



DONORS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE PACIFIC

VERSION 3.0

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Overview

This resource was originally put together for use as a resource material at the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (“APAN”) Workshop on Finance for Adaptation being held in Apia on 28th and 29th October 2012. The preparation of this document was supported by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community through the EU Global Climate Change Alliance *Pacific Small Island States* project. It has been contributed to by a number of individuals whose organisations take active interest in Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific and it is hoped that this gives a broad overview of available opportunities for funding.

At the Workshop, it was agreed that in order to develop it further, a second version would be produced which incorporated the comments and information from a wider audience before a finalized version was circulated to Pacific stakeholders. A list of those invited to contribute to this database is contained in Annex 2.

Background

Climate Change Adaptation has emerged as an issue of profound importance to countries in the Pacific Region, and in other vulnerable, low-lying areas of the globe. Unlike mitigation, however, relatively modest amounts have been contributed for projects with an adaptation focus. On an Asia-Pacific level the difference is easily seen: to date, just under 70%¹ of funds allocated and drawn down into projects were aimed at Mitigation. By comparison, Adaptation accounted for just under 17% of funding on the multilateral level. Adaptation Finance is vital and a necessary additional component to traditional development assistance to respond effectively to the impacts of Climate Change: flooding, coastal erosion, increased variability of precipitation and water availability. At the global level, funding for adaptation projects vary considerably in scale, technology and location and as a consequence financing for these activities can also be complex.

At UNFCCC COP-15, the Copenhagen Accord placed a clear emphasis on prioritizing adaptation funding for the most vulnerable developing countries, a great many of which are SID’s and or LDC’s. At COP-16 in Cancun, Parties committed themselves to supporting developing country actions for adaptation through adopting the Cancun Adaptation Framework which aimed to provide support for countries that built on the National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA’s) by proposing that all developing countries establish medium term National Adaptation Plans consistent with the principles and objectives of the UNFCCC.

¹ Heinrich Boell Foundation [Climate Finance Fundamentals: Adaptation accessible at](#)

Adaptation Finance and Meeting the Costs of Adaptation

The World Bank estimated in 2010 that it would cost anywhere between \$70-100 billion *each year* between now and 2050 for adaptation measures globally. Even the UNFCCC estimates that additional flows of between \$60-182 billion per year is needed globally for adaptation by 2030, and of this number around \$28-67 billion per annum will be needed in developing countries alone.

Whatever the statistics on what the future funding for Adaptation looks like, it is clear that funding for Adaptation is on the rise. According to Climate Funds Update, a collaboration between the UK based Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and German Heinrich Boell Stiftung Foundation (HB), the level of adaptation finance in 2010 represented a mere 8% (\$587m) of total *approved* climate finance. By contrast in 2011, it represented 21% (\$957m). This represents a nearly doubling the number of project disbursements from 17 projects in 2010 totalling \$38m, to 31 projects in 2011 totalling around \$95m.

Multilateral and Bilateral: What's the difference?

Both of these terms lack a common definition which is agreed on by all, however there are some basic differences. The reason for the distinction is to reflect the different methods of organising funds. For bilateral finance the money (etc) for projects is provided directly from donor countries to fund specific mutually agreed activities. This process is currently by far the way that most money for climate change projects is channelled into developing countries. It's the traditional 'donor-recipient' country model. A growing proportion of funding is being channelled through multilateral funding institutions, especially through the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIF's) and other mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility. These institutions are governed by a board which is comprised of both developed and developing countries, albeit often in proportions more favourable to the former. The Board has responsibility to sign off and approve all projects under the particular mechanism.

Multilateral and bilateral funders often play a complementary role. An entity such as the GEF rarely will fund 100% of a project itself but instead will require a contribution from, for example, a bilateral aid agency towards the project. This is a process known as co-financing.

Key Finance Terms and Acronyms

Adaptation	Broadly these are measures that lessen the impacts of climate change on individuals, companies or society as a whole. It is also used to describe actions that reduce the vulnerability of poor communities to the effects of climate change.
ADB	Asia Development Bank
Additionality	Generally, this means climate finance commitments over and above those made as ODA.
Cap and trade	Cap and trade schemes set up an overall legal limit on emissions in a certain time period and then grant industries a number of licenses to pollute. Companies that do not meet their cap can buy permits from others that have a surplus. In turn, it is hoped that the scarcity of permits means that the price rises which encourages industry to pollute less.
Certified Emissions Reductions (CER's)	Carbon Offset credits issued as part of the Clean Development Mechanism. A CER is a unit of ghg emissions reductions measured in CO2 equivalent.
Clean Development Mechanism	A scheme under UN management which allows industrialised countries and companies with ghg emissions reductions targets to invest in 'emissions-saving' projects that (are meant to) compensate for their continued pollution. A recent review found that the CDM had essentially collapsed on the basis of ambitious climate targets.
Climate Funds	Generally, these are pots of money allocated for measures that address climate change. They can aim for mitigation or adaptation, or both. Some specialist funds (eg REDD+) also operate. CF's are organized at multilateral, bilateral and national levels. The largest funds are the World Bank Clean Investment Funds (CIF's), however it is widely anticipated that these will be surpassed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) which is currently being 'operationalised'. More money is channeled through bilateral funds as opposed to multilaterals (Japan, Germany, USA and the UK). Positive aspects of using bilateral channels (for donors) include that they can have more of a say on where the money goes.
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	The official aim of the GCF is to 'make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change'. It is widely anticipated that the objective of the GCF is to raise \$100bn per year in climate financing by 2020. Disputes have arisen over a variety of issues, including the ratio of public to private financing counted towards the total. There will be thematic windows which address adaptation and mitigation.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAPA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPA	Nationally Adaptation Plans of Action
REDD+	Reducing Emissions through Deforestation and Desertification
WB	World Bank

Part I: Multilateral Donors

- Where multiple donor countries have come together and agreed on a monetary commitment of some sort for a particular policy area.
- The multilateral entity draws contributions from governments (and other organisations) to effectively pool resources and make decisions on behalf of the governments as to which projects are funded.

