

Green Climate Fund

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# Modalities for Readiness and Preparatory Support

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**GCF/B.05/14**

20 September 2013

**Meeting of the Board**

8-10 October 2013

Paris, France

Agenda item 8

## **Recommended action by the Board**

It is recommended that the Board:

- (a) Takes note of the information presented in document GCF/B.05/14 *Modalities for Readiness and Preparatory Support*;
- (b) Provides guidance on the policy matters and options regarding the modalities for readiness and preparatory support; and
- (c) Adopts the draft decision presented in Annex I to this document.

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## Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	1
II.	Readiness and preparatory support: purpose, objectives and the role of the Fund	1
III.	Guiding principles for readiness and preparatory support	2
IV.	Proposed scope of readiness and preparatory support	3
V.	Modalities for allocation, access and delivery of readiness and preparatory support	4
5.1	Allocation	4
5.2	Access	5
5.3	Financial instruments	5
5.4	Proposed modalities for delivery of readiness and preparatory support	5
Annex I:	Draft decision of the Board	8
Annex II:	Overview of relevant initiatives to enhance climate-finance readiness in developing countries	10

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## Modalities for Readiness and Preparatory Support

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### I. Introduction

1. At its March 2013 meeting, the Board, in decision B.01-13/10  
*“adopted the scope of further work on the modalities for readiness and preparatory support set out in Annex XIX of document GCF/B.01-13/08”. The scope of further work provides that the Interim Secretariat “prepare a document on the modalities for readiness and preparatory support for consideration by the Board at its meeting in September 2013. In doing so, the Interim Secretariat will operate under the guidance of the Co-Chairs and take into consideration the guidance on the modalities for readiness and preparatory support provided by the Board during its meeting in March 2013, as well as the guidance provided by the Board on the Fund’s access modalities, financial instruments, results management framework and project funding approval cycle. The document will lay out the detailed elements of the modalities for readiness and preparatory support.”<sup>1</sup>*
2. At its June 2013 meeting, the Board, in decision B.04/05  
*“[r]equested the Interim Secretariat to reflect in the document on readiness and preparatory support, to be prepared for the September 2013 Board meeting, options to enhance country ownership, including possible support to, NDAs or focal points”.*
3. In response to decision B.01-13/10 and in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Board in June 2013; drawing upon document GCF/B.01-13/08 and other documents on the business model framework (notably those associated with country ownership; access modalities; objectives, results and performance indicators; the Private Sector Facility; and financial instruments); and informed by discussions that took place during the Board meetings in March and June 2013, as well as a workshop on readiness and preparatory support, held in Bridgetown, Barbados on 11–12 July 2013; this document presents the possible modalities for readiness and preparatory support, and invites the Board to consider a draft decision on the associated policy matters.

### II. Readiness and preparatory support: purpose, objectives and the role of the Fund

4. Experience suggests that developing countries face continued challenges in identifying and communicating their priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation; in accessing international climate finance; in effectively and efficiently absorbing and using resources; and in coordinating their efforts at the national level. Several initiatives are underway at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels to address these challenges through, inter alia, integrated low-emission, climate-resilient development planning; support for entities seeking accreditation to international climate funds; and capacity building for in-country coordination of different initiatives and flows of finance. While any meaningful assessment of readiness needs and gaps should be country- or region-specific, experience in developing countries indicates that current initiatives may not always be sufficiently comprehensive, coordinated or strategic; that these initiatives are not sustained over time; and that they are not geared to enable countries to achieve a paradigm shift towards low-emission, climate-resilient development. An

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<sup>1</sup> Document GCF/B.01-13/08.

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overview of relevant initiatives to enhance climate-finance readiness in developing countries is contained in Annex II.

5. From the Board's perspective, the purpose of readiness and preparatory support is to allow all eligible countries to programme, access and use Fund resources in a transformational manner, in accordance with the objectives of the Fund. Within the context of on-going efforts to enhance climate finance readiness in developing countries, the role of the Fund should be to complement and potentially catalyse existing sources of readiness and preparatory support with a view to enabling countries to access, programme and effectively use climate finance at greater scale and over sustained periods of time. Fund support towards readiness and preparatory activities could be specifically tailored to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways; as well as to the specific roles and responsibilities of national designated authorities (NDA) or country focal points; and the specific criteria, standards and procedures associated with direct access to the Fund. The Fund may also seek to actively promote knowledge sharing and coherence among existing mechanisms, initiatives and processes relating to climate finance readiness. Chapter V outlines practical ways in which the Fund could carry out such a role.

6. The Governing Instrument indicates that the Fund will

*"provide resources for readiness and preparatory activities and technical assistance, such as the preparation or strengthening of low-emission development strategies or plans, NAMAs, NAPs, NAPAs<sup>2</sup> and for in-country institutional strengthening, including the strengthening of capacities for country coordination and to meet fiduciary principles and standards and environmental and social safeguards, in order to enable countries to directly access the Fund".<sup>3</sup>*

7. In conformity with the Governing Instrument and related Board decisions on country ownership, the objectives of readiness and preparatory support provided by the Fund may be defined as follows:

- (a) To enable the preparation or strengthening of low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies or plans;
- (b) To strengthen in-country institutional capacities, including for country coordination; and
- (c) To enable countries to meet the Fund's fiduciary principles and standards, and environmental and social safeguards, in order to directly access the Fund.

8. The concept of readiness is also used in the context of the Private Sector Facility, and while this is not identified as a priority for support, specific readiness and preparatory activities could be envisaged with a view to enhancing private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation.<sup>4</sup>

### **III. Guiding principles for readiness and preparatory support**

9. In accordance with the Governing Instrument and the guidance provided by the Board; and drawing on document GCF/B.01-13/08, the following principles could guide readiness and preparatory support provided by the Fund. Such support should be:

- (a) Provided in a country-driven manner and promote country ownership as a core principle of the Fund;

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<sup>2</sup> Nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national adaptation plans, and national adaptation programmes of action.

