



USAID | **ASIA**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID Low Emissions Asian Development (LEAD) Program

FAST OUT OF THE GATE

HOW DEVELOPING ASIAN COUNTRIES CAN PREPARE TO ACCESS
INTERNATIONAL GREEN GROWTH FINANCING

Volume II



July 2013

This document was prepared for the United States Agency for International Development Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID/RDMA) by Nexant, Inc. and ICF International on Contract No. AID-486-C-11-00002. The contents are not the responsibility of USAID, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Government.

USAID Low Emissions Asian Development (LEAD) Program

FAST OUT OF THE GATE

HOW DEVELOPING ASIAN COUNTRIES CAN PREPARE TO ACCESS
INTERNATIONAL GREEN GROWTH FINANCING

Volume II

July 2013

This document was prepared for the United States Agency for International Development Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID/RDMA) by Nexant, Inc. and ICF International on Contract No. AID-486-C-11-00002. The contents are not the responsibility of USAID and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Government.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents.....	i
Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	iii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Public Sector Fund Details.....	2
Asia Pacific Carbon Fund (APCF).....	7
Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI)	9
Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF)	11
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	13
Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN).....	15
Climate Change Fund (CCF).....	17
Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (CLEERE)	19
Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3)	21
Deutsche Investitions- und EntwicklungsgesellschaftmbH (DEG).....	23
Energy and Environment Partnership with Mekong (EEP Mekong)	25
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Carbon Fund (FCPF-CF)	27
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Readiness Fund (FCPF-RF).....	29
Forest Investment Program (FIP).....	31
Future Carbon Fund (FCF).....	33
GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)	35
Germany's International Climate Initiative (ICI).....	37
Global action for Reconciling Economic growth and ENvironmental preservation (GREEN)	39
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA).....	41
Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF).....	43
Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)	45
Global Environment Facility (GEF).....	48
Green Climate Fund (GCF).....	50
Green Commodities Facility	52
IFC Climate Catalyst Fund.....	54
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF).....	56
Japan's Fast Start Finance (FSF).....	58
MDG Carbon Facility (MDGCF).....	60
National Clean Energy Fund (India) (NCEF)	62
NEFCO Carbon Fund (NeCF).....	64
Nordic Climate Facility (NCF).....	66
Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	68
Nordic Investment Bank (NIB).....	70
Nordic Project Fund (Nopef).....	72
Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI).....	74
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP).....	76
Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program for Low-Income Countries (SREP)	78
Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF)	81
Southeast Asia Prosperity Fund.....	83
UK's International Climate Fund (ICF)	85
Vietnam Green Credit Trust Fund (GCTF)	87
World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities.....	89

3. Private Sector Fund Details.....	91
Asset Management Companies with Climate Finance Funds or Facilities.....	91
Private Equity and Venture Capital Funds in Asia Focused on Climate Finance	93
Public-Private Partnership Initiatives in Climate Finance.....	106

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APCF	Asia Pacific Carbon Fund
AusAID	Australian Government Overseas Aid Program
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency (Indonesia)
CAPEC	Central Asian Power and Energy Company
CCF	Climate Change Fund (ADB)
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEFPF	Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
CER	certified emission reduction
CERPA	Certified Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CFU	Carbon Finance Unit (World Bank)
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CLEERE	Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
CLSA	Clean Resources Asia
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CBO	community-based organization
COP	Conference of the Parties
CP3	Climate Public Private Partnership
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change (UK)
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK)
DEG	German Investment and Development Corporation (Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH)
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DMCs	Developing Member Countries
EC	European Commission
EEP Mekong	Energy and Environment Partnership with Mekong
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIF	European Investment Fund
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro (currency of the EU)
EU ETS	European Union Trading System
FCF	Future Carbon Fund (ADB)
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FSF	Fast Start Finance (Japan)

GBP	British pound sterling (currency)
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCPF	Global Climate Partnership Fund
GCTF	Green Credit Trust Fund (Vietnam)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEEREF	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GREEN	Global action for Reconciling Economic growth and ENvironmental preservation
IAF	India Advantage Fund
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
ICF	International Climate Fund (ICF)
ICI	International Climate Initiative (Germany)
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank)
IEDF	India Enterprise Development Fund
IFC	International Finance Corporation (World Bank)
IFCI	International Forest Carbon Initiative (Australia)
IGCC	Investor Group on Climate Change Australia/New Zealand
IIF	India Infrastructure Fund
IIFCL	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited
IIGCC	Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change
INR	Indian Rupee
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JI	Joint Implementation
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KfW	German Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
LDC	least developed country
LEAD	Leadership for Environment and Development
LEAD	Low Emissions Asian Development (USAID program)
LEDS	low emission development strategies
LP	limited partner
MDB	multilateral development bank
MDGCF	MDG Carbon Facility
MIIF	Macquarie International Infrastructure Fund
MIMAL	Macquarie Infrastructure Management (Asia) Pty Limited
MIRA	Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets
MRRF	Mekong Renewable Resources Fund
MRV	measurement, reporting, and verification
MSI	Morgan Stanley Infrastructure

MW	megawatt
NCEF	National Clean Energy Fund (India)
NCF	Nordic Climate Facility
NDA	national designated authorities
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NeCF	NEFCO Carbon Fund
NEFCO	Nordic Environment Finance Corporation
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIB	Nordic Investment Bank
NICFI	International Climate and Forest Initiative (Norway)
NOK	Norwegian Krone
Nopef	Nordic Project Fund
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
ODA	official development assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
ODS	ozone depleting substance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOF	other official flow
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation (U.S.)
PINAI	Philippines National Infrastructure Alliance
POP	persistent organic pollutant
PPP	public-private partnership
REAF	Renewable Energy Asia Fund
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries
REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
SACEF	South Asia Clean Energy Fund
SAM	Sustainable Asset Management
SAOC	Oman Oil Company
SCAF	Seed Capital Assistance Facility
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
SREP	Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries
TCCL	Tata Capital Cleantech Limited
tCO ₂ e	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/RDMA	USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia
USD	United States dollar
VER	verified emission reduction
WRI	World Resources Institute

I. INTRODUCTION

This document is Volume II of the report *Fast Out of the Gate: How Developing Asian Countries Can Prepare to Access International Green Growth Financing*. The US Agency for International Development Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID/RDMA) commissioned this report in April 2013.

Volume I of the report reviews the main public and private sector funds and mechanisms for financing projects, businesses, and infrastructure in Asia that mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and thereby address climate change. In describing how public sector funds can be accessed and effectively allocated, the report highlights the critical role of strong frameworks for measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) of GHG emissions. The report also summarizes available private sector funds, while providing a historical account of the importance of the private sector as the dominant source of climate finance and projecting its continuing importance over the next several decades. Countries that are first to develop MRV systems required by public and private sector funds will be “fast out of the gate” and well on the path to effectively accessing climate finance.

The purpose of Volume II is to supplement Volume I with additional and more detailed information about public and private sources of climate financing available to the developing Asian countries that are included in the USAID Low Emissions Asian Development (LEAD) program: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

USAID LEAD is a five-year regional program funded by the USAID/RDMA designed to help Asian governments, businesses, and other institutions develop and implement frameworks for sustained low-emission development. The program supports regional platforms that build capacity for planning and implementing low emission development strategies (LEDS), with particular emphasis on analysis and modeling of economic development pathways, GHG emissions trajectories, and technology options; GHG inventories and accounting; carbon market development; and regional cooperation.

The remainder of this document is organized into two sections. The first section contains information about public sector funds; the second section describes private sector funds. The information contained in both sections is current as of December 2012 when the research for this report was completed.

2. PUBLIC SECTOR FUND DETAILS

This section contains detailed information on a selection of more than 40 public sector funds and facilities for LEDS activities for which developing Asian countries that are included in the LEAD program are eligible. The funds and facilities represent some of the major international funds, multilateral development finance institutions, bilateral organizations, and national funds. The information was compiled from various sources, including desk research using the Climate Finance Options, Climate Funds Update, and individual fund websites, and through interviews held with fund managers.

Table 1 summarizes the countries eligible for each fund. Countries eligible to receive funding are designated with a tick mark (✓); countries which may be eligible are designated with a question mark (?); and those which are not eligible have no mark next to their name. A star (*) indicates a pilot or focus country for the particular fund.

Table 1: LEAD Focus Country Eligibility for Public Sector Funds*

Fund	Bangladesh	Cambodia	India	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Nepal	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Global/Regional
Asia Pacific Carbon Fund (APCF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI)	?	?	?	*	?	?	?	*	?	?	?	?
Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	?	✓	✓	*	*	*	?
Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	*	?	*	?	?	?	*	?	?	?	?	?
Climate Change Fund (CCF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Climate Change, Energy Efficiency, and Renewable Energy (CLEERE)	?	?	*	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	*	?
Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3)	*	?	*	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	*	?
Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH (DEG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Energy and Environment Partnership with Mekong (EEP Mekong)		✓			✓					✓	✓	

Fund	Bangladesh	Cambodia	India	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Nepal	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Global/Regional
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – Carbon Fund (FCPF-CF)	?	*	?	*	*	?	*	*	?	*	*	
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – Readiness Fund (FCPF-RF)	?	*	?	*	*	?	*	*	?	*	*	
Forest Investment Program (FIP)	?	?	?	*	*	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Future Carbon Fund (FCF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Germany’s International Climate Initiative (ICI)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Global action for Reconciling Economic growth and ENvironmental preservation (GREEN)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	*	*			✓		✓					
Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	*	?
Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Green Commodities Facility	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
IFC Climate Catalyst Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)				✓								
Japan’s Fast Start Finance (FSF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
MDG Carbon Facility (MDGCF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
National Clean Energy Fund (India) (NCEF)			✓									
NEFCO Carbon Fund (NeCF)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Nordic Climate Facility (NCF)	✓	✓			✓		✓				✓	✓

Fund	Bangladesh	Cambodia	India	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Nepal	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Global/Regional
Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	✓	✓			✓		✓				✓	?
Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	?
Nordic Project Fund (Nopef)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)	?	?	?	*	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)	*	✓	*	*	*	✓	*	?	?	✓	*	✓
Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program for Low-Income Countries (SREP)	?	?	?	?	?		*	?	?	?	?	
Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Southeast Asia Prosperity Fund		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
UK's International Climate Fund (ICF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Vietnam Green Credit Trust Fund (GCTF)											✓	
World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	?	?	?	✓	?

* Based on USAID LEAD/Nexant research. A tick mark (✓) represents eligibility for fund, a question mark (?) represents possible eligibility for fund, and no mark represents no eligibility for fund. A star (*) indicates a pilot or focus country for the particular fund.

The remainder of this section contains more detailed information for each fund and facility listed above, including their purpose, institutional structure, size, eligibility requirements and contact information. Table 2 provides definitions used in each fund and facility profile.

Table 2: Definitions Used in Fund and Facility Profiles

(Fund Name)

Purpose	The general purpose and/or objective of the fund/facility.
History	When and how the fund was started / What it was set up to address / How it has evolved
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The administrating organization of the fund/facility and information on institutional structure (e.g. trustee, partners).
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation: Covers activities for adapting to climate change. Mitigation (including REDD+): Covers activities that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks related to land use and forestry. Mitigation (not including REDD+): Covers activities that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including renewable energy and energy efficiency, but not including efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks related to land use and forestry. REDD+: Covers efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks to land use and forestry that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
Sub-focus	The specific project type on which the fund/facility focuses (e.g., renewable energy, energy efficiency, agriculture, or a subset thereof).
Financial Mechanisms	The method or source through which funding is made available, such as equity, debt (project and corporate finance), carbon finance (CERs, VERs, etc.), grant, partial risk guarantee, insurance, technical assistance, overseas development assistance, payment for ecosystem systems.
Fund Size	Anticipated: The expected size of the fund. Committed: The amount that donors have committed to the fund, but have not necessarily deposited. Deposited: The amount that has already been deposited into the fund.
Size and Range of Disbursements	The size and range of financing available to individual projects.
Activity to Date	Total funds that have been allocated to specific projects. Approved: The amount that has been approved to be given to projects from the fund. Disbursed: The amount that has already been given to projects from the fund.

Eligibility Requirements	Investment	Investment-related requirements and/or preferences that may need to be met in order to be eligible for the fund or facility (e.g. co-funding/co-financing, majority or minority stakes, if investment can be into startups or ongoing ventures).												
	Country/Region	<p>Geographic-related requirements and/or preferences that may need to be met in order to be eligible for the fund or facility. General geographic requirements are listed in this box.</p> <p>For the countries below, A tick mark (✓) represents eligibility for fund, a question mark (?) represents possible eligibility for fund, and no mark represents no eligibility for fund. A star (*) indicates a pilot or focus country for the particular fund.</p> <table> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea												
	✓ India	✓ Philippines												
	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand												
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Economic sector-related requirements and/or preferences that may need to be met in in order to be eligible for the fund or facility (e.g., power, transport, forestry, agriculture, industry, water, finance).													
Socio-Economic Sector	Socio-economic sector-related requirements and/or preferences that may need to be met in in order to be eligible for the fund or facility (e.g., low-income household, small and medium-sized enterprises, municipal entities).													
Other	Any other eligibility requirements not covered in the above categories.													
MRV Requirements	Requirements for, and standards and protocols used for measurement, reporting and verification, particularly on carbon or greenhouse gas inventories.													
Operational and Governance Details	Further key details on the operation and governance of the fund or facility.													
Contact	Contact person (where available), contact information, and website.													
References	List of reference materials used in this fund/facility profile.													

Asia Pacific Carbon Fund (APCF)

Purpose	Increase the number of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects with GHG emissions abatement benefits being undertaken in Asian Development Bank (ADB) developing member countries (DMCs) during the first Kyoto Protocol commitment period.													
History	The Asia Pacific Carbon Fund (APCF) falls under ADB's Carbon Market Initiative, which was established in May 2007 to co-finance CDM projects by securing a portion of the expected future CERs from CDM-eligible projects in exchange for upfront finance. The APCF was created to invest in CERs up to 2012, and is succeeded by the Future Carbon Fund which purchases CERs post-2012, up to 2020.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	ADB is the Trustee Fund manager, and selects projects, negotiates transaction documentation, and makes recommendations to the Fund Board of Directors who ultimately decides on investments and approves the terms and conditions of each Certified Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (CERPA).													
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	Energy efficiency, industrial and supply-side technology, transport efficiency, renewable energy, methane capture and utilization, coal mine methane, solid waste, waste water treatment													
Financial Mechanisms	Carbon finance, co-financing, technical assistance													
Fund Size	USD 152 million anticipated													
Size and Range of Disbursements	Upfront financing of up to 50 percent of expected CER volume													
Activity to Date	N/A													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	<p>Developing member countries of ADB that are also Non-Annex I parties to the Kyoto Protocol</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea												
✓ India	✓ Philippines													
✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, methane capture and utilization													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													

	Other	Projects should be financed by ADB through a loan, equity investment or guarantee, have entered into a financing agreement with ADB, or be supported with technical assistance from ADB's Carbon Market Initiative, and have entered into financing agreements with third parties.
MRV Requirements	Projects should generate CERs that result in permanent GHG reductions.	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Email: adbcdm@adb.org Tel: +63 2 632 6473 http://adb-apcf.org	
References	http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/56 Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012.	

Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI)

Purpose	Support global efforts to establish a REDD+ mechanism under the UNFCCC.	
History	Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI) initially was a five year initiative introduced in 2007 under the name "Global Initiative on Forests and Climate." It was later renamed to International Forest Carbon Initiative in 2008. The Initiative enables Australia to work closely with developing countries to find practical ways to reduce forest emissions, working through established channels of bilateral dialogue and cooperation at the international level.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	IFCI is jointly administered by the Australian Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and AusAID.	
Climate Change Focus	REDD+	
Sub-focus	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries	
Financial Mechanisms	Grants	
Fund Size	USD 216 million anticipated, USD 67 million deposited	
Size and Range of Disbursements	USD 30.3 million to Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), USD 35 million to Forest Investment Program (FIP)	
Activity to Date	USD 125.5 million approved, USD 31.7 million disbursed	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	Developing countries, particularly Indonesia and Papua New Guinea ? Bangladesh ? Nepal ? Cambodia * Papua New Guinea ? India ? Philippines * Indonesia ? Thailand ? Laos ? Vietnam ? Malaysia ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Forestry
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
	MRV Requirements	N/A

Operational and Governance Details	N/A
Contact	Email: communications@climatechange.gov.au Tel: +1800 057 590 http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/initiatives/international-forest-carbon-initiative.aspx
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/initiatives/international-forest-carbon-initiative/action.aspx

Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for cost effective investments in technologies and practices that result in GHG mitigation. • Finance policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms that encourage clean energy development. 	
History	The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) was established in 2007 to help improve energy security in Asian Development Bank (ADB) developing member countries (DMCs) and decrease the rate of climate change, by financing the deployment of new, more efficient, and less polluting energy supply and end-use technologies.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	CEFPF resources are used to service ADB developing member countries and can be tapped through ADB's operations department.	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Clean energy development, reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation, improved land use management and adaptation	
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, grants, technical assistance	
Fund Size	USD 250 million anticipated	
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A	
Activity to Date	N/A	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	ADB's developing member countries ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Nepal ✓ Cambodia ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ India ✓ Philippines ✓ Indonesia ✓ Thailand ✓ Laos ✓ Vietnam ✓ Malaysia ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Energy, energy efficiency, fuel switching
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	N/A	

Operational and Governance Details	CEFPF/Climate Change Fund (CCF) reviews applications in six batches throughout the year.
Contact	Aiming Zhou Email: azhou@adb.org http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/clean-energy-financing-partnership-facility
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/clean-energy-financing-partnership-facility http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/54

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

Purpose	<p>Promote transformational impacts by supporting investment programs that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitute a dominant part of countries' low carbon development strategies; • Shape the course of markets for technology deployment; and/or • Transcend GHG emissions savings objectives by providing broader development and environmental benefits. 													
History	<p>The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) was created in 2008 as part of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The first CTF Investment Plans were defined in June 2009, and by September 2011 CTF had endorsed 16 Investment Plans, including India, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.</p>													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>The World Bank is the Trustee and Administrating Unit. The fund is implemented by multilateral development banks (MDBs), in close collaboration with other development partners including UN and bilateral agencies.</p>													
Climate Change Focus	<p>Mitigation (not including REDD+)</p>													
Sub-focus	<p>Agriculture, energy, energy efficiency, fuel switching, industry, infrastructure, transport</p>													
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Co-financing, equity, grants, loans, ODA, risk management, technical assistance</p>													
Fund Size	<p>USD 4,847 million anticipated, USD 3,390 million deposited</p>													
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>USD 25 million for private sector projects and USD 116 million for public sector projects</p>													
Activity to Date	<p>USD 2.1 billion approved, USD 96.3 million disbursed</p>													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	<p>Countries eligible to receive ODA with an active MDB country program</p> <table> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* India</td> <td>* Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Indonesia</td> <td>* Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>* Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	* India	* Philippines	* Indonesia	* Thailand	✓ Laos	* Vietnam	? Malaysia	? Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea													
* India	* Philippines													
* Indonesia	* Thailand													
✓ Laos	* Vietnam													
? Malaysia	? Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	<p>Power: renewable energy and highly efficient technologies to reduce carbon intensity; Transport: efficiency and modal shifts; energy efficiency: Buildings, industry, agriculture</p>													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	<p>Investments through the CTF are prioritized according to the potential reductions in GHG emissions growth per quantity of CTF investment. Each project or program proposal is required to include three GHG emission trajectories:</p> <p>(1) baseline trajectory; (2) trajectory taking into account the CTF project; and (3) trajectory if the project were to be replicated throughout the targeted area, region, or sector of the country/region.</p> <p>The indicator used demonstrates the potential for emission reductions in both absolute terms, in terms of avoided tCO₂e, and relative terms as a percentage of total emissions.</p>	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	<p>Email: CIFAdminUnit@worldbank.org Tel: +1 202 458 1801 http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/2</p>	
References	<p>Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. CTF Investment Criteria for Public Sector Operations, Climate Investment Funds, February 9, 2009. Literature Related to Green Infrastructure Finance, World Bank</p>	

Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

Purpose	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.												
History	The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) began an initial five-year period from March 2010 with funding from the UK Department for International Development (DFID). It supports decision-makers in developing countries through research, technical assistance, knowledge sharing, and partnerships, including an Advocacy Fund to help developing countries in international climate change negotiations.												
Organizer/Institutional Structure	CDKN is a cooperative project catalyzed by the Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. It is an alliance of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, SouthSouthNorth, Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) (International and Pakistan), and INTRAC (International NGO Training and Research Centre).												
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)												
Sub-focus	Sustainable land management, low-carbon development, industry and power generation, and overall climate compatible development planning, energy, energy efficiency												
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, grants, technical assistance												
Fund Size	N/A												
Size and Range of Disbursements	Maximum of GBP 0.5 million (≈ USD 0.77 million) per project (most grants are GBP 25,000 – 250,000 (≈ USD 38,400 – 384,000))												
Activity to Date	USD 30 million disbursed per year												
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A											
	Country/Region	<p>Developing countries globally, and middle income countries where demand is innovative, highly replicable elsewhere and/or fosters south-south learning</p> <table> <tr> <td>* Bangladesh</td> <td>* Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Cambodia</td> <td>? Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* India</td> <td>? Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Indonesia</td> <td>? Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Laos</td> <td>? Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	* Bangladesh	* Nepal	? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea	* India	? Philippines	? Indonesia	? Thailand	? Laos	? Vietnam	? Malaysia
* Bangladesh	* Nepal												
? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea												
* India	? Philippines												
? Indonesia	? Thailand												
? Laos	? Vietnam												
? Malaysia	? Global/Regional												

	Economic Sector	Agriculture, forestry and land use, industry and power generation
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	Priority clients: developing country governments, plus regional and sub-national governments. Other stakeholders such as UN agencies and developing country actors can access some services.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	CDKN is governed by: (1) a Management Oversight Committee, responsible for oversight of CDKN's strategic direction and operational oversight on behalf of donors; (2) a Network Council, responsible for running the CDKN Alliance; and (3) a Management Team.	
Contact	Email: enquiries@cdkn.org http://cdkn.org/	
References	http://cdkn.org/ Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/267 An introduction to CDKN 2012: the brochure	

Climate Change Fund (CCF)

Purpose	Facilitate greater investments in Asian Development Bank (ADB) developing member countries (DMCs) to effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change.	
History	The Climate Change Fund (CCF) was established in May 2008 to facilitate greater investments in 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 and grant components of investment projects.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	Through CCF, ADB provides grants to projects through technical assistance, or investments in the private and public sectors.	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Clean energy development, reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation, improved land use management and adaptation	
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, grants, technical assistance	
Fund Size	USD 50 million anticipated	
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A	
Activity to Date	N/A	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	ADB's developing member countries ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Nepal ✓ Cambodia ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ India ✓ Philippines ✓ Indonesia ✓ Thailand ✓ Laos ✓ Vietnam ✓ Malaysia ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Agriculture, energy, energy efficiency, forestry, transport, water
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A

	Other	Proposals should: (1) be consistent with the country partnership strategy and results framework, and with the objectives of ADB's Climate Change Program; (2) introduce innovative solutions; (3) adopt a participatory approach; (4) be catalytic; (5) have high demonstration value in the sector; and (6) have good potential for replication and scalability in the country and/or region.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Aiming Zhou Email: azhou@adb.org Tel: +63 2 632 4444 http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund	
References	http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/55 http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund UNEP, Mitigation Finance Guide Book	

Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (CLEERE)

Purpose	Provide loans targeting climate change mitigation and adaptation, mainly in the energy sector, but also in industry and transport.	
History	Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (CLEERE) is a special lending facility within the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) launched in early 2008 to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other measures of abating and adapting to climate change. In the first three years, it committed EUR 2 billion (≈ USD 2.6 billion) and was extended in June 2011 to EUR 3 billion (≈ USD 3.9 billion) following strong demand.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	CLEERE is a special lending facility within NIB.	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (not including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, other measures of abating and adapting to climate change	
Financial Mechanisms	Loans	
Fund Size	USD 3.9 billion anticipated	
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A	
Activity to Date	N/A	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	NIB member countries as well as selected focus countries. Other countries are eligible given that the projects are of mutual interest to the country of the borrower and the member countries. ? Bangladesh ? Nepal ? Cambodia ? Papua New Guinea * India ? Philippines ? Indonesia ? Thailand ? Laos * Vietnam ? Malaysia ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Energy, industry, transport
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
	MRV Requirements	N/A

Operational and Governance Details	N/A
Contact	http://www.nib.int/loans/environmental_lending_base_cleere
References	http://www.nib.int/loans/environmental_lending_base_cleere

Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3)

Purpose	Demonstrate that climate friendly investments in developing countries, including in renewable energy, water, energy efficiency and forestry, are not only ethically right but also commercially viable. Aims to attract new forms of finance such as pension funds and sovereign wealth funds into these areas by creating two commercial private equity funds which will invest in sub-funds and projects in developing countries, creating track records of investment performance which should in turn encourage further investments and accelerate the growth of investment in climate.													
History	Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3) was launched in January 2012 to provide seed finance for green energy projects in emerging and developing countries. The first close (of funding) is expected to be in Spring 2013, and will last for 10 years.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	CP3 is a collaboration between International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and part of UK's International Climate Fund (ICF) .													
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean tech, forestry, low carbon agriculture and fishing, water													
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, equity													
Fund Size	USD 81 million anticipated													
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A													
Activity to Date	USD 495,624 disbursed													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	Approximately 33 percent India, 33 percent China, and 34 percent rest of Asia, including countries identified as ICF priority low carbon development countries <table border="0"> <tr> <td>* Bangladesh</td> <td>? Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Cambodia</td> <td>? Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* India</td> <td>? Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Indonesia</td> <td>? Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Laos</td> <td>* Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	* Bangladesh	? Nepal	? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea	* India	? Philippines	? Indonesia	? Thailand	? Laos	* Vietnam	? Malaysia	? Global/Regional
	* Bangladesh	? Nepal												
? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea													
* India	? Philippines													
? Indonesia	? Thailand													
? Laos	* Vietnam													
? Malaysia	? Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Energy, forestry													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	N/A	
References	http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/project.aspx?Project=201733 Intervention Summary - Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3) Platform	

Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH (DEG)

Purpose	Promote private enterprise initiatives in developing and transition countries as a contribution to sustainable growth and a lasting improvement in the living conditions of the local population.	
History	Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH (DEG), a subsidiary of KfW, is one of the largest European development finance institutions for long-term project and company financing. DEG has been financing private sector investments in developing countries since 1962. By promoting private sector development, DEG contributes to the creation of jobs and income and to better living conditions in their focus countries.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	KfW Group	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Agriculture, energy, energy efficiency, fisheries, forestry, industry, infrastructure, renewable energy, services, tourism, transport, waste management	
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, equity, loans, ODA, risk management, structured financing, technical assistance, debt, other	
Fund Size	N/A	
Size and Range of Disbursements	Up to EUR 25 million (≈ USD 32.5 million) per project, larger volumes possible through co-financing	
Activity to Date	N/A	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	Co-funding is required, and normally DEG does not provide more than 1/3 of the total company assets. Investments can be made into both startups and ongoing ventures. Minority stakes are required.
	Country/Region	Developing countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia ✓ India ✓ Indonesia ✓ Laos ✓ Malaysia ✓ Nepal ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ Philippines ✓ Thailand ✓ Vietnam ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	All sectors from agricultural to infrastructure and manufacturing to services

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	<p>Herbert Jaeger, Senior Investment Manager, DEG Representative Office Thailand Email: Herbert.jaeger@deginvest.de Tel: +49 221 4986-0</p> <p>Hubertus Pleister, Director Asia Email: hubertus.pleister@deginvest.de Tel: +65 6420 0560</p>	
References	<p>http://www.deginvest.de/deg/EN_Home/About_DEG/Profile/index.jsp http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/40 http://www.deginvest.de/deg/EN_Home/About_DEG/DEG_in_Figures/index.jsp Personal communications, Herbert Jaeger and Hubertus Pleister, 2012.</p>	

Energy and Environment Partnership with Mekong (EEP Mekong)

Purpose	Increase energy access and reduce GHG emissions.													
History	Phase 1 of the fund covered four annual rounds of calls for proposals during 2009-2012. The facility moved into Phase 2 after 2012.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	Energy and Environment Partnership with Mekong (EEP Mekong) is funded by the Nordic Development Fund and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland.													
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, modern energy and clean technology, waste-to-energy													
Financial Mechanisms	Grants													
Fund Size	USD 10 million anticipated													
Size and Range of Disbursements	Up to EUR 200,000 (≈ USD 259,800) per project													
Activity to Date	EUR 4.86 million (≈ USD 6.31million) was disbursed during the first three calls for proposals													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	The four countries in the Mekong region <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	Bangladesh	Nepal	✓ Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	India	Philippines	Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	Malaysia	Global/Regional
	Bangladesh	Nepal												
	✓ Cambodia	Papua New Guinea												
	India	Philippines												
Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Energy													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													
Other	Funding available for NGOs, companies, public and private initiatives, research centers, and consulting companies													
MRV Requirements	N/A													
Operational and Governance Details	Funding through annual call for proposals.													

Contact	JintanaManorothkul, Administrative Officer, EEP Mekong Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) Email: jintana_manorothkul@eepmekong.org Tel: +66 869021236 http://www.eepmekong.org
References	http://www.eepmekong.org

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Carbon Fund (FCPF-CF)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of tropical and sub-tropical developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). • Test a program of performance-based incentive payments in some pilot countries, on a relatively small scale, in order to set the stage for a much larger system of positive incentives and financing flows in the future. <p>The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) thus seeks to create an enabling environment and garner a body of knowledge and experiences that can facilitate development of a much larger global program of incentives for REDD over the medium term.</p>												
History	<p>FCPF became operational in June 2008 and is a global partnership focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). The FCPF Carbon Fund was set up to purchase about five large-scale emissions reduction programs implementing REDD+ strategies.</p>												
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>FCPF is a global partnership housed at the World Bank supported by 13 donors and carbon fund participants.</p>												
Climate Change Focus	<p>Mitigation (including REDD+)</p>												
Sub-focus	<p>Carbon emission reductions from REDD+ programs</p>												
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Carbon finance, grants</p>												
Fund Size	<p>USD 429 million anticipated, USD 213 million deposited</p>												
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>N/A</p>												
Activity to Date	<p>USD 31 million approved, USD 11 million disbursed</p>												
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A											
	Country/Region	<p>FCPF supports a few countries that have successfully participated in the readiness mechanism—see Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Readiness Fund (FCPF-RF)—to join the Carbon Fund on a voluntary basis. The Philippines is a candidate but not yet a partner.</p> <table> <tr> <td>? Bangladesh</td> <td>* Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Cambodia</td> <td>* Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? India</td> <td>? Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Indonesia</td> <td>* Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Laos</td> <td>* Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	? Bangladesh	* Nepal	* Cambodia	* Papua New Guinea	? India	? Philippines	* Indonesia	* Thailand	* Laos	* Vietnam	? Malaysia
? Bangladesh	* Nepal												
* Cambodia	* Papua New Guinea												
? India	? Philippines												
* Indonesia	* Thailand												
* Laos	* Vietnam												
? Malaysia	Global/Regional												

	Economic Sector	Forestry
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	Priority is given to countries with a significant forest area and carbon stock, high relevance of forests in the national economy, and high current or projected deforestation or forest degradation rates.
MRV Requirements	The Carbon Fund delivers emission reductions from REDD, providing evidence that emission reductions have been realized and verified as per methodologies deemed acceptable by the countries and entities participating in the facility.	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	World Bank Group Email: info@forestcarbonpartnership.org http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/	
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/forest-carbon-partnership-facility http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/57 http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/11 Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Information Memorandum (June 13, 2008).	