Pacific Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)²	
Global Funding Allocation	\$ 1 billion
PIC/SID's Allocation	\$65m
Financing Modality	Grant, Loan, ODA, Technical Assistance
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Agriculture, Climate Resilient, Coastal Zone Management, Energy, Forestry, Infrastructures, Low Carbon, Populations and Human Settlements, Sustainable Land Management, Water
Country Focus	Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga plus Joint WB/ADB Regional Component (\$10m) ³
Contact Details	Climate Investment Funds Admin Unit The World Bank Group 1818 H Street NW Washington DC 20433 CIFAdminUnit@worldbank.org Website +1 (202) 458-1801
Objectives	The PPCR is designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot and demonstrate approaches for integration of climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning. • Strengthen capacities at the national level to integrate climate resilience into development planning • Scale-up and leverage climate resilient investment, building on other ongoing initiatives <p>Enable learning by doing and sharing of lessons at country, regional and global levels</p>
Project Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot projects to build on NAPA's 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finding for technical assistance to enable developing countries to build upon existing national work to integrate climate resilience into national and sectoral development plans ○ Finding 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent vulnerability criteria • Country preparedness and ability to move towards climate resilient development.

² This is part of the Climate Investment Fund which is considerably larger. For further information, See Appendix IV

³ See Appendix II

Climate Change Fund (Asia Development Bank)	
Global Funding Allocation	\$ 50 million
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific Pacific Allocation
Financing Modality	Grant, Loan, ODA,
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Mitigation, Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction, Energy, Energy Efficiency, Forestry, Populations and Human Settlements, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Land Management, Transport, Water+
Country Focus	ADB Developing Country Members only
Contact Details	Mr. Aiming Zhou Energy Specialist azhou@adb.org
Objectives	<p>The CCF was established in May 2008 to facilitate greater investments in developing member countries (DMCs) to effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change. The CCF is a key mechanism to pool resources within ADB to address climate change through technical assistance (TA) and grant components of investment projects.</p> <p>Clean Energy Development – prioritizing interventions that help DMCs achieve energy security and transition to low carbon economies through cost effective investments, especially in pre-commercial clean energy (CE) technologies, that result in greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation, and financial, policy and institutional reforms, as well as regulatory frameworks that encourage CE development and energy access.</p> <p>Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation – prioritizing interventions that maintain, restore and enhance carbon-rich natural ecosystems, especially forests, and prevent these carbon sinks from becoming sources of GHG emissions. Also aimed at maximizing co-benefits from sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity and generation of other ecosystem services and ecological processes.</p> <p>Improved Land Use Management and Adaptation – focusing on interventions that will enhance the climate resilience of infrastructure and other investments, community livelihoods and key sectors, especially in the following geographic areas: arid and rain-fed agricultural areas; densely populated coastal lowlands and deltas; and low-lying islands.</p>
Application Procedure	Country Partnership Strategy developed (CPS), before project identification and preparation, due diligence and finally approval. More information on this detailed process is available here .
	Cook Islands: Avatiu Port Development Project

GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	
Global Funding Allocation	\$ 210m disbursed so far
PIC/SIDS Allocation	No specific allocation
Financing Modality	Grant
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Mitigation, Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction, Energy, Energy Efficiency, Forestry, Populations and Human Settlements, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Land Management, Transport, Water+
Country Focus	UNFCCC Non-Annex I Parties
Contact Details	Mr Rawlestone Moore Senior Climate Change Specialist Global Environment Facility Rmoore1@thegef.org
Objectives	<p>Established under the UNFCCC to finance activities, programs and measures related to CC that are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the CC Focal Area of the GEF by bilateral and multilateral funding. The SCCF has four funding windows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adaptation 2. Technology Transfer 3. Energy, Transport, Industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management 4. Economic diversification for fossil fuel dependent countries <p>SCCF Adaptation Projects support the implementation of adaptation actions in non-annex I parties, and under COP guidance focuses on the following areas: Water Resources Management, Land Management, Agriculture, Health, Infrastructure Development, Fragile Ecosystems, Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Climatic disaster risk management.</p>
Project Notes	A comprehensive guide to the objectives and scope of this fund is available on the GEF Website here .
Application Procedure	<p>The SCCF follows the standard GEF Procedures and follows the GEF's Fiduciary Standards, results based frameworks, and monitoring and evaluation practices. The project cycle for the SCCF is similar to that of the GEF Trust Fund, however there are some differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects do not need to generate global environmental benefits • Projects must generate adaptation benefits • Incremental cost principal not used. <p>For further details on GEF Application Procedures, please see Appendix III.</p>
	<p>PAS Low Carbon Energy Islands- Tuvalu, Niue and Nauru Solomon Islands Water Adaptation Project Pacific Adaption to Climate Change (PACC) PIGGAREP</p>

GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	
Global Funding Allocation	\$169 million
PIC/SID's Allocation	LDC's only
Financing Modality	Grant, Technical Assistance
Co-financing Required	Yes
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Capacity Building, Mitigation, Agriculture. Climate resilience, coastal zone management, disaster risk reduction, Fisheries, Forestry, Population and Human Settlements, Sustainable Land Management, Water
Country Focus	LDC's (Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu & Solomon Islands)
Contact Details	Ms Bonizella Biagini GEF Program Manager Bbiagini@thegef.org
Objectives	<p>As a priority, the LDCF supports the preparation and the implementation of the National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs), country driven strategies which identify urgent and immediate needs of LDCs to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Any LDC who is party to the UNFCCC and has completed their NAPAs is eligible for project funding under the LDCF Annex II countries of the UNFCCC provide the funding for the LDCF along with some Annex I countries as well as any non-Annex I countries that may wish to voluntarily contribute to the Fund. Under the NAPA process, including the preparation and implementation, there are two main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of adaptation priorities on a national level for LDCs • Expedited access to funds for the LDCs to address the most urgent and immediate needs
Project Notes	<p>There are a few differences between the LDCF and the GEF Trust Fund which are important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDCF Projects do not need to generate 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 principle of balanced access • Ceiling for MSP's is \$2m not \$1m
Application Procedure	See GEF Project Cycle (Appendix III)
Examples of Projects	Vanuatu Tuvalu Kiribati

Adaptation Fund	
Global Funding Allocation	Estimated \$300-500million
PIC/SID's Allocation	Average project size \$7m
Financing Modality	Grants
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Agriculture, Climate Resilience, Coastal Zone Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, Energy Efficiency, Fisheries, Forestry, Industry, Infrastructures, Low-carbon, Natural Resource Management, Populations and Human Settlements, Renewable Energy, Services, Sustainable Land 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 Fax: (202) 522-3240/3245 secretariat@adaptation-fund.org
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to developing country parties to the KP that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of CC in meeting the costs of adaptation by financing concrete adaptation projects and programs that are country driven and are based on the needs, views and priorities of eligible parties. • Funding provided on full adaptation cost basis of projects and programs to address the adverse effects of CC. Full cost adaptation means the costs associated with implementing concrete adaptation activities that address the adverse effects of climate change. • The fund will finance programs and projects whose principal and explicit aim is to adapt and increase climate resilience. • Decisions on projects will take into account the criteria identified in the Strategic Priorities, Policies and Guidelines of the Adaptation Fund including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Level of vulnerability ○ Level of urgency and risks arising from delay ○ Ensuring access to the fund on a balance and equitable manner ○ Lessons learned in project and program design and implementation to be captured ○ Securing regional co-benefits to the extent possible ○ Adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of CC
Project Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects must take into account relevant national strategies, such as national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction, national communications programmes and NAPA. • Based on science, especially on COP decisions, IPCC Reports and Nairobi Workplan on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to CC • Projects are Medium Sized (less than \$1m) or Full Sized (more than \$1m)
Application Procedure	See Appendix III
Project Examples	Papua New Guinea , Cook Islands , Samoa , Solomon Islands

International Development Association (IDA)	
Global Funding Allocation	2012-2014 currently under replenishment
PIC/SID's Allocation	Eligibility for IDA support depends first and foremost on a country's income level, as measured by GNI per capita (the threshold for FY 2010: US\$1,135). IDA also supports some countries, including several small island economies, which are above the operational cutoff but lack the creditworthiness needed to borrow from IBRD. Some countries, such as India, Indonesia and Pakistan, are IDA-eligible based on per capita income levels, but are also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing. They are referred to as "blend" countries.
Financing Modality	Grant, Loan, Technical Assistance
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Capacity Building, Mitigation, Agriculture, Climate Resilience, Fisheries, Forestry, Industry, Infrastructure, Natural Resources Management, Populations and Human Settlement, Sustainable Land Management, Water
Country Focus	Eligibility depends on per capita GNP- the 2010 (ie most recent) threshold was \$1135 per capita.
Contact Details	International Development Association World Bank ida@worldbank.org
Objectives	IDA offers interest free credits and grants for programmes that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve people's living conditions.
Project Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDA credits have maturities of 20, 35 or 40 years with a 10 year grace period before repayment of the principal begins. IDA funds are allocated to the borrowing countries in relation to their income levels and records of success in managing their economies and their ongoing IDA projects
Application Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main factor in application for funding is the country's track record in implementing policies which promote economic growth and poverty reduction. This is assessed by the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), which for resources allocation is referred to as the IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI). • Allocation of IDA resources is determined by recipients rating in the Annual CPIA.
Project Examples	Solomon Islands Papua New Guinea