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 40 of the Governing Instrument.

<sup>4</sup> Decision B.04/08.

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- (b) Purposeful and collaborative, aimed at building lasting institutional capacity within countries rather than relying excessively on external expertise and international institutions;
  - (c) Flexible to accommodate the diverse needs and characteristics of different countries;
  - (d) Iterative, continuously adapting and improving based on results and lessons learned;
  - (e) Coherent with and complementary to existing initiatives and sources of support;
  - (f) Inclusive of relevant stakeholders, considering both the public and private sectors;
  - (g) Gender-sensitive; and
  - (h) Transparent.
10. Support for readiness activities should avoid, to the extent possible, creating unwarranted new obstacles to accessing finance and placing unwarranted burdens on countries.

#### **IV. Proposed scope of readiness and preparatory support**

11. The Governing Instrument and relevant decisions adopted by the Board provide guidance regarding the possible scope of readiness and preparatory support to be provided by the Fund. Such support would primarily target the development and strengthening of low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies and plans; institutions and mechanisms for in-country coordination, particularly NDAs or country focal points; and national, sub-national and regional entities seeking accreditation with the Fund.
12. Readiness and preparatory support provided by the Fund should be complementary to, and coherent with, existing initiatives and programmes. Such support should also be tailored to address countries' specific circumstances. Accordingly, the precise scope of support would have to be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account a country's needs, and other possible sources of assistance.
13. The scope of readiness and preparatory support provided by the Fund will need to evolve over time. In the near term, it is useful to focus on readiness and preparatory support to NDAs or country focal points with a view to enhancing country ownership. Support towards other areas of readiness is contingent on key decisions on the business model framework. Upon the adoption of the Fund's result areas, performance indicators and allocation framework; the Fund could also provide support towards the development of country strategies and programmes, including national portfolios of projects and programmes for Fund support. Following the adoption of the Fund's accreditation procedures, including the associated fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards, readiness and preparatory support could be provided to enable countries to directly access the Fund.
14. Over time, there may be a need to differentiate between readiness and preparatory support, on the one hand, and capacity-building (as per paragraphs 35 and 38 of the Governing Instrument), on the other hand. Beyond the possible scope of readiness and preparatory support discussed above, there may be an additional need for sustained, institutional and technical capacity building at the sub-national, national and regional levels – across all of the Fund's windows – to allow the Fund to successfully promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. Drawing on experience and best practice from existing climate finance institutions, such capacity building could predominantly be provided in the context of tangible Fund investments.

## V. Modalities for allocation, access and delivery of readiness and preparatory support

15. Consistent with the purpose, objectives, principles and scope of readiness and preparatory support proposed above, this Chapter discusses options for the allocation, access and delivery of such support. These options draw lessons learned from existing initiatives aiming to enhance climate finance readiness in developing countries. Each option is considered from a perspective of timing, roles and responsibilities, and other elements of the business model framework. With respect to timing, options are provided to allow the Fund to provide readiness and preparatory support in the near term, even before all key decisions on the business model framework have been taken. As for roles and responsibilities, emphasis is placed on the important role of the Secretariat in providing readiness and preparatory support in the near term. In addition to building the institutional capacity of the Secretariat to enable it to provide readiness assistance, it will also be important for the Fund to have funding available to eligible developing countries, to finance readiness and preparatory activities.

### 5.1 Allocation

16. In accordance with the Governing Instrument “[a]ll developing country Parties to the Convention are eligible to receive resources from the Fund”.<sup>5</sup> As no guidance to the contrary is provided specifically for readiness and preparatory support, all countries eligible to receive resources from the Fund are also eligible to receive readiness and preparatory support. It is important to note, however, that the demand for, and cost of, readiness and preparatory activities vary considerably from one country to another, and that a flexible allocation of resources should be considered, provided that adequate resources are available.

17. The Fund’s readiness and preparatory support should be flexible, and tailored to address countries’ specific circumstances, priorities and needs relating to meeting the Fund’s objectives. It should also complement, rather than duplicate, existing initiatives and sources of support. Readiness and preparatory support should take into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African States.

18. Ultimately, the mobilization and subsequent allocation of resources towards readiness and preparatory support is contingent on the Fund’s overall approach to these two matters. However, recognizing the urgency of readiness and preparatory support for the effective and timely programming of Fund resources, the Board may wish to consider the ways in which the Secretariat could begin to advance readiness in the context of its communication and outreach activities, and by partnering with existing initiatives and sources of support, through its proposed Country Programming Division. Possible modalities of such work are described in Section 5.4 below, while the role and staffing of the Country Programming Division is discussed in document GCF/B.05/10 on structure and staffing of the independent Secretariat. Early progress in advancing readiness would require the timely allocation of adequate resources towards the staffing and operations of the Secretariat. In addition, due consideration must be given to allow contributors to start providing resources to the Fund to be used for readiness and preparatory support.

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<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 35 of the Governing Instrument.

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## 5.2 Access

19. Access to readiness and preparatory support should be as streamlined as possible. The Board could request the Secretariat to develop a simplified approval processes for readiness and preparatory support that would allow countries to access such support in a timely manner, including those countries that currently face considerable barriers to accessing international climate finance.