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Readiness Fund (FCPF-RF)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of tropical and sub-tropical developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). • Test a program of performance-based incentive payments in some pilot countries, on a relatively small scale, in order to set the stage for a much larger system of positive incentives and financing flows in the future. <p>The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) thus seeks to create an enabling environment and garner a body of knowledge and experiences that can facilitate development of a much larger global program of incentives for REDD over the medium term.</p>	
History	<p>FCPF became operational in June 2008 and is a global partnership focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). The FCPF Readiness Fund supports capability for REDD+ Readiness. Once countries have made significant progress in their readiness endeavors, they are eligible to participate in the FCPF Carbon Fund.</p>	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>FCPF is a global partnership housed at the World Bank between 13 donors and carbon fund participants.</p>	
Climate Change Focus	<p>REDD+</p>	
Sub-focus	<p>Deforestation and land degradation, emission reductions, REDD</p>	
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Grants</p>	
Fund Size	<p>USD 239 million anticipated, USD 213 million deposited</p>	
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>N/A</p>	
Activity to Date	<p>USD 31.6 million approved, USD 11.7 million disbursed</p>	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	<p>N/A</p>
	Country/Region	<p>All borrowing member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or International Development Association (IDA) located in a subtropical or tropical area. Thirty-seven forest developing countries, including seven LEAD focus countries, have been selected for the partnership so far.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Bangladesh * Cambodia ? India * Indonesia * Laos ? Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Nepal * Papua New Guinea ? Philippines * Thailand * Vietnam Global/Regional
Economic Sector	Forestry
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
Other	Priority is given to countries with a significant forest area and carbon stock, high relevance of forests in the national economy, and high current or projected deforestation or forest degradation rates.
MRV Requirements	The core elements of Readiness include establishing a credible reference scenario on REDD, and designing and implementing a basic system for monitoring and verifying REDD.
Operational and Governance Details	N/A
Contact	World Bank Group Email: info@forestcarbonpartnership.org http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/
References	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/adaptation-fund http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/ Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. UNEP, Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Information Memorandum (June 13, 2008).

Forest Investment Program (FIP)

Purpose	Significantly increase investments to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and promote improved sustainable forest management, leading to emission reductions and the protection of carbon sinks.													
History	Forest Investment Program (FIP) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). It supports developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, providing up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments identified through national REDD readiness strategy building efforts. FIP was approved in May 2009.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The World Bank is the Trustee and Administrating Unit of the FIP. The World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank are the implementing agencies for FIP investments. An FIP Sub-Committee oversees operations and activities.													
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	Mitigation, climate-resilient, forestry, low-carbon growth, sustainable land management													
Financial Mechanisms	Grants, loans, ODA, technical assistance													
Fund Size	USD 644 million anticipated, USD 459 million deposited													
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A													
Activity to Date	USD 51 million approved, USD 3.2 million disbursed													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	<p>Countries which are ODA-eligible and have active multilateral development bank programs. The eight pilot countries selected include Indonesia and Laos.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	* Indonesia	✓ Thailand	* Laos	✓ Vietnam	? Malaysia	Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea													
✓ India	✓ Philippines													
* Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
* Laos	✓ Vietnam													
? Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Forestry													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	Programs and projects are prioritized by maximum transformational impact of the FIP resource, using the following criteria: climate change mitigation potential, consistency with FIP objectives and principles, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, inclusive processes and participation of all stakeholders(including indigenous peoples and local communities), demonstration impact, forest related governance, safeguarding the integrity of natural forests, partnership with private sector, economic and financial viability, and capacity building.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	The FIP is currently fully subscribed.	
Contact	Email: CIFAdminUnit@worldbank.org https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5	
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/forest-investment-program http://climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/49	

Future Carbon Fund (FCF)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, and other projects with long-term GHG abatement benefits beyond 2012 undertaken in Asian Development Bank (ADB) developing member countries. • Assist Participants that have mandatory or voluntary GHG reduction targets and policies beyond 2012 by providing ongoing access to certified emission reductions (CERs) and verified emissions reductions (VERs). • Enhance the affordability and attractiveness of low-carbon technologies over conventional options through the reduction of the initial capital barriers of GHG mitigation projects. 	
History	<p>The Future Carbon Fund (FCF) falls under ADB's Carbon Market Initiative, established to co-finance CDM projects by securing a portion of the expected future CERs from CDM-eligible projects in exchange for upfront finance. It was set up in 2008 to exist after the Asia Pacific Carbon Fund, which invested in CERs up to 2012. The purpose of the FCF is to purchase CERs beyond 2012, up to 2020.</p>	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>ADB is the Trustee Fund manager. The Fund Board of Directors ultimately decides on investments and approves the terms and conditions of each Certified Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (CERPA) to be executed by the Trustee, on behalf of the Fund. As the Trustee, the ADB selects suitable projects, investigates their relative merits, negotiates transaction documentation, and makes recommendations to the Fund Board in relation to making co-financing investments. It undertakes these actions through a Fund Management Team.</p>	
Climate Change Focus	<p>Mitigation (not including REDD+)</p>	
Sub-focus	<p>Energy efficiency, industrial technology, supply-side technology (e.g., upgrade of generation equipment), public transport and vehicle efficiency, renewable energy including small-to mid-scale run-of-river hydropower, biomass, wind power, solar power, geothermal power; methane capture and utilization, coalmine methane, solid waste, and waste water treatment</p>	
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Carbon finance, co-financing, technical assistance</p>	
Fund Size	<p>USD 115 million anticipated</p>	
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>Upfront financing of up to 75 percent of expected CER volume</p>	
Activity to Date	<p>N/A</p>	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	<p>N/A</p>
	Country/Region	<p>Developing member countries of ADB that are also Non-Annex I parties to the Kyoto Protocol</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia ✓ India ✓ Indonesia ✓ Laos ✓ Malaysia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nepal ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ Philippines ✓ Thailand ✓ Vietnam ? Global/Regional
Economic Sector	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, methane capture and utilization	
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A	
Other	Projects should be financed by ADB through a loan, equity investment or guarantee, have entered into a financing agreement with ADB, or be supported with technical assistance from ADB's Carbon Market Initiative and have entered into financing agreements with third parties.	
MRV Requirements	Projects must generate CERs.	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Director, Energy, Transport, and Water Division, Regional and Sustainable Development, Regional and Sustainable Development Email: adbcdm@adb.org Tel: +63 2 632 6474 http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/future-carbon-fund-fcf	
References	UNEP, Mitigation Finance Guide Book http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/56 Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/future-carbon-fund-fcf	

GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop community-level strategies and implement technologies that could reduce threats to the global environment if they are replicated over time. • Gather lessons from community-level experience and initiate the sharing of successful community-level strategies and innovations among community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs, host governments, development aid agencies, GEF, and others working on a regional or global scale. • Build partnerships and networks of stakeholders to support and strengthen community, NGO, and national capacities to address global environmental problems and promote sustainable development. 	
History	<p>Established in 1992, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) embodies the "thinking globally acting locally" approach to sustainable development. By providing financial and technical support to projects that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods, SGP demonstrates that community action can maintain the fine balance between human needs and environmental imperatives. The SGP has been through a number of operational phases, each corresponding to funding replenishments from the GEF, and is now in the fifth operational phase (2011-2014).</p>	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>The program is funded by the GEF, implemented by United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services. A central program team manages SGP at the global level, and at the national and local levels SGP operates through country program teams.</p>	
Climate Change Focus	<p>Adaptation, mitigation (not including REDD+)</p>	
Sub-focus	<p>Climate change, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants, prevention of land degradation</p>	
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Grants</p>	
Fund Size	<p>N/A</p>	
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>Maximum of USD 50,000, average of USD 20, 000</p>	
Activity to Date	<p>USD 500 million disbursed</p>	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO/CBO in an SGP participating country • The proposed project correspond to one of GEF focal areas and is aligned with the Country Programmed Strategy
	Country/Region	<p>Developing countries worldwide</p>

		? Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia ✓ India ✓ Indonesia ✓ Laos ✓ Malaysia	✓ Nepal ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ Philippines ✓ Thailand ✓ Vietnam ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Forestry, water	
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A	
	Other	Grantees are civil society organizations, primarily national and local NGOs, CBOs, and indigenous people's organizations. Other non-profit organizations such as professional associations, unions, and other civil society groups may also apply.	
MRV Requirements	N/A		
Operational and Governance Details	N/A		
Contact	http://sgp.undp.org		
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://sgp.undp.org/ http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/33		

Germany's International Climate Initiative (ICI)

Purpose	Provide financial support to international projects in climate change mitigation, adaptation, REDD+, and biodiversity conservations. International Climate Initiative (ICI) investments seek to catalyze other funding streams, particularly from the private sector.													
History	Germany's ICI supports projects carried out in developing and newly industrialized countries. It was initially set up to operate during 2008-2011, but has now been extended beyond 2011.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety makes all funding decisions on projects. Major implementing organizations are GIZ, KfW Entwicklungsbank, UN organizations, multilateral development banks, NGOs, research institutes, foundations, and private companies.													
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	Climate-friendly economy, adaptation, carbon sinks/REDD+, biodiversity													
Financial Mechanisms	Grants, loans, ODA													
Fund Size	USD 851 million anticipated, USD 851 million deposited													
Size and Range of Disbursements	USD 148 million per year, up to USD 70 million per project													
Activity to Date	USD 769.9 million approved													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	Any project proponent must prove at least three years of international project development experience. Total project duration of less than five years.												
	Country/Region	Asia-Pacific, Africa, South and Central America, Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries <table border="0"> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea												
✓ India	✓ Philippines													
✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Various													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													

	Other	Projects should be innovative, integrated into national strategies, sustainable, and should contribute to national economic and social development.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	Projects are selected through an annual two-stage procedure.	
Contact	Hanna Reuter, Programmbüro Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative, Editor International Climate Initiative (ICI) Tel: +49 (0) 30 18 305 0 http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/	
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. Literature Related to Green Infrastructure Finance, World Bank http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/news	

Global action for Reconciling Economic growth and Environmental preservation (GREEN)

Purpose	Promote overseas businesses that preserve the global environment, through loans and other financial instruments while mobilizing private funds.		
History	Following the start of the Hatoyama Initiative in 2009, Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) started the Global action for Reconciling Economic growth and ENvironmental preservation (GREEN) program in 2010 to finance projects which have a favorable impact on the preservation of the global environment. Although JBIC has traditionally only funded Japanese companies, projects under the GREEN program do not require the involvement of a Japanese company.		
Organizer/Institutional Structure	GREEN is a facility under the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation.		
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)		
Sub-focus	Renewable energy, energy efficiency in industry, power and water, transport, and community/building utilities and appliances, reducing methane or CFCs, carbon capture and storage		
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, equity, loans, risk management		
Fund Size	N/A		
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A		
Activity to Date	N/A		
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A	
	Country/Region	N/A	
		? Bangladesh	? Nepal
		? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea
		? India	? Philippines
? Indonesia		? Thailand	
? Laos	? Vietnam		
? Malaysia	? Global/Regional		
Economic Sector	Energy, industry, transport		
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A		

	Other	Eligible entities include sovereign and sub-sovereign governments, government institutions, public service providers, and national and international financial institutions.
MRV Requirements	Projects must measure and report the level of impact (GHG or otherwise) and allow JBIC or another JBIC-identified third party verify the results. JBIC has its own guidelines, J-MRV.	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Fumitaka Machida, Chief Representative Email: f-machida@jbic.go.jp Tel: +65 6557 2806	
References	http://www.jbic.go.jp/en/information/news/news-2010/0427-2171 Personal communications, Fumitaka Machida, 2012. http://www.jbic.go.jp/en/about/environment/j-mrv/pdf/jmrv-guideline-en.pdf	

Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen the policy dialogue between the EU and developing countries on climate change, especially in the context of the international negotiations for a post-2012 climate regime. • Step up support to target countries to implement priority adaptation and mitigation measures and to integrate climate change issues into their development strategies. 													
History	<p>The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) was launched in 2007 by the European Commission (EC) to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on climate change between the EU and developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Initial funding was for three years during 2008-2010, but the fund is still operational and will identify and formulate new actions under the 2013 budget.</p>													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>GCCA is a cooperative initiative of the European Union's Directorates General for Development, Environment, and External Relations and is implemented by EuropeAid.</p>													
Climate Change Focus	<p>Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)</p>													
Sub-focus	<p>Capacity building, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction, forestry, low-carbon development, natural resource management, populations and human settlements</p>													
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Grants, ODA, technical assistance</p>													
Fund Size	<p>USD 385 million anticipated, USD 385 million deposited</p>													
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>N/A</p>													
Activity to Date	<p>USD 296.8 million approved, USD 131 million disbursed</p>													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	<p>Least Developed Countries and/or Small Island Developing States that are recipients of ODA</p> <table> <tr> <td>* Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Cambodia</td> <td>Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	* Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	* Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	India	Philippines	Indonesia	Thailand	✓ Laos	Vietnam	Malaysia	Global/Regional
	* Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
* Cambodia	Papua New Guinea													
India	Philippines													
Indonesia	Thailand													
✓ Laos	Vietnam													
Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	<p>Forestry, water, agriculture</p>													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	<p>Countries are selected based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have national and/or sector climate change policies in place or the intention to prepare them. • Government keen to enhance policy dialogue and cooperation on climate change with the EU. • Already received, or is preparing to receive, budget support through the EC or other donors. • EC Delegation with sufficient capacity to prepare and follow up on GCCA implementation. • Actively involved in UNFCCC negotiations.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	<p>Mr. Mamadou Diakhite Email: mamadou.diakhite@gcca.eu http://www.gcca.eu/</p>	
References	<p>Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.gcca.eu/ http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/global-climate-change-allianc http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/202</p>	

Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)