World Bank Group Catastrophic Risk Management	
Global Funding Allocation	No specific Global Funding Allocation
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific PIC's/SIDS Allocation
Financing Modality	Risk Management
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Capacity Building, Disaster Risk Management
Country Focus	All PICs exc Nauru, Cook Islands and Niue.
Contact Details	Olivier Mahul World Bank Group Catastrophic Risk Insurance Working Group omahul@worldbank.org
Objectives	Offered by IRBD, this fund offers catastrophic risk financing support that provides varying levels of protection depending on the type, frequency, and severity of the event of a catastrophe. The schemes help developing countries better prepare for the eventuality of climate related events, such as managing the disaster risk of a certain country, weather risk management solutions, and helping government insure against natural disaster risk.
Project Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three types of services to developing country clients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weather Hedges: Financial contracts based on an underlying weather index that transfers risk to financial markets. Payments are triggered by adverse weather events according to pre-specified conditions e.g level of rainfall, seasonal temperatures etc ○ Contingent Financing: The Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option provides countries with immediate access to funding 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 disaster occurs.
Application Procedure	N/A
Project Examples	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative

Global Climate Change Alliance (EU)	
Global Funding Allocation	EUR139.6m (present funding envelope 2007-2013)
PIC/SID's Allocation	100% SIDS and LDC's
Financing Modality	Grant, ODA, Technical Assistance Budget Support
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Mainstreaming, Forestation, Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Financing and Aid Delivery Modalities and Approaches.
Country Focus	Low-income countries, especially SIDS and LDC's.
Contact Details	Mr Mark Futter Global Climate Change Alliance info@gcca.eu
Objectives	<p>The GCCA acts as a platform for dialogue and exchange of experiences between the EU and partner developing countries on climate policy and practical approaches to realizing the integration of climate change into development strategies. The results of the dialogue and exchange feed into the discussions on the post 2012 climate agreement under the auspices of the UNFCCC. To assist, with implementation, a support facility was created in 2009 whose main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To organise GCCA international dialogue events and technical workshops involving target country officials and stakeholders • To provide support to GCCA beneficiary countries on the identification and formulation of concrete interventions <p>The facility allows the GCCA to compile and analyse the existing climate country data and information from national, regional and international communications, NAPA's (where applicable), technology needs assessments and national capacity assessments.</p>
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	<p>For projects requiring budget support, make direct contact with GCCA to discuss potential projects, however the following considerations should be borne in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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	<p>Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (Vanuatu): Helping Vanuatu's government to enhance capacities to cope with negative impacts of CC.</p> <p>Pacific SIS - 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.</p>

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	
Global Funding Allocation	\$324million
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific allocation
Financing Modality	Grant, Technical Assistance, Co-finance
Co-financing Required	Yes. 10% required which may be in-kind.
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Capacity Building, Agriculture, Climate Resilience, Coastal Zone Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, Fisheries, Forestry, Infrastructures, Natural Resource Management, Populations and Human Settlements, Sustainable Land Management, Tourism, Transport, Waste Management, Water
Country Focus	No specific country focus
Contact Details	Milen Dyoulgerov mdyoulgerov@worldbank.org GFDRR Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator ,World Bank Group
Objectives	The overall objective of GFDRR is to enable developing countries to reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. Another objective is to encourage mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in country development strategies by supporting a country led and country managed implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action .
Project Notes	Funding available along three tracks: Track I- Global and Regional Cooperation: Promotes well-functioning international capacities and cooperation agreements in the ISDR System to support national DRM and CC Adaptation. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ensure that future risk reduction measures are incorporated into plans and programs
Application Procedure	Through the website for all Non-World Bank Organisations for Tracks I&II. The following selection criteria apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consistency with the GFDRR Mission: All activities must be consistent with the GFDRR's overarching objective of mainstreaming DRM and assisting sustainable development. 2. Government commitment: There must be clear evidence of country ownership of country specific activities. 3. 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. 4. Co-financing: All proposals should include cofinancing of at least 10%. This may be in-kind.
Project Examples	Integrated Flood Management in the Pacific- Nadi Flood Pilot (\$1.4m): Main objective was to pilot an integrated flood management approach in the Nadi basin to

	reduce disaster risk that can be replicated in other watersheds in Fiji and Pacific Island Countries.
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Part II: Bilateral Donors

- one donor country engages with one recipient country with the objective of achieving, or attempting to achieve, a set of mutually agreed objectives.
- bilateral consultations (or similar) between a donor and recipient country which then leads to formal collaboration and mutual engagement on projects.
- By no means a fixed definition as some donor countries send out 'calls for proposals' to any country that is interested and eligible. This relationship between the successful country is still categorized as bilateral, despite the fact that the arrangement has been made via a different method.

Climate and Development Knowledge Network	
Global Funding Allocation	\$115m (most grants are \$25k-\$250k)
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific allocation
Financing Modality	Co-financing, Grant, Technical Assistance
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral 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
Objectives	CDKN supports decision makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. By combining research, advisory services and knowledge-sharing in support of locally owned and managed policy processes, CDKN works in partnership with decision makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally.
Project Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>These are outlined on the website and consist of open calls to tender for in the case of research funding.</p> <p>The largest proportion of funding at CDKN is in technical assistance, with some 60% dedicated to this area.</p>
Project Examples	<p>Support for Pacific Island Negotiators</p> <p>Support for Nauru as the Chair of AOSIS</p>