20. While the Board works towards finalizing the business model framework of the Fund, the Secretariat – in collaboration with relevant partners – could advance readiness in the context of its communication and outreach activities, as noted above. In so doing, it should work to ensure that all eligible countries are aware of, and able to access, the information and services provided. The Secretariat – given its mandate to *“open a call to developing countries to start the processes of designating a NDA or focal point as early as possible, and preferably before June 2014”*<sup>6</sup> – will work to establish relations with all developing countries without delay. To advance readiness these relations could evolve into an on-going dialogue. Important initial objectives of such a dialogue could be to provide guidance to NDAs, focal points and other stakeholders regarding country programming and coordination; and to assess countries’ level of readiness, associated needs and possible priorities for Fund support. Having identified their priorities, countries could seek further support through appropriate access modalities, including a possible call for expressions of interest by the Secretariat.

21. In the near term, important forms of readiness and preparatory support could be provided before the finalization of the Fund’s project cycle and access modalities. Such potential modalities are discussed in Section 5.4 below. Moreover, given that several developing countries are accessing support towards climate finance readiness through sources and initiatives external to the Fund – as presented in Annex II – an important near-term contribution could be to enhance learning and coherence.

## 5.3 Financial instruments

22. While the terms and criteria of grants and concessional loans are addressed in document GCF/B.05/07, the Board may wish to consider taking an in-principle decision that readiness and preparatory support will be provided in the form of grants.

23. The Fund could consider covering the full cost of eligible activities proposed in line with the agreed purpose, objectives, principles and scope of readiness and preparatory support, up to a defined amount, according to country priorities. The Fund should consider a system for determining the allocation of resources, separate from the support provided from the Secretariat’s administrative budget. The actual amount of readiness support may change over time and will initially be subject to a streamlined processing and approval cycle to be defined in the context of the programme and project funding cycle to be considered by the Board at its second meeting in 2014.

## 5.4 Proposed modalities for delivery of readiness and preparatory support

24. Given the proposed purpose, objectives, principles and scope of readiness and preparatory support, and with the understanding that such support would likely be grant-based, a wide array of possible modalities for delivery may be envisaged. This document discusses, in particular, the modalities that could be applied for readiness and preparatory

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<sup>6</sup> Decision B.04/05.

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support in the near term, with the understanding that the choice of possible modalities would evolve over time. Some of these modalities could be immediately carried out as part of the Fund's relations with developing countries, whereas others – requiring further preparation and resources – could be incorporated into the Secretariat's work programme on readiness and preparatory support and country ownership (GCF/B.05/10, Annex II).

#### 5.4.1 Assessment of readiness and support needs

25. As a starting point, some countries may benefit from carrying out an assessment of their current level of readiness, and relevant support needs. The Secretariat, in collaboration with relevant partners, could provide guidance, tools and technical advice to facilitate such assessments in the context of its relations with developing countries. In line with the proposed objectives of readiness and preparatory support, an assessment of readiness needs should also take stock of other sources of support, and consider relevant gaps that the Fund could help address. Finally, an assessment of readiness support needs could provide an opportunity to assess a country's readiness to engage the private sector in mitigation and adaptation activities.

26. While assessments of country readiness and support needs could be instrumental to allow the Fund to provide readiness and preparatory support in a strategic manner, it would be important that such assessments did not cause undue delay in accessing support. A simple description of a baseline situation, existing sources of readiness and preparatory support, and outstanding needs – possibly relating only to a specific area of readiness – could be requested for each proposal for readiness and preparatory support.

#### 5.4.2 Country programming and portfolio development

27. Developing countries have gained considerable experience of the preparation of low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies and plans, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), and national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs); and several initiatives are in place to support such processes, as presented in Annex II. From the perspective of the Fund, a more urgent task may be to facilitate the formulation of country programmes or portfolios, in line with and drawing upon relevant, existing strategies and plans. While the specific elements of country programming remain, in part, contingent on the adoption of the Fund's allocation framework and other aspects of its business model framework; it is also important that developing countries set their priorities in a timely manner, preferably prior to, or soon after, the mobilization and allocation of Fund resources.

28. In the context of its relations with developing countries, the Secretariat could begin providing guidance on how countries may translate the objectives of the Fund into regional, national or sub-national priorities; given the initial result areas and performance indicators of the Fund, and consistent with the Fund's approach to results-based management. In line with the role and responsibilities of NDAs and focal points, the Secretariat could support – initially through best practices and technical advice – the implementation of inclusive, multi-stakeholder processes for country programming. Over time, as the parameters for country programmes or portfolios become clear, more focused support could be considered, including the development of more detailed templates and guidelines, associated training, and support towards relevant background analyses and stakeholder consultation.

#### 5.4.3 Communication, outreach and knowledge sharing

29. Current experience of international climate finance suggests that effective communication, outreach and knowledge sharing may contribute significantly towards addressing the barriers to access, coordination and effective use of resources. From a

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perspective of readiness, it is crucial that key stakeholders in countries are able to access information relating to the support available to meet the Fund's objectives, specifically:

- (a) Relevant considerations of low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies and associated country programmes that would allow countries to identify and effectively communicate their priorities to the Fund, and to access resources;
- (b) The role and responsibilities of NDAs and country focal points, including coordinating and facilitating multi-stakeholder consultation; and
- (c) The procedures for nomination and accreditation of sub-national, national and regional implementing entities, and the associated fiduciary principles, environmental and social safeguards, and other relevant criteria.

30. Lessons from existing climate funds support the need for a strong interface with recipient countries, including systematic and regular communication on relevant policies, procedures and processes. Regular, regional workshops could present an effective means of engagement with recipient countries.

31. In addition to ensuring strong communication with countries during its early stages of operationalization, the Fund could seek to advance knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning among relevant partners and practitioners currently providing readiness and preparatory support, and to foster complementarity and coherence in accordance with the Governing Instrument.<sup>7</sup> Such knowledge sharing and collaboration would be timely and relevant both at the national and regional levels, as well as internationally. In addition, evidence suggests that countries, regardless of their size and level of income, vary significantly in terms of their ability to plan, prioritize, coordinate and effectively use climate finance; and there are considerable opportunities for South-South learning as a means to enhance readiness.