Purpose	<p>Enable environmentally friendly economic growth in developing countries, particularly those experiencing rapid growth where demand for energy is rising and financing options for energy investments are not keeping pace with the need for investment. To address this concern, the Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF) seeks to accomplish three goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Contribute to the mitigation of climate change; (2) Achieve economic sustainability of the Fund; and (3) Catalyze private and public capital into climate financing. 	
History	<p>GCPF is a public-private partnership open to investments from institutional investors, professional investors and others. It was initiated by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and KfW Entwicklungsbank.</p>	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>The Fund's Shareholders are represented by a Board of Directors, the legal representative of the fund which oversees the Fund's activities and is responsible for strategic decisions. It exclusively administers and manages the Fund. An Investment Committee appointed by the Board of Directors approves investment decisions and monitors Investment Manager activities. Deutsche Bank, the Investment Manager, conducts the Fund's business and manages the Technical Assistance Facility, while the Technical Assistance Facility Committee represents the Facility's Donors and the Investment Committee.</p>	
Climate Change Focus	<p>Mitigation (not including REDD+)</p>	
Sub-focus	<p>Energy, energy efficiency, infrastructure, low-carbon development, renewable energy, reduction of GHG emissions</p>	
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Co-financing, equity, loans, ODA, risk management, technical assistance, debt</p>	
Fund Size	<p>USD 500 million anticipated</p>	
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>N/A</p>	
Activity to Date	<p>N/A</p>	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	<p>Equity is invested alongside a co-investor, preferably local, and is only available for projects, not directly to companies.</p>
	Country/Region	<p>Emerging and developing economies across the world</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia * India * Indonesia ✓ Laos ✓ Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nepal ✓ Papua New Guinea * Philippines ✓ Thailand * Vietnam ? Global/Regional
Economic Sector	N/A
Socio-Economic Sector	Households, home owner associations, leasing companies, small and medium-sized enterprises (including energy service companies and small renewable energy companies), municipal entities
Other	Direct investments require commercially proven technologies.
MRV Requirements	Measuring CO ₂ reduction is a precondition to obtain GCPF funding. Financial institutions report to a CO ₂ measurement program via the GCPF website for each project financed through the fund. Standardized projects require simplified inputs to determine savings, while non-standardized initiatives require a simplified or comprehensive energy audit.
Operational and Governance Details	N/A
Contact	http://gcpf.lu/
References	http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/301 http://www.idfc.org/Case-Studies/global-climate-partnership-fund.aspx http://gcpf.lu/

Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut GHG emissions; • Increase access to sustainable energy services; • Support financial sustainability; and • Enhance the participation of poor countries in the CDM.
History	The European Commission (EC) proposed the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) in 2006. It is a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) that is structured as a Fund-of-Funds. GEEREF invests in private equity funds (sub-funds) that specialize in providing equity finance to small and medium-sized project developers and enterprises (SMEs). Energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will be implemented in developing countries and economies in transition.
Organizer/Institutional Structure	European Investment Bank (EIB) through a fund management team from the European Investment Fund (EIF).
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)
Sub-focus	GHG emissions, energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, equity, technical assistance
Fund Size	USD 170 million anticipated, USD 66 million deposited
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A
Activity to Date	USD 76.6 million approved

Eligibility Requirements	Investment	<p>For Technical Assistance: The aim of the facility is to improve and facilitate the development of investment-grade projects. Technical assistance grants can be up to EUR 1 million (≈ USD 1.3 million). For Co-financing: Possible on a case-by-case basis. Up to 30 percent of GEEREF's total commitments by investors.</p> <p>For Investment: Structured for both public and private investors. GEEREF invests in private equity funds that specialize in equity finance for small and medium-sized projects. These projects must focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency production and/or technologies, requiring up to EUR 10 million (≈ USD 13 million) equity investment and fulfilling a substantial gap in the market. The candidate private funds must demonstrate that team members gather sufficient experience in both the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors as well as in infrastructure investments. A verifiable pipeline of projects meeting GEEREF's investment criteria must be available.</p>												
	Country/Region	<p>African, Caribbean and Pacific region, North Africa, non-EU Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Asia.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea												
	✓ India	✓ Philippines												
✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Technology, agriculture, forestry, renewable energy, water													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													
Other	N/A													
MRV Requirements	N/A													
Operational and Governance Details	N/A													
Contact	http://www.geeref.eu													

References

Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012.

<http://www.geeref.com/>

<http://www.climatefundupdate.org/listing/geeref>

Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

Purpose	Support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and serve as a financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.													
History	The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in 1991 as a USD 1 billion pilot program in the World Bank. It became a separate institution in 1994, with the World Bank serving as a trustee. It is the largest public funding organization for projects to improve the global environment. GEF is now in the fifth funding cycle, covering 2010-2014.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	GEF has an independent secretariat based in Washington DC. The World Bank acts as the financial trustee of the GEF and provides administrative services. There are ten GEF implementing agencies including, but not limited to, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).													
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (not including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	Biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants													
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, grants													
Fund Size	USD 1.14 billion anticipated in GEF 5 (allocated to climate change focal area)													
Size and Range of Disbursements	Medium-size projects: up to USD 1 million. Full-size projects: over USD 1 million													
Activity to Date	USD 331.4 million approved in GEF 5													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	Must demonstrate co-leveraging of funds from the government and private sector.												
	Country/Region	<p>Countries eligible to borrow from the World Bank or receive UNDP technical assistance</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea													
✓ India	✓ Philippines													
✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Agriculture, energy, energy efficiency, forestry, transportation, water													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	The project or program must: (1) be consistent with national priorities and programs; (2) address one or more of the GEF focal areas; (3) be consistent with the GEF operational strategy; (4) seek financing only for agreed-upon incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits; (5) involve the public in design and implementation; and (6) be endorsed by the governments in the countries in which it is implemented.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Email: secretariat@thegef.org Tel: + 202 473 0508 http://www.thegef.org/gef/	
References	http://www.thegef.org/gef/archived/country_support_program/213 Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. Literature Related to Green Infrastructure Finance, World Bank http://www.climatefundupdate.org/listing/gef-trust-fund	

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Purpose	Make a significant and ambitious contribution to global efforts to attain goals set by the international community to combat climate change.	
History	The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was approved by the UNFCCC at COP 16, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism for the Convention under Article 11. In November 2012, it was decided that Songdo, South Korea, would host the GCF. The fund is still under development, with the first disbursements expected sometime in 2013.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	GCF will be a legally independent institution with a fully independent secretariat headed by an Executive Secretary (to be determined). Technical experts from the UNFCCC and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) comprise an interim secretariat and provide technical, administrative, and logistical support to the Board until the independent secretariat of the GCF is established. A financial intermediary trust fund, the GCF Trust Fund, has been established at the World Bank.	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Limitation or reduction of GHG emissions, adaptation to impacts of climate change	
Financial Mechanisms	Grants, loans, ODA, other	
Fund Size	USD 100 billion annually anticipated by 2020 million, USD 3 million deposited	
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A	
Activity to Date	N/A	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	All developing country Parties to the UNFCCC's Convention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia ✓ India ✓ Indonesia ✓ Laos ✓ Malaysia ✓ Nepal ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ Philippines ✓ Thailand ✓ Vietnam ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Various sectors
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A

MRV Requirements	N/A
Operational and Governance Details	GCF is an operating entity of the UNFCCC's financial mechanism. Recipient countries can submit funding proposals through National Designated Authorities (NDAs), and will be allowed direct access through accredited sub-national, national and regional implementing entities they propose and set up. GCF funds can also be accessed through multilateral implementing entities, such as accredited multilateral development banks (MDBs) and UN agencies. A private sector facility will also be established that allows direct and indirect financing by the GCF for private sector activities.
Contact	Interim secretariat Tel: +49 228 815 1371 http://gcfund.net/home.html
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://gcfund.net/home.html http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/green-climate-fund

Green Commodities Facility

Purpose	Connect global markets with national governments and farmers to strengthen national capacities for scaling up sustainable agricultural and marine commodities production around the world.	
History	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched the Green Commodities Facility in 2009. Its vision is that global markets, trade flows and governments mainstream sustainability in the production and sale of agricultural and marine commodities.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The UNDP Green Commodities Facility is a public-private partnership that will scale up existing programs targeting market barriers to the production and sale of sustainably produced commodities.	
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry, infrastructure, natural resource management.	
Financial Mechanisms	Technical assistance	
Fund Size	N/A	
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A	
Activity to Date	N/A	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	Developing countries worldwide ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Nepal ✓ Cambodia ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ India ✓ Philippines ✓ Indonesia ✓ Thailand ✓ Laos ✓ Vietnam ✓ Malaysia ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Agriculture, fishery, forestry, industry
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	The current focus is bulk-traded cocoa, coffee, cotton, and tuna but will expand into other agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products including rice, soy, palm oil, lobster, shrimp, beef, and timber.

MRV Requirements	N/A
Operational and Governance Details	N/A
Contact	http://www.greencommodities.org/
References	<p>Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012.</p> <p>http://www.greencommodities.org/</p> <p>http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/168</p>

IFC Climate Catalyst Fund

Purpose	Provide growth capital for companies delivering resource efficiency and low-emission products and services in emerging markets.	
History	The Climate Catalyst Fund is a private equity fund-of-funds, launched in November 2011, and expected to last at least 12 years. It seeks to assemble a diversified portfolio of private equity funds managed by established and emerging fund managers. It also intends to make direct co-investments in early and growth-stage companies that are developing innovative technologies and helping reduce climate change.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The UK government and the World Bank are backing the initiative.	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean tech, forestry, low carbon agriculture and fishing, water	
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, equity	
Fund Size	USD 154 million anticipated	
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A	
Activity to Date	N/A	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	Emerging and developing economies across the world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia ✓ India ✓ Indonesia ✓ Laos ✓ Malaysia ✓ Nepal ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ Philippines ✓ Thailand ✓ Vietnam ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Energy, forestry
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	N/A	

Operational and Governance Details	N/A
Contact	John McNally Email: jmcnally@ifc.org Tel: + 202 458 0723
References	Intervention Summary - Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3) Platform

Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve Indonesia’s goals of a low carbon economy with greater resilience in the face of climate change impacts. • Establish innovative ways to link international financial sources with national investment strategies, and simultaneously, to become a showcase of alternative financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation programs managed by government, in a transparent and accountable manner. 													
History	<p>The Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) is a national funding entity. Created by the Government of Indonesia, it acts as a catalyst to attract investment and to implement a range of alternative financing mechanisms for climate change mitigation and adaptation programs. The ICCTF receives contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors. The main funding mechanism of the ICCTF is the Innovation Fund, which provides grants to line ministries to support climate change related projects within the Government of Indonesia.</p>													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>Indonesia’s National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) is the administrating organization. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) currently serves as the interim Trustee for the ICCTF.</p>													
Climate Change Focus	<p>Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)</p>													
Sub-focus	<p>Energy and energy efficiency, sustainable forestry, and peat land management, resilience</p>													
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Grants</p>													
Fund Size	<p>USD 21 million anticipated, USD 11 million deposited</p>													
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>Maximum USD 3 million per project</p>													
Activity to Date	<p>USD 6.14 million approved, USD 4.42 million disbursed</p>													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	<p>Specific to Indonesia</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cambodia</td> <td>Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laos</td> <td>Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	Bangladesh	Nepal	Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	India	Philippines	✓ Indonesia	Thailand	Laos	Vietnam	Malaysia	Global/Regional
	Bangladesh	Nepal												
Cambodia	Papua New Guinea													
India	Philippines													
✓ Indonesia	Thailand													
Laos	Vietnam													
Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Forestry													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	Eligible entities are government institutions such as line ministries, government agencies, and local governments as Executing Agencies. The duration of eligible projects is one year.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Amin Budiarto, National Project Manager Email: aminb@icctf.or.id Tel: +62 21 5794 5760 http://www.icctf.or.id/	
References	http://www.icctf.or.id/ http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/icctf http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/232	

Japan's Fast Start Finance (FSF)

Purpose	Enable developing countries to achieve economic growth in ways that will contribute to climate stability.	
History	In December 2009, Japan announced the Hatoyama Initiative, now commonly referred to as the Fast-Start Financing (FSF), which pledged USD 15 billion in public and private financial assistance to help developing countries address climate change. It consists of USD 11 billion in public finance and USD 4 billion in private finance through 2012.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	FSF is coordinated by the Japanese Ministry of Finance and governed by a five ministerial meeting, composed of the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister for Environment, and Minister for Finance. The primary channel for ODA is Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and for other official flows (OOFs) the primary channel is Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Adaptation: drought management and co-benefits Clean energy access: rural electrification research Mitigation: energy savings, energy efficient technologies, clean energy	
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, equity and debt financing, grants, loans, ODA, technical assistance	
Fund Size	USD 15 billion anticipated, USD 13.2 billion deposited	
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A	
Activity to Date	USD 13.2 billion approved	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	Developing countries that have entered into direct, bilateral discussions with the Government of Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia ✓ India ✓ Indonesia ✓ Laos ✓ Malaysia ✓ Nepal ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ Philippines ✓ Thailand ✓ Vietnam Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Various

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	<p>JICA uses its Climate Finance Impact Tool (JICA Climate-FIT), which has methodologies for implementing MRV, and has also developed concepts and guidelines for adaptation.</p> <p>JBIC uses its own MRV guidelines "Guidelines for Measurement, Reporting, and Verification of GHG Emission Reductions in JBIC GREEN Operations".</p>	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/japan	
References	<p>Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012.</p> <p>http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/japan</p> <p>http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/hatoyama-Initiative</p> <p>Japanese Fast-Start Finance Contribution, WRI , 2012</p>	

MDG Carbon Facility (MDGCF)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden access to carbon finance by enabling a wider range of developing countries to participate. • Promote GHG emissions reduction projects which contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by yielding additional sustainable development and poverty reduction benefits. 													
History	<p>The MDG Carbon Facility (MDGCF) is a means of harnessing the vast resources of the carbon market in order to bring long-term sustainable development to a more diverse share of developing countries. Launched in June 2007, MDGCF offers GHG emission reduction projects within a comprehensive package of project development services. MDGCF has assisted developing countries in implementing a host of climate interventions while leveraging millions of dollars in independent investments via carbon markets.</p>													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) provides technical assistance, helping project proponents conceive projects that reduce GHG emissions, and ensuring that these projects meet the Kyoto Protocol's agreed standards while delivering benefits to the environment and broader human development.</p>													
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	Mitigation, agriculture, energy efficiency, fuel switching, fugitive methane, infrastructure, renewable energy, transport, waste management													
Financial Mechanisms	Carbon finance													
Fund Size	N/A													
Size and Range of Disbursements	No minimum project size													
Activity to Date	N/A													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	<p>Developing countries and economies-in-transition that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea													
✓ India	✓ Philippines													
✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Agriculture, infrastructure, transportation													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	Follows CDM/JI guidelines	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	http://www.mdgcarbonfacility.org	
References	<p>Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012.</p> <p>http://www.mdgcarbonfacility.org/</p> <p>http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/50</p>	

National Clean Energy Fund (India) (NCEF)