AusAid	
Global Funding Allocation	AUD 600million
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific amount, however SIDS are a key focus
Financing Modality	Grants
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	52% Adaptation; 48% Mitigation
Country Focus	Developing Countries
Contact Details	John Morley 255 London Circuit Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Objectives	AusAid's Climate Change assistance supports the overall objectives of Australian ODA which is to assist people in overcoming poverty. Australia is providing 599m (2010-2012) to support developing countries adapt to climate change, including the poor in LDC's and SID's.
Project Notes	<p>In adaptation specifically, over 150m has been invested over 3 years 2009-2012 to meet high priority adaptation needs in vulnerable countries. Three main areas are relevant:</p> <p>Finance: financing for developing countries to make the transition into low-carbon economies.</p> <p>Fast Start Finance: Australia's FSF commitment is 599m under the Copenhagen Accord and Cancun Agreements</p> <p>International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI): Four components which deliver a coordinated package of development assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved scientific information and understanding • Strategic planning and vulnerability assessments • Implementing, financing and coordinating adaptation measures • Multilateral support for climate change adaptation. <p>Key activities under this programme for the Pacific are:</p> <p>Pacific Climate Change Science Program: (\$20m) assistance to PIC's and Timor Leste to better understand how CC will impact on them</p> <p>Asia Pacific Community Based Adaptation Small Grants Program (\$6m) is providing funds to implement priority adaptation measures at the local level in 14 PIC's.</p> <p>Pacific Future Climate Leaders Program (\$3m) is providing funds to build a group of Pacific leaders with a greater understanding of CC and tools to enhance reliance.</p> <p>Community-based Adaptation Activity Grants (\$2.7m) provides support to Australian NGOs to work with local organisations to scale up successful EBA activities.</p>
Application Procedure	There is no specific funding window identified, however some information is provided for specific initiatives, together with deadlines, here .

AFD (France)	
Global Funding Allocation	n/a
PIC/SID's Allocation	\$7m
Financing Modality	Grant, Technical Assistance
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Coastal Zone Management, Adaptation
Country Focus	Pilot in Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and French Polynesia. Other project calls (when advertised) are available HERE
Contact Details	Karine de Frémont Directrice Adjointe Agence Française de Développement 1 rue de Barleux BPJ1 - 98849 Nouméa Nouvelle-Calédonie
Project Notes	AFD plan to present a new project called RESCCUE (Restoration of Ecosystem Services against Climate Change's Unfavourable Effects) to its decision Committee in January 2013. The overall objective of this regional project focuses on improving and sustainably funding integrated management of coastal zones in the Pacific islands, where most Pacific islanders live and where climate change has many negative effects. The regional programme is to be implemented in four pilot countries in the South Pacific, i.e. Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and French Polynesia. In each pilot country, one or two pilot sites have been selected for the project. The programme consists of the combined outcomes of the projects at all the sites and regional cross-sectoral activities, some of which will include regional sharing of the outcomes in the areas of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and payment for ecosystem services (PES). SPC is the regional organisation selected to organise and manage the programme. Subvention funding from AFD and FFEM (French GEF) should total some 7 million euros, including contingencies.
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 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

	<p>intervene in the choice of enterprises, as this is entirely up to the local contracting authorities.</p> <p>The Agency regularly monitors the progress of projects that entail disbursements, following a strict payment cycle. The final stage is the drafting of project completion report, with certain projects being subject to retrospective evaluation.</p>

NZAid (New Zealand)	
Global Funding Allocation	NZD \$90million
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific allocation mentioned, however around 75% of its Sustainable Development fund was allocated to PIC's (this is to be used as a guide).
Financing Modality	Grant, Technical Assistance
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	NZAid views climate change and environment as cross-cutting issues which spread across all activities in the aid programme. For its
Country Focus	Strong focus on PIC's
Contact Details	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade 195 Lambton Quay Wellington New Zealand aidcommunications@mfat.govt.nz
Objectives	<p>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. We believe this is 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.</p> <p>In recent years, New Zealand's financial support to the Pacific has largely been refocused on programmes that aim to achieve sustainable economic development. We 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'.</p>
Project Notes	<p>Funding opportunities are available in the following areas;</p> <p>The New Zealand Partnerships for International Development Fund ("Partnerships Fund")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Further information is available online at www.aid.govt.nz (see funding and contracting). <p>Pacific Island Countries Participation Fund (PIC Fund)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a contestable fund managed by the New Zealand Aid Programme • objective is to increase attendance by Pacific Island citizens at regional and

	<p>international conferences, where their attendance will strengthen ownership of regional and international development processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information is available online at www.aid.govt.nz (see funding and contracting). <p>New Zealand Disaster Response Partnership (NZDRP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Further information is available online at www.aid.govt.nz (see funding and contracting). <p>New Zealand Scholarships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short and long term academic and vocational training opportunities are available • For study in New Zealand or the Pacific. Further information is available online at www.aid.govt.nz (see funding and contracting). <p>NZ Aid Programme Awards for Postgraduate Field Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed by 'Universities New Zealand' for New Zealand residents and citizens (see http://www.universitiesnz.ac.nz/pgfieldresearchawards)
Application Procedure	<p>Excellent website gives full information of deadlines for proposal submission here. Application forms are available to download in each of their respective programs and should be submitted within the funding cycles to the above address.</p>

