF financing only for the agreed-on incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits
- Involves the public in project design and implementation.

Accredited GEF Project Agencies will work directly with the GEF Secretariat and Trustee (World Bank) to assist recipient countries in the preparation and implementation of GEF-financed projects, which will enable them to access resources from GEF-managed trust funds directly.

Developing countries are members of the GEF council, which is the main governing body of the GEF. In addition, each GEF member country has a GEF Focal point - designated government officials responsible for GEF activities and ensuring they are country driven and based on national priorities. A project must be endorsed by the country or countries where it will be implemented to be considered to receive GEF funding.

### Project Examples

#### *GEF 4(2006 – 2010)*

- Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS) Fiji Renewable Power Project (FREPP) (US\$0.98m)
- Kiribati Adaptation Program – Pilot Implementation Phase (US\$2.07m)
- Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energy (ADMIRE) (US\$0.98m)
- Palau Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Application (SEDREA) (US\$0.98m)
- Papua New Guinea Energy development Program (US\$0.91m)
- Vanuatu Geothermal Power & Electricity Sector Development (US\$0.91m)
- Solomon Islands Development of Community-based Renewable Energy Mini-Grids (US\$0.91m)
- Pacific Regional – Coastal Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific (US\$1.0m)
- Pacific Regional – PAS Low Carbon Energy Islands – Accelerating the use of energy efficient & Renewable energy technologies in Tuvalu, Niue and Nauru (US\$1.30m)

#### *GEF 6 (2014 – 2018)*

- Preparation of Papua New Guinea's Initial Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC and the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (US\$0.85m)
- Cook Islands Renewable Energy Sector Project (US\$4.13m).

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.6 Asian Development Bank (ADB) Climate Change Fund – INACTIVE SINCE DEC 2012

#### Brief Description

The Climate Change Fund was established in May 2008 to facilitate greater investment in developing member countries (DMCs) to effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change. The Climate Change Fund is a key mechanism for pooling resources within ADB to address climate change through technical assistance (TA) and grant components of investment projects. NOTE: As of 31 December 2012, the US\$50 million ADB financing for the Climate Change Fund had been fully allocated to 60 projects - 24 on Clean Energy development, 9 on REDD+, and 27 on adaptation.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Only ADB developing member countries were eligible for access. ADB support for countries to access this Fund was provided but this fund is now inactive.

#### Global Funding Allocation

US\$50 million (fully allocated to 60 projects as of 31 December 2012)

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific Pacific allocation

#### Financing Modality

Grant, Loan, ODA

#### Co-financing Required

Yes

#### Sector Focus

Three key focus areas: clean energy, sustainable transport and low-carbon urban development; reduced emission from deforestation and degradation and improved land use management; and adaptation and improved land use management. The following types of activities had been supported: (i) preparation of relevant strategies or action plans for ADB, its regional departments, and DMCs; (ii) investment in climate change mitigation or adaptation measures; (iii) development of knowledge products and services related to climate change; and (iv) facilitating knowledge management activities, including regional conferences and workshops.

#### Country Focus

ADB Developing Member Countries only – excluded Niue

#### Contact Details

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[www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund](http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund)

#### Project Notes

N/A

#### Application Procedure

Country Partnership Strategy developed (CPS), before project identification and preparation, due diligence and finally approval. More information on this detailed process can be obtained from the ADB website.

#### Project Examples

Cook Islands: Avatiu Port Development Project (US\$800,000)

Palau Adaptation Cluster: Design, Monitoring and Outreach (US\$47,000)



## Multilateral Sources

### 1.7 Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The GCCA was established by the European Union (EU) in 2007 to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

It started its work in just four pilot countries. Today it has a budget of more than €300 million and is one of the most significant climate change initiatives in the world. It supports 51 programmes around the world and is active in 38 countries, 8 regions and sub-regions and at the global level.

In 2014, a new phase of the GCCA, the GCCA+ flagship initiative, began in line with the European Commission's new Multiannual Financial Framework (2014-2020).

The GCCA+ aims to boost the efficiency of its response to the needs of vulnerable countries and groups. Using ambitious and innovative approaches, it will achieve its goals by building on its two mutually reinforcing pillars: Under the first pillar, the GCCA+ serves as a platform for dialogue and exchange of experience between the EU and developing countries, focusing on climate policy and bringing renewed attention to the issue of international climate finance. The results feed into negotiations for a new climate deal under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to be adopted in Paris by end of 2015.

Under the second pillar, the GCCA+ acts as a source of technical and financial support for the world's most climate change vulnerable countries. Extra efforts will be made to strengthen the strategically important issues of ecosystems-based adaptation, migration and gender equality.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate but requires close consultation with the EU Delegation in the Pacific or national representative of the EU.

#### Global Funding Allocation

€316.5 million has been committed between 2008 and end of 2014.

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

Primarily for SIDS and LDCs, but no specific allocation for PICs

#### Financing Modality

Project Grant, Technical Assistance & Budget Support

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

The GCCA+ focuses its technical support on five priority areas:

- i. Mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction and development efforts. This priority area, which focuses on institutional strengthening, is often combined with adaptation and disaster risk reduction.
- ii. Adaptation: The GCCA+ builds on existing adaptation programmes and/or supports the development and implementation of national adaptation strategies.
- iii. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD).
- iv. Enhancing participation in mitigation efforts: The GCCA+ supports capacity building for enhancing developing countries' participation in the Clean Development Mechanism and their access to carbon markets, particularly in the field of energy.
- v. Disaster risk reduction: The GCCA+ supports developing countries to prepare for climate-related natural disasters, reducing risks and impacts. One area of focus is the integration of processes - from budgeting to monitoring - of climate change and disaster risk management at different levels.

#### Country Focus

To be eligible for GCCA funds, a country has to be an LDC or SIDS

# Multilateral Sources

## Contact Details

Mark Futter  
Global Climate Change Alliance  
info@gcca.eu  
www.gcca.eu

Pendo Maro  
Global Climate Change Alliance Intra ACP  
pendomaro@acp.int

## Project Notes

Financial and technical support provided to developing countries to deliver adaptation and mitigation measures and integrate climate change into development strategies.

## Application Procedure

During the preparation and implementation of a GCCA intervention, the EU Delegation in charge will inform, consult and as much as possible engage local representatives of EU Member States, in the context of donor coordination at the country level. This coordination can result in synergies and complementarities between bilateral and European Commission-managed interventions; co-financing of a number of activities; joint programming; or delegated cooperation, i.e. technical cooperation whereby an EU Member State development agency is responsible for the implementation of part of, or a full GCCA-funded programme.

For projects requiring budget support, make direct contact with GCCA to discuss potential projects, however the following considerations should be borne in mind:

- Has the country already received Budget Support through the EU or other Donors?
- There is an EU Delegation with sufficient capacity to prepare and follow up implementation of the GCCA programme.

## Project Examples

National programmes:

- Papua New Guinea – project support in forests (REDD) – GCCA (€5.8m)
- Samoa – sector budget support in water & sanitation – GCCA (€3m)
- Solomon Islands – general budget support for climate change – GCCA (€2.8m)
- Vanuatu – project support for agriculture, natural resources management & water – GCCA (€3.2m)

## Regional programmes:

- SPC-GCCA Pacific Small Island States Project - support the governments of nine smaller Pacific Island states, namely Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu, in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change (€11.4m).
- USP-GCCA Pacific ACP Project - Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu & Timor Leste (€8m).
- EU funded \_Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) Programme benefitting 15 Pacific ACP countries with a total funding of €35.5m which comprises of €19m top up for climate change from the EDF 10 Mid-Term Review, €10m for energy, and €6.5m for Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET).

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.8 Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery – DISASTER FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a global partnership, managed by the World Bank and funded by 25 donor partners, to help high-risk, low-capacity developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerabilities to natural hazards and adapt to climate change in the spirit of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Working with over 300 local, national, regional, and international partners, GFDRR provides grant financing and technical assistance to help mainstream disaster and climate risk management policies into country-level strategies. It also serves as a global platform for knowledge-sharing and capacity building for disaster and climate resilience.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate with a number of FICs benefitting already over the past few years

#### Global Funding Allocation

As of FY2014, around 226 operational grants worth US\$156 million were committed

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation for PICs/SIDS

#### Financing Modality

Grant, Technical Assistance, Co-finance

#### Co-financing Required

Yes. 10% required which may be in-kind

#### Sector Focus

Key Pillars of Action:

- Pillar 1: Risk Identification
- Pillar 2: Risk Reduction
- Pillar 3: Preparedness
- Pillar 4: Financial Protection
- Pillar 5: Resilient Recovery

#### Country Focus

Priority focus countries – In the Pacific some priority focus countries for GFDRR include RMI, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. However they have assisted other PICs as well.

#### Contact Details

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#### Project Notes

Funding available along three tracks:

- Track I - Global and Regional Cooperation: Promotes well-functioning international capacities and cooperation agreements in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction System to support national Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change (CC) Adaptation.

## Multilateral Sources

- Track II - Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming: The second track provides assistance to developing countries to mainstream and expand disaster risk reduction and CC Adaptation Activities. Track II financing can be used for:
  - Implementation of the 31 GFDRR priority countries national disaster risk reduction and CC Adaptation Activities, particularly in ACP Countries.
  - Analytical and Advisory Activities (country, regional and global scope)
- Track III-Sustainable Recovery: This track provides support to developing countries at their request, to fast-track disaster recovery, and ensures that future risk reduction measures are incorporated into plans and programs.

### Application Procedure

Through the GFDRR website for all Non-World Bank Organizations for Tracks I&II.

The following selection criteria apply:

- Consistency with the GFDRR Mission: All activities must be consistent with the GFDRR's overarching objective of mainstreaming DRM and assisting sustainable development.
- Government commitment: There must be clear evidence of country ownership of country specific activities.
- Donor Coordination: Must be undertaken in a way that promotes effective coordination with the activities of GFDRR Partners. Country specific activities must not conflict with World Bank programs and other donors.
- Co-financing: All proposals should include co-financing of at least 10%. This may be in-kind.

### Project Examples

- GFDRR Grant for Integrated Flood Management in the Pacific: NADI Flood Pilot in Fiji in 2011 (\$1.4m)
- Fiji PDNA for Cyclone Evan in 2012 (US\$106,000)
- Sustainable Management through reduced risk for disasters and climate 2008 – PICs that benefited include Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (US\$1.6m)
- Disaster Risk Reduction technical assistance to priority countries in the Pacific 2011 – Solomon Islands, RMI, PNG and Vanuatu
- Economic assessment of disasters in the Pacific Islands 2012 (US\$714,209)
- Building resilience 2011 – Solomon Islands has benefited from this support
- Asia Leadership Development in DRM 2011 – Kiribati and Vanuatu had been supported.

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.9 CIF Strategic Climate Fund: Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) – ADAPTATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The PPCR is a strategic sub-program under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two Trust Funds that comprise the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) – a joint undertaking of the Multilateral Development Banks, with an Administrative Unit housed at World Bank and stakeholders including recipient and contributing countries, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Adaptation Fund, bilateral development agencies, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples, private sector entities, scientific and technical experts, UN agencies and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Approved in November 2008, the PPCR governance body has pilot recipients, and PPCR is providing incentives for scaled-up action and transformational change in integrating consideration of climate resilience in national development planning consistent with poverty reduction and sustainable development goals in nine countries and two regions (Pacific and Caribbean).

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Being piloted in only a few countries in the region but the process in accessing the funding is cumbersome and time consuming

#### Global Funding Allocation

US\$1.3 billion

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

US\$85 million

#### Financing Modality

Grant, Loan, ODA, Technical Assistance

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

Scaled-up action and transformational change that integrates climate resilience considerations in national development planning and consistent with poverty reduction and sustainable development goals. PPCR takes a programmatic approach rather than funding individual projects. PPCR operational and financing priorities are: Pilot and demonstrate approaches for integration of climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning; Strengthen capacities at the national levels to integrate climate resilience into development planning; Scale-up and leverage climate resilient investment, building on other ongoing initiatives; Sectors supported include water resource, food security and agriculture, climate information systems and disaster risk reduction, coastal management, community development, environment and landscape management, urban, infrastructure, coastal zone management.

#### Country Focus

Countries which are (a) eligible for Official Development Aid and (b) have an active country program with one of the multilateral development institutions. In practice, there is a prior selection of PPCR target countries. In the Pacific, national tracks are piloted in Samoa, Tonga and Papua New Guinea; whilst a regional track is being jointly implemented by the World Bank and ADB through the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP). Niue is not eligible.

#### Contact Details

Climate Investment Funds Admin Unit

## Multilateral Sources

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CIFAdminUnit@worldbank.org  
www.climateinvestmentfunds.org

### Project Notes

Pilot projects to build on NAPAs and other relevant national programmes and align with projects under the Adaptation Fund.

- Intended to gather lessons learned for designing scaled up adaptation financing.
- Projects that may be invested in are:
  - Funding for technical assistance to enable developing countries to build upon existing national work to integrate climate resilience into national and sectoral development plans.
  - Funding public and private sector investments identified in national or sectoral development plans or strategies addressing climate resilience

### Application Procedure

Via expert group, taking into consideration:

- Transparent vulnerability criteria
- Country preparedness and ability to move towards climate resilient development
- Prior selection of PPCR target countries

### Project Examples

National component/track:

- Samoa – US\$30m
- Papua New Guinea – US\$30m
- Tonga – US\$15m

Regional track – US\$10m – implemented by SPREP and SPC, and includes the establishment of the Regional Technical Support Mechanism and its Rapid Response Fund.