Purpose	Fund research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies.													
History	The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) for India was approved in April 2011 to invest in entrepreneurial ventures and research in clean energy technology. It is funded by a Clean Energy Cess, or tax, on raw coal, lignite, and peat equivalent to INR 50 (\approx USD 0.91) per ton. The tax came into effect in July 2010.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The Clean Energy Cess which finances the NCEF is collected by the Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC). Plan Finance II (PF-II) Division of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance acts as the Secretariat for the NCEF and is the agency responsible for disbursing NCEF funds. Proposals are appraised by an inter-ministerial group.													
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	Renewable energy, smart grid technology, renewable energy infrastructure, clean fossil energy, basic energy sciences													
Financial Mechanisms	Grants, loans													
Fund Size	INR 10,000 crore (\approx USD 1.8 billion) anticipated by 2015, INR 8200 crore (\approx USD 1.5 billion) deposited													
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A													
Activity to Date	NR 1,974 crore (\approx USD 360 million) approved													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	Participating organizations must make a minimum financial commitment of 40 percent, and government assistance is up to 40 percent of the total project cost.												
	Country/Region	Specific to India <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cambodia</td> <td>Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laos</td> <td>Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	Bangladesh	Nepal	Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	✓ India	Philippines	Indonesia	Thailand	Laos	Vietnam	Malaysia	Global/Regional
	Bangladesh	Nepal												
	Cambodia	Papua New Guinea												
✓ India	Philippines													
Indonesia	Thailand													
Laos	Vietnam													
Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Energy													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													

	Other	Projects must be sponsored by a Government Ministry or Department. Projects that are funded by any other arm of the Government of India or that have received grants from any other national/international body will be ineligible for funding under NCEF.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	N/A	
References	http://www.trust.org/alertnet/news/indias-national-clean-energy-fund-where-is-research-and-innovation http://www.cbgaindia.org/files/policy_briefs/Policy%20Brief-Framework%20&%20Performance%20of%20National%20Clean%20Energy%20Fund%20(NCEF).pdf http://panchabuta.com/2012/11/15/young-parliamentarians-to-ask-pm-to-review-clean-energy-fund-policy/ http://panchabuta.com/2012/11/01/clean-energy-fund-headed-nowhere-director-teri/	

NEFCO Carbon Fund (NeCF)

Purpose	Provide carbon finance to renewable energy, energy efficiency, fuel switching, and other investments through the purchasing of carbon emission credits (ERUs/CERs/AAUs) under the JI and CDM.													
History	The NEFCO (Nordic Environment Finance Corporation) Carbon Fund (NeCF) is a global carbon fund based on a public-private partnership (PPP) model, launched in April 2008. Vested in the form of a trust fund and administered by the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation, NeCF is an instrument for purchasing GHG emissions reductions under the JI and CDM.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	Trust fund administered by the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation. NEFCO is an international financial institution owned by the five Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.													
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	GHG mitigation projects including renewable energy, energy efficiency, fuel switching													
Financial Mechanisms	Carbon finance, grants													
Fund Size	USD 64 million anticipated, USD 165.3 million EUR deposited (as of August 2011)													
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A													
Activity to Date	N/A													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	Principal target markets are the People's Republic of China, South East Asia, and India, although other regions in Latin America and Africa will also be considered. <table border="0"> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
	✓ Cambodia	Papua New Guinea												
	✓ India	✓ Philippines												
	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand												
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Energy													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													
Other	N/A													

MRV Requirements	Projects should be in line with the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the requirements of the JI Supervisory Committee and CDM Executive Board of the UNFCCC Secretariat, and the second and subsequent trading periods of the European Union Trading System (EU ETS).
Operational and Governance Details	N/A
Contact	Ash Sharma, Vice President, Carbon Finance and Funds Email: ash.sharma@nefco.fi Tel: +358 40 08 11 327 http://www.nefco.org/en/financing/nefco_carbon_fund_necf
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.nefco.org/en/financing/carbon_finance_and_funds http://www.nefco.org/en/financing/nefco_carbon_fund_necf

Nordic Climate Facility (NCF)

Purpose	Provide grants to development projects that have the potential to combat climate change and reduce poverty in low-income countries.	
History	The first call for proposals was launched in October 2009. The second was in October 2010, and a third in October 2011. 26 projects were selected in the first two calls.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	Financed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and implemented jointly with the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO).	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Adaptation: Issues such as rising sea levels, threats to water and agricultural resources, overall human welfare Mitigation: Efforts to reduce GHG emissions by utilizing energy efficiency technologies, fossil fuel substitution, and carbon sequestration	
Financial Mechanisms	Grants	
Fund Size	N/A	
Size and Range of Disbursements	Between EUR 250,000 (≈ USD 325,000) and EUR 500,000 (≈ USD 650,000) per project	
Activity to Date	Over EUR 10 million (≈ USD 13 million) approved during 2010 and 2011	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A
	Country/Region	Low-income countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia India Indonesia ✓ Laos Malaysia ✓ Nepal Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand ✓ Vietnam ✓ Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Energy, transport, water and sanitation, health, agriculture, forestry
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A

	Other	Partnerships between Nordic institutions, organizations, companies, or authorities, and qualified local partners in eligible countries. Project implementation period of 24 months or less. Focus on climate themes in call for proposals.
MRV Requirements	In mitigation proposals, need to provide detailed information on the expected measurable reductions of GHG emissions.	
Operational and Governance Details	Funding is through an annual call for proposals.	
Contact	Email: info.ndf@ndf.fi Tel: +358 10 618 002 http://www.ndf.fi/index.php?id=22	
References	http://www.ndf.fi/index.php?id=22 http://www.ndf.fi/fileadmin/resources/documents/NDF_NCF_broschyr_2011-low.pdf http://www.nefco.org/en/financing/nordic_climate_facility http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/198	

Nordic Development Fund (NDF)

Purpose	Facilitate climate change investments in low-income countries. Nordic Development Fund (NDF) finances projects in cooperation with bilateral and multilateral development institutions. NDF's operations mirror the Nordic countries' priorities in the areas of climate change and development. The operations are financed from the development cooperation budgets of the five Nordic countries.	
History	NDF is a multilateral development finance institution established in 1989. It initially provided concessional loans to developing countries for social and economic development until 2005 using finance from Nordic country development cooperation budgets. Since 2009, repayments from these loans are used to provide grants for climate change investments to low-income countries.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	NDF is a joint multilateral development finance institution of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) and is part of the Nordic Finance Group.	
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Infrastructure, natural resources, climate change-related capacity building	
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, grants, technical assistance	
Fund Size	USD 1.29 billion anticipated	
Size and Range of Disbursements	20 projects during 2012-13, each EUR 2 to 5 million (≈ USD 2.6 to 3.5 million)	
Activity to Date	EUR 106.6 million (≈ USD 138.4 million) approved during 2009-2011	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	As NDF is a co-financing institution, NDF grants normally constitute a part of the whole project or program financing. The NDF-financed component of the co-financed project or program should be in line with NDF's mandate and eligibility criteria
	Country/Region	Low-income countries eligible for support from IDA and previously received NDF support. NDF may provide support to other countries on a case-by-case basis.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia India Indonesia ✓ Laos Malaysia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nepal Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand ✓ Vietnam ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Energy, transport, water, forestry, agriculture
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	The Fund's Board of Directors makes all grant decisions, while the Control Committee oversees that the operations are conducted in accordance with the Statutes. NDF's Managing Director is responsible for the conduct of the day-to-day operations.	
Contact	Email: info.ndf@ndf.fi Tel: +358 10 618 002 http://www.ndf.fi	
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.ndf.fi/ Climate Change Strategy 2012-2013, Nordic Development Fund, January 2012.	

Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)

Purpose	Strengthen the competitiveness of Nordic and Baltic countries and enhance the environment.													
History	Nordic Investment Bank's (NIB) operations began in August 1976, and provided project investment loans to the private sector outside the member countries for the first time in 1994. It has financed over 1,800 investment projects around the world.													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	International financial institution owned by the five Nordic and three Baltic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden; and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania).													
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)													
Sub-focus	N/A													
Financial Mechanisms	Loans, risk management													
Fund Size	N/A													
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A													
Activity to Date	N/A													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	NIB loans and guarantees cover up to 50 percent of the total project cost, typically more than EUR 50 million (≈ USD 65 million).												
	Country/Region	<p>NIB member countries and selected focus countries. Other countries are eligible given that the projects are of mutual interest to the country of the borrower and the member countries.</p> <table> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>* Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>? Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	* India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	* Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea												
	* India	✓ Philippines												
✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
✓ Laos	* Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	? Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Infrastructure, e.g. energy and transport, environment, research and development, industry													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													
Other	N/A													

MRV Requirements	N/A
Operational and Governance Details	NIB provides finance to intermediaries, who then on-lend to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through specific-purpose on-lending programs.
Contact	Email: info@nib.int Tel: +358 10 618 001 http://www.nib.int/
References	http://www.nib.int

Nordic Project Fund (Nopef)

Purpose	Strengthen the international competitiveness of Nordic enterprises by providing co-financing for feasibility studies that support Nordic export projects and the internationalization of Nordic enterprises.	
History	Nordic Project Fund (Nopef) is an institution and a fund established by Nordic countries in 1982. It works on three-year business contracts under the Nordic Council of Ministers (NMR), and is currently in the 2011-2013 period.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	Nopef is administered as an institution under the Nordic Council of Ministers.	
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	Sustainable growth, environmental technology and renewable energy; Nordic innovation and growth businesses of the future; health and welfare	
Financial Mechanisms		
Fund Size	USD 7 million anticipated, EUR 5.524 million (\approx USD 7.175 million) deposited	
Size and Range of Disbursements	Average of EUR 30,000 (\approx USD 39,000) per project	
Activity to Date	N/A	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	Nopef provides loans of up to 40 percent of approved feasibility study costs, which can be fully or partially converted into grants project completion.
	Country/Region	Projects must be located in Nopef's operational region (a country outside the EU and the European Free Trade Association). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Cambodia ✓ India ✓ Indonesia ✓ Laos ✓ Malaysia ✓ Nepal ✓ Papua New Guinea ✓ Philippines ✓ Thailand ✓ Vietnam ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Various
	Socio-Economic Sector	Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

	Other	Eligible companies are SMEs (< 250 employees and turnover < EUR 50 million (≈ USD 65 million)) that are: (1) operational in the Nordic countries; (2) have experience in the project business area; (3) have sufficient financial and human resources; and (4) operational for at least one year. Companies should not already be operational in the project country.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Email: info@nopef.com Tel: +358 9 684 0570 http://www.nopef.com	
References	http://www.nopef.com/pages/eng/front.php http://www.nopef.com/media/%C3%85rsredovisning%20Nopef%202011(1).pdf	

Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards the inclusion of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in a new international climate regime. • Take early action to achieve cost-effective and verifiable reductions in GHG emissions. • Promote the conservation of natural forests to maintain carbon storage capacity. 	
History	<p>Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) was launched in December 2007 to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation in developing countries with a pledge of up to NOK 3 billion (≈ USD 517 million) per year. NICFI contributes to several multilateral and bilateral initiatives including the Brazilian Amazon Fund, Congo Basin Forest Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and Forest Investment Program. Norway entered into a partnership with Indonesia in May 2010 to provide USD 1 billion for REDD+ finance between 2010 and 2016, and with Vietnam in May 2012, initially providing NOK 180 million (≈ USD 31 million) through the UN REDD Program.</p>	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>The NICFI Secretariat within the Norwegian Ministry of the Environment administers the fund, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) play supporting roles related to foreign policy and disbursement of funds.</p>	
Climate Change Focus	REDD+	
Sub-focus	Reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	
Financial Mechanisms	Grants	
Fund Size	USD 1.61 billion anticipated, USD 1.61 billion deposited	
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A	
Activity to Date	USD 533.21 million approved, USD 160.1 million disbursed	
Eligibility	Investment	N/A

Requirements	Country/Region	<p>Bilateral NICFI support typically goes to countries where multilateral initiatives and/or multi-donor cooperation already exist. However, exceptions are made for (1) countries that have already made such extensive progress at the national level that performance-based support for the implementation of an established strategy can be immediately provided; and (2) countries with which Norway has long, broad-based experience of cooperation on natural resource management, and which have already started internationally supported REDD programs.</p> <table> <tr> <td>? Bangladesh</td> <td>? Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Cambodia</td> <td>? Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? India</td> <td>? Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Indonesia</td> <td>? Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Laos</td> <td>? Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Malaysia</td> <td>✓ Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	? Bangladesh	? Nepal	? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea	? India	? Philippines	* Indonesia	? Thailand	? Laos	? Vietnam	? Malaysia	✓ Global/Regional
	? Bangladesh	? Nepal												
	? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea												
	? India	? Philippines												
* Indonesia	? Thailand													
? Laos	? Vietnam													
? Malaysia	✓ Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Forestry													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													
Other	Most NICFI activities pass through multilateral channels, including the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the UN REDD Program, and eligibility for these are based on FIP and UN-REDD criteria.													
MRV Requirements	N/A													
Operational and Governance Details	Continued bilateral NICFI funding is generally dependent on performance.													
Contact	<p>Elisabeth Brinch Sand, Communication Adviser Tel: +47 22 24 59 90 http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/md/Selected-topics/climate/the-government-of-norways-international-.html?id=548491</p>													
References	<p>http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/norway-s-international-climate-and-forest-initiative http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/md/Selected-topics/climate/the-government-of-norways-international-.html?id=548491</p>													

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

Purpose	<p>Facilitate the transformation of energy systems by accelerating the uptake of renewables and energy efficiency technology, to reduce carbon emissions, increase energy security, and improve access to sustainable energy for the poor worldwide.</p> <p>Develop the market for sustainable energy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting governments in creating favorable regulatory and policy frameworks • Promoting innovative finance and business models to activate the private sector 	
History	<p>The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) is a market catalyst for renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries and emerging markets. The Partnership was established alongside the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. Over its ten-year lifespan, REEEP has established itself as a champion for clean energy, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. It functions by funding innovative projects, providing internet-based information resources, and by supporting clean energy stakeholders. The organization is now comprised of 400 partners including 45 governments as well as a range of private companies and international organizations. Some 5,200 individuals are also registered as Friends of REEEP.</p>	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>REEEP is a voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership administered by the European Investment Bank with a fund management team from the European Investment Fund.</p>	
Climate Change Focus	<p>Mitigation (not including REDD+)</p>	
Sub-focus	<p>All renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, particularly proven technologies</p>	
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Carbon finance, co-financing, grants, risk management, technical assistance</p>	
Fund Size	<p>USD 318 million anticipated</p>	
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>Maximum EUR 150,000 (≈ USD 195,000) per project</p>	
Activity to Date	<p>USD 19 million disbursed</p>	
Eligibility	<p>Investment</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Requirements	Country/Region	<p>REEEP specifies priority countries in each call for proposals round. It is unlikely that REEEP will support projects that are not in priority countries, but exceptions may be made if the proposal is from a government, a regulator, or a development financial institution.</p> <table> <tr> <td>* Bangladesh</td> <td>* Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>? Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* India</td> <td>? Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>* Laos</td> <td>* Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>✓ Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	* Bangladesh	* Nepal	✓ Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea	* India	? Philippines	* Indonesia	✓ Thailand	* Laos	* Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	✓ Global/Regional
	* Bangladesh	* Nepal												
	✓ Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea												
	* India	? Philippines												
* Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
* Laos	* Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	✓ Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Energy, energy efficiency													
Socio-Economic Sector	N/A													
Other	N/A													
MRV Requirements	N/A													
Operational and Governance Details	REEEP prioritizes small projects – of less than EUR 10 million (≈ USD 13 million) – since they are often neglected. Funding is through a call for proposals every 12-18 months.													
Contact	<p>Ms. Katrin Harvey, REEEP Secretariat Email: info@reeep.org Tel: +43 1 26026-3425 http://www.reeep.org</p>													
References	<p>Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.reeep.org http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/295</p>													

Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program for Low-Income Countries (SREP)