International Climate Initiative (Germany)	
Global Funding Allocation	\$ 120 million per annum
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific allocation
Financing Modality	Grant, Loan, ODA,
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Mitigation, Biodiversity, REDD+
Country Focus	Open to all countries and supports projects carried out in federal implementing agencies, government organisations, NGO's, private sector, universities and research institutions. Key criteria is experience of the region.
Contact Details	Government of Germany Ministry for the Environment programmhuero@programmhuero-klima.de +49 (0)30 408 190 218
Objectives	The programme is run by the German Ministry of Environment and provides financial support to international projects in climate change mitigation, adaptation, REDD+ and biodiversity conservation. Financing will seek to ensure that its investments will catalyse other funding streams and encourage private sector participation. General information on projects available here .
Project Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This fund is Germany's main channel for fast-start financing, and funding from ICI for developing countries counts as ODI. ✓ Funds are usually grants, but some may be provided as loans. ✓ Intended to encourage private sector investment by making projects. ✓ Four categories of eligible projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adaptation (including EBA), adaptation strategies and insurance solutions ○ Mitigation: energy efficiency, renewable energy, NAMA's, LCDS, MRV, innovative financing instruments ○ REDD+: sustainable use of carbon reservoirs, forests and other ecosystems ○ Biodiversity Conservation: in support of the CBD Strategic Plan
Application Procedure	<p>Like many sources of bilateral funding, the ICI has a procedure for applying for funding which is based in first drafting a brief project concept which complies with a set donor template format.</p> <p>If this preliminary template is successful, a request is sent by the German Ministry for the country to submit a formal grant application which contains a more detailed project plan and financing strategy.</p> <p>The Ministry then decides on applications in a final review. At that stage the ministry will advise on further action, including whether or not the proposed project is likely to receive financing.</p>

KfW Development and Climate Finance (Germany)	
Global Funding Allocation	Variable
PIC/SID's Allocation	Variable
Financing Modality	Grant, Loan, ODA, Structured Financing
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Capacity Building, Mitigation, Technology, Agriculture, Climate Resilient, Coastal Zone Management, Energy Efficiency, Forestry, Infrastructures, Low-carbon, Material Efficiency, Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Land Management, Transport, Waste Management, Water
Country Focus	No specific country focus
Contact Details	KfW Entwicklungsbank Palmengartenstrasse 5-9 Frankfurt am Main 60325 info@kfw-entwicklungsbank.de +49 69 74 31 42 60
Objectives	KfW provides financial support in CC Adaptation and I n the areas of sustainable economic development, energy and water supply, infrastructure, urban development, solid waste management, transport and mobility, protection of forests and biodiversity as well as agriculture and forestry.
Project Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Cooperation via MOU between partner country and the German Government. Negotiations for these agreements usually happen every two years at the initiation of the partner country. The partner countries also propose projects and programs within the framework of these agreements and are responsible for their preparation and implementation.
Project Examples	<i>No examples available from the Pacific</i>

BMZ (Germany)	
Global Funding Allocation	EUR6.2billion
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific allocation
Financing Modality	Grants, Loans, Technical Assistance
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Sustainable Poverty Reduction, Strengthening Civil Society, Enhancing Aid Effectiveness, Increasing Visibility
Country Focus	Worldwide, currently solely operational in Timor Leste
Contact Details	<p>Contact either the German Embassies in Australia or New Zealand:</p> <p>New Zealand Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany 90-92 Hobson St Thorndon 6011 Wellington Tel.: +64 4 473 6063 Fax: +64 4 473 6069</p> <p>Australia (for PNG, Vanuatu, Nauru, and Solomon Islands) Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany 119 Empire Circuit Yarralumla ACT 2600 Australia Ph: (02) 6270 1911 Fax: (02) 6270 1951</p>
Objectives	<p>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 here: (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.</p> <p>For some years, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has progressively scaled up its commitment in the field of adaptation, with a particular focus on integrated water resources management (IWRM)</p>
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 objectives for projects and proposals for reform
Application Procedure	Subject to agreement on an individual country basis, after instigation of bilateral relations.

JICA (Japan)	
Global Funding Allocation	No specific funding allocation
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific funding allocation
Financing Modality	Loan, Grant (if level of funding is above 100 million Yen); technical assistance
Co-financing Required	Not necessary
Sectoral 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 recipient country and is usually multi-sectoral.
Country Focus	Specific focus on LDC's and SIDS
Contact Details	<p>For countries <i>without</i> JICA Representation:</p> <p>Embassy of Japan in Australia 112 Empire Circuit Yarralumla ACT 2600, Australia (02)6273 3244</p> <p>Embassy of Japan in New Zealand The Majestic Centre 100 Willis Street Wellington 6011 Postal Address PO Box 6340, Marion Square Wellington 6141</p> <p>For Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Palau, Tonga and Vanuatu, details available here.</p>
Objectives	<p>Education, Health, Disaster Risk Management, Governance, Natural Resources and Energy, Private Sector Development, Rural Development, Natural Environment Conservation, Fisheries, Sustainable Development based on safe and resilient society, Gender and Development, Urban/Regional Development, Environmental Management, Poverty Reduction</p> <p>In particular, for CCA, priorities are: Mainstreaming of disaster risk management; Infrastructure Rehabilitation project; Improving the Weather forecasting system and meteorological warning facilities improving risk literacy</p>
Project Notes	None
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