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.10 CIF Strategic Climate Fund: Forest Investment Program – MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) commenced operationalisation in July 2009 and is a funding window of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The FIP supports developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). The FIP is active in some countries in Africa, South America, Caribbean and Asia.

The FIP is designed to support developing countries' REDD efforts and promote sustainable forest management through four main objectives:

- Initiate and facilitate transformational change in developing countries' forest related policies and practices;
- Facilitate the leveraging of additional and sustained financial resources for REDD, including through a possible UNFCCC forest mechanism, leading to an effective and sustained reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, and enhancing the sustainable management of forests;
- Pilot replicable models to generate understanding and learning of the links between the implementation of forest-related investments, policies and measures and long-term emission reductions and conservation, sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.; and
- Provide valuable experience and feedback in the context of the UNFCCC deliberations on REDD.

Pending the 2015 Paris agreement on the future of the climate change regime, the FIP will provide financing to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled-up, transformational action aimed at specific climate change challenges or sectoral responses.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Currently piloted in only a few countries from Africa, South America, Caribbean and Asia. No FIC has accessed this funding source unless the criteria discussed further below under 'project notes' are satisfied.

#### Global Funding Allocation

US\$785 million

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation

#### Financing Modality

Grants, concessional loans, guarantees, or equity The FIP Sub-Committee decides which financing for a specific project or program, it either approves the proposed financing modality (grant or concessional loan), or approves a range of proposed financing modalities (grant, concessional loan, guarantee and/or equity). Grants to indigenous peoples and local communities are an integral component of each pilot project and linked to the Forest Investment Strategy. The FIP Design Document proposes a dedicated grant mechanism to be established under the FIP to provide grants to indigenous peoples and local communities affected by pilot programmes to support and enable their participation in the development of FIP investment strategies, programs and projects.

#### Co-financing Required

Yes

#### Sector Focus

FIP financing addresses the many dimensions on REDD+:

- Promoting forest mitigation efforts, including protection of forest ecosystem services
- Providing support outside the forest sector to reduce pressure on forests
- Helping countries strengthen institutional capacity, forest governance, and forest-related knowledge
- Mainstreaming climate resilience considerations and contribute to biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and poverty reduction through rural livelihoods enhancements

# Multilateral Sources

## Country Focus

Open to developing countries but currently piloted in only a few countries in Africa, South America and Asia

## Contact Details

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## Project Notes

FIP pilot programs are intended to be country-led and country-owned, by building on, enhancing and strengthening existing nationally prioritised REDD efforts, and respect national sovereignty. Country access requires (i) ODA-eligibility (according to OECD/DAC guidelines); and (ii) existence of active multilateral development bank (MDB) country programs.

### *Criteria for FIP Investment Strategies, Programs and Projects*

FIP Investment strategies, programmes and projects should deliver transformational change and go beyond business-as-usual, and are assessed according to: (i) Climate change mitigation potential; (ii) Demonstration potential at scale; (iii) Cost-effectiveness; (iv) Implementation potential; (v) Integrating sustainable development (co-benefits); and (vi) Safeguards.

### *Criteria for Pilot Programme Selection*

Transformational impact through a few programs should be prioritised over limited impact across numerous programs. The selection of pilot programs is based on:

- Programme potential to contribute and adhere to FIP objectives and principles;
- Country preparedness and ability to undertake REDD initiatives; and
- Existing pilot programme distribution across regions and biomes, ensuring that pilot programs generate lessons on scaling up activities.

## Application Procedure

### *Pre-Programming Phase*

FIP-Sub Committee (FIP-SC) to agree upon number of country or regional pilots and criteria for country selection;

CIF Administrative Unit, through MDBs to inform countries and invite expression of interest;

Selection of country or regional pilots by FIP-SC based on Expert Group Report; and

Selected countries invited to confirm interest to participate (and identify a focal point and establish their national-level multi-stakeholder steering committee).

### *Programming Phase*

Country-led joint MDBs mission to assist the development of Investment Strategy.

Endorsement of Investment Strategy by FIP-SC followed by further development of programs/projects concepts.

Preparation of FIP investment programs and projects.

Decision(s) on financing for programs and projects by FIP-SC.

Further processing of projects in accordance with MDB procedures, including final approval.

## Project Examples

No project examples from the Pacific



## Multilateral Sources

### 1.11 CIF Strategic Climate Fund: Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program - MITIGATION

#### Brief Description

The Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) became operational in December 2009 and is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

The SREP was designed to demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector in low-income countries. It aims to help low-income countries use new economic opportunities to increase energy access through renewable energy use.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Only accessed by the big FICs including Solomon Islands and Vanuatu and no Pacific Smaller Island State

#### Global Funding Allocation

US\$ \$796 million

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation

#### Financing Modality

Grant financing, blended with IDA and other concessional financing, to leverage other public and private sector resources.

#### Co-financing Required

Yes

#### Sector Focus

SREP provides financing for renewable energy use and generation, specifically for proven ~~new~~ renewable energy technologies. For the purposes of SREP, new renewable energy technologies include solar, wind, bioenergy, and geothermal, as well as hydropower with capacities normally not exceeding 10MW per facility.

SREP also supports complementary technical assistance as this is considered essential for transformative and enduring change and country engagement and ownership. Technical assistance includes support for planning and pre-investment studies, policy development, legal and regulatory reform, business development and capacity building (including for knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation).

#### Country Focus

Low Income Countries

#### Contact Details

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#### Project Notes

Eligible new renewable energy applications include:

- Grid and off-grid electricity applications including small hydro or biomass-based power, wind and solar powered systems, and geothermal.
  - Financing available for renewable electricity generation and use, and for transmission and distribution grids.
- Cooking and heating applications including sustainable community forests, improved cook stoves, geothermal heating, and biogas or other renewable-based fuels.

## Multilateral Sources

Preference is given to projects with strong poverty alleviation benefits. Economic and/or social development and environmental benefits are key criteria for project selection.

Project proposals should demonstrate the potential to scale-up from lessons learned in pilot and demonstration projects and programs (such as those supported by the GEF). A key criterion will be the potential of the proposal for demonstration and replication, particularly the potential for removing barriers in the enabling environment beyond the immediate project boundary so as to facilitate scaling up through private sector investments.

### *Country selection criteria*

Low income countries are prioritised for the SREP. Proposed criteria for country selection are:

- Transparent assessment of need, determined by high dependence on conventional fuels for electricity generation, low electricity access, and/or high dependence on traditional use of biomass for thermal applications;
- Country's stated interest in taking a programmatic approach to large scale renewable energy development that could lead towards a low carbon development pathway in the energy sector;
- Institutional capacity to undertake large scale SREP-funded program;
- Project distribution across countries and regions (with a special focus on Sub-Saharan Africa); and
- In-country renewable energy potential and scope including availability or abundance of renewable resources.
- 

### **Application Procedure**

#### *Pre-Programming Phase*

1. SREP-Sub Committee (SREP-SC) to agree upon number of country or regional pilots and criteria for country selection;
2. CIF Administrative Unit, through MDBs to inform countries and invite expression of interest;
3. Selection of pilots by SREP-SC based on Expert Group Report;
4. MDB scoping mission at invitation of government to assess readiness and capacity for investment plans; and
5. If requested, MDBs advance preparation grants and investment plan preparation grants to assist development of investment plans.

#### *Programming Phase*

6. SREP-SC endorses Investment Plan;
7. Investment and financing proposals are developed; and
8. SREP-SC approves financing for investments and other proposals.

### **Project Examples**

- Solomon Islands Investment Plan (US\$14m)
- Vanuatu Investment Plan (US\$14m)
- Pacific Regional Component - Pacific Island Regional: Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project, submitted by the Pacific Power Association (PPA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (US\$1.92m)

# Multilateral Sources

## 1.12 CIF Clean Technology Fund – MITIGATION FOCUS

### Brief Description

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) became operational in July 2008 and is one of two multi-donor Trust Funds within the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). It was established to provide scaled-up financing to middle income countries to contribute to the demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings. CTF concessional financing, channelled through five partner multilateral development banks (MDB), focuses on large-scale, country-led projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and transport.

The CTF differs significantly from other mitigation-focused, multilateral climate instruments by focusing on larger transactions in a smaller number of countries (12 country programmes and one regional programme). The CTF aims to drive down technology costs, stimulate private sector participation, and catalyse transformative change that can be replicated elsewhere.

### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

No FIC has gained access to this fund as this is open to middle income developing countries only, but could be a potential source for some FICs in the future.

### Global Funding Allocation

US\$5.3 billion

### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation

### Financing Modality

The CTF uses a blend of financial instruments, including grants, concessional loans and guarantees to make investing in low carbon technologies more attractive to both public and private sector investors in developing countries.

### Co-financing Required

Yes

### Sector Focus

The CTF supports a range of low-carbon technologies and initiatives:

- Renewable energy: concentrating solar power, solar photovoltaic, geothermal, wind, small hydro
- Sustainable transport: bus rapid transit, public transportation, high-efficiency vehicles, modal shifts
- Energy efficiency: industry, agriculture, building, district heating, municipal, lighting, appliances

Options include programs and large-scale projects at:

- Sectoral or sub-sectoral levels in a given country;
- Sub-national levels, focusing activity on particular provinces/states/municipalities; and
- Regional levels, particularly where regional cooperation is required.

Additionally, there are options for private sector engagement or public-private partnerships.

### Country Focus

Middle income developing countries

### Contact Details

Gevorg Sargsyan, Program Coordinator

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

[www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/Clean\\_Technology\\_Fund](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/Clean_Technology_Fund)

# Multilateral Sources

## Project Notes

Country access requires:

- ODA-eligibility (according to OECD/DAC guidelines); and
- Existence of active multilateral development bank (MDB) country programs.

Project eligibility and level of financing is assessed on potential ~~trans~~formative” effects as well as project viability in the absence of concessional finance. CTF programs are intended to ~~stimulate~~ lasting changes in the structure or function of a sector, sub-sector or market” by improving internal rates of return on low GHG emissions investments.

## Application Procedure

### *Public Sector*

1. MDBs‘ jointly assess interested eligible countries‘ investment potential to meet CTF investment criteria (above);
2. Where there is a potential fit, MDBs conduct a joint exercise involving other relevant development partners, to discuss with interested governments, private industries and other stakeholders how CTF may help finance scaled-up low carbon activities;
3. Under the leadership of the recipient country, an investment plan (essentially the MDBs‘ ~~business plan~~”) is produced; and
4. CTF Trust Fund Committee reviews the investment plan with a view to endorsing a resource envelope for programs/projects and authorising designated MDBs to proceed with development and preparation of individual investment operations for CTF co-financing.

### *Private Sector*

1. Private sector proposals are submitted in the form of either
  - a. individual large-scale projects (~~Projects~~”); or
  - b. program envelopes which aggregate several small and medium sized projects each utilising less than US\$50 million of CTF funds and all having a shared focus and objective (~~Programs~~”)
2. Proposals explain how the Projects and Programs are expected to contribute towards the objective of achieving transformational outcomes in a sector, sub-sector, country, sub-national region, sub-region, or region while demonstrating that these outcomes would not be possible without support from the CTF.

## Project Examples

No project examples from the Pacific

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.13 World Bank Catastrophic Risk Management – DISASTER RECOVERY FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) offers a line of catastrophe risk financing for direct budget support that provides varying levels of protection depending on the type, frequency, and severity of the event of a catastrophe. The World Bank Group makes available a number of risk management services to developing country clients:

- Weather hedges: Financial contracts based on an underlying weather index that transfer the risk to the financial markets. Payments are triggered by adverse weather events according to pre-specified conditions (e.g. levels of rainfall, seasonal temperatures, etc.).
- Contingent financing: The Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option or Cat DDO provides countries with immediate access to financing following a natural disaster and the declaration of a state of emergency. Countries must have a disaster risk management framework in place.
- Catastrophe bonds: Transfer the risk of a natural disaster to investors by allowing the issuer to not repay the bond principal if a major natural disaster occurs. IBRD has developed the Multi-Cat Program - a bond issuance platform - that transfers diversified risk to private investors.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Difficult to access and dependent on the approved trigger factors of a disaster.

#### Global Funding Allocation

No specific global funding allocation

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation

#### Financing Modality

Risk Management

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

Adaptation, Capacity Building and Disaster Risk Reduction

#### Country Focus

All PICs except Nauru and Niue

#### Contact Details

Olivier Mahul, Catastrophe Risk Insurance Working Group, World Bank  
omahul@worldbank.org  
www.climatefinanceoptions.org

#### Project Notes

N/A

#### Application Procedure

N/A

#### Project Examples

Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) - Tonga received US\$1.27m from PCRAFI for Cyclone Ian in 2014. Vanuatu was paid US\$1.9m after Cyclone Pam in March 2015.

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.14 Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund (APDRF) – DISASTER RECOVERY FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund (APDRF) was established by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2009 to provide incremental grant resources to developing member countries (DMCs) hit by natural disasters.