#### 5.4.4 **Advisory services**

32. Whereas effective communication early on helps countries understand the policies and procedures associated with access, country ownership, and other aspects of the Fund's business model framework, there is expected to be a clear demand for continuous, on-demand advisory services from the Secretariat or other relevant sources of expertise. A help desk or similar service for NDAs, country focal points and entities seeking accreditation with the Fund could provide a cost-effective means to address specific enquiries at the country level in a manner that complements more formal guidelines and methodologies, as well as more focused services. For most matters pertaining to readiness, the Secretariat would be a natural initial choice for providing such advisory services, although a broader network of expertise could be established over time, in collaboration with implementing entities and other relevant partners.

#### 5.4.5 **Training, mentorship and twinning arrangements**

33. Several countries will face considerable challenges in developing the necessary human, technical and institutional capacities required to effectively coordinate Fund operations at the national level, to facilitate multi-stakeholder consultations, as well as to meet the Fund's fiduciary principles and standards, and standards for environmental and social safeguards in order to directly access the Fund.

34. To address these challenges, the Fund – through the Secretariat and in collaboration with other relevant partners – could offer a variety of training and mentorship services for NDAs or country focal points; as well as entities seeking accreditation to the Fund.

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<sup>7</sup> Paragraphs 33–34 of the Governing Instrument.

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**Annex I: Draft decision of the Board**

*The Board, having reviewed document GCF/B.05/14 Modalities for Readiness and Preparatory Support:*

- (a) *Reaffirms that readiness and preparatory support is a strategic priority for the Fund to enhance country ownership during the early stages of its operationalization, and may be a prerequisite for countries to meet the Fund's objectives;*
- (b) *Decides that the Fund will provide readiness and preparatory support to:*
  - (i) *Enable the preparation or strengthening of low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies or plans;*
  - (ii) *Strengthen in-country institutional capacities, including for country coordination; and*
  - (iii) *Enable countries to meet the Fund's fiduciary principles and standards, and environmental and social safeguards, in order to directly access the Fund;*
- (c) *Notes the importance of engaging with existing readiness initiatives and programmes at international and national levels to enhance learning and ensure coherence;*
- (d) *Further notes:*
  - (i) *That the scope of readiness and preparatory support could evolve over time and be tailored to address countries' specific circumstances;*
  - (ii) *The importance of readiness and preparatory support for effective private sector engagement, particularly for small- and medium-sized enterprises and local financial intermediaries in developing countries, and activities to enable private sector involvement in small island developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs); and*
  - (iii) *That readiness and preparatory support could be provided to all eligible countries, and that its allocation would consider results and take into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including LDCs, SIDS and African States;*
- (e) *Requests the Secretariat to begin advancing readiness in developing countries in the context of its communication and outreach activities;*
- (f) *Further requests the Secretariat to present to the Board, at its first meeting in 2014, a detailed programme of work relating to the provision of readiness and preparatory support, with relevant timelines and resource needs, which may include, inter alia:*
  - (i) *Facilitating the assessment of readiness and support needs;*
  - (ii) *Country programming and portfolio development, including how countries may translate the objectives of the Fund into regional, national or sub-national priorities, given the initial result areas and performance indicators of the Fund;*
  - (iii) *Outreach activities, including regional workshops, aiming to raise awareness of relevant considerations of low-emission, climate-resilient development strategies and associated country programmes that would allow countries to identify and effectively communicate their priorities to the Fund, and to access resources; the selection, establishment, role and responsibilities of national designated authorities (NDAs) or country focal points, including in coordinating and facilitating multi-stakeholder consultation; and the procedures for selecting, nominating and accrediting sub-national, national and regional implementing entities, and the associated fiduciary principles, and environmental and social safeguards;*

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- (iv) *Advancing knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning among relevant partners and practitioners engaged in readiness and preparatory support, with a view to fostering coordination and coherence, as well as facilitating opportunities for South-South learning;*
  - (v) *Advisory services, including a help desk to support NDAs or country focal points, prospective national and sub-national implementing entities, and other key stakeholders; and*
  - (vi) *Facilitating, in collaboration with relevant partners, arrangements for training, mentorship and twinning in support of NDAs or country focal points and sub-national and national entities seeking accreditation with the Fund;*
  - (g) *Further requests the Secretariat to outline a system for determining the allocation of resources, separate from the support provided from the Secretariat's administrative budget, for readiness and preparatory support, for consideration by the Board at its first meeting in 2014; and*
  - (h) *Decides that the urgent need to provide readiness and preparatory support should be reflected in the administrative budget and staffing of the Secretariat;*