Purpose	Help low income countries make a transformational change to low carbon energy pathways by optimally exploiting their renewable energy potential to offset fossil-based energy supply.
History	The Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) framework. The objectives and design principles for SREP were agreed in the SREP Design Document which was approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee in May 2009. SREP co-finances multilateral development bank (MDB) investments, with the aim of shifting generation of energy to renewables in place of conventional fuels such as oil and coal. In pursuing a strategy that will combine public sector and private sector actions, the SREP seeks to overcome economic and non-economic barriers in order to scale-up private sector investments contributing to the objectives of the SREP.
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The World Bank is the Trustee and Administrating Unit of the SREP. The World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank are the implementing agencies for SREP investments.
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)
Sub-focus	Renewable energy (grid and off-grid electricity including small hydro or biomass-based power, wind and solar powered systems, geothermal), cooking/heating, sustainable forests.
Financial Mechanisms	Co-financing, equity, grants, loans, ODA, other
Fund Size	USD 417 million anticipated, USD 330 million deposited
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A
Activity to Date	USD 196.6 million approved, USD 0.26 million disbursed

Eligibility Requirements	Investment	SREP supports a host of renewable energy projects implemented to achieve transformation change within developing countries. Sectors eligible include wind and solar projects, small hydro and biomass, and geothermal. The program will also consider cooking and heating projects such as sustainable forests, biogas, and other renewable-based fuels. To be eligible, low-income countries must be qualified for MDB concessional financing (International Development Association (IDA) or its equivalent). Other factors include institutional capacity to undertake a large scale SREP-funded program and the in-country renewable energy resource potential.												
	Country/Region	<p>Low-income countries that qualify for MDB concessional financing (IDA or its equivalent), with the institutional capacity to undertake a large-scale SREP-funded program, and in-country renewable energy resource potential. The first six pilot countries were Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, and Nepal. Four more countries and one region have been invited to develop investment plans, while another 18 countries have submitted an expression of interest to the CIF for SREP support.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>? Bangladesh</td> <td>* Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Cambodia</td> <td>? Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? India</td> <td>? Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Indonesia</td> <td>? Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Laos</td> <td>? Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	? Bangladesh	* Nepal	? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea	? India	? Philippines	? Indonesia	? Thailand	? Laos	? Vietnam	Malaysia	Global/Regional
	? Bangladesh	* Nepal												
	? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea												
	? India	? Philippines												
? Indonesia	? Thailand													
? Laos	? Vietnam													
Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Energy, forestry													
Socio-Economic Sector	Preference is given to projects with strong poverty alleviation benefits, though increased economic growth, enhanced generation capacity or improved services to poorer communities that have limited or no access to modern energy to meet household, community service and productive use needs.													
Other	N/A													
MRV Requirements	N/A													
Operational and Governance Details	N/A													

Contact	Climate Investment Fund Administration Unit Tel: +1 202 458 1801 http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/srep http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/145

Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF)

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide entrepreneurs with enterprise development services and early stage risk capital they need to develop sustainable energy businesses and projects. • Increase the scale and scope of clean energy investment opportunities available to commercial financiers. • Increase capital mobilization into the clean energy seed finance sector. 													
History	<p>The Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF) is aimed at helping energy investment funds in Asia and Africa to provide seed financing to early stage clean energy enterprises and projects. The two largest challenges that investors have in providing seed capital financing to early stage projects and companies are the higher transaction costs and insufficient returns offered by these small, less mature and more risky ventures. The SCAF facility is designed to address these two hurdles, offering investment fund managers two types of cost-sharing support (enterprise development support and seed capital support) for those willing to include a seed investment window within their overall investment strategy.</p>													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>The Facility is implemented through the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the African Development Bank.</p>													
Climate Change Focus	<p>Mitigation (not including REDD+)</p>													
Sub-focus	<p>Energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies</p>													
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Co-financing, equity, grants</p>													
Fund Size	<p>USD 11 million anticipated</p>													
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>N/A</p>													
Activity to Date	<p>N/A</p>													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) eligible countries in Asia or Africa</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>? Bangladesh</td> <td>? Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Cambodia</td> <td>? Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? India</td> <td>? Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Indonesia</td> <td>? Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Laos</td> <td>? Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	? Bangladesh	? Nepal	? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea	? India	? Philippines	? Indonesia	? Thailand	? Laos	? Vietnam	? Malaysia	Global/Regional
	? Bangladesh	? Nepal												
? Cambodia	? Papua New Guinea													
? India	? Philippines													
? Indonesia	? Thailand													
? Laos	? Vietnam													
? Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	<p>Energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy</p>													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	Commercial private equity or venture capital funds. Projects that have received prior support through GEF or ones that are intended to reap financial benefits through the CDM or JI will not be considered eligible for SCAF funding. In least developed countries (LDCs), most technologies are eligible but in other emerging markets only the "second wave," not yet fully commercial, technologies will be eligible.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Eric Usher Email: EUsher@UNEP.fr Tel: +46 821 2901 http://scaf-energy.org/index.html	
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://scaf-energy.org/about/introduction.html http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/42 http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/42	

Southeast Asia Prosperity Fund

Purpose	Support better economic governance and climate change policymaking throughout Southeast Asia. Projects with a pan-regional impact are preferred but single-country projects are also be viable.	
History	The Prosperity Fund was launched in April 2011 and in its first year supported 248 projects across a network of 14 countries and regions at a cost of GBP 19.4 million (≈ USD 29.8 million). Its goals are to tackle climate change, strengthen energy security, and promote an open global economy in key emerging economies.	
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office administers the Southeast Asia Prosperity Fund.	
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (not including REDD+)	
Sub-focus	The Southeast Asia Prosperity Fund focuses on both economic and climate change issues which include, but are not limited to, efforts to improve the business environment for low-carbon investments, assist policymakers design low-carbon policy frameworks, and support the sustainable production of palm oil.	
Financial Mechanisms	Grants	
Fund Size	GBP 600,000 (≈ USD 921,000) anticipated	
Size and Range of Disbursements	GBP 13,000 to GBP 100,000 per project (≈ USD 19,960 to 153,500 per project)	
Activity to Date	USD 48 million approved, USD 31 million disbursed	
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	Project bids that have already secured a degree of funding from other source are preferred but 100 percent funding will be considered where no other funding is available. Project administrative costs should be less than 10 percent of the overall budget.
	Country/Region	Southeast Asian countries Bangladesh ✓ Nepal ✓ Cambodia ✓ Papua New Guinea India ✓ Philippines ✓ Indonesia ✓ Thailand ✓ Laos ✓ Vietnam ✓ Malaysia Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Climate change and energy security

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	Project proposals should: (1) demonstrate that they will trigger further incremental action and gain leverage out of proportion to the money spent and (2) demonstrate that all relevant Government Ministries have been consulted and are supportive.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Kanyasorn Tansubhapol, Climate Change Attaché, Southeast Asia Climate Change Network Email: kanyasorn.tansubhapol@fco.gsi.gov.uk , kanyasorn.tansubhapol@climateasia.org ; Tel: +66 (0) 2305 8333 ext. 2315 http://www.ukinthailand.fco.gov.uk	
References	http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/economy/strat-prog-fund-climate1/	

UK's International Climate Fund (ICF)

Purpose	<p>Drive urgent action to tackle climate change by supporting low carbon growth and adaptation in developing countries. Specifically, the International Climate Fund (ICF) has three objectives:</p> <p>(1) Demonstrate that low-carbon, climate resilient growth is not only feasible, but desirable;</p> <p>(2) Support international climate change negotiations; and</p> <p>(3) Recognize that climate change offers new opportunities for private sector partnerships, innovation, and sustainable development.</p>													
History	<p>ICF is the primary channel of UK climate change finance. It became operational in 2011, as an outcome of the Spending Review 2010, and replaced the Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF).</p>													
Organizer/Institutional Structure	<p>ICF is managed by a high level cross-departmental project team with representation from the Department for International Development (DFID), the Department for Environment and Climate Change (DECC), the Finance Ministry (Her Majesty's Treasury), The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.</p>													
Climate Change Focus	<p>Adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+)</p>													
Sub-focus	<p>Agriculture, climate-resilient, coastal zone management, energy, energy efficiency, forestry, low-carbon development, renewable energy, urban, water</p>													
Financial Mechanisms	<p>Grants, loans, ODA</p>													
Fund Size	<p>USD 4.67 billion anticipated</p>													
Size and Range of Disbursements	<p>N/A</p>													
Activity to Date	<p>EUR 1.44 billion (\approx USD 1.86 billion) approved</p>													
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	N/A												
	Country/Region	<p>Developing countries</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>✓ Bangladesh</td> <td>✓ Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cambodia</td> <td>✓ Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ India</td> <td>✓ Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Indonesia</td> <td>✓ Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal	✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea	✓ India	✓ Philippines	✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand	✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam	✓ Malaysia	Global/Regional
	✓ Bangladesh	✓ Nepal												
✓ Cambodia	✓ Papua New Guinea													
✓ India	✓ Philippines													
✓ Indonesia	✓ Thailand													
✓ Laos	✓ Vietnam													
✓ Malaysia	Global/Regional													
Economic Sector	Various													

	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	N/A
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	ICF funds are typically channeled through global multilateral funds rather than towards specific country initiatives.	
Contact	Tel: 0300 060 4000 http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/international/icf/icf.aspx	
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/.../international/icf/icf.aspx http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/international-climate-fund http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/51	

Vietnam Green Credit Trust Fund (GCTF)

Purpose	Promote medium- and long-term investments of Vietnamese small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in cleaner production technology to achieve environmental improvements.															
History	The Vietnam Green Credit Trust Fund (GCTF) is a funding initiative of the Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs. It was officially launched in coordination with the Viet Nam Cleaner Production Centre (VNCPC) in October 2007. It provides grants and partial credit guarantees to help SMEs install cleaner technologies.															
Organizer/Institutional Structure	GCTF is a financial support initiative of the Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs to promote medium- and long-term investments of Vietnamese SMEs in cleaner production technology to achieve environmental improvements.															
Climate Change Focus	Adaptation, mitigation (not including REDD+)															
Sub-focus	Technology, energy, energy efficiency, fuel switching, industry, low-carbon development, water efficiency															
Financial Mechanisms	Grants, risk management															
Fund Size	USD 5 million anticipated															
Size and Range of Disbursements	Credits: USD 20,000 - 1 million Guarantees: maximum USD 500,000															
Activity to Date	N/A															
Eligibility Requirements	Investment	Guarantees are up to 50 percent of the value of the credit and the maximum in accumulation of guarantees with other schemes is 70 percent.														
	Country/Region	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Vietnam</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cambodia</td> <td>Papua New Guinea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laos</td> <td>✓ Vietnam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>Global/Regional</td> </tr> </table>	Vietnam		Bangladesh	Nepal	Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	India	Philippines	Indonesia	Thailand	Laos	✓ Vietnam	Malaysia	Global/Regional
	Vietnam															
	Bangladesh	Nepal														
Cambodia	Papua New Guinea															
India	Philippines															
Indonesia	Thailand															
Laos	✓ Vietnam															
Malaysia	Global/Regional															
Economic Sector	Energy, energy efficiency, industry, water															
Socio-Economic Sector	SMEs with less than USD 5 million of charter capital or less than 500 employees															

	Other	SMEs must have more than 50 percent Vietnamese ownership and offer products and/or services that decrease environmental degradation. Projects must aim to mitigate GHG, ozone depleting substances (ODS), persistent organic pollutants (POPs), and some other local environmental indicators by at least 30 percent.
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Nguyen Le Hang (Ms.) Email: hang.nl@vncpc.org http://gctf.vn/?lang=en	
References	http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/312 http://green.tmcnet.com/topics/green/Articles/8671-green-credit-trust-fund-established-vietnam.htm	

World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities

Purpose	Promote GHG mitigation and sustainable development through the purchase of project-based GHG emission reductions (carbon credits) in developing countries and economies in transition.
History	<p>The World Bank supports the following twelve funds and facilities which manage a total of USD 2.5 billion*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BioCarbon Fund • Carbon Fund for Europe (jointly managed with European Investment Bank) • Community Development Carbon Fund • Danish Carbon Fund • Italian Carbon Fund • Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility • Netherlands European Carbon Facility (jointly managed with IFC) • Prototype Carbon Fund • Umbrella Carbon Facility • Spanish Carbon Fund • Forest Carbon Partnership Facility • Carbon Partnership Facility
Organizer/Institutional Structure	The World Bank Carbon Finance Unit (CFU) uses money contributed by 16 governments and 66 private companies in OECD countries to purchase project-based GHG emissions reductions in developing countries and economies in transition.
Climate Change Focus	Mitigation (including REDD+)
Sub-focus	Collaborates across sectors in projects relating to rural electrification, renewable energy, energy efficiency, urban infrastructure, waste management, pollution abatement, forestry, and water resource management.
Financial Mechanisms	Carbon finance
Fund Size	USD 2.5 billion anticipated
Size and Range of Disbursements	N/A
Activity to Date	N/A

Eligibility Requirements	Investment	CDM or JI-eligible project activities (also voluntary window mainly for forestry and agriculture-based projects) and AAU transactions (through Green Investment Scheme)
	Country/Region	IBRD/IDA member countries ✓ Bangladesh ✓ Nepal ✓ Cambodia ? Papua New Guinea ✓ India ? Philippines ? Indonesia ? Thailand ✓ Laos ✓ Vietnam ? Malaysia ? Global/Regional
	Economic Sector	Forestry, agriculture
	Socio-Economic Sector	N/A
	Other	Funds projects with at least 200,000 tCO ₂ e emission reductions by 2012
MRV Requirements	N/A	
Operational and Governance Details	N/A	
Contact	Email: helpdesk@carbonfinance.org https://wbcarbonfinance.org/Router.cfm?Page=Funds&ItemID=24670	
References	Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation - A Guidebook for Developing Countries, UNEP, August 2012. http://www.carbonfinance.org http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/node/38	

* The World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities have been grouped together given their similar scope, size, and goals and because they are all managed by the World Bank.

3. PRIVATE SECTOR FUND DETAILS

This section contains descriptions of private sector funds and mechanisms active in the developing countries that are included in the LEAD program. The information contained herein was compiled from publically available sources (e.g., Bloomberg, New Net, etc.) as well as interviews. The section is organized into three sub-sections: asset management companies; private equity and venture capital; and public-private partnerships.