The ADB Board of Directors approved the establishment of the APDRF in 2009, which provides grants of up to US\$3 million to help DMC's meet the immediate costs of restoring life-saving services following a declared disaster.

The financial assistance will bridge the gap between existing ADB emergency loans and grants.

ADB has an existing emergency assistance loan that is designed for longer term reconstruction and rehabilitation. While this mechanism allows for quick fund disbursement, it still takes at least 12 weeks before funds can be made available to affected DMCs. The APDRF complements ADB's existing mechanisms and allow for the disbursement of additional funds almost immediately.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate but only larger countries have accessed it so far (e.g. Samoa and Vanuatu)

#### Global Funding Allocation

No specific allocation

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation, but up to US\$3 million per disaster/event, however depending on the extent of the disaster.

#### Financing Modality

Grants

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

Immediate expenses to restore life-saving services to affected populations following a declared disaster and in augmenting aid provided by other donors in times of natural crisis

#### Country Focus

All ADB Developing Member Countries (DMCs) are eligible for grant assistance from the APDRF. Recipients will be central governments that may allocate funds to local governments, government agencies, and other suitable national or international entities, including non-governmental organizations.

#### Contact Details

Asian Development Bank

Headquarters: 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel: + 63 2 632 4444

[www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/asia-pacific-disaster-response-fund-apdrf](http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/asia-pacific-disaster-response-fund-apdrf)

#### Project Notes

Factors that may influence the size of the grant can be (i) geographical extent of damage; (ii) initial estimate of death, injuries, and displaced persons; (iii) the response capacity of key agencies in the country; and (iv) the date and magnitude of the last disaster that affected the country (thereby taking into account the cumulative effect of disasters on the country's ability to respond). Each distinct, nationally-declared disaster will be regarded as a separate event

## **Multilateral Sources**

and hence be eligible for assistance, irrespective of whether it is issued for the same disaster-affected DMC or in the same calendar year.

### **Application Procedure**

Assistance may be granted only once the following emergency conditions have been met:

- A natural disaster has occurred in a DMC;
- A statement of national emergency has been officially declared by the affected DMC; and
- The United Nations humanitarian/resident coordinator (H/RC) has confirmed the scale and implications of the disaster and has indicated a general amount of funding that would be required to assist in alleviating the situation.

### **Project Examples**

- US\$1m provided by ADB under the APDRF to support emergency relief efforts in Samoa, following the 2009 devastating tsunami.
- US\$1m to support emergency relief efforts in Vanuatu following cyclone Pam in March 2015.

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.15 Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (activities commonly referred to as REDD+). It was launched at the 13th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Bali, and became operational in June 2008.

The four strategic objectives of the FCPF are:

- To assist countries in their REDD+ efforts by providing them with financial and technical assistance in building their capacity to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+.
- To pilot a performance-based payment system for REDD+ activities, with a view to ensuring equitable benefit sharing and promoting future large-scale positive incentives for REDD+.
- Within the approach to REDD+, to test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity.
- To disseminate broadly the knowledge gained in the development of the Facility and the implementation of Readiness Preparation Proposals (RPPs) and Emission Reductions Programs (ERPs).

The FCPF has two separate but complementary funding mechanisms — the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund — to achieve its strategic objectives for which the World Bank acts as Trustee. Both funds are underpinned by a multi-donor fund of governments and non-governmental entities, including private companies that make a minimum financial contribution of US\$5 million.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Only applicable to FICs with REDD+ activities and the proposal template is technical.

#### Global Funding Allocation

Total contribution of US\$850million: US\$385m for Readiness Fund and US\$465m for Carbon Fund

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation

#### Financing Modality

The Readiness Fund is grant-based. Within the Carbon Fund, funds are delivered in exchange for emission reductions

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

Activities supported by the FCPF:

- The Readiness Fund helps prepare developing countries for participation in a future, large-scale, system of positive incentives for REDD.
- The Carbon Fund provides payments for verified emission reductions from REDD+ programs in countries that have made considerable progress towards REDD+ readiness.

#### Country Focus

Developing countries in tropical and subtropical regions

#### Contact Details

C/o Carbon Finance Unit  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street NW



## Multilateral Sources

Washington, DC 20433, USA  
www.forestcarbonpartnership.org

### Project Notes

#### *Conditions for participation in the Readiness Fund*

1. Being an Eligible REDD Country
  - An eligible REDD country is:
    1. A Borrowing Member State of the IBRD or IDA; and
    2. Located in the Tropical Area or Sub-tropical Area
2. Relevance of Country in the REDD context
  - Priority should be given to countries with the following characteristics:
    1. Significant forest area and carbon stock; high importance of forests in the national economy; and high current or projected deforestation or forest degradation rates.
3. Quality of the Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN)
  - Evaluation of R-PIN quality includes the extent of programme ownership by the government and relevant stakeholders, coherence with national or sectoral strategies, and feasibility to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
4. Geographic and Biome Balance
  - Selection takes into account the need to balance experiences and learning across different continents and across the world's main forest biomes.
5. Variety of Approaches
  - Consideration is given to approaches that can contribute to the learning objective of the FCPF.

#### *Conditions for participation in the Carbon Fund*

A few countries that have successfully participated in the Readiness Fund may be selected, on a voluntary basis, to participate in the Carbon Fund.

### Application Procedure

#### *Participation in the Readiness Fund*

An Eligible REDD Country submits a Readiness Preparation Proposal Idea Note to the Facility Management Team; Upon approval by the Participants Committee, the Eligible REDD Country enters into a REDD Country Participation Agreement with the Trustee of the Readiness Fund; and The Trustee of the Readiness Fund may enter into one or more Grant Agreements to fund a Readiness Preparation Proposal by a REDD Country Participant.

#### *Participation in the Carbon Fund*

A few countries that have successfully participated in the Readiness Fund may be selected, on a voluntary basis, to participate in the Carbon Fund. Countries that have made considerable progress towards REDD+ readiness submit programme proposals that are assessed according to the following criteria:

- Potential for generating high quality sustainable emissions reductions and social and environmental benefits;
- Scale of implementation;
- Consistency with emerging compliance standards under the UNFCCC and other regimes;
- Potential to generate learning value for the FCPF and other participants;
- Clear and transparent 'benefit sharing' mechanisms with broad community support; and
- Transparent stakeholder consultations.

### Project Examples

Vanuatu Readiness Preparation Proposal Grant (US\$0.2m)

Papua New Guinea Readiness Preparation Proposal Grant (US\$3.6m)

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.16 UNREDD Programme – MITIGATION FOCUS

#### **Brief Description**

The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. The Programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

The Programme supports national REDD+ readiness efforts in partner countries spanning Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America, in two ways: (i) direct support to the design and implementation of UN-REDD National Programmes; and (ii) complementary support to national REDD+ action through common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices developed through the UN-REDD Global Programme.

The UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015, endorsed in 2010, indicates that the existing programme will be active until 2015.

#### **Ease of access for Forum Island Countries**

Only applicable to big FICs with forests and REDD+ activities. Also the future of the UNREDD Programme is uncertain.

#### **Global Funding Allocation**

Total funding for the two streams of support to countries was approximately US\$195.7million

#### **PIC/SIDS Allocation**

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation

#### **Financing Modality**

Grants

#### **Co-financing Required**

No

#### **Sector Focus**

The UN-REDD Programme is comprised of two components:

1. National/Country Programmes: Assisting developing countries prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms; and
2. Global Programme: Supporting the development of normative solutions and standardised approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the UNFCCC.

#### *National/Country Programmes:*

The National/Country Programmes have six work areas:

1. Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and Monitoring;
2. National REDD+ Governance;
3. Engagement of Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Other Relevant Stakeholders;
4. Ensuring Multiple Benefits of Forests and REDD+;
5. Transparent, Equitable and Accountable Management of REDD+ Payments; and,
6. REDD+ as a Catalyst for Transformation to a Green Economy.

The Global Programmes are based on the same work areas as the National/Country Programmes and they also focus on knowledge management, coordination and communication.

## Multilateral Sources

### Country Focus

Developing countries

### Contact Details

Valeria Varano (general inquiries)

Programme Assistant, UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

Tel: +41 (0) 22 917 8946

valeria.varano@un-redd.org

www.un-redd.org/

### Project Notes

During the sixth Policy Board meeting (2011), the following criteria were proposed for prioritising funding allocations for new National Programmes:

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

### Application Procedure

While UN-REDD programmes are implemented by FAO, UNDP and/or UNEP, the UN-REDD Programme is not an exclusive UN mechanism. National governments, Regional Development Banks and NGOs can receive funding through a participating UN organisation acting as executing agencies.

The UN REDD Programme has partnerships with 42 countries in total, 16 of which have received funding allocations for National Programmes. New partner countries can benefit from receiving targeted support from the UN-REDD Global Programme and knowledge sharing. Partner countries will also have observer status at UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meetings, and may be invited to submit a request to receive funding for a National Programme in the future, if selected through a set of criteria to prioritise funding for new countries approved by the Policy Board.

### Project Examples

Fiji – global targeted support (US\$150,000 implemented by FAO)

Papua New Guinea – national REDD Programme (US\$6.4m) & global targeted support (US\$100,000)

Solomon Islands – national REDD Programme (US\$550,000) & global targeted support (US\$100,000)

Vanuatu – global targeted support (US\$1.415m)

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.17 IFAD Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme – ADAPTATION FOCUS

#### **Brief Description**

The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) became operational in 2012 and the fund is administered by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The ASAP channels climate finance to smallholder farmers so they can access the information tools and technologies that help build their resilience to climate change. ASAP has become the largest global financing source dedicated to supporting the adaptation of poor smallholder farmers to climate change. The programme is working in more than thirty developing countries, using climate finance to make rural development programmes more climate-resilient.

#### **Ease of access for Forum Island Countries**

Moderate with access by both larger FICs (PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga) and smaller island states (Kiribati)

#### **Global Funding Allocation**

ASAP has disbursed more than US\$300 million

#### **PIC/SIDS Allocation**

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation

#### **Financing Modality**

Grant (Co-Financing IFAD loans and grants)

#### **Co-financing Required**

No

#### **Sector Focus**

Examples of ASAP-supported initiatives include:

- Mixed crop and livestock systems which integrate the use of drought-tolerant crops and manure, which can help increase agricultural productivity while at the same time diversifying risks across different products.
- Systems of crop rotation which consider both food and fodder crops, which can reduce exposure to climate threats while also improving family nutrition.
- A combination of agro-forestry systems and communal ponds, which can improve the quality of soils, increase the availability of water during dry periods, and provide additional income.
- Improving land management and climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies.
- Increasing availability of water and efficiency of water use for smallholder agriculture production and processing.
- Increasing human capacity to manage short- and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters.
- Improving the documentation and dissemination of Climate Smart Smallholder Agriculture knowledge.

#### **Country Focus**

Developing countries (poor smallholder farmers)

#### **Contact Details**

International Fund for Agricultural Development  
Via Paolo di Dono, 44  
00142 Rome, Italy  
Tel: +39-0654591  
ifad@ifad.org  
www.ifad.org

## Multilateral Sources

Hoonae Kim  
Director, Asia and Pacific Division  
Tel: + 390654592640  
hoonae.kim@ifad.org

### Project Notes

Country eligibility is established by the IFAD Programme Management Department. The selection criteria include:

#### *Qualitative ex-ante criteria:*

- The ‘\_additionality’ of the ASAP funding to the project that it is co-financing (for example, whether the grant will provide genuine added value to a project and is not simply displacing other forms of public or private finance/activities);
- Whether the ASAP-supported project is given strong support from the beneficiary Government, the relevant IFAD Regional Division country team and communities of smallholders including women and marginalized groups; and
- Whether the ASAP financing can reach a critical number of rural smallholders in countries with high climate-related vulnerabilities and the basic implementation and portfolio capacities to deliver climate finance.

#### *Quantitative ex-ante assessments against the ASAP Results Framework:*

The number of poor smallholder whose climate resilience can be increased; the size of the overall resulting investment; the project leverage ratio of ASAP versus non-ASAP financing; the tonnes of GHG emissions that can potentially be avoided and/or sequestered; the extent of land and ecosystem degradation that can be avoided or reduced through the intervention; the increase in hectares of land managed under climate-resilient practices; the number of households, production and processing facilities with increased water availability; the number of individuals, community groups and institutions engaged in climate risk management, environmental and natural resource management and/or disaster risk reduction; the value of new or existing rural infrastructure that can be made climate-resilient; and the number of international and country dialogues on climate issues to which the project can make an active contribution.

### Application Procedure

ASAP grants are joined with IFAD baseline investments which are implemented by government entities. The programming of ASAP funds follows the IFAD project design cycle and is fully aligned with regular IFAD procedures and safeguards. Therefore, ASAP does not employ specific application procedures like other funds (such as issuing calls for proposals) that can be accessed by NGOs or CSOs directly. Results-Based Country Strategic Opportunities Papers (RB-COSOPs) are a typical point of departure for an ASAP investment, highlighting climate change adaptation as a strategic decision for IFAD operations in a specific country.