## Annex II: Overview of relevant initiatives to enhance climate-finance readiness in developing countries

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI)</b>	Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Developing countries, predominantly in the Asia-Pacific region	Australia	The initiative's objectives are to: (i) establish a sound policy, scientific and analytical basis for long-term Australian action to help partner countries adapt to the impacts of climate change; (ii) increase understanding in partner countries of the impacts of climate change on their natural and socioeconomic systems; (iii) enhance partner country capacity to assess key climate vulnerabilities and risks, formulate appropriate adaptation strategies and plans, and mainstream adaptation into decision making; (iv) identify and help finance priority adaptation measures to increase partner country resilience.	2008–2013	
<b>International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI)</b>	AusAID; Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (DCCEE)	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea	Australia	IFCI support for REDD+ has focused on (i) forest carbon monitoring and accounting capacity; (ii) in-country practical demonstration activities; and (iii) influencing multilateral efforts to develop approaches to address deforestation which support sustainable economic development, are equitable and include appropriate environmental and social safeguards.	2007–2013	<a href="http://www.ausaid.gov.au/aidissues/climatechange/Pages/initiative-international-forest-carbon.aspx">http://www.ausaid.gov.au/aidissues/climatechange/Pages/initiative-international-forest-carbon.aspx</a>
<b>Australian Bilateral Climate Change Partnerships Initiative</b>	AusAID	Indonesia, South Africa, Vietnam	Australia	The Bilateral Climate Change Partnerships Initiative assists developing countries to pursue economic growth while limiting greenhouse gas emissions and negative environmental impacts. Australia supports partner countries to pursue low-carbon development pathways by supporting planning, regulatory and policy reform and strengthening human and institutional capacity.	N/A	<a href="http://www.ausaid.gov.au/aidissues/climatechange/Pages/initiative-bilateral-climate-change-partnerships.aspx">http://www.ausaid.gov.au/aidissues/climatechange/Pages/initiative-bilateral-climate-change-partnerships.aspx</a>
<b>Technical Support Facility (TSF)</b>	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Developing countries in Asia and the Pacific that are eligible under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol	Austria, Finland, Japan, Luxemburg, Spain, Switzerland	TSF provides technical support towards the development of CDM-eligible projects, thus contributing to a continuous pipeline of viable projects for financing through ADB and the climate-related trust funds it manages. TSF provides comprehensive support in (i) project identification and screening; (ii) project development; (iii) validation and registration; (iv) project implementation/monitoring; and (v) capacity development for project developers and sponsors.	Established in 2007	<a href="http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2010/brochure-cmp.pdf">http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2010/brochure-cmp.pdf</a>
<b>Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF)</b>	ADB	All developing member countries to ADB are eligible	Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute	Specifically with respect to climate finance readiness, CEFPF finances policy, regulatory and institutional reforms that encourage clean energy development. This includes, among other, (i) projects that lower the barriers to adopting clean energy technologies; and (ii) technical capacity programmes for clean energy.	Established in 2007	<a href="http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/clean-energy-financing-partnership-facility">http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/clean-energy-financing-partnership-facility</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Climate Change Fund (CCF)</b>	ADB	All developing member countries to ADB are eligible	Financed by ADB's net income and Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR).	The CCF aims to facilitate greater investment in developing member countries (DMCs) to effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change. The CCF is a key mechanism for pooling resources within ADB to address climate change through technical assistance and grant components of investment projects. Specifically with respect to climate finance readiness, CCF supports the preparation of relevant strategies or action plans for member countries, and facilitates knowledge management activities.	Established in May 2008	<a href="http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund">http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund</a>
<b>Forest Investment Program (FIP)</b>	African Development Bank (AfDB), ADB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Finance Corporation (IFC), the World Bank	Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Peru	Australia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America	FIP aims to support developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by providing scaled-up financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments. Specifically with respect to climate finance readiness, the programme helps countries strengthen institutional capacity, forest governance and forest-related knowledge.	Approved in May 2009	<a href="https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5">https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5</a>
<b>Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)</b>	AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, IFC, the World Bank	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Tajikistan, Tonga, Yemen, Zambia	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America	PPCR aims to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing activities. Specifically with respect to climate finance readiness, PPCR funds technical assistance and investments to support countries' efforts to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and implementation. PPCR also provides support towards the development of Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience.	Approved in November 2008	<a href="https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/4">https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/4</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP)</b>	AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, IFC, the World Bank	Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Tanzania	Australia, Denmark, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America	SREP aims to demonstrate the social, economic and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector. Specifically with respect to climate finance readiness, SREP may support capacity building and advisory services, including the development of energy policies and legislation, assessment of technical resource potential for various renewable energy sources, strengthening governance and institutional capacity, improved planning and regulation, and incentive schemes to improve financial viability of renewable energy technologies. SREP may also provide pre-investment support for the development of an investment plan.	Approved in May 2009	<a href="https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/Scaling_Up_Renewable_Energy_Program_in_Low_Income_Countries">https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/Scaling_Up_Renewable_Energy_Program_in_Low_Income_Countries</a>
<b>Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa)</b>	AfDB, Commission of the African Union (AUC), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	AfDB recipient countries are eligible under the initiative	ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF) has not yet become effective	CDSF supports operations in the following three main areas: (i) generation and wide dissemination of reliable and high quality climate information in Africa; (ii) capacity building for policy makers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change information into development programmes; and (iii) implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information into development.	Established on 27May 2010	<a href="http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-for-development-in-africa-climdev-africa-initiative/">http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-for-development-in-africa-climdev-africa-initiative/</a>
<b>Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)</b>	AfDB		Denmark	The development objective of SEFA is to support sustainable private-sector led economic growth in African countries through the efficient utilization of presently untapped clean energy resources. SEFA has been designed to operate under two components to provide grants, seed/growth capital and technical assistance. The fund provides project preparation grants and seed/growth capital.	Established in 2011	<a href="http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/sustainable-energy-fund-for-africa/">http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/sustainable-energy-fund-for-africa/</a>
<b>Sustainable Energy Initiative (SEI)</b>	EBRD	EBRD recipient countries	20 bilateral donors, 7 multi-donor funds	SEI aims to scale up sustainable energy investments in EBRD recipient countries through investments, technical assistance and policy dialogue. Specifically with respect to climate finance readiness, SEI aims to (i) improve the business environment for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments through policy dialogue, regulatory reform and capacity building; and (ii) develop effective measures to address key barriers to energy efficiency, with technical cooperation and investment grants.	Established in 2006	ebrd.com
<b>Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)</b>	World Bank	Low- and middle-income countries	Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom	ESMAP aims to assist low- and middle-income countries to increase know-how and institutional capacity to achieve environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. Specifically with respect to readiness and preparatory support, ESMAP provides (i) a broad range of analytical and advisory activities aimed at delivering high quality advice to influence policy making by its client countries and broaden knowledge about cutting-edge energy solutions; (ii) knowledge exchange activities and training events to share best practices, tools, and lessons of experience; and (iii) "just-in-time" technical assistance for pre-investment activities necessary to resolve programme design issues.	Established in 1983	<a href="http://www.esmap.org/">http://www.esmap.org/</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Economics and Policy Innovations for Climate-Smart Agriculture (EPIC)</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in partnership with bilateral and international agencies	EPIC is currently working on a project aimed at strengthening the capacity of three partner countries: Malawi, Vietnam and Zambia	European Commission (EC), Sweden, Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme	EPIC provides an evidence base for identifying, developing and implementing practices, policies and investments for climate-smart agriculture. It helps countries (i) formulate country-owned strategic frameworks for climate-smart agricultural activities; (ii) formulate climate-smart agriculture investment proposals and identify possible financing sources; and (iii) build capacity to plan, implement and finance climate-smart agriculture on the basis of evidence and results provided by project activities.		<a href="http://www.fao.org/climatechange/epic/home/en/">http://www.fao.org/climatechange/epic/home/en/</a>
<b>Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA)</b>	FAO in partnership with bilateral and international agencies		Germany, Finland, Norway	MICCA works to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in developing countries and to enable these farmers to contribute to global efforts to mitigate climate change. Areas of work: (i) monitoring and assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation potential in agriculture; (ii) putting climate-smart agriculture into practice; (iii) supporting policy and decision making; (iv) life-cycle analysis; (v) land tenure; organic soils and peatlands; (vi) gender and climate change.	Launched in 2010	<a href="http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/75369/en/">http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/75369/en/</a>
<b>Analysis and Mapping of Impacts under Climate Change for Adaptation and Food Security (AMICAF)</b>	FAO in partnership with bilateral and international agencies		Japan	Areas of work: (i) assessing impacts of climate change on agriculture, with climate change, agro-meteorological and other data; (ii) mapping and characterizing current and future vulnerability to food insecurity at household level as the result of climate change; (iii) enhancing community capacities to adapt to climate change and cope with its impacts on food security, focusing on vulnerable household groups; and (iv) enhanced awareness on impacts and vulnerability and improved institutional mechanism.	Launched in 2013	Not yet available
<b>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund</b>	IDB, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank	36 developing countries (as of August 2013)	European Commission (EC), Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America	The Readiness Fund supports participating countries as they prepare for REDD+ by developing the necessary policies and systems, including adopting national REDD+ strategies; developing reference emission levels (RELS); designing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems; and setting up REDD+ national management arrangements, including proper environmental and social safeguards.	Became operational in June 2008	<a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/readiness-fund">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/readiness-fund</a>
<b>African Carbon Support Programme</b>	AfDB	AfDB recipient countries are eligible under the initiative	Japan	This technical assistance programme is geared toward assisting AfDB clients in regional member countries to access carbon finance in order to ensure the commercial viability of their investments.	Launched on 4 November 2010	afdb.org