Asset Management Companies with Climate Finance Funds or Facilities

Table 3: Asset Management Companies with Climate Finance Funds or Facilities

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Armstrong South East Asia Clean Energy Fund	Armstrong South East Asia Clean Energy Fund formally announced its first close at USD 65 million led by European development finance institutions Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (GEEREF) and German Investment and Development Corporation (DEG), and an Asian-based corporation. Targeting a full fund size of USD 150 million, the Armstrong fund focuses on small-scale power generation and resource efficiency projects and aims to provide early-stage capital to infrastructure developers in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and other emerging markets.	150
Cleantech Energy Group (Blackstone)	Blackstone (NYSE: BX) is one of the world’s leading investment and advisory firms and is an active investor in the energy and natural resources sector. Funds managed by Blackstone have invested/committed approximately USD 6 billion in the sector to-date across four continents. Its asset management businesses include the management of private equity funds, real estate funds, hedge fund solutions, credit-oriented funds, and closed-end mutual funds. The Blackstone Group also provides various financial advisory services, including financial and strategic advisory, restructuring, and reorganization advisory and fund placement services.	3,500
Deutsche DWS Premier Climate Change Equity Fund	Deutsche Bank is one of the largest alternative investment managers with more than USD 11 billion private equity assets under management..	N/A

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
JP Morgan Asian Infrastructure & Related Resources Opportunity Fund	The JP Morgan Asian Infrastructure & Related Resources Opportunity Fund is one of the largest dedicated Asian infrastructure funds which targets a broad range of infrastructure assets in the region, including toll roads and other transportation assets, power generation, electricity transmission/distribution facilities, water supply, waste management, and social infrastructure (including facilities for healthcare and education services). The fund will also make related resource investments involving the critical inputs required for Asia’s massive infrastructure investment agenda.	859
Macquarie International Infrastructure Fund (MIIF)	Macquarie International Infrastructure Fund (MIIF) is an Asia-focused listed infrastructure company managed by Macquarie Infrastructure Management (Asia) Pty Limited (MIMAL), a subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited.	1,140
Morgan Stanley Infrastructure (MSI)	Morgan Stanley Infrastructure (MSI), part of Morgan Stanley Investment Management, is an infrastructure investment and management platform with USD 4 billion under management. MSI focuses on assets providing essential public goods and services covering 12 sectors in eight countries across four continents. MSI has teams in North America, Europe, and Asia, which source investments in sectors such as transport, energy and utilities, communications, and social infrastructure.	4,000
New Energy Fund (BlackRock)	The New Energy Fund is a dedicated asset management company established by BlackRock that focuses exclusively on the clean energy sector. BlackRock is the largest asset-management company globally, with USD 3,560 billion under management. The Fund invests at least 70 percent of its total assets globally in the equity securities of new energy companies. New energy companies are those engaged in alternative energy and energy technologies including renewable energy technology, renewable energy developers, alternative fuels, energy efficiency, and enabling energy and infrastructure.	1,369

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
SAM Group Clean Growth Private Equity	Sustainable Asset Management (SAM) is an international investment company with a specific focus on sustainability investments. The company is based in Zurich, Switzerland and considers economic, environmental, and social criteria in its investment strategies. In addition to asset management, the company has a private equity business. SAM has a series of products based on themes such as water, energy, climate, agriculture, and healthy living. In 2006, SAM introduced a division called sustainability services that provides sustainability benchmarking reports to companies. SAM is a subsidiary of Robeco Group. The assets under management listed here represent those for both Robeco and SAM.	2,500
Total		13,518

Source: Nexant research

Private Equity and Venture Capital Funds in Asia Focused on Climate Finance

Table 4: Private Equity and Venture Capital Funds in Asia Focused on Climate Finance

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
2i Capital India Infrastructure Development Fund	The 2i Capital India Infrastructure Development Fund is a USD 300 million Shariah-compliant fund that was launched in 2007 by 2i Group and Oman-based Amwal Investment SAOC. The Mauritius-registered fund will reportedly invest in energy and road projects.	300
3i India Infrastructure Fund (3iIIF)	The 3i India Infrastructure Fund (3iIIF) is a USD 1.2 billion Limited Partnership fund established to invest in the Indian infrastructure market. The fund emerged out of a strategic partnership agreement between 3i and the India Infrastructure Finance Company, which invests in ports, airports, roads and the power sector. Both firms committed USD 250 million to the fund.	1,200

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Abraaj Infrastructure and Growth Capital Fund	Abraaj Capital ranks among the 50 largest private equity firms in the world and is the biggest in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia. It manages one dedicated infrastructure fund – the Abraaj Infrastructure and Growth Capital Fund – with USD 2 billion in assets under management. The fund, which is registered in the Cayman Islands, is co-sponsored by Deutsche Bank and Ithmaar Bank.	2,000
Abundance Cleantech Energy Fund	Abundance Venture Capital is a Malaysia-based venture capital and private equity firm focusing on power projects, energy saving, and sustainable bio-fuels and ethanol investments. It is currently seeking USD 250 million for a Cleantech Energy Fund, which will invest in green, clean, renewable, alternative energy businesses in Asia. The fund, which ranks as the sixth largest emerging market clean tech fund currently seeking investors, is designed to provide above average returns and a profitable and timely exit.	250
Actis South Asia and India Funds	Actis is a private equity firm focused on investments in emerging markets in Africa, China, India, Latin America, South Asia, and East Asia. Actis currently has USD 5 billion under management.	129
Aditya Birla Private Equity Fund I	Aditya Birla is agnostic to sectors in which it invests but sees potential for growth in infrastructure enablers who will benefit from India’s planned investment in infrastructure. Aditya Birla Capital Advisors is part of the Aditya Birla Group, which operates in 25 countries across the globe and derives over half of its revenues from operations outside India.	N/A
Affinity Equity Partners	Affinity Equity Partners is a private equity firm specializing in buy-outs. It manages assets and funds worth USD 4 billion. Its investments have included Jaya Holdings, an oil and gas services company, and Beijing Leader & Harvest Electric Technologies Limited, a leading manufacturer of energy-saving devices.	4,000
Aloe Environment Fund	Aloe was founded in 2003, and is focused on investing in solutions to address the growing global challenges of environmental pollution, whilst simultaneously delivering strong financial returns.	420
AMP Capital Asian Giants Infrastructure Fund (AGIF)	AGIF, launched in 2008 with USD 500 million in funds, is designed to capture infrastructure investment opportunities in the high growth markets of India and China, with the flexibility to invest in other selected Asian countries should appropriate opportunities arise.	500

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Aqua International Partners	Aqua International Partners was founded by William K. Reilly of TPG Capital LP. Aqua International Partners finances water supply and renewable energy. Mr. Reilly formerly served as administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and president of the World Wildlife Fund/The Conservation Foundation, and is a director of ConocoPhillips.	223
Ashmore PTC India Energy Infrastructure Fund	In 2010 Ashmore reportedly launched the Ashmore PTC India Energy Infrastructure Fund, with PTC India Ltd, an Indian energy trading firm. The fund, which aims to raise USD 750 million to finance power projects across all energy-related sectors in India, is reported to have invested USD 60 million in Asian Genco, a Singapore-based energy company that plans to increase its power generation capacity throughout Asia from a current level of some 4,000 MW to 10,000 MW by 2012. Genco projects currently under development include the 1,200 MW Teesta III project in Sikkim, described as the largest public-private partnership hydroelectric project in India to date, and a 2,640 MW coal-fired supercritical thermal project in Andhra Pradesh.	750
Asia Development Partners (Olympus)	Asia Development Partners' strategy is to invest capital primarily within infrastructure and infrastructure-related support companies in India and other OPIC-eligible Asian countries.	300
Asia Environmental Partners (Olympus Capital)	Olympus Capital Asia is an independent private equity firm that has been successfully investing in middle market companies across Asia for over 16 years. Since its founding in 1997, Olympus Capital Asia has invested more than USD 1.6 billion of equity capital on behalf of its funds and co-investors in over 40 portfolio companies throughout Asia, including China, India, Japan, South Korea, and Southeast Asia. In 2008, Olympus Capital Asia decided to sponsor a dedicated vehicle focusing exclusively on environmental and clean energy investments in Asia called Asia Environmental Partners, which is one of the first funds in Asia dedicated to the environmental sector.	200

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Asia Infrastructure Fund	Founded in 2009, the Asia Infrastructure Fund is USD 500 million fund with a focus on transportation, energy and water utilities, and renewables. It invests in Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Maldives. No details are given as to its investments, but it is reported to have backed two wind projects in Pakistan and the Central Asian Power and Energy Company (CAPEC), a power company in Kazakhstan.	96
Asia Water Fund	Amwater is a Singapore private equity firm currently seeking USD 100 million for its Asia Water Fund, which is reportedly anchored by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The fund intends to invest in privatized water-related infrastructure.	100
Asian Private Equity and Henderson Infrastructure	Henderson Equity Partners is the private equity arm of Henderson Global Investors. It manages two families of funds: Asian Private Equity, which includes alternative energy and infrastructure amongst its target sectors; and Henderson Infrastructure, which invests in public-private infrastructure concessions, including transport and waste management, primarily in Europe but also in Asia. To date, Henderson's Asian Private Equity funds have primarily invested in manufacturing and telecom companies.	1,200
Baring India Private Equity Fund II Limited	Baring Private Equity Partners India provides private equity capital in India. It has cumulative assets under management of approximately USD 1 billion, including in the energy and infrastructure sectors.	1,000
BTS Clean Energy Fund	BTS Investment Advisors is an India private equity firm that manages two funds - Swiss Tec and BTS India Private Equity Fund Ltd. – and is reported to be seeking funding for a third, the BTS Clean Energy Fund. Its investments include Saisudhir Infrastructure Ltd, an Indian construction company that operates in the water, power, solid waste management, and irrigation sectors.	150
Camco South East Asia (Camco SEA)	Camco South East Asia was set up in September 2010 as a joint venture between Camco and Khazanah Nasional Berhad to invest in GHG emissions reduction and clean energy projects in South East Asia.	120

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Carlyle Riverstone Renewable Energy Infrastructure Fund I	Riverstone Holdings LLC and The Carlyle Group are the co-general partners of Carlyle/Riverstone Global Energy and Power Funds. Riverstone, a New York-based energy and power focused private equity firm founded in 2000, has USD 6.5 billion under management. Riverstone conducts buyout and growth capital investments in the midstream, upstream, power, oilfield service, and renewable sectors of the energy industry. To date, the firm has committed USD 4.5 billion to 29 investments across these five sectors. The Carlyle Group is a global private equity firm with USD 44.3 billion under management. Carlyle invests in buyouts, venture capital, real estate and leveraged finance in North America, Europe, and Asia. Since 1987, the firm has invested USD 22.4 billion of equity in 528 transactions.	685
China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund	China ExIm Bank (also known as the China Export-Import Bank) is China’s export credit agency and a major lender of Chinese Government-backed loans to developing countries. It will act as the “anchor investor” for the China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund, an unlisted, closed-end private equity fund with a target size of USD 1 billion. China ExIm is investing USD 300 million and three other undisclosed prominent Chinese institutions will make additional combined investments of USD 500 million. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) approved an equity investment of USD 100 million in 2010. The fund will fund infrastructure, energy, and construction in the ASEAN member countries.	273
Challenger Mitsui Emerging Markets Infrastructure Fund	Challenger Financial Services entered into a joint venture with Mitsui & Co to establish a Singaporean-based investment management business. The joint venture's first initiative will be the Challenger Mitsui Emerging Markets Infrastructure Fund, with a target size of USD 1.2 billion. It is a closed-end wholesale fund investing in infrastructure assets in emerging market economies. The fund, which will be jointly managed by Challenger and Mitsui & Co, already has committed capital of USD 175 million, sourced from both the sponsors and institutional investors, Mizuho Corporate Bank and Access Capital Advisors.	175

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Clean Resources Asia (CLSA)	CLSA Capital Partners is the alternative asset management arm of CLSA Asia-Pacific Markets, a leading Asian investment group with an excess of USD 2.7 billion in funds under management. CLSA Capital Partners manages four Asia-focused clean tech funds through its Clean Resources Capital. Three of the funds are publicly traded, whilst the fourth – the Clean Resources Asia Growth Fund - is a private equity fund, which is ranked by Prequin, the private equity intelligence consultancy, as eighth among its list of top ten emerging market clean tech funds. CLSA’s clean tech investments focus on energy, water, environmental technology, waste, and sustainable agriculture.	200
Clear Investments Power and Infrastructure Fund	Clear Trade, a US private equity firm, was reported in 2008 to have launched a USD 1.2 billion India-focused power and infrastructure fund, which would invest in 11 power projects — of which eight would be run on coal, two on hydropower, and one on agro-waste.	1,200
Climate Change Investment 1 & 2	Climate Change Investment I and II (CCI I and II) are closed-end investment funds of the German firm First Climate Green Investments. The funds are designed to take advantage of the investment opportunities in the growing carbon markets and generate long-term capital growth for investors. Both funds seek to achieve returns for their investors by originating, structuring, and commercializing carbon assets. They aim to balance investment risks and rewards through the combination of investment activities in a diversified portfolio of project-based emission reduction certificates and, to a lesser extent, in trading carbon allowances. Investments are reported to be mainly made in Latin America, India, China, and South-East Asia.	134
Climate Solutions Fund (Generation)	Climate Solutions Fund invests in private equity, restricted public equity, and unrestricted public equity. This fund’s strategy is to focus exclusively on deploying capital into companies that are part of the transition from a high-to low-carbon economy.	683
Daiwa/BlackRock Green New Energy Fund	In August 2009, one of Japan’s largest asset management companies, Daiwa Asset Management, established the Daiwa/BlackRock Green New Energy Fund. This fund seeks to create jobs and stimulate the economy in the short-term and transform industrial and social structures to reduce environmental impact in the long term by investing in alternative energy and environmental fields. The fund invests in stocks in the alternative energy field.	200

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Dragon Capital's Mekong Brahmaputra Clean Development Fund	Dragon Capital's Mekong Brahmaputra Clean Development Fund L.P., was launched in 2010, and is the first fund focused on development using clean technology in the Mekong River Region (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Brahmaputra River Region, comprising Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka).	45
Equis Funds	The Equis Funds Group comprises an Asian-based team of investment professionals with Asian infrastructure and energy operating, industry investment, and funds management experience. Within the infrastructure and energy sector, Equis develops investment themes to identify asset classes which it believes will provide superior returns in the current market due to an underlying value dislocation. Equis then focuses its deal sourcing resources to opportunities within this asset class.	650
FE Clean Energy Group	FE Clean Energy Group is an investment company that finds sustainable energy sources in developing countries and uses its capital to bolster these clean markets. FE Clean Energy Group focuses mainly on emerging energy markets in Latin America, Europe, and Asia.	N/A
Global Environment Fund	Established in 1990, the Global Environment Fund invests in businesses around the world that provide cost-effective solutions to environmental and energy challenges. The firm manages private equity dedicated to clean technology, emerging markets, and sustainable forestry, with approximately USD 1 billion in aggregate capital under management.	1,000
Green Investment Asia Sustainability Fund I	Aloe Private Equity manages a number of environment funds that invest in energy efficiency, cleaner fuels, bioenergy, geothermal, small hydropower, solar (PV and thermal), wind, and fuel cells. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) approved an investment of USD 15 million in the Green Investment Asia Sustainability Fund I in 2007.	38
Hudson Clean Energy Partners	Hudson Clean Energy Partners is a private equity firm that makes privately negotiated investments in the clean energy industry. Global in scope, Hudson invests exclusively in renewable power, alternative fuels, and energy smart technologies in sectors that include wind and solar energy, biofuels, biomass, geothermal energy, energy efficiency, and storage. Hudson typically invests in high-growth, asset-based, capital-intensive segments of the clean energy value chain with minimal technology development risk, primarily in control and shared-control positions.	1,000