The Haytoyama Fund (Japan)	
Global Funding Allocation	Not applicable (no minimum or maximum amount)
PIC/SID's Allocation	Not applicable (no minimum or maximum amount)
Financing Modality	Grant, Loan, ODA
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Mitigation, Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy
Country Focus	All developing countries
Contact Details	Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Objectives	Assistance to developing countries already making efforts to reduce GHG emissions to enable them to achieve economic growth in ways that will contribute to climate stability, on the basis of policy consultations between Japan and those countries. Both adaptation and mitigation measures are eligible.
Project Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, these funds are classified as 60% ODA. All available granty money is classed as ODA, and 50% of the loan component is classified as such. • Funding available for adaptation and expanded clean energy access via Grants/Technical Assistance through international organisations. • Priority areas are improved access to clean energy, adaptation planning, forestry, rural electrification research, drought management. • Coordinated by Japanese Ministry of Finance and the Initiative is overseen by a five ministerial meeting (Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister for the Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister for the Environment and Minister for Finance.
Application Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a bilateral source of funding, thus it is available only to developing countries who have entered into direct, bilateral discussions with the Japanese Government. Funding is also subject to the conduct of bilateral policy discussions with Japan with the intent of 'reaching a common understanding of policies regarding Climate Change e.g reduction in ghg emissions; achieving economic growth in a way that contributes to climate stability. • The following process is followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bilateral negotiations to agree on a concept ○ Bilateral MOU on a post Kyoto Strategy ○ Preparation of a country strategy paper, which 'should respect national ownership'
Examples	Tuvalu: Cooperation with Japan in coastal management, disaster prevention and alternative energy: http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/tuvalu/index.html

International Climate Fund (United Kingdom)	
Global Funding Allocation	GBP2.9 billion (50% Adaptation, 30% Low Carbon Development, 20% Forestry)
PIC/SID's Allocation	No specific Allocation
Financing Modality	Grant, Loan, Loan Guarantee, ODA
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Adaptation, Mitigation, Agriculture, Climate Resilience, Coastal Zone Management, Energy, Energy Efficiency, Forestry, REDD+, Renewable Energy, Water
Country Focus	Developing Countries, No specific allocation
Contact Details	Department of Energy and Climate Change Correspondence@decc.gov.uk
Objectives	<p>The UK government set up the ICF to help developing countries tackle climate change and reduce poverty. The ICF works in partnership with developing countries to take action to reduce carbon emissions, to help adapt to climate change and to tackle deforestation. The UK will provide 2.9billion of international climate finance from April 2011 to March 2015 through the ICF which is part of the UK commitment under UNFCCC. It fully funds the Fast Start Finance Pledge to 2012. The fund has three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Project Notes	<p>The ICF funds projects through traditional grant finance and capital contributions/concessional loans.</p> <p>ICF funding decisions guided by the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building global knowledge and evidence that low carbon, climate resilient development, including REDD, supports growth and reduces poverty. 2. Developing, piloting and scaling up innovative low-carbon, climate resilient programmes and approaches to reduce emissions, support adaptation and protect forests, including biodiversity. 3. Supporting country level action on low-carbon, climate resilient development, including REDD 4. Building an enabling environment for private sector investment and to engage the private sector to leverage finance and deliver action on the ground. 5. Mainstreaming climate change assistance into UK ODA.
Application Procedure	Proposals for ICF expenditure prepared by the ICF Board comprising of Directors General from DECC, DFID, DEFRA and HMT and are programmed through multilaterally administered programs (World Bank CIF's, Adaptation Fund, GCF).

British High Commission (Suva)	
Global Funding Allocation	n/a (small grants programme)
PIC/SID's Allocation	FJ\$10 000
Financing Modality	Grants
Co-financing Required	No
Sectoral Focus	Environmental Awareness, Conservation, Energy Efficiencies, Protection of Native Flora and Fauna; Combating the Effects of Climate Change
Country Focus	Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu & Tuvalu
Contact Details	Projects Officer British High Commission 47 Gladstone Road PO Box 1355 Suva, Fiji Islands projectssuva@fco.gov.uk
Objectives	The main objectives of this programme are to provide small scale funding for local initiatives which fall under (i) Climate and Environment; (ii) Good Government; and (iii) Prevention and Resolution of Conflicts.
Project Notes	<p>The project proposer should describe in the project proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Purpose • Need for the project • Project Summary • Outputs • Activities • Budget • Risk • Longer term impacts <p>The project officer will then assess the proposal in terms of a number of factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Foreign Policy Priorities • Country Business Plan objective • Cross cutting issues • ODA
Application Procedure	Potential recipients are asked to fill out a Programme Form after having read the Guidance provided on the High Commission's website.

ANNEX I: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference – Donor Data Base – Climate Change

The Consultant is being hired to build upon the initial Donor Data base, developed as input into the initial climate change financing workshop, held in Apia, Samoa, from 25-26 October, 2012.

The objective of this data base is to provide a concise and comprehensive overview of donor funding available for climate change in the Pacific Islands for climate change practitioners. This objective of this consultancy would be to work from the initial donor data base (as developed in October 2012) and build upon it in the following manner:

- a) Conduct additional research to ensure the data base is as comprehensive and up to date as possible.
- b) Circulate the draft to all donors and fund managers listed, as well as others that may emerge from the additional research, requesting comments, updates and additional information.
- c) Ensure, in particular, that all donors who attended the workshop (NZ AID, AUSAID, and European Union) are provided an opportunity to comment, update and provide additional information.
- d) Prepare a version 2 of the data base.
- e) Ensure that version 2 of the data base is circulated to the following people for review and editing:
 - SPREP: Climate Change Director, Climate Change Advisor, Climate Change Adaptation Advisor, Climate Change Coordination Advisor, Knowledge Management Officer, GEF Advisor.
 - SPC: Climate Change Adviser (Brian Dawson); SPC Climate Change Focal Points (via Brian Dawson); GCCA: PSIS Project Manager
 - PIFs: Coral Pasisi, Exsley Taloiburi, Scott Hook.
 - UNDP: Kevin Petrini
 - Workshop participants to the October Climate Change Finance workshop held in Apia.
 - National Climate Change focal points to SPREP.
- f) Prepare version 3 of the database consolidating all the input received.