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Global Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), KfW, UNDP, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Resources Institute (WRI)	To be determined	Germany	The German Government supports all aspects of in-country institutional and strategic preparation for the Green Climate Fund, including preparation for direct and international access and expanding the capacity of countries' institutions charged with the implementation of Fund financed projects. It also includes support with strategic planning and the preparation of investment plans and the development of pipelines of suitable projects which can be funded by the Fund. It is closely coordinated and in line with Fund policies and progress made in the design of the Fund.	Launched at United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP)17 in 2011	<a href="http://www.giz.de/Themen/en/dokumente/giz2013-en-climate-finance-gcfit.pdf">http://www.giz.de/Themen/en/dokumente/giz2013-en-climate-finance-gcfit.pdf</a>
<b>National Climate Finance Institutions Support Programme (NCFISP)</b>	UNEP; Frankfurt School of Finance and Management; WRI	The programme targets developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. LDCs and SIDS are prioritized for technical assistance.	Germany	The UNEP National Climate Finance Institutions Support Programme brings together national climate finance institutions from Asia, Africa and Latin America to enable them to (i) share practical experience and build capacities and skills; (ii) initiate joint research projects according to interests and needs; and (iii) prepare for participating effectively in the international climate finance architecture. The programme also provides technical assistance to those national climate finance institutions that are in very early stages of development.	Launched in 2012	<a href="http://ncfisp.fs-unesp-centre.org/#01">http://ncfisp.fs-unesp-centre.org/#01</a>
<b>Bilateral GIZ support towards climate finance readiness</b>	GIZ	More than 25 partner countries as of August 2013	Germany	GIZ provides various forms of readiness and preparatory support in the context of bilateral technical cooperation projects financed by the German Ministries of Environment and Development Cooperation and international donors, including towards (i) strategic planning, e.g. development of state action plans on climate change in India and the preparation of national adaptation plans (NAP); (ii) good financial governance, e.g. supporting national institutions and fiscal transfer in Indonesia; (iii) accessing finance, e.g. supporting direct access to the Adaptation Fund; (iv) spending, implementation, e.g. setting up monitoring and evaluation frameworks and supporting project developers in the Amazon Fund; and (v) private sector engagement, e.g. developing NAMAs with private sector partners in Mexico. The activities are guided by GIZ's "Ready for climate finance" approach and a set of tools and instruments has been developed.	N/A	<a href="http://www.giz.de/Themen/en/38024.htm">http://www.giz.de/Themen/en/38024.htm</a>
<b>Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)</b>	EuropeAid, bilateral agencies, international and regional organizations	30 countries and 4 regions (as of August 2013)	EC, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Ireland, Sweden	GCCA aims to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on climate change between the European Union and developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, in particular LDCs and SIDS, which are hardest hit by the adverse effects of climate change. GCCA acts as a platform for dialogue and exchange of experience and provides technical and financial support to targeted developing countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets and to implement adaptation and mitigation interventions.	Launched in 2007	<a href="http://www.gcca.eu/">http://www.gcca.eu/</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>The Global Environment Facility (GEF)</b>	ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, IDB, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNDP, UNEP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Bank	Developing countries and countries with economies in transition	More than 40 contributing members to the GEF Trust Fund	Through the GEF Trust Fund, the GEF provides various forms of readiness and preparatory support of relevance to climate change mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building, consistent with its mandate under the UNFCCC. Under its climate change mitigation focal area, the GEF supports (i) projects and programmes relating to energy efficiency, renewable energy, low-carbon transport and urban systems, and conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry; as well as (ii) national communications, NAMAs, technology needs assessments (TNAs) and other relevant national plans, strategies and reports under the UNFCCC. Under its cross-cutting Country Support Programme, the GEF further enables recipient countries to carry out national portfolio formulation exercises, as well as to benefit from national and regional workshops.	Established in 1991	<a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/">http://www.thegef.org/gef/</a>
<b>Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)</b>	ACP Group, European Commission, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), UNDP, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), World Bank	20 priority core countries, mostly LDCs and SIDS	More than 20 contributing members	GFDRR aims to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate-change adaptation in country development strategies by supporting a country-led and managed implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The facility provides various forms of relevant readiness and preparatory support, such as support towards the development of country programmes for ex-ante investment in prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities—particularly in high-risk, low- and middle-income countries. GFDRR also provides technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk management institutions and to enhance capacities and investments in risk assessment, mitigation and financing.	Established in 2006	<a href="https://www.gfdrr.org/">https://www.gfdrr.org/</a>
<b>Strengthening public and private institutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation</b>	IDB	IDB recipient countries	IDB	IDB supports the development of institutional and technical capacity in Latin America and the Caribbean through the promotion of policy and institutional frameworks that support all aspects of climate-change mitigation and adaptation. Key areas of intervention include: (i) development and implementation of national and sub-national strategic action plans; (ii) strengthening institutional capacity and supporting the development of policy and regulatory frameworks for investment in clean energy and vulnerability reduction; (iii) strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national authorities; (iv) support to national and local funding institutions, commercial banks and other financial intermediaries to access and develop financial instruments to promote carbon finance, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies; and (v) strengthening civil society participation and ownership of climate change-related decision making.	N/A	<a href="http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/climate-change/areas-of-action-strengthening-public-and-private-institutions,2936.html">http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/climate-change/areas-of-action-strengthening-public-and-private-institutions,2936.html</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI)</b>	IDB	IDB recipient countries	IDB, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom	SECCI aims to provide comprehensive sustainability options in areas related to the energy, transportation, water and environmental sectors as well as building climate resilience in key priority areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The initiative is structured around four pillars: (i) renewable energy and energy efficiency; (ii) sustainable biofuel development; (iii) access to carbon markets; and (iv) adaptation to climate change. Under the umbrella initiative, IDB supports a wide range of readiness and preparatory activities, such as technical assistance, capacity building and policy support.	Established in 2007	<a href="http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/climate-change/secci,1449.html">http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/climate-change/secci,1449.html</a>
<b>International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)</b>	IRENA	IRENA members	The United Arab Emirates has offered a commitment from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) of up to US\$ 350 million in concessional loans over seven funding cycles	IRENA encourages governments to adopt enabling policies for renewable energy investments, provides practical tools and policy advice to accelerate renewable energy deployment, and facilitates knowledge sharing and technology transfer to provide clean, sustainable energy for the world's growing population. IRENA provides a range of products and services relevant for readiness and preparatory support, including: (i) renewable readiness assessments; (ii) the Global Renewable Energy Atlas, hosted on the IRENA website; (iii) the IRENA Renewable Energy Learning Partnership (IRELP); (iv) technology briefs and cost studies to strengthen evidence-based policy-making and investment; (v) facilitation of renewable energy planning at regional levels; and (vi) renewable energy country profiles.	Founded in 2009	<a href="http://www.irena.org">http://www.irena.org</a>