ASAP applies the same procedures as regular IFAD investments, following the typical IFAD design cycle:

- Project concept: Projects concepts are created as part of the COSOP or through consultation between IFAD, governments and national stakeholders. They are reviewed by an Operational Strategy and Policy Guidance Committee (OSC);
- Detailed project design and quality enhancement: A Project Design Report (PDR) is created and improved through a Quality enhancement (QE) process, which involves field missions and interactions with local partners and stakeholders. The QE process involves a final review by a QE panel;
- Executive Board review: Review and clearance by the IFAD Executive Board, which meets 3 times per year;
- Negotiation and approval: After the IFAD Executive Board has approved the financing, negotiations conclude between IFAD and the other parties involved in the project financing and a financing agreement is signed; and
- Implementation: Once the specific conditions above set by IFAD are met, the grant is declared effective and implementation begins.

### Project Examples

1. Kiribati - Outer Island Food & Water Project (US\$3m from IFAD)
2. Papua New Guinea – Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project (US\$55m)
3. Samoa – Rural Activation Project & Livestock Development Project (US\$3.5m from IFAD)
4. Solomon Islands – Rural Development Programme Phase II (US\$11.6m from IFAD)
5. Tonga – Rural Innovation Project (US\$9.3m from IFAD)

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.18 Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund – MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), which became operational in 2008, is a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) designed to maximise the private finance leveraged through public funds funded by the European Commission and managed by the European Investment Bank. GEEREF is structured as a fund of funds, and invests in private equity sub-funds that specialise in financing small and medium-sized project developers and enterprises (SMEs) to implement energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition.

The GEEREF aims to:

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

To date, GEEREF had invested in six funds across Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean as of December 2014.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

No fund or country in the Pacific has had any access to the GEEREF, and it would be a challenge as they are interested in investing in a fund that has strong technical and private equity transaction skills; a regional focus, an established local presence and networks to generate deal-flow; and an overall size of between €50 million and €200 million.

#### Global Funding Allocation

From most recent fundraising total funds are approximately €220 million

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation

#### Financing Modality

Private equity and grants including for technical assistance

#### Co-financing Required

Yes

#### Sector Focus

GEEREF invests in specialist funds developing small to medium-sized projects in the following sectors:

- Renewable Energy – including small hydro, solar, wind, biomass and geothermal; and
- Energy Efficiency – including waste heat recovery, energy management in buildings, co-generation of heat and power, energy storage and smart grids.

GEEREF funds typically work with experienced local developers with a pipeline of projects seeking investment pre-construction.

#### Country Focus

GEEREF invests exclusively in funds targeting projects in emerging markets that qualify as recipients for Official Development Assistance. There are currently 146 countries recognised as such by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and GEEREF's funds can target all of these other than candidates for accession to the European Union. Priority is given to investment in countries with appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

## Multilateral Sources

### Contact Details

GEEREF Head Office  
100 Boulevard Konrad Adenauer  
L-2950 Luxembourg  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
Tel: +352 4379-70492  
info@geeref.com  
www.geeref.com

### Project Notes

Focus on project funding in countries that have private sector engagement in their national policies. It prioritizes small projects (less than €10 million) as they are often neglected. Recipient countries must be eligible for Official Development Assistance

GEEREF funds typically have:

- Strong technical and private equity transaction skills;
- A regional focus, an established local presence and networks to generate deal-flow; and
- An overall size of between €50 million and €200 million.

### Application Procedure

Fund management companies, financial institutions, project developers or individuals that intend to develop a clean energy investment fund or expand an existing fund into clean energy can submit proposals to seek finance. Developers of clean energy projects can also submit proposals for investment funds. Proposals are expected to:

- Present a financially sustainable business plan generating a fair return for investors and a realistic pipeline
- Specify environmental and socio-economic impacts.
- Focus on small and medium sized clean energy projects (< 30MW) and companies.
- Require long-term patient investment capital.
- Locally grounded, professional fund management team, preferable with a track record in the clean, energy sector, or at least the capacity to become qualified or to liaise with other parties for that purpose.

### Project Examples

No project examples from the Pacific

# Multilateral Sources

## 1.19 OPEC Fund for International Development – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION

### Brief Description

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) is the development finance institution established by the Member States of OPEC in 1976 as a collective channel of aid to the developing countries. OFID works in cooperation with developing country partners and the international donor community to stimulate economic growth and alleviate poverty in all disadvantaged regions of the world. It does this by providing financing to build essential infrastructure, strengthen social services delivery and promote productivity, competitiveness and trade. OFID's work is people-centred, focusing on projects that meet basic needs - such as food, energy, clean water and sanitation, healthcare and education – with the aim of encouraging self-reliance and inspiring hope for the future.

The Aims of OFID are to:

- To promote cooperation between OPEC Member Countries and other developing countries as an expression of South-South solidarity.
- To help particularly the poorer, low-income countries in pursuit of their social and economic advancement.

### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate but only big FICs (e.g. PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga) have gained access to the OFID. This is a potential source for LDCs in the Pacific as LDCs are given prioritized access to the OFID.

### Global Funding Allocation

OFID's resources consist of voluntary contributions made by OPEC Member Countries and the accumulated reserves derived from its various operations. At the close of the year 2014, contributions pledged by OPEC Member Countries totalled US\$4.433 billion, out of which US\$3.462 billion was direct contributions to OFID. The Reserve Account stood at US\$2.603 billion.

### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation

### Financing Modality

The main methods of funding are: public sector loans, direct support to private enterprise, trade financing, and grants.

### Co-financing Required

Yes

### Sector Focus

Projects that meet basic needs - such as food, energy, clean water and sanitation, healthcare and education – with the aim of encouraging self-reliance and inspiring hope for the future

### Country Focus

All developing countries, with the exception of OPEC Member Countries, are in principle eligible for OFID assistance. The least developed countries, however, are given higher priority and have therefore attracted the greater share of support.

### Contact Details

The OPEC Fund for International Development  
Parking 8, A-1010 Vienna, Austria  
P.O. Box 995, A-1011, Austria  
Tel: +43-1-515 64-0  
info@ofid.org  
www.ofid.org



## Multilateral Sources

### Project Notes

The applicant organisation should demonstrate a good track record. At least 60% of the project's budget should already be secured, as OFID generally does not finance more than 40% of the total expenses. Nevertheless, this percentage may vary depending on the project and other considerations.

An eligible project is an expansion, rehabilitation, diversification or new project that is commercially, technically, ethically, legally and environmentally sound and that is deemed to contribute meaningful economic and social benefits to the host country.

### Application Procedure

#### *Application for Grants - Eligibility*

Those eligible are international, national, regional and non-governmental organisations that supply proof of their financial and legal status. Please be advised that individuals, private entities and OFID Member States\* are not eligible to apply for assistance.

\*Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela

Please note: Only fully completed forms will be reviewed and considered. Applicants must complete a grant application form and include their organisation's registration certificate. The application can be submitted either electronically via email: [grants@ofid.org](mailto:grants@ofid.org) or by fax. All applicants will receive some form of notification in due course. There is no set application deadline. Some of the smaller grants in support of research and intellectual pursuits are approved on an ad hoc basis. The larger technical assistance grant proposals are presented at OFID's Governing Board meetings held four times per year.

#### *Application for private sector financing*

Applications for OFID private sector financing are invited from interested parties. Initial documentation should include:

- project description and objective;
- brief outline of general market environment, the sectors concerned and future prospects;
- introduction to the organizational, ownership and managerial structures of the proposed project including financial and managerial information on project sponsors, promoters and other concerned parties;
- background information on the economic environment and regulatory environment within which the proposed project will operate; and
- financial information on the proposed project (past, current and projected), including level, type and justification of funding required.

A feasibility study and/or business plan, as well as other required documentation, will be requested from the applicant upon favourable progress of project review and consideration. Applications should be addressed to:

The Assistant Director-General for Operations  
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)  
Parking 8 - A- 1010 Vienna, Austria  
Email: [info@ofid.org](mailto:info@ofid.org)

### Project Examples

- Papua New Guinea – total accessed to date (US\$24.7m) for five projects on health, port development, community water transport, technical assistance in energy and technical education.
- Samoa – total access to date (US\$28.68m) for 10 projects covering petroleum bulk storage, Upolu power project, agriculture and agro-industry and non sectoral.
- Solomon Islands – total accessed to date (US\$7m) on projects covering transport and road rehabilitation, energy and non-sectoral.
- Tonga – US\$1m for non sectoral support.

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.20 Asian Development Fund – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Asian Development Fund (ADF) bridges the development gap in Asia and the Pacific, home to both the world's fast-rising and most vulnerable economies. ADF is a major instrument of concessional financing that has supported equitable and sustainable development in the region since 1973. Funded by ADB's member countries, it offers loans at very low interest rates as well as grants to help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest member countries.

ADF resources were first mobilised to conduct ADB's concessional lending operations in 1973–1975. Initial contributions to ADF were designated as ADF I. Since then, donors met periodically to plan ADF replenishments. Starting with ADF VIII, a midterm review meeting is also held during each replenishment period to monitor progress and keep donors fully informed about all aspects of ADF operations. In addition, starting with ADF X, an annual consultation with donors is also conducted to monitor progress of the fund's utilization and implementation during the replenishment period. ADF resources have been replenished ten times, the latest being ADF XI for the period 2013–2016.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Accessed mostly by bigger FICs who can afford concessional loans for climate proofing infrastructure

#### Global Funding Allocation

Since 1973, ADF has provided more than US\$50 billion for projects and programs that helped poor families escape poverty. In 2013-2014 alone, over 100 loan and grant projects totalling US\$6.9 billion were made to developing member countries of ADB.

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation

#### Financing Modality

Grants and loans

#### Co-financing Required

Yes

#### Sector Focus

ADF operations have provided infrastructure and services to boost economic growth; assist countries with fragile and conflict-affected situations; and expand the access of the poor, women, and children to quality education and health care, reliable supply of electricity and clean water, and economic opportunities. ADF has also helped these countries improve their institutional capacities and implement needed reforms.

#### Country Focus

Developing member countries of ADB

#### Contact Details

Strategy and Policy Department, Asian Development Bank  
ADB Headquarters,  
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines  
Tel: +632 632 4444  
[www.adb.org/site/adf/](http://www.adb.org/site/adf/)

#### Project Notes

ADF eligibility continues to be fundamentally based on two criteria:

- gross national income (GNI) per capita, using the World Bank's GNI per capita estimates based on the Atlas method and the International Development Association's operational cut-off for eligibility; and
- Credit worthiness.

## Multilateral Sources

ADB's performance-based allocation (PBA) policy guides the allocation of ADF resources. The policy supports poverty reduction and sustainable development by allocating ADF resources based on country performance. It also considers other factors such as country needs, absorptive capacity, and special circumstances.

ADB conducts Country Performance Assessments (CPAs) for all ADF countries. Each country's performance is assessed based on:

- the coherence of its macroeconomic and structural policies;
- the quality of its governance and public sector management;
- the degree to which its policies and institutions promote equity and inclusion; and
- the performance of its portfolio of ongoing projects and programs.

The PBA exercise determines allocation shares for ADF borrowers using a formula that considers:

- country performance;
- country size, as measured by population; and
- economic need, as measured by GNI per capita.

### Grants allocation

After distributing ADF resources according to the current PBA formula, ADB determines the proportion of grant assistance based on countries' debt-distress classification.

### Application Procedure

Country Partnership Strategy developed (CPS), before project identification and preparation, due diligence and finally approval. More information on this detailed process can be obtained from the ADB website.

### Project Examples

- Papua New Guinea – Banking the unbanked in PNG (US\$9.6m concessional loan from ADB) & Microfinance expansion project (US\$24.9m)
- Samoa – Saving lives with reliable electricity project
- Cook Islands Port: A vital sea link for Pacific Shipping
- Solomon Islands – Solomon Islands Ports, Shipping and Maritime Safety (US\$1.6m) & Adapting to climate change in Solomon Islands: climate proofing transport infrastructure

## Multilateral Sources

### 1.21 ADB Canadian Climate Fund for Private Sector – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION

#### Brief Description

The Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia was established in March 2013. The fund aims to catalyse greater private investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation in Asia and the Pacific. The fund will aim to play a key role in helping to overcome leading edge technology risks and cost hurdles in order to initiate and scale-up projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase climate resilience. The fund is ADB's first concessional debt co-financing facility specifically oriented to support private sector operations to combat climate change. ADB will manage the fund resources under its Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility umbrella.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Very challenging for private sector in the Pacific to access this fund because the starting capital investment required to leverage funding from this fund is enormous, considering the context of small and micro enterprises in the Pacific and small investments.

#### Global Funding Allocation

US\$82.39million (US\$75m for concessional financing & US\$7.39m for grant financing)

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific PICs/SIDS allocation

#### Financing Modality

Concessional financing and grants

#### Co-financing Required

Yes

#### Sector Focus

Focuses specifically on projects that address renewable energy, energy efficiency, urban infrastructure, sustainable transportation, greenhouse gas emissions reduction and abatement & climate change adaptation

#### Country Focus

Eligible ADB developing members including Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

#### Contact Details

ADB Headquarters, Manila  
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines  
Tel: +63 2 632 4444  
[www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/canadian-climate-fund-for-the-private-sector-in-asia](http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/canadian-climate-fund-for-the-private-sector-in-asia)

#### Project Notes

N/A

#### Application Procedure

Country Partnership Strategy developed (CPS), before project identification and preparation, due diligence and finally approval. More information on this detailed process can be obtained from the ADB website

#### Project Examples

No project examples from the Pacific

## 2. Bilateral Sources

### 2.1 International Climate Initiative (Germany) – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION

#### **Brief Description**

Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, as well as in countries in transition. Based on a decision taken by the German parliament (Bundestag), a sum of at least 120 million Euros is available for use by the initiative annually. For the first few years the IKI was financed through the auctioning of emission allowances, but it is now funded from the budget of the BMUB.

