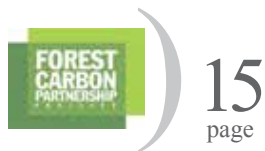


Climate Finance

OPTIONS FOR NEPAL





Climate Finance

Climate change has become a global issue that has not only drawn the attention of the world but has also begun sending alarm bells ringing throughout. The long-standing doubt on the actual impact of changing climate on our environment has already been cleared now, after many scientific studies. Be it the most developed countries or the countries that produce largest amount of carbon emissions, and be it the developing countries or the least developed countries like Nepal, the impact of climate change has begun to affect all.

Nepal is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate impact. However, it has not been able to cope with the impact due to the low capacity to adapt to the changing climate. And, Nepal is just an example as there are many underdeveloped countries, which face cash crunch to work towards adaptation and mitigation of the impact.

Thus, climate finance has become critical to addressing climate change, both to help reduce carbon emissions and take steps to adapt to its adverse impact. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), developed country Parties are to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties in tackling climate change. Developing countries will require financial assistance from the developed countries to address climate impacts, as their own efforts may not suffice to tackle this grave problem. The most vulnerable Least Developed Countries (LDC) already have a very low capacity and pre-existing poverty condition to address the impact of climate change on their own, as they also have many other development challenges to face.

For example, Nepal is one of the most vulnerable countries but has a very low capacity to adapt due to its low income and poor human development index. As one of the LDC countries, Nepal needs additional international funds in order to implement plans and programs lower the carbon emission, adapt to the impact of climate change and build resilience.

In 2009, developed countries Parties committed to provide approximately US\$ 30 billion over the period of 2010-2012 which was termed as ‘fast start finance’. Similarly, for the long-term finance, they also promised to raise the amount to US\$100 billion per year by 2020. Nepal received a small portion of the fast start finance and is eligible to access the long-term finance too.

Climate finance is channelled into the developing countries through various means. Multilateral funds such as the Climate Investment Fund and the Global Environment Facility channel the funds through Multilateral Development Banks and the UN

Agencies respectively, while large sum is also channelled bilaterally and through Non-Governmental Organizations.

Many developing countries are also setting up their own national institutions to access international funds. Nepal is accessing climate finance via multilateral, bilateral and other sources. Besides, there are several other potential sources like international funds, foundations and private sectors from where Nepal can access finance.

It is important for the governments and stakeholders to understand the financial needs and sources of funds to undertake the activities of adaptation and mitigation to build a more resilient society. They also need to comprehend the way in which the financial resources are transferred and accessed by the country.

This book basically tries to put together all the information related to major international funding sources for Nepal to finance its activities on climate change sector. It briefly provides the background of the source, regional focus, investment areas, funding conditions and application procedures to acquire the funding. Projects that are currently in the implementation phase are also mentioned here.

Funds in Summary

S.N	Name of the Fund	Types of Programs/ Projects Supported		Nature of Fund		Type of Access	
		Mitiga- tion	Adapta- tion	Bilateral	Multilat- eral	Direct	Interna- tional
1.	Adaptation Fund		√		√	√	
2.	Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	√	√	√		√	√
3.	Climate Investment Fund (CIF)	√	√		√		√
4.	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	√			√	√	
5.	Global Climate Change Alliance+ (GCCA)	√	√	√		√	√
6.	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF)	√	√		√		√
7.	Global Resilience Partnership		√	√			√
8.	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	√	√		√	√	√
9.	International Climate Initiative (IKI)	√	√	√			√
10.	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	√	√		√		√
11.	Nordic Climate Facility (NCF)	√	√	√		√	√
12.	Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	√	√		√		√
13.	The International Climate Fund (ICF)	√	√	√		√	
14.	UN-REDD	√			√		√
15.	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		√	√			√

1. Adaptation Fund

Investment areas	Water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management
Financing modalities	Grant
Total budget	\$318 million

Background

Adaptation Fund (AF) is an independent fund established under the UNFCCC in 2001, which was officially launched in 2007. It finances concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. It is financed through the sales of certified emission reductions (CER), which industrialized countries can earn through emission-reduction projects in developing countries to meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol. The share of proceeds amounts to two per cent of the value of CERs issued each year for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects. The fund also receives contributions from governments, private sector and individuals. The current volume of funding allocated to climate adaptation is \$318 million.

Regional Focus

AF focuses on developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the climate change. There is no particular regional focus but cover developing countries worldwide.

Investment Areas

AF only finances programs and projects addressing climate adaptation in developing countries. It covers wide areas under this broad approach.

- Starting to implement adaptation activities promptly, inter alia, in the areas of water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management;
- Improving the monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change, and related forecasting and early-warning systems, and in this context improving disease control and prevention;
- Supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive

measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change, including contingency planning, in particular, for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events;

- Strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing national and regional centres and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events, utilizing information technology as much as possible.

Funding Conditions

AF focuses only in the areas of adaptation. The funding is channeled via accredited national, regional and international entities. The instrument used is grants. All entities can apply for accreditation via:

- Direct access track for national entities: Entities are required to be nominated by their country’s NDA or focal point.
- International access track for international entities, including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, and regional institutions.

Application Procedure

Developing countries that are party to the Kyoto Protocol must use a National Implementing Entity (NIE), or a