Deliverables:

- Version 2 of the Donor Data Base
- Final version 3 of the Donor Database
- List of persons and their organisations who provided input to versions 2 and 3 of the database

ANNEX II: List of Individuals/Organisations Invited to contribute

Name	Organisation
CROP Agencies	
Netatua Pelesikoti	SPREP
Diane McFadzien	SPREP
Meapelo Melai	SPREP
Tagaloa Cooper	SPREP
Espen Ronnebery	SPREP
Miraneta Hazelman	SPREP
Brian Dawson	SPC
Gillian Cambers	SPC
Andre Volentras	SPC
Coral Pasisi	PIFS
Exesely Taloiburi	PIFS
Scott Hook	PIFS
GEF Agencies	
Kevin Petrini	UNDP
Mariana Simoes	UNDP
Marta Moneo	UNDP
Gabor Vereski	UNDP
Donors	
Annick Villarosa	EU
Thierry Catteau	EU
John Morley	AusAid
Roger Duncan	New Zealand

ANNEX III: GEF Access

Accessing the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The GEF was established in 1991 as an independent financial mechanism that provides grants to developing countries for projects that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local communities. The GEF provides grants to projects in Climate Change Adaptation as well as a number of other areas, including biodiversity, international waters, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants. The following is written as a quick guide to the basic principles and procedures in putting together a proposal for access under a number of GEF funds. More detailed advice is available via the [GEF Website](#) which has extensive resources on all aspects of GEF engagement.

The focus of this section has been **limited** to contain details **only on the project cycle**, namely the process which those proposing a project are obliged to conform with in order to receive funding.

This summary is based on *GEF Project and Programmatic Approach Cycles* GEF/C.39/Inf.3 (October 28th 2010)

General

A variety of principles govern the GEF Project cycle which need to be taken into consideration at the outset of developing a proposal. One of these is that GEF Funds are to be **incremental** (or in the case of the LDCF or SCCF, **additional**) to funds that are required for national sustainable development. This ensures that existing resources are not diverted away from development financing more generally and that GEF Resources are targeted towards generating global environmental benefits, which are outlined in the six focal areas supported by the GEF.

There are **two main classes** of activities which the GEF provides resources for:

- Investments geared towards producing global environmental benefits
- Technical assistance to strengthen the enabling environment

The GEF supports these activities via 4 routes: (i) full-sized projects (FSP); (ii) medium sized projects (MSP's); (iii) programmes and (iv) enabling activities (EA's). The process for each type of activity is slightly different.

Full Sized Projects (FSP's)

FSP's are projects which require more than US\$1m in GEF Resources and the process is split up into four stages, two of which are in the "approval" phase and two in the "implementation phase".

STAGE ONE	GEF Council approval of the workplan (exc LDCF proposals) consisting of the projects PIF cleared by the GEF CEO; and Endorsement of the project by the GEFCEO
STAGE TWO	GEF Agency approval and the start of implementation; and Completion of implementation, terminal evaluation and formal financial closure of the project by the GEF Agency

i. GEF Council Approval of the Workplan

Recipient country works with a GEF Agency to develop project concepts and prepare **Project Identification Form (PIF)**. The concepts should reflect the national planning and policy processes of the recipient country (or the priorities identified through a

NPFE, if developed). PIF's that have been approved by the recipient country's **Operational Focal Point (OFP)** may be submitted to the GEF Sec **on a rolling basis**. The GEF Sec then has **10 days** to conduct a PIF Review and has three options for its decision on the proposal:

- Recommend to the CEO for inclusion in a work program; or
- Pending inclusion in a work program subject to further clarification or additional information; or
- Not recommended for further processing.

ii. Endorsement of a project by the CEO

Once a PIF is approved by the GEF Council, the Agencies and executing entities have a maximum of 18 months to prepare the project and secure CEO endorsement. When a project is fully prepared and meets the conditions for CEO Endorsement, the Agencies transmit to the GEF CEO a request for CEO Endorsement, as well as the final project document.

In its request for CEO endorsement the Agency must specify how it has responded to any Council comments and concerns identified by STAP. Revisions are then made to any terms not in compliance with the original PIF approval.

iii. Approval of a Project by the GEF Agency

The GEF Agency approval happens after the project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO. The Agency follows its own internal procedures to approve the project.

Medium Sized Projects

Medium Sized Projects (MSP's) are those that request less than or equivalent to \$1m in GEF Resources . There are two processes which are designed to enable swift approval of project activities:

- Expedited one step process
 - No PIF Required
 - Approval by GEF CEO according to project review criteria
 - GE F Agency Approval- Agency follows its own internal approval process for the project and begins implementation/.
- Two step approval process (if PPG is requested())
 - GEF Approval- PIF Submitted with a PPG Request, following similar process to FSP process above
 - CEO Approves MSP PIF
 - Agency approval of MSP via its own internal process.