The IKI is a key element of Germany's climate financing and the funding commitments in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Initiative places clear emphasis on climate change mitigation, adaption to the impacts of climate change and the protection of biological diversity. These efforts provide various co-benefits, particularly the improvement of living conditions in partner countries.

#### **Ease of access for Forum Island Countries**

Moderate but mostly through regional programmes

#### **Global Funding Allocation**

€120 million per year

#### **PIC/SIDS Allocation**

No specific allocation

#### **Financing Modality**

Grants, Loan, ODA

#### **Co-financing Required**

No

#### **Sector Focus**

Mitigation, Adaptation, REDD+, Conserving Biodiversity

#### **Country Focus**

Open to all countries and supports projects carried out in federal implementing agencies, government organisations, NGOs, private sector, universities and research institutions. A key criterion is experience of the region.

#### **Contact Details**

Programme Office of the International Climate Initiative  
Potsdamer Platz 10, 10785 Berlin, Germany  
Tel: +49 (0)30 338 424- 218  
programmhuero@programmhuero-klima.de  
www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/

#### **Project Notes**

The projects financed by the IKI are primarily selected through an ideas competition. The following points apply in particular to BMUB-funded projects:

#### *Designing an international climate finance architecture*

The IKI supports mechanisms for mobilising additional funding, private investments in particular, as well as sustainable business models for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation measures.

## Bilateral Sources

### *Innovation and the multiplier effect*

IKI projects should follow technologically, environmentally, methodologically or institutionally ambitious and replicable approaches that are transferrable and that achieve results beyond individual projects.

### *Transparency and coherence*

The IKI supports its partner countries in making measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) contributions to climate change mitigation. BMU also participates in the international debate on MRV.

### *Learning from experience*

Stakeholders active in the IKI use platforms such as workshops or online networks to exchange experiences and know-how and learn from one another. An independent evaluation of individual projects and the entire programme provide important insights for continuously improving the IKI.

## **Application Procedure**

The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) principally selects projects for IKI funding through a call for proposals on the IKI website. The deadline is usually around June of each year, and the outcome of applications is communicated to applicants in the fourth quarter per year.

The selection process consists of two steps:

### **Step 1**

BMUB normally issues an annual call for proposals along with the corresponding support information. Those interested can submit project outlines within a set deadline. These must be prepared using the project outline templates available on the IKI website. BMUB evaluates all project outlines in this format that are complete and were submitted to the IKI Programme Office in time. The Ministry makes its selection based on the funds available and seeks the approval of other relevant ministries. Applicants will be informed in writing of the evaluation result.

### **Step 2**

In the second step, applicants whose projects were selected will be requested in writing to submit a formal funding application and will receive the necessary templates and instructions. BMUB evaluates the project applications received and then makes the decision on funding. If a project requires a letter of political support from the partner country or guarantees under international law, this will have an effect on the project's start date.

## **Project Examples**

- Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in PICs and Atolls implemented by IUCN and SPREP from Feb 2013-June 2018 for Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu (€8.1m)
- Natural solutions to climate change in Pacific Islands Region implemented by SPREP from Aug 2014-July 2019 for Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (€4.984m)
- Pacific mangroves initiative implemented by IUCN in partnership with SPREP, USP & World Fish Center from Dec 2009-June 2014 for Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu (€2.297m)
- Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme implemented by UNEP in partnership with UNDP and World Resources Institute since Dec 2013 benefiting Fiji (BMUB grant - €15m global allocation)
- Green Climate Fund Readiness Inception Phase implemented by UNEP and benefited Fiji from Mar 2013-Aug 2013 (BMUB grant - €394,167 global allocation)
- Climate protection through forest conservation in PICs implemented by GIZ and SPC from Dec 2010-Mar 2015 for Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (€4.9m).

# Bilateral Sources

## 2.2 International Climate Fund (United Kingdom) – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION

### Brief Description

The UK Government set up the International Climate Fund (ICF) to help developing countries tackle climate change and reduce poverty. It also helps governments avoid long term lock-in to high carbon investments, as well as tackling deforestation. The ICF is a cross-departmental fund, managed by the Department for International Development (DFID) which gives £2.4 billion to the ICF, Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) which gives £1.329 billion to the ICF, and Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) which gives £140 million to the ICF.

The fund is set up to provide £3.87 billion between April 2011 and March 2016 to help the poorest in the world to adapt to climate change and promote cleaner, greener growth. The fund has three objectives:

1. Demonstrate that low-carbon, climate resilient growth is in high demand and is also technically and financially feasible.
2. Support international climate change negotiations.
3. Capitalise on the opportunities for private sector partnerships, innovation, and sustainable development via climate change financing modalities.

### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate but accessed mostly by the larger FICs.

### Global Funding Allocation

£3.87 billion between April 2011 and March 2016

### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation

### Financing Modality

Grants, Loan, Loan Guarantee, ODA

### Co-financing Required

No

### Sector Focus

Adaptation, Mitigation, Forestry, Biodiversity, Agriculture, Climate Resilience, Coastal Zone Management, Energy, Energy Efficiency, REDD+, Renewable Energy & Water

### Country Focus

Poor and vulnerable countries including least-developed countries, small island developing states and Africa

### Contact Details

Department of Energy and Climate Change  
correspondence@decc.gsi.gov.uk  
www.gov.uk

### Project Notes

The ICF funds projects through traditional grant finance and capital contributions/concessional loans. ICF funding decisions guided by the following principles:

- Building global knowledge and evidence that low carbon, climate resilient development, including REDD, supports growth and reduces poverty.
- Developing, piloting and scaling up innovative low-carbon, climate resilient programmes and approaches to reduce emissions, support adaptation and protect forests, including biodiversity.
- Supporting country level action on low-carbon, climate resilient development, including REDD.
- Building an enabling environment for private sector investment and to engage the private sector to leverage finance and deliver action on the ground.

## Bilateral Sources

- Mainstreaming climate change assistance into UK ODA.

### Application Procedure

There is no direct route through which an organisation outside of the UK Government can independently develop a project to be considered for ICF funding. Proposals come forward through DFID country offices or central departments as well as from DECC and Defra. Often the delivery partners of individual projects include the private sector, civil society organisations and academic institutions but the proposal has to be sponsored and managed by one of the three UK Government Departments.

Specifically proposals for ICF expenditure will be prepared for Ministers by an ICF Board comprising of Directors General from DECC, DFID, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Defra, HM Treasury (HMT), and chaired by DFID. ICF funds will mostly be programmed through global, multilaterally administered programs (Climate Investment Fund, Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, etc) rather than towards specific country programmes or projects.

### Project Examples

- Fiji - Provided the victims of Cyclone Tomas in Fiji in March 2010 with emergency humanitarian aid to alleviate human suffering (£100,000)
- PNG – Education and income generation opportunities (£494,898) & Gender equality (£358,454)
- Solomon Islands – Humanitarian response to the flash floods in Solomon Islands (£300,000) & UK Humanitarian response to the Solomon Islands earthquake and tsunami (£165,000)
- Vanuatu – UK Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
- Samoa - UK Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative



## Bilateral Sources

### 2.3 BMZ/GIZ (Germany) – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is the lead ministry for Germany's development cooperation and ODA policy. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) is the German Federal Government's principal implementing agency for technical cooperation.

For some years, BMZ has progressively scaled up its commitment in the field of adaptation, with a particular focus on integrated water resources management (IWRM).

One of the aims of German development cooperation is to sensitise its partners to the need for adaptation to climate change and support the requisite adaptation process through a learning process developed and managed in conjunction with the developing countries themselves. The German contribution focuses on four main objectives:

- i. Supporting development programmes which directly benefit adaptation;
- ii. Building the requisite capacities for the adaptation process;
- iii. Managing risks associated with climate change and extreme weather events;
- iv. Responding to the climate change impacts that have already occurred.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate but dependent on bilateral relations with the recipient country. Not much access by FICs.

#### Global Funding Allocation

€6.2 billion

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation

#### Financing Modality

Grants, Loans, Technical Assistance

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

Development policy on education, health, rural development, good governance and sustainable economic development. Specific support for projects addressing sustainable poverty reduction, strengthening civil society, enhancing aid effectiveness and increasing visibility.

#### Country Focus

Worldwide, but currently only operational in Timor Leste

#### Contact Details

Contact either the German Embassies in Australia, New Zealand or Manila:

New Zealand (for Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue and Tonga, Kiribati & Tuvalu)

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

90-92 Hobson St

Thorndon

6011 Wellington

Tel: +64 4 473 6063

Australia (for PNG, Vanuatu, Nauru, and Solomon Islands)

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

119 Empire Circuit

## Bilateral Sources

Yarralumla ACT 2600  
Australia  
Tel: (02) 6270 1911  
www.bmz.de

Manila (for FSM, RMI and Palau)  
German Embassy Manila  
25/F Tower 2, RCBC Plaza  
6819 Ayala Ave (cor Sen. Gil Puyat Ave)  
Makati City  
Metro Manila, Philippines  
Tel: (0063 2) 702 3000

### Project Notes

Like many bilateral donors, whether or not BMZ will fund a project or provide assistance depends on it having bilateral relations with the recipient. In this case, negotiations with the recipient country take place every two years, where the donor agrees to objectives for projects and proposals for reform.

### Application Procedure

Subject to agreement on an individual country basis, after instigation of bilateral relations

### Project Examples

- GIZ is implementing a new 6-year regional programme –Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change”, commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). In the Pacific, four countries have been identified for potential programme implementation: Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa and Kiribati. A scoping mission was undertaken in November 2014.
- GIZ food assistance for the most affected population by the cyclone Pam Vanuatu (€239, 835)
- GIZ supported North Pacific (Palau, FSM and RMI) Negotiations Training for COP 21 in Paris (€45,000)
- GIZ Regional - Forest Protection and Climate Change in the Pacific, implemented by SPC (€4.9m)
- GIZ Regional – Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) (€18m)
- GIZ Regional - REED- Forest Conservation in the Pacific Islands States II
- GIZ Regional - SPC/GIZ \_Coping with climate change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR)‘ programme (€17.2m)

## Bilateral Sources

### 2.4 Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION FOCUS

**Brief Description**

The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Climate Change assistance supports the overall objectives of Australian ODA which is to assist people in overcoming poverty.

**Ease of access for Forum Island Countries**

Relatively easy for FICs, but dependent on bilateral relationship and discussion with the Australian Government

**Global Funding Allocation**

A\$599 million as part of fast start finance commitment (FY2010/11 – FY2012/13)

**PIC/SIDS Allocation**

No specific amount, however SIDS are a key focus

**Financing Modality**

Grants

**Co-financing Required**

No

**Sector Focus**

Reducing carbon emissions, enhancing technology development, capacity building, and help developing countries adapt to the effects of climate change.

**Country Focus**

Developing countries

**Contact Details**

John Morley  
DFAT First Secretary, Suva  
john.morley@dfat.gov.au

**Project Notes**

N/A

**Application Procedure**

N/A

**Project Examples**

International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI): four components which deliver a coordinated package of development assistance: improved scientific information and understanding; strategic planning and vulnerability assessments; implementing, financing and coordinating adaptation measures; and multilateral support for climate change adaptation. Key activities under this programme for the Pacific are:

- Pacific Climate Change Science Program: (A\$20m) assistance to PICs and Timor Leste to better understand how Climate Change will impact on them
- Asia Pacific Community Based Adaptation Small Grants Program (A\$6m) is providing funds to implement priority adaptation measures at the local level in 14 PICs.
- Pacific Future Climate Leaders Program (A\$3m) is providing funds to build a group of Pacific leaders with a greater understanding of Climate Change and tools to enhance reliance.
- Community-based Adaptation Activity Grants (A\$2.7m) provides support to Australian NGOs to work with local organisations to scale up successful Ecosystem Based Adaptation activities.

## **Bilateral Sources**

- Pacific Risk Resilience Program (PRRP) being implemented by UNDP in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.
- Funding to SPC and SPREP for regional climate change activities/projects
- Funding to PIFS for regional climate change finance activities from 2011 to 2014.

## Bilateral Sources

### 2.5 KfW Development and Climate Finance (Germany) – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION

#### Brief Description

KfW Entwicklungsbank provides financial support to projects in climate mitigation, adaptation to climate change and technology-transfer. KfW's climate financing thus touches on many areas and extends from sustainable economic development, energy and water supply, infrastructure, urban development, solid waste management, transport and mobility to healthcare and the protection of forests and biodiversity as well as agriculture and forestry.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate but dependent on bilateral relations between FICs and the German Government

#### Global Funding Allocation

Variable, depending on contract

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

Vary, but no specific PIC/SIDS allocation

#### Financing Modality

Grant, Loan, ODA, Structural Financing

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

Adaptation, Capacity Building, Mitigation, Technology, Agriculture, Climate-Resilient, Coastal Zone Management, Energy, Energy Efficiency, Forestry, Infrastructures, Low-Carbon, Material efficiency, Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Land Management, Transport, Waste Management, Water, Water efficiency.