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
IDFC Hybrid Infrastructure Fund	IDFC Investment Advisors is one of the largest Indian private equity firms focused on infrastructure. IDFC Investment Advisors is reported to be raising a USD 100 million Hybrid Infrastructure Fund.	100
Impax Asian Environmental Markets (Ireland) Fund	Impax Asset Management Ltd manages a number of funds with a focus on alternative energy, water, and waste. Its two infrastructure funds – Impax New Energy Investors LP and Impax New Energy Investors II LP – invest in Europe. However, a new listed fund – Impax Asian Environmental Markets (Ireland) Fund – was launched in 2010 to invest in clean tech opportunities in Asia.	174
India Advantage Fund (IAF)	ICICI Venture currently manages three private equity funds: India Advantage Fund (IAF) Series 1, 2 and 3, representing an aggregate original corpus of USD 1.45 billion between the three funds. IAF Series 1 and 2 have invested in biotech and oil, amongst other sectors. IAF Series 3 is more specifically focused on infrastructure.	192
India Infrastructure Fund (IIF)	IDFC Project Equity manages the India Infrastructure Fund (IIF), a venture capital fund with funds of USD 927 million. The IIF invests long-term equity in a diversified portfolio of companies in the energy, transport, telecommunications and water treatment, and supply sectors. The fund's founding investors and co-sponsors are IDFC, Citigroup Inc. and the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL).	927
India Infrastructure Ltd	Infrastructure India Ltd is an Isle of Man closed-end investment company established to invest in Indian infrastructure assets. In 2011, the US-based financial services firm Guggenheim Partners was reported to have taken a 46 percent stake in India Infrastructure Ltd. Guggenheim Partners has more than USD 100 billion in assets under supervision.	N/A
Indian Enterprise Development Fund (IEDF)	Indian Enterprise Development Fund (IEDF), an IFCI Venture Capital fund, invests in knowledge-based projects in key sectors of the Indian economy with outstanding growth prospects. The fund is SEBI registered.	60
Indvision I	Indvision 1 is a USD 425 million private equity fund managed by the Indian investment firm Everston. The fund focuses on companies that benefit from domestic consumption within India but which also invests in energy and infrastructure services.	425

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Inerjys	Inerjys is an investment firm that invests growth equity in clean-technology companies that are seeking to scale their commercialization.	1,000
Lombard Asia	Lombard is an international private equity investment manager with offices in Bangkok, Hong Kong, and San Francisco, and extensive working relationships in Ho Chi Minh City, Manila, Shanghai, and Taipei. Formed in 1985, Lombard has made more than 90 minority growth and control investments in Asia and North America. The firm's investors include financial institutions, major pension funds and corporations, as well as family offices in Asia, Europe, and North America.	300
Maybank MEACP Clean Energy Master Fund	The Maybank MEACP Clean Energy Master Fund is a ten-year private equity fund that will invest in a diversified portfolio of clean energy projects in the Asia-Pacific region with a focus on China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The fund is targeting USD 500 million in commitments and will be managed by Maybank MEACP Pte. Ltd.	500
Mekong Renewable Resources Fund (MRRF)	Mekong Renewable Resources Fund (MRRF) is a regional fund that will invest in projects and companies focused on renewable energy generation, energy efficiency, environmental infrastructure, and natural resources preservation in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. In addition to financing provided by OPIC, Indochina Capital is targeting to raise USD 150 million, with the aim to channel private sector and development capital into critically-needed environmental and renewable resource investments in the Lower Mekong region.	200
Middle East & Asia Capital Partners Clean Energy Fund	Middle East & Asia Capital Partners is a Singapore-based private equity fund, which manages a Clean Energy Fund that intends to play an active and opportunistic role in the ongoing expansion of the clean energy industry in Asia. The fund is expected to invest in a full spectrum of clean-energy investment opportunities including greenfield projects (investment at the development stage).	150

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
New York Life International India Fund I & II	Jacob Ballas Capital India Private Limited is a non-banking finance company focused on private equity advisory services. JBC serves as advisor to three India focused private equity funds - the New York Life International India Fund ("Fund I"), New York Life Investment Management India Fund ("Fund II") and NYLIM Jacob Ballas India Fund III ("Fund III"). Investment in infrastructure is one of its investment themes, with a focus on power, oil and gas, transport, and construction.	167
Pan Asia Project Development Fund	Pan Asia Project Development Fund is a USD 45 million fund established in 2006 by the private equity fund IL&FS Investment Managers. The fund has a remit of investing in infrastructure projects at the project development stage.	45
Power Finance Corporation	The Power Finance Corporation was set up by the Government of India in July 1986 as a financial institution dedicated to power sector financing. In 2008, Power Finance Corporation stated that it was planning to foray into equity financing of projects and was considering financing oil, gas and mining operations. The company was reported to be setting up a USD 1 billion India Power Fund with the aim of plugging the equity gap faced by power projects. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank and Germany's KFW were said to have expressed interest in participating.	1,000
Renewable Energy Asia Fund (REAF)	The Renewable Energy Asia Fund (REAF) invests in post-permitted projects and project developers using proven technologies in those geographies demonstrating mature renewable energy legislation and deregulated power markets. The Fund's technology focus is wind, small hydro, biomass, solar, geothermal, and landfill gas. The fund's geographical focus is primarily India with additional target markets including Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.	187

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Riverstone Carlyle Renewable and Alternative Energy Fund II	Riverstone Holdings LLC and The Carlyle Group are the co-general partners of Carlyle/Riverstone Global Energy and Power Funds. Riverstone, a New York-based energy and power focused private equity firm founded in 2000, has USD 6.5 billion under management. Riverstone conducts buyout and growth capital investments in the midstream, upstream, power, oilfield service, and renewable sectors of the energy industry. To date, the firm has committed USD 4.5 billion to 29 investments across these five sectors. The Carlyle Group is a global private equity firm with USD 44.3 billion under management. Carlyle invests in buyouts, venture capital, real estate and leveraged finance in North America, Europe and Asia. Since 1987, the firm has invested USD 22.4 billion of equity in 528 transactions.	1,200
Robeco TEDA Sustainable Private Equity Fund	The Robeco TEDA Sustainable Equity Fund is a collaboration between the Dutch asset management company Robeco and the Chinese group TEDA International. The fund is the first Renminbi denominated cross-border private equity fund with a focus on sustainable investments. Robeco and TEDA have a cooperation agreement with China's Agricultural Bank, who will be the custodian and the financial administrator of the fund.	885
South Asia Clean Energy Fund (SACEF) Holdings	South Asia Clean Energy Fund (SACEF) is a limited partnership fund targeting a total capitalization of USD 300 million. The fund will be managed by the Global Environment Fund (GEF), a manager with 20 years of successful investments in the environment sector and services around the world. SACEF will invest in SMEs providing environmental products and services, energy efficiency technology and services and renewable energy generation. India will be the main target country. The fund will also invest opportunistically in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.	300
SBI Macquarie India Infrastructure Fund	The SBI Macquarie India Infrastructure Fund is a joint venture between Macquarie and the State Bank of India, with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) as a minority shareholder. It invests in a range of greenfield and brownfield assets in roads, airports, ports, power generation, power transmission and distribution, telecom towers, water and waste treatment, rail, and other infrastructure-related sectors.	1,037

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
South East Asia Strategic Assets Fund	Established in 2006 by CapAsia, the South East Asia Strategic Assets Fund invests in energy (including renewables), infrastructure and natural resources companies. The fund was established as a Cayman Island Exempted Limited Partnership and is co-sponsored by the Employees Provident Fund of Malaysia, Malaysia's national social security organization.	147
Southern Cross Venture Partners	Southern Cross currently has three funds under management: the USD 170 million Southern Cross Fund No. 1; the USD 40 million Southern Cross IIF Fund; and the USD 200 million Southern Cross Renewable Energy Fund.	200
Standard Chartered IL&FS Asia Infrastructure Growth Fund	The Standard Chartered IL&FS Asia Infrastructure Growth Fund was established in 2008 by Standard Chartered Bank and IL&FS Investment Managers. The fund is USD 650 million in size and is reported to have already built a portfolio of over USD 250 million of attractive seed assets, comprising operating toll roads, power plants, water treatment projects, waste management services.	650
SUN Group	SUN Group is a principal investor and private equity fund manager in Russia, India, and other emerging markets. In India, SUN operates as a franchisee for funds managed by Sequoia and Westbridge.	200
Tata Cleantech Capital	Tata Capital Cleantech Limited (TCCL) is a joint venture between Tata Capital Limited and International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group. TCCL is a focused initiative to assist, via financing and advisory services, companies that promote clean technology. Tata Capital is the majority shareholder of TCCL.	N/A
USRG Emerging Market Fund	USRG Emerging Market Fund proposes to invest in renewable power generation, clean fuels and renewable energy value chain investments in OPIC-eligible countries. The fund will target investments that are asset-focused and have low technology risk, seeking to make staged investments in projects or platform companies doing projects that either already have cash flows or are projected to have strong cash flows within 18 to 24 months. The average transaction sizes would be USD 50 to 100 million for platform companies and USD 25 to 50 million for projects.	300
VantagePoint Cleantech Partner	VantagePoint has over USD 4 billion of committed capital and has made substantial investments in energy innovation, energy efficiency, information technology, internet and digital media, healthcare, and Asia.	435

Fund or Facility Name	Description	Assets (USD million)
Virgin Green Emerging Market Funds	Established in 2012, the VGF Emerging Markets Growth I, L.P. is a mid-cap buyout/growth fund targeting countries in transition. The formation of the fund was announced with more than USD 200 million in capital commitments.	200
Wolfensohn Low Carbon Energy Fund	Founded by James Wolfensohn, former president of the World Bank, the fund targets emerging markets, with an emphasis on Asia and particularly India. The fund investments are based on the principles of sustainability and poverty alleviation.	300
Total		30,502

Source: Nexant research

Public-Private Partnership Initiatives in Climate Finance

Table 5: Public-Private Partnership Initiatives in Climate Finance

Fund or Facility Name	Fund or Facility Management	Description	Assets (USD million)
ADB Clean Energy Private Equity Funds	Asian Development Bank	The Asian Development Bank (ADB) issued the call for proposals in mid-2007 to make both the private equity sector and the clean energy sector aware of ADB's commitment to increasing equity funding to clean energy investments, and to motivate these sectors to merge their expertise in order to evolve high-quality fund managers and catalyze increased investment in clean energy projects in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs).	100
The NEFCO Carbon Fund (NeCF)	The Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)	NEFCO is an international financial institution established by the five Nordic countries. NEFCO manages The NEFCO Carbon Fund (NeCF), which is a global carbon fund based on a public-private partnership model launched in April 2008. NeCF is an instrument for purchasing GHG emission reductions under the Joint Implementation (JI) and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). NeCF invests in a wide typology of projects by providing carbon finance to renewable energy, energy efficiency, fuel switching, and other investments. The principal target markets are the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Peoples' Republic of China, South East Asia, and India, although other regions will also be considered.	193
World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities	World Bank	The World Bank supports twelve carbon funds and facilities which manage a total of USD 2.5 billion in carbon finance.	2,500

Fund or Facility Name	Fund or Facility Management	Description	Assets (USD million)
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	World Bank	The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) has the dual objectives of building capacity of tropical and sub-tropical developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), and testing a program of performance-based incentive payments in some pilot countries, on a relatively small scale, in order to set the stage for a much larger system of positive incentives and financing flows in the future. The FCPF is a Global partnership housed at the World Bank between 13 donors and Carbon Fund Participants. Two separate mechanisms have been set up to support the dual objective of the FCPF: (1) Readiness Mechanism, for technical assistance and capacity building for REDD; and (2) Carbon Finance Mechanism, to pilot incentive payments for REDD policies and measures in approximately five countries.	668
Fund Solutions for Climate Finance	KfW Bankengruppe	The mission of the Fund Solutions for Climate Finance is to foster energy efficiency and renewable energy in its focus countries. The funds have a layered risk-return structure in the form of a public-private partnership. The funds are mainly providing long-term financing to local financial institutions in partner countries, which in turn on-lend these funds to SME, private households, and municipalities, for them to finance adequate investments.	500

Fund or Facility Name	Fund or Facility Management	Description	Assets (USD million)
Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)	Deutsche Bank	<p>The Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF) aims to enable environmentally friendly economic growth in developing countries, particularly those experiencing rapid growth where demand for energy is rising and financing options for energy investments are not keeping pace with the need for investment. To address this concern, the GCPF will look to accomplish three goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to the mitigation of climate change; 2. Achieve economic sustainability of the Fund; and 3. Catalyze private and public capital into climate financing. 	500
Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)	The European Commission	<p>The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund is a public-private partnership designed to maximize the private finance leveraged through public funds funded by the European Commission and managed by the European Investment Bank. GEEREF is structured as a fund-of-funds, and invests in private equity sub-funds that specialize in financing small- and medium-sized project developers and enterprises to implement energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition.</p>	170
Green Commodities Facility	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<p>UNDP launched the Green Commodities Facility in 2009. The aim of the facility is to connect global markets with national governments and farmers to strengthen national capacity for scaling up sustainable agricultural and marine commodities production around the world. The facility manages a global portfolio of national-level commodity-focused programs and platforms that remove barriers and institutionalize systemic approaches and resources for scaling up the production of sustainable commodities.</p>	N/A

Fund or Facility Name	Fund or Facility Management	Description	Assets (USD million)
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd (IL&FS)		Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited is an Indian infrastructure development and finance company. IL&Fs structures its infrastructure project as public-private partnerships.	N/A
Investor Group on Climate Change Australia/New Zealand (IGCC)	Various	The IGCC represents institutional investors, with total funds under management of approximately USD 900 billion, and others in the investment community interested in the impact of climate change on investments. The IGCC aims to encourage government policies and investment practices that address the risks and opportunities of climate change, for the ultimate benefit of superannuants and unit holders.	N/A
Japan's Fast Start Finance (FSF)	Japanese Ministry of Finance	Japan's FSF aims to provide assistance to developing countries that are already making efforts to reduce GHG emissions or who are particularly vulnerable to climate change, to enable them to achieve economic growth in ways that will contribute to climate stability.	6,000*
K-Green Trust	Keppel Infrastructure Fund Management Pte. Ltd	K-Green Trust is a business trust constituted on 23 July 2009 under the laws of the Republic of Singapore and managed by Keppel Infrastructure Fund Management Pte. Ltd. The trust's investment focus is on "green" infrastructure assets in Singapore, as well as Asia, Europe and the Middle East.	549
MDG Carbon Facility	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Fortis Bank	The MDG Carbon Facility seeks to broaden access to carbon finance by enabling a wider range of developing countries to participate and to promoting emission reduction projects which contribute to the Millennium Development Goals by yielding additional sustainable development and poverty reduction benefits.	Project-specific

Fund or Facility Name	Fund or Facility Management	Description	Assets (USD million)
Philippine Investment Alliance for Infrastructure (PINAI)	Macquarie	The PINAI Fund is a private equity fund to be capitalized up to the Philippine peso equivalent of USD 625 million, which will invest in core infrastructure assets in the Philippines. It will be managed by Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets (MIRA), a global infrastructure asset manager, through a management vehicle wholly owned by Macquarie Group.	625
Post-2012 Carbon Credit Fund	European Investment Bank	The European Investment Bank's Post 2012 Carbon Credit Fund is focused on purchasing Kyoto-compliant carbon credits generated after 2012, potentially up to 2020.	161
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)	REEEP	REEEP is a voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership administered by the European Investment Bank with a fund management team from the European Investment Fund. It seeks to facilitate the transformation of energy systems by accelerating the uptake of renewables and energy efficiency technology, to reduce carbon emissions, increase energy security, and improve access to sustainable energy for the poor worldwide.	318
The Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)	Various	The Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) is a forum for collaboration on climate change for European investors. The IIGCC currently has over 75 members, including some of the largest pension funds and asset managers in Europe, representing roughly EUR 7.5 trillion (USD 9.65 trillion).	N/A
Total			12,284

Source: Nexant research and estimates