<b>Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)</b>	ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, IDB, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank	LDCs Parties to the UNFCCC	25 contributing members	Managed by the GEF, LDCF was established under the UNFCCC to address the special needs of LDCs, with a priority to finance the preparation and implementation NAPAs, which identify and prioritize countries' urgent and immediate adaptation needs. Specifically, with respect to readiness and preparatory support, the LDCF (i) has financed the preparation of 50 NAPAs; (ii) finances projects and programmes in support of the implementation of NAPA priorities, frequently including capacity building, technical assistance and support towards mainstreaming adaptation in relevant development strategies, plans and policies at the national, sectoral and sub-national levels; and (iii) has begun providing support towards the NAP process in LDCs, aiming to advance medium and long-term adaptation planning and implementation.	Established in 2001	<a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF">http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECBP)</b>	UNDP	Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia (as of March 2012)	EC, Australia, Germany	The programme aims to strengthen technical and institutional capacities at the country level, while at the same time facilitating inclusion and coordination of the public and private sector in national initiatives addressing climate change. It does so by utilizing the global networks and substantial experience that UNDP has established through its wide portfolio of projects and programmes around the world. The programme helps countries (i) develop greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory management systems; (ii) identify opportunities for NAMAs; (iii) design systems for measuring, reporting, and verification of proposed actions and means to reduce GHG emissions; and (iv) facilitate the design and adoption of mitigation actions by selected industries in some countries.	The four-year programme was launched in January 2011	<a href="http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/climate_strategies/undp_projects_that_contribute_to_green_led_rds_national_sub-national_strategies/low_emission_capacity_building_programme.html">http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/climate_strategies/undp_projects_that_contribute_to_green_led_rds_national_sub-national_strategies/low_emission_capacity_building_programme.html</a>
<b>International Energy and Climate Initiative - Energy+</b>	Norway and several other developed countries, international financial institutions (IFIs), United Nations agencies, international organizations, private sector organizations (PSOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), foundations and research institutes	Bhutan, Ethiopia, Grenada, Kenya, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Senegal, Tanzania (as of July 2013)	Norway	Energy+ aims to support developing countries' efforts to transform the energy sector to achieve universal access to sustainable energy and decrease greenhouse gas emissions by scaling-up access to renewable energy sources and increased energy efficiency. The Energy+ approach will be implemented in three phases flexibly applied to develop an enabling environment for energy-related initiatives, the first two of which are of particular relevance for readiness and preparatory support, namely (i) the development of low-carbon and energy sector strategies, establishing reference levels, and strengthening technical and institutional capacity to support commercial investment; and (ii) capacity-building, implementation of policy and legal reforms and promoting regulatory regimes that provide incentives for commercial investments.	Launched in 2011	<a href="http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/campaigns/energy_plus/about_energy_plus.html?id=729500">http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/campaigns/energy_plus/about_energy_plus.html?id=729500</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)</b>	World Bank	Implementing Country Participants as of March 2013: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam	EC, Australia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America	PMR provides grant financing and technical assistance for capacity building and piloting of market-based tools for GHG emissions reduction. PMR supports four core objectives: (i) provide grant funding for building market readiness components such as GHG registries; monitoring, reporting and verification systems, data collection and management tools, and regulatory frameworks; (ii) pilot and test innovative market instruments (e.g. domestic emissions trading schemes (ETS) or new crediting mechanisms); (iii) provide a platform for technical discussions and knowledge creation, South-South and North-South exchanges, and collective innovation on new market instruments; and (iv) share lessons learned and best practices.	Launched in December 2010 at UNFCCC COP16	<a href="http://www.thepmr.org/">http://www.thepmr.org/</a>
<b>Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)</b>	Agence Française de Développement (AFD), ADB, ESMAP, IFC, Institute for Public-Private Partnerships (IP3), Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor, Water and Sanitation Programme of the World Bank	Developing or transition economies on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) I to IV Aid Recipients are eligible for PPIAF funding.	ADB, EBRD, IFC, MCC, World Bank, Australia, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America	PPIAF is a multi-donor trust fund that provides technical assistance to governments in developing countries in support of the enabling environment conducive to private investment, including the necessary policies, laws, regulations, institutions and government capacity. It also supports governments to develop specific infrastructure projects with private sector participation. Climate change is one of PPIAF's strategic pillars, through which the fund aims to facilitate private financing and public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements that contribute to infrastructure-related climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.	Created in 1999	<a href="http://www.ppiaf.org/page/strategic-themes/climate-change">http://www.ppiaf.org/page/strategic-themes/climate-change</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)</b>	ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, IDB, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank	Developing country Parties to the UNFCCC	15 contributing members	Managed by the GEF, SCCF was established under the UNFCCC to finance activities related to climate change that are complementary to those funded under the climate change mitigation focal area of the GEF. SCCF has four windows, of which adaptation and technology transfer have been identified as priorities. SCCF provides various forms of readiness and preparatory support in the context of its adaptation and technology transfer projects and programmes, including technical and institutional capacity building, and support towards mainstreaming adaptation in relevant development strategies, plans and policies at the national, sectoral and sub-national levels. Through the SCCF window for technology transfer, the GEF has also supported the preparation of some 40 TNAs.	Established in 2001	<a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF">http://www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF</a>
<b>ADAPT Asia-Pacific</b>	ADB, AECOM, Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network, Energy and Resources Institute, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, Yale University and others	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. Eligible nations in the Pacific include: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu	United States of America	ADAPT Asia-Pacific aims to establish a fully functional and self-sustaining adaptation project preparation facility that will not only support preparation of specific projects, but also build the capacity of the region's governments to independently access climate adaptation funds. To establish a sustainable project preparation facility, ADAPT Asia-Pacific works closely with funding organizations and government agencies from countries across the region in focused activities in five key areas: (i) sustainable regional knowledge sharing platform; (ii) annual forum to bring adaptation funds and project proponents together; (iii) climate-change adaptation project capacity-building programme; (iv) technical assistance in preparing funding proposals; and (v) overarching programme management and coordination for the aforementioned four technical tasks.	Launched in 2012	<a href="http://adaptasiapacific.org/content/about-adapt-asia-pacific">http://adaptasiapacific.org/content/about-adapt-asia-pacific</a>