#### Country Focus

No specific country focus

#### Contact Details

KfW Entwicklungsbank  
Palmengartenstrasse 5-9  
Frankfurt am Main  
60325  
Tel: +49 69 74 31-42 60  
info@kfw-Entwicklungsbank.de  
www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de

#### Project Notes

- Focus on programmes and projects which reduce emissions, aimed at adaptation and technology transfer.
- Financing via a range of mechanisms and promotion of microfinance initiatives. Favourable conditions on financing which take account of the sector of the project, level of development of the country and its external economic position, including its debt situation.

#### Application Procedure

In carrying out German Financial Cooperation, KfW follows two main principles:

- To strengthen partner country's sense of ownership; and
- To align the work with the country's national development strategies and structures.
- An agreement (MoU) reached between the government of a partner country and the German Government during intergovernmental negotiations (held about every two years) serves as the basis for bilateral

## Bilateral Sources

cooperation. The partner countries themselves propose projects and programmes within the framework of these agreements and are responsible for their preparation and implementation. Those programmes and projects generally go through the same processing cycle.

### **Project Examples**

*Pipeline* – Pacific Regional Climate Adaptation Facility funded by KfW to be hosted at SPC, which will provide small grants to implement concrete adaptation activities at the provincial, local government and community level. Each project will range from €50,000 – €250,000.

## Bilateral Sources

### 2.6 Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) – ADAPTATION & MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. Climate compatible development is development that minimises the harm caused by climate impacts, while maximising the many human development opportunities presented by transitions to a low emissions, resilient future. They work in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally.

Within the broad scope of climate compatible development, CDKN work across four strategic themes:

- Climate compatible development strategies and plans
- Improving developing countries' access to climate finance
- Strengthening resilience through climate-related disaster risk management Processes for designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk, foster disaster risk reduction and transfer, and promote continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery practices.
- Supporting climate negotiators from the least developed and most vulnerable countries.

CDKN is currently funded over seven-year period from March 2010 to April 2017 by the UK Department for International Development (DfID) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS). CDKN is anticipating changing from a dual Anglo-Dutch programme to becoming a multi-donor funded entity to ensure the long-term sustainability of CDKN beyond 2017.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate but mostly focused on support to the climate change negotiations. CDKN has an overall cap of 5% of project budgets for travel costs, which has become an impediment for the region to access funding for e.g. negotiations training.

#### Global Funding Allocation

£0.5 million/project (most grants are £25,000 - £250,000)

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation

#### Financing Modality

Co-financing, Grant, Technical Assistance

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

Adaptation, Capacity Building, Mitigation, Agriculture, Climate Resilience, Energy Efficiency, Forestry, Sustainable Land Management

#### Country Focus

No specific country focus

#### Contact Details

Sam Bickersteth, CEO  
7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT  
enquiries@cdkn.org  
www.cdkn.org

#### Project Notes

## Bilateral Sources

- Grants for high quality, evidence based research on climate compatible development themes. Research is demand driven, primarily by developing country governments, with additional expert inputs into its design. The research programme identifies where substantive knowledge gaps exist and seeks to fill these with robust, high quality research.
- Technical Assistance support to governments. Offered primarily to developing country governments; in some cases, technical assistance to multilateral and international bodies will be considered. A range of short (3-12 months) and longer term (more than 1 year) services are provided, as well as a rapid response service for high priority, time critical assistance.
- Funding for innovative knowledge management and partnership activities.

### Application Procedure

#### *Technical Assistance*

All CDKN Technical Assistance services are demand-led. This means that CDKN operate in response to requests for assistance from eligible service recipients. Requests can reach CDKN by several means; direct as a letter requesting assistance or through dialogue with CDKN staff; or indirect through signposting and coordination with other organisations, programmes or initiatives, with whom CDKN can explore opportunities for collaboration and co-financing. Once requests are received, CDKN looks for evidence of buy-in from relevant senior politicians or decision-makers, and play a “critical friend” role to shape the request for assistance into a robust terms of reference that meets the service recipient’s objectives, are based on global best practice and CDKN’s experience to date, and which will also contribute to CDKN’s overall theory of change.

#### *Research Funding*

The procedures for applying for research funding can be via open research calls or via CDKN’s research innovation fund. The Innovation Fund is flexible, in order to catalyse a range of different project types, scales of operation and projects in different stages of development. Its staged process allows applicants to apply for support within different stages of the innovation cycle. The Innovation Fund has two stages:

- Stage 1 provides support for organisations/partnerships in designing and developing innovative projects on climate compatible development. This will be supported through an innovation process, and the outcomes of this process will include a project proposal.
- Stage 2 focuses on innovative research projects, and provides funding for organisations/partnerships to implement (a) research projects that emerge from Stage 1, and (b) “fast-track” research proposals, which do not need support offered through Stage 1.

Applicants can either apply for Stage 1 (Innovation Process), with the potential to go through to Stage 2 on completion, or apply to be fast-tracked to Stage 2 (Research Projects only). To enquire about financial assistance for knowledge management, communications and partnership-building activities in climate compatible development, please contact [enquiries@cdkn.org](mailto:enquiries@cdkn.org)

### Project Examples

- Support for Pacific Island Negotiators to the UNFCCC etc.
- Support for RMI in the UNFCCC negotiations, development of the Majuro Climate Leadership Declaration during the Pacific Islands Forum in 2013 & the Cartagena Dialogue in 2014.
- Support for Nauru as the Chair of AOSIS.



## Bilateral Sources

### 2.7 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) – ADAPTATION FOCUS

**Brief Description**

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is advancing its activities around the pillars of a field-oriented approach, human security, and enhanced effectiveness, efficiency, and speed. JICA provides bilateral aid in the form of Technical Cooperation, Japanese ODA Loans and Grant Aid.

**Ease of access for Forum Island Countries**

Moderately accessible to many FICs including Smaller Island States (SIS). They have representatives in most FICs.

**Global Funding Allocation**

No specific allocation

**PIC/SIDS Allocation**

No specific PIC/SIDS allocation

**Financing Modality**

Loan, Grant (if level of funding is above 100 million Yen) & technical assistance

**Co-financing Required**

No

**Sector Focus**

A proposed project shall be in line with priorities defined in Country Assistance Policy of Japan and of a recipient country. This is determined on the basis of bilateral consultations between Japan and the recipient country and is usually multi-sectoral. Key focus themes include education, health, water resources/disaster management, transportation, governance, social security, natural resources and energy, agriculture, conservation, fisheries, poverty reduction, environmental management.

In particular, for climate change, priorities are: mainstreaming of disaster risk management; infrastructure rehabilitation project; improving the weather forecasting system and meteorological warning facilities to improve risk literacy.

**Country Focus**

Specific focus on LDCs and SIDS

**Contact Details**

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Headquarters  
Nibancho Center Building 5-25,  
Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012  
Tel: +81-3-5226-6660/6661/6662/6663  
[www.jica.go.jp](http://www.jica.go.jp)

Also directly contact JICA Offices in Fiji, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga & Vanuatu.

**Project Notes**

N/A

**Application Procedure**

Submission of standard form JICA Application Pack. At the national level, all grant aid projects have to be approved by the Cabinet Development Committee (or equivalent) and conveyed to JICA by Foreign Affairs to a Japanese Embassy. The JICA Office (if applicable) in the country should also be forwarded a copy of the final proposal.

## Bilateral Sources

### Project Examples

- Fiji – Training in Japan, Young Leaders Program, Technical cooperation on the project for promotion of regional initiative solid waste management (J-PRISM), Waste minimization and recycling promotion project & the Project for strengthening community based disaster risk management.
- Micronesia – Workshop on climate change adaptation in Pakin Atoll.
- Marshall Islands – Project on the formulation of self-sufficient energy supply system 2013-2015.
- Palau – Project for sustainable management of coral reef and island ecosystems: responding to the threat of climate change 2013-2018.

# Bilateral Sources

## 2.8 Agence Française de Développement (France) – ADAPTATION FOCUS

### Brief Description

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) is the operator for France's bilateral development finance mechanism. It is a public industrial and commercial institution with the status of specialized financial institution. Its action is in line with the policy set out in France's Framework Document for Development Cooperation.

AFD is also responsible for the management of the French Global Environment Facility (French GEF), which co-finances projects that reconcile environment and development.

### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate but dependent on bilateral relations between FICs and the French Government, and also easy access for French Territories

### Global Funding Allocation

No specific allocation

### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific PIC/SIDS allocation

### Financing Modality

Grant, Loan, Technical Assistance

### Co-financing Required

No

### Sector Focus

Coastal Zone Management, Adaptation

### Country Focus

Pilot in Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and French Polynesia

### Contact Details

Karine de Frémont  
Directrice Adjointe  
Agence Française de Développement  
1 rue de Barleux  
BPJ1 - 98849 Nouméa  
Nouvelle-Calédonie

### Project Notes

N/A

### Application Procedure

Applications for project funding are submitted by the local contracting authorities to the AFD offices that identify the project. Together with the contractor, the AFD then undertakes a preliminary appraisal of the project idea. The next step is a feasibility study, often AFD-funded, which is carried out by a consulting firm engaged on the initiative of the contracting authorities.

A technical study, marketing survey and financial projections are all part of the feasibility study. If the study is positive, the local office, in collaboration with the operational departments at AFD headquarters, makes the decision to take the project development process a step further. A study is then carried out to check that the project is technically, economically and financially viable. At this stage, the financing plan is drawn up with the borrower. Each stage of the project development process is ensured by a "project team" led from the AFD headquarters. The

## **Bilateral Sources**

decision to grant funding is only taken if all the conditions for the project's success seem to be met and are agreed on by the contractor. The funding is then approved by the AFD's appropriate decision-making body (Supervisory Board, States Committee or Overseas Committee). The beneficiary then signs a loan or subsidy agreement with the AFD. The choice of contractors lies with the contracting authorities, who put out an invitation to tender in compliance with local procurement legislation and approved by the AFD. The AFD does not intervene in the choice of enterprises; this is entirely up to the local contracting authorities. The Agency regularly monitors the progress of projects that entail disbursements, following strict payment cycle. The final stage is the drafting of project completion report, with certain projects being subject to retrospective evaluation.

### **Project Examples**

Restoration of Ecosystems Services against Climate Change Unfavourable Effects (RESCUUE) project worth €4m, which is being implemented by SPC from 2013 to 2018 for Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and French Polynesia

## Bilateral Sources

### 2.9 United States Agency for International Development (USAID) – ADAPTATION

#### Brief Description

USAID increases the capacity of Pacific Island communities, civil society, governments and regional institutions to address and mitigate the negative effects of climate change. Across the region, USAID is strengthening the resilience of more than 120 coastal communities to cope with more intense and frequent weather events and ecosystem degradation in the short term, as well as sea-level rise in the long term. USAID provides grants to civil society organizations to support climate resilience projects that also help advance other development goals, such as livelihood enhancement and improved health and governance.

To increase the reach and effectiveness of their assistance across the region, they implement climate change projects through a number of partnerships, including with the Peace Corps, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program, and New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

USAID has the lead responsibility for disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Marshall Islands under the Compact of Free Association. USAID's disaster assistance in these countries complements climate change efforts to support their ability to anticipate and mitigate the effects of natural disasters. Through its regional programs, USAID also supports the region's transition to low emission development by promoting sustainable forest management and improving the sustainability of clean energy investments.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Moderate

#### Global Funding Allocation

US\$348.5 million for investments through the Global Climate Change initiative to support developing countries best-suited to transition to climate-resilient, low-emissions economic growth—including through the development and implementation of 25 countries' low emissions development strategies

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation, but US\$9.5m programmed for environment related projects in the Pacific for 2014.

#### Financing Modality

Grant, Technical Assistance

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

USAID helps the Pacific Island nations adapt to and ease the negative impacts of global climate change and environmental degradation; provides disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction in the Republic of Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia; helps the government in Papua New Guinea expand HIV prevention, care and treatment models; builds the capacity of women's organizations in post-conflict Bougainville, Papua New Guinea; and supports civic education in Fiji.

#### Country Focus

USAID assistance in the Pacific Islands region covers 12 nations: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

# Bilateral Sources

## Contact Details

Gloria D. Steele, Mission Director  
USAID, US Embassy  
Tel: (632) 301-6601  
gsteele@usaid.gov

Brian Levey, Desk Officer  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC, USA 20523  
Tel: (202) 712-1199  
blevey@usaid.gov  
www.usaid.gov/pacific-islands/

## Project Notes

N/A

## Application Procedure

Respond to a Call for Proposals/Solicitation:

- Request for proposals/applications posted on Grants.gov or Fedbizops.gov
- Interested organizations submit proposals to USAID
- USAID competitively selects an organization to receive a contract, grant or cooperative agreement – Funding awarded to implementer
- Program activities begin
- Monitoring & Results
- Program ends/renewal discussion

Other options of building a partnership with USAID, just like any bilateral partner, include liaising directly with USAID missions, as some of these missions sometimes issue their own call for partnerships in areas that are aligned to their country strategies.

## Project Examples

- MARSH - Mangrove Rehabilitation for Sustainably-Managed, Healthy Forests - Cooperative Agreement, five years 2012-2017, years 1-3 are in Papua New Guinea only, years four and five will be in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. – Implemented by IUCN (US\$545,709 was spent in 2014 while US\$820,115 was spent in 2013).
- Pacific-American Climate Fund (PACAM Fund) – 2013 to 2017 (US\$24m).
- USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific project, which had supported RMI and Tonga with national climate change finance assessments in partnership with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat & further support to PIFS in 2015-2016 on climate change finance.
- USAID Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP), which supported 9 Pacific Island Countries.
- USAID support to the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Adaptation project – Solomon Islands implemented by SPC.
- USAID climate change project support to SPC – US\$5m

## Bilateral Sources

### 2.10 New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

#### Brief Description

New Zealand is committed to assisting developing countries adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. Rather than treat environment (and climate change) as a discrete issue or set of activities, the New Zealand Aid Programme's approach is to integrate environment and climate change as a cross-cutting issue across all activities in the Aid Programme. The New Zealand Government perceive this as the most effective way to manage environment and climate change risks and maximise opportunities, and therefore look to design projects and programmes where environment has a benefit.

In recent years, New Zealand's financial support to the Pacific has largely been refocused on programmes that aim to achieve sustainable economic development. They have undertaken to measure, record and report on the activities where climate change represents a benefit in order to track New Zealand's Fast Start Finance commitment of \$90m over three years (2010-2012). Areas of focus include renewable energy, Disaster Risk Reduction, and making infrastructure more 'climate-resilient'.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

Relatively easy for FICs, but dependent on bilateral relationship and discussion with the New Zealand Government

#### Global Funding Allocation

NZ\$90million

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation mentioned, however around 75 percent of its Sustainable Development fund was allocated to PICs (this is to be used as a guide).

#### Financing Modality

Grant, Technical Assistance

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

NZAid views climate change and environment as cross-cutting issues which spread across all activities in the aid programme.

#### Country Focus

Strong focus on PICs

#### Contact Details

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
195 Lambton Quay  
Wellington  
New Zealand  
aidcommunications@mfat.govt.nz

#### Project Notes

N/A

#### Application Procedure

## Bilateral Sources

Refer to MFAT/NZAID website for full information of deadlines for proposal submission. Application forms are available to download in each of their respective programs and should be submitted within the funding cycles to the above address. Further information is available online at [www.aid.govt.nz](http://www.aid.govt.nz) (see funding and contracting).

### Project Examples

The New Zealand Partnerships for International Development Fund (~~Partnerships Fund~~) - A new contestable fund open to New Zealand organisations in the charitable, not-for-profit, private and state sectors. Objective is to support sustainable development in developing countries by encouraging partnerships between New Zealand organisations and in-country partners aligned with the strategic goals of the New Zealand Aid Programme and has a particular focus on sustainable economic development in the Pacific region.

Pacific Island Countries Participation Fund (PIC Fund) - A contestable fund managed by the New Zealand Aid Programme. Objective is to increase attendance by Pacific Island citizens at regional and international conferences, where their attendance will strengthen ownership of regional and international development processes

New Zealand Disaster Response Partnership (NZDRP) - A transparent funding mechanism for accredited New Zealand non-governmental organisations (NGOs), to facilitate the effective and efficient mobilisation of humanitarian assistance following natural disasters or armed conflict.

New Zealand Scholarships - Short and long term academic and vocational training opportunities are available for study in New Zealand or the Pacific



## Bilateral Sources

### 2.11 Norway International Climate Forest Initiative – MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) became operational in 2008 and support the development of the REDD+ international agenda and architecture. The ICFI's primary goal is to help establish a global, binding, long-term post-2012 regime that will ensure the necessary and sufficient cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions to limit global temperature rises to no more than 2°C.

NICFI's Secretariat is within the Norwegian Ministry of the Environment. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) play supporting roles related to foreign policy and disbursement of funds. Up to NOK 3 billion (USD\$517 million) per year has been pledged to the NICFI. The NICFI contributes to several multilateral and bilateral initiatives including the Brazilian Amazon Fund, Congo Basin Forest Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and Forest Investment Program.

The NICFI aims to:

1. Work towards the inclusion of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in a new international climate regime.
  - A key focus is to contribute to the development of a credible system for monitoring, assessment, reporting and verification.
2. Take early action to achieve cost-effective and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
  - In the preliminary phase, it is likely to focus on capacity building, where progress is measured against milestones for the capacity building process and not against emission reductions results which cannot reasonably be expected in the immediate term.
3. Promote the conservation of natural forests to maintain carbon storage capacity.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

No direct access by FICs except Papua New Guinea's access through a Transparency International programme on REDD+. The majority of NICFI's activities are conducted through multilateral channels.

#### Global Funding Allocation

Up to NOK 3 billion (USD\$517 million) per year

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation.

#### Financing Modality

The NICFI is primarily grant-based (although some funding may be disbursed as loans e.g. funds channelled to the FIP)

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

The NICFI supports activities that strengthen international cooperation on REDD. It focuses on the development of international finance and support systems through close cooperation with multilateral organisations. Specifically, the NICFI works to establish:

- Credible systems for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of emissions reductions from deforestation and forest degradation, at national levels in partner countries, and at the international level.
- Robust, effective and flexible international architecture to advance efforts in reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

# Bilateral Sources

## Country Focus

Developing countries

## Contact Details

Norad - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

Ruseløkkveien 26, 0251 Oslo

postmottak@norad.no

Tel: +4723980000

[www.norad.no/en/front/funding/climate-and-forest-initiative-support-scheme/grants-2013-2015/projects/redd-governance-and-finance-integrity/](http://www.norad.no/en/front/funding/climate-and-forest-initiative-support-scheme/grants-2013-2015/projects/redd-governance-and-finance-integrity/)

## Project Notes

### *Multilateral Channels*

The majority of NICFI's activities are conducted through multilateral channels including the:

- Congo Basin Forest Fund
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
  - Continued contributions to FCPF is dependent on the
    - degree of complementarity with UN efforts;
    - level of interest from relevant recipient countries; and
    - clarity of focus on transformational change and results-based approaches to REDD.
- Forest Investment Program (FIP) - Continued contributions to FIP is dependent on the
  - degree of complementarity with UN efforts;
  - level of interest from relevant recipient countries; and
  - clarity of focus on transformational change and results-based approaches to REDD.
- Guyana's REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF)
- UN REDD Programme (UN-REDD)
  - Currently one of the main ICFI channels but contributions in later phases will be limited to fewer countries.

Eligibility of projects is subject to each initiatives project selection criteria.

### *Bilateral Channels*

NICFI activities are only conducted through bilateral channels in countries where multilateral initiatives and/or multi-donor cooperation already exist. This ensures that recipient countries possess the necessary capacity for the uptake of projects. However, exceptions are made for:

- Countries that have already made such extensive progress at the national level that performance-based support for the implementation of an established strategy can be immediately provided; and
- Countries with which Norway has long, broad-based experience of cooperation on natural resource management, and which have already started internationally supported REDD programmes.

Generally continued funding from the NICFI is dependent on performance of the bilateral initiatives.

## Application Procedure

Norad grants funding to organisations within civil society, research, higher education and private sector development that work with partners in poor countries.

In addition, funding will primarily be provided through the above mentioned established multilateral channels, with certain exceptions for bilateral partnerships. Country partnerships under NICFI are viewed as opportunities to demonstrate that genuine north-south climate change partnerships based on mutual commitments, mutual trust and constructive dialogue are possible.

## Project Examples

PNG REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity implemented by Transparency International (Total for 2013-2015 is Norwegian kroner 11,271,940 or ~US\$1.37 million)

## Bilateral Sources

### 2.12 Australia International Forest Carbon Initiative – MITIGATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative supported global efforts to establish a REDD+ mechanism under the UNFCCC. Jointly administered by the Australian Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and AusAID, the Initiative enabled Australia to work closely with developing countries to find practical ways to reduce forest emissions. The Australian Government does not intend to set up a new fund or governance structure through IFCI, but will work through established channels of bilateral dialogue and cooperation at the international level.

In June 2010, Australia announced it would contribute A\$599 million (US\$512.95 million) to fast-start financing for climate change, to be delivered using existing partnerships, mechanisms and relationships. This fast start package includes A\$146 million (US\$125.03 million) to the IFCI to assist developing countries with REDD+ activities.

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

The IFCI supported projects in selected developing countries (particularly, but not exclusively, in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea). Only applicable to countries with REDD+ activities but fund has lapsed since 2012.

#### Global Funding Allocation

A\$146 million (US\$125.03 million)

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation.

#### Financing Modality

Grants

#### Co-financing Required

No

#### Sector Focus

REDD+ activities (mitigation)

#### Country Focus

Developing countries

#### Contact Details

[www.climatechange.gov.au/government/initiatives/international-forest-carbon-initiative.aspx](http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/initiatives/international-forest-carbon-initiative.aspx)

#### Project Notes

N/A

#### Application Procedure

Implementation of the two bilateral Forest Carbon Partnerships was led by the governments of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Indonesia and Papua New Guinea were also consulted in the process of agreeing to regional activities under the Asia Pacific Forestry Skills and Capacity Building Program and the NGO Concept Development Grants.

#### Project Examples

PNG bilateral support package for REDD+ (US\$3.04m)

## Bilateral Sources

### 2.13 Abu Dhabi Fund for Development – MITIGATION & ADAPTATION FOCUS

#### Brief Description

Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) was established on July 15, 1971, as a leading national entity to provide development aid to developing countries in the form of concessionary loans and administering grants on behalf of the Abu Dhabi government. The aim is to finance development projects in order to support efforts to achieve economic and social development in developing countries. ADFD also makes investments in order to encourage the private sector in the recipient countries to play an essential role in accelerating the economic development process. The total value of loans, grants and investments funded by ADFD and the Government of Abu Dhabi during the past four decades, reach almost AED 35 billion for 325 development projects in 59 countries around the world.

The key objectives of the ADFD are:

- To help developing countries achieve sustainable economic development and alleviate poverty
- To support regional and international developments initiatives

#### Ease of access for Forum Island Countries

No FIC has had access to the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, but will be potential source for the region in the future.

#### Global Funding Allocation

The total disbursed over the past 20 years was around AED35 billion.

#### PIC/SIDS Allocation

No specific allocation.

#### Financing Modality

Grants, loans and investments

#### Co-financing Required

Yes

#### Sector Focus

ADFD's project funding covers a wide range of sectors including health and education, irrigation and agriculture, water and electricity, roads and transportation.

#### Country Focus

Developing countries

#### Contact Details

King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud Street  
P.O.Box 814, Al-Bateen Area  
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates  
Tel: +971 2 6677100  
info@adfd.ae  
www.adfd.ae

#### Project Notes

ADFD is committed to supporting IRENA guide program by assisting in the funding of clean Renewable Energy projects in developing countries with up to AED183 million annually over a period of seven years. These funds will be provided in the form of concessionary loans. The terms and condition of the loan will depend on many factors that are usually assessed at the time of extending the loan.

In general, ADFD concessionary loans rates vary between 2 to 6 percent with duration of 15 to 20 years and a grace period of 3 to 5 years. ADFD funding will not cover more than 50 percent of estimated cost of the project. The

## Bilateral Sources

beneficiary country shall undertake to exempt ADFD concessionary loans from all taxes and duties. All loans are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

### **Application Procedure**

#### *Procedures for Application for a Development Loan (Request for Loan)*

An official request should be submitted by the government of the beneficiary country. The request should indicate that the project is within the development priorities and should be supported by the necessary documentation such as the economic feasibility study, a cost estimate, projected cash flow and the financing plan.

Steps taken by the Fund in dealing with the Request.

#### *Preliminary Study*

The Fund reviews the submission to ensure completeness of documents and then evaluates the studies in order to assess the economic feasibility of the project and the added value that the project will introduce to the economy of the country.

The feasibility of the project is established by methods such as CBA, EIRR, NPV, sensitivity analysis etc. The review would also cover the financing plan, expected cash flow and the evaluation of the technical and social data in order to characterize the uncertainty associated with the project. This process will enable the Fund to develop interest in the project, allow it to send an appraisal mission and coordinate with other funding agencies involved in the project.

#### *Project Appraisal*

Subsequent to the preliminary approval, an Appraisal Mission is sent to the concerned country to meet with officials in order to further assess the viability of the project. The mission will ascertain the economic conditions, the soundness of the feasibility study, the validity of the cost estimate, capabilities of the beneficiary in administering the project, the capabilities of executing, operating and maintaining the project.

The mission will further evaluate and ascertain the capabilities of the host country of repayment, their dealings with other similar funding institutions etc. The mission prepares a comprehensive Project Appraisal Report. Based on the Appraisal Report, a memorandum with recommendations will be raised to the Board of Directors for their approval. This process will enable the Board of Directors to take the appropriate final decision regarding the status of the loan request.