Title	Implementing agencies/ partners	Participating members	Donor/ contributing members	Description	Timing	Reference
<b>Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) Program</b>	Bilateral agencies	Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Gabon, Kenya, Mexico, Vietnam, and the Philippines (as of August 2013)	United States of America	The programme aims to support developing countries' efforts to pursue long-term, transformative development and accelerate sustainable, climate-resilient economic growth while slowing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. EC-LEDS pursues a two-pronged strategy for promoting tailored, country-driven LEDS: (i) providing targeted technical assistance for LEDS development and implementation, including enhancing and strengthening existing low-emission strategies, plans and processes to ensure they are robust, transparent and actionable; strengthen in-country human and institutional capacity for LEDS development, revision and implementation; and identifying key policies, programmes and financing sources to advance low-carbon growth; (ii) building a shared knowledge base on LEDS.	Launched in 2010	<a href="http://www.usaid.gov/macedonia/factsheets/enhancing-capacity-low-emission-development-strategies">http://www.usaid.gov/macedonia/factsheets/enhancing-capacity-low-emission-development-strategies</a>
<b>UN-REDD Programme</b>	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	47 partner countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean	Denmark, Japan, Norway, Spain	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 47 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.	Launched in 2008	<a href="http://www.un-redd.org">http://www.un-redd.org</a>