#### *Loan Approval*

Once the loan is approved by the Board of Directors, the beneficiary is officially notified. The draft loan agreement will be prepared and forwarded to the beneficiary for mutual agreement prior to the preparation for the signing ceremony.

### **Project Examples**

No project examples from the Pacific

## Appendix 1: Summary of Climate Change Project examples in the Pacific

Multilateral Sources	
<i>Name of Funding Source</i>	<i>FICs that benefited from this Fund (accessed or pipeline)</i>
Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Papua New Guinea (US\$6.53m)</li> <li>Cook Islands (US\$5.38m)</li> <li>Samoa (US\$8.73m)</li> <li>Solomon Islands (US\$5.53m)</li> </ul>
Green Climate Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federated States of Micronesia (US\$300,000 for readiness support)</li> </ul>
GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solomon Islands (total accessed to date ~US\$14.36m)</li> <li>Tuvalu (total accessed to date ~US\$7.40m)</li> <li>Vanuatu (total accessed to date ~US\$10.81m)</li> <li>Kiribati (total accessed to date ~US\$7.65m)</li> <li>Samoa (total accessed to date ~US\$18.87m)</li> </ul>
GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GEF-Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS) Low Carbon Energy Islands- Tuvalu, Niue and Nauru (US\$9.025m)</li> <li>Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project for 13 FICs (US\$13m). Under PACC+, Tokelau benefited from additional resources from Australia.</li> <li>Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) – supported 11 FICs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) to undertake renewable based activities that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (US\$5.225m – GEF funding)</li> <li>PAS: The Micronesia Challenge- Sustainable Finance Systems for Island Protected Area Management (US\$5.45m GEF grant)</li> <li>PIFS will benefit through the Pacific Resilience Program (US\$0.8m).</li> </ul>
GEF trust Fund (e.g. GEF 4 , GEF 5 and GEF 6)	<p><i>GEF 4(2006 – 2010)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS) Fiji Renewable Power Project (FREPP) (US\$0.98m)</li> <li>Kiribati Adaptation Program – Pilot Implementation Phase (US\$2.07m)</li> <li>Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energy (ADMIRE) (US\$0.98m)</li> <li>Palau Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Application (SEDREA) (US\$0.98m)</li> <li>Papua New Guinea Energy development Program (US\$0.91m)</li> <li>Vanuatu Geothermal Power &amp; Electricity Sector Development (US\$0.91m)</li> <li>Solomon Islands Development of Community-based Renewable Energy Mini-Grids(US\$0.91m)</li> <li>Pacific Regional – Coastal Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific (US\$1.0m)</li> <li>Pacific Regional – PAS Low Carbon Energy Islands – Accelerating the use of energy efficient &amp; Renewable energy technologies in Tuvalu, Niue and Nauru (US\$1.30m)</li> </ul> <p><i>GEF 6 (2014 – 2018)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of Papua New Guinea’s Initial Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC and the Third National Communication to</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the UNFCCC (US\$0.85m)</li> <li>Cook Islands Renewable Energy Sector Project (US\$4.13m)</li> </ul>
ADB Climate Change Fund (no longer active – as of 31 Dec 2012, the US\$50 million envelope had been fully allocated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cook Islands: Avatiu Port Development Project (US\$800,000)</li> <li>Palau Adaptation Cluster: Design, Monitoring and Outreach (US\$47,000)</li> </ul>
European Union Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) Pacific Regional Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 1: Call for Proposals – 15 Pacific ACP states are benefitting and implemented by GIZ (€18.64m).</li> <li>Component 2: Catalytic component (Sustainable Energy): An envelope of €10m has been earmarked to leverage additional funds (catalytic component), including for parallel co-financing operations with other donors, notably with New Zealand in the framework of the EU-NZ Energy Access Partnership for the Pacific. Three projects have been identified under this component.</li> <li>Outer islands energy efficiency programme, Tonga – Joint management with ADB (indicative EU contribution: €3m, ADB indicative contribution: €1m in grant);</li> <li>Renewable energy and grid extension in Kiribati Island, Kiribati – Partially decentralised management (EU indicative contribution: €5m, NZ indicative contribution: €2m); and</li> <li>Energy efficiency programme, Nauru – Joint management with ADB (EU indicative contribution: €2m, ADB indicative contribution: €0.76m)</li> <li>Component 3: Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET): An envelope of €6.1m will facilitate the establishment of regular, standardised and widely available training courses in climate change adaptation, renewable energy and energy efficiency at the TVET level. Jointly implemented by SPC and USP.</li> </ul>
European Union Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Papua New Guinea – project support in forests (REDD) (€5.8m)</li> <li>Samoa – sector budget support in water &amp; sanitation (€3m)</li> <li>Solomon Islands – general budget support for climate change (€2.8m)</li> <li>Vanuatu – project support for agriculture, natural resources management &amp; water (€3.2m)</li> <li>SPC-GCCA Pacific Small Island States Project - support for nine smaller Pacific Island states, namely Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu, in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change (€11.4m).</li> <li>USP-GCCA Pacific ACP Project - Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu &amp; Timor Leste (€8m).</li> </ul>
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GFDRR Grant for Integrated Flood Management in the Pacific: NADI Flood Pilot in Fiji in 2011 (US\$1.4m)</li> <li>Fiji PDNA for Cyclone Evan in 2012 (US\$106,000)</li> <li>Sustainable Management through reduced risk for disasters and climate 2008 – FICs that benefited include Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (US\$1.6m)</li> <li>Disaster Risk Reduction technical assistance to priority countries in the Pacific 2011 – Solomon Islands, RMI, PNG and Vanuatu</li> <li>Economic assessment of disasters in the Pacific Islands 2012 (US\$714,209)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building resilience 2011 – Solomon Islands has benefited from this support</li> <li>• Asia Leadership Development in DRM 2011 – Kiribati and Vanuatu have been supported</li> </ul>
World Bank's Climate Investment Fund (CIF) - Strategic Climate Fund (SCF): Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samoa – US\$30m</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea – US\$30m</li> <li>• Tonga – US\$15m</li> <li>• Regional track – US\$10m (managed by SPREP and SPC)</li> </ul>
Climate Investment Fund (CIF) - Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Pacific: Forest Investment Program (FIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No FICs has accessed the FIP as it is currently being piloted in only 8 countries but in the future could be a potential source for the Pacific.</li> </ul>
Climate Investment Fund (CIF) - Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Pacific: Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solomon Islands Investment Plan (US\$14m)</li> <li>• Vanuatu Investment Plan (US\$14m)</li> <li>• Pacific Regional Component - Pacific Island Regional: Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project, submitted by the Pacific Power Association (PPA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (US\$1.92m)</li> </ul>
Climate Investment Fund (CIF) - Clean Technology Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No FICs has accessed the Clean Technology Fund but it is one of the largest climate change mitigation funds, especially in Asia, so it could be a potential fund for the Pacific to access in the future.</li> </ul>
World Bank Group Catastrophic Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) - Tonga received US\$1.27m for Cyclone Ian in 2014</li> <li>• Vanuatu - US\$1.9m after Cyclone Pam in March 2015</li> </ul>
Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund (APDRF) drawn from the Asian Development Fund managed by ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US\$1m provided by ADB under the APDRF to support emergency relief efforts in Samoa, following the 2009 devastating tsunami.</li> <li>• US\$1m to support emergency relief efforts in Vanuatu following cyclone Pam in March 2015.</li> </ul>
Asian Development Bank (Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No beneficiaries at this stage from the Pacific.</li> </ul>
<b>Bilateral Sources</b>	
International Climate Initiative (IKI) - Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in PICs and Atolls implemented by IUCN and SPREP from Feb 2013-June 2018 for Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu (€8.1m)</li> <li>• Natural solutions to climate change in Pacific Islands Region implemented by SPREP from Aug 2014-July 2019 for Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (€4.984m)</li> <li>• Pacific mangroves initiative implemented by IUCN in partnership with SPREP, USP &amp; World Fish Center from Dec 2009-June 2014 for Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu (€2.297m)</li> <li>• Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme implemented by UNEP in partnership with UNDP and World Resources Institute since Dec 2013 benefiting Fiji (BMUB grant - €15m global allocation)</li> <li>• Green Climate Fund Readiness Inception Phase implemented by UNEP and benefited Fiji from Mar 2013-Aug 2013 (BMUB grant - €394,167 global allocation)</li> <li>• Climate protection through forest conservation in PICs implemented by GIZ and SPC from Dec 2010-Mar 2015 for Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (€4.9m).</li> </ul>
International Climate Fund (ICF) – United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiji - Provided the victims of Cyclone Tomas in Fiji in March 2010 with emergency humanitarian aid to alleviate human suffering (£100,000)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNG – Education and income generation opportunities (£494,898) &amp; Gender equality (£358,454)</li> <li>• Solomon Islands – Humanitarian response to the flash floods in Solomon Islands (£300,000) &amp; UK Humanitarian response to the Solomon Islands earthquake and tsunami (£165,000)</li> <li>• Vanuatu – UK Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative</li> <li>• Samoa - UK Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative</li> </ul>
German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BMU funded Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change project. In the Pacific, four countries have been identified for potential programme implementation: Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa and Kiribati. This is being supported by SPREP.</li> <li>• GIZ food assistance for the most affected population by the cyclone Pam Vanuatu (€239, 835)</li> <li>• GIZ supported North Pacific (Palau, FSM and RMI) Negotiations Training for COP 21 in Paris (€45,000)</li> <li>• GIZ Regional - Forest Protection and Climate Change in the Pacific, implemented by SPC (€4.9m)</li> <li>• GIZ Regional – Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) (€18m)</li> <li>• GIZ Regional - REED- Forest Conservation in the Pacific Islands States II</li> <li>• GIZ Regional - SPC/GIZ ‘Coping with climate change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR)’ programme (€17.2m)</li> </ul>
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) - International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Climate Change Science Program: (A\$20m) assistance to FICs and Timor Leste to better understand how Climate Change will impact on them</li> <li>• Asia Pacific Community Based Adaptation Small Grants Program (A\$6m) provided funds to implement priority adaptation measures at the local level in 14 FICs.</li> <li>• Pacific Future Climate Leaders Program (A\$3m) is providing funds to build a group of Pacific leaders with a greater understanding of Climate Change and tools to enhance resilience.</li> <li>• Community-based Adaptation Activity Grants (A\$2.7m) provides support to Australian NGOs to work with local organizations to scale up successful Ecosystem Based Adaptation activities.</li> <li>• Funding to SPC and SPREP for regional activities</li> <li>• Funding to PIFS for regional Climate Change Finance activities.</li> </ul>
KfW Development and Climate Finance (Germany)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Regional Climate Adaptation Facility funded by KfW to be hosted at SPC, which will provide small grants to implement concrete adaptation activities at the provincial, local government and community level.</li> </ul>
Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) - UK Department for International Development (DfID) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for Pacific Island Negotiators to the UNFCCC etc.</li> <li>• Support for RMI in the UNFCCC negotiations, development of the Majuro Climate Leadership Declaration during the Pacific Islands Forum in 2013 &amp; the Cartagena Dialogue in 2014.</li> <li>• Support for Nauru as the Chair of AOSIS.</li> </ul>
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiji – Training in Japan, Young Leaders Program, Technical cooperation on the project for promotion of regional initiative solid waste management (J-PRISM), Waste minimization and recycling promotion project &amp; the Project for strengthening community based disaster risk management.</li> <li>• Micronesia – Workshop on climate change adaptation in Pohnpei</li> </ul>

	<p>Atoll.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marshall Islands – Project on the formulation of self-sufficient energy supply system 2013-2015.</li> <li>• Palau – Project for sustainable management of coral reef and island ecosystems: responding to the threat of climate change 2013-2018.</li> <li>• Support provided to the development of the Pacific Climate Change Centre at SPREP, ongoing.</li> </ul>
Agence Française de Développement (AFD) - France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RESCUUE (Restoration of Ecosystems Services against Climate Change Unfavorable Effects) project worth EUR4m, which is being implemented by SPC from 2013 to 2018 for Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and French Polynesia</li> </ul>
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MARSH - Mangrove Rehabilitation for Sustainably-Managed, Healthy Forests - Cooperative Agreement, five years 2012-2017, years 1-3 are in Papua New Guinea only, years four and five will be in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. – Implemented by IUCN (US\$545,709 was spent in 2014 while US\$820,115 was spent in 2013).</li> <li>• Pacific-American Climate Fund (PACAM Fund) – 2013 to 2017 (US\$3.1m).</li> <li>• USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific project, which had supported RMI and Tonga with national climate change finance assessments in partnership with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. Also provided TA support to PIFS on SRDP work and additional climate change finance activities up to 2016.</li> <li>• USAID Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP), which supported 9 Pacific Island Countries.</li> <li>• USAID support to the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Adaptation project – Solomon Islands</li> <li>• USAID climate change project support to SPC – US\$5m</li> </ul>
New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The New Zealand Partnerships for International Development Fund (“Partnerships Fund”)</li> <li>• Pacific Island Countries Participation Fund (PIC Fund)</li> <li>• New Zealand Disaster Response Partnership (NZDRP)</li> <li>• New Zealand Scholarships</li> </ul>
Norway International Climate Forest Initiative (NICFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNG REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity implemented by Transparency International</li> </ul>
Australia International Forest Carbon Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNG bilateral support package for REDD+ (US\$3.04m)</li> </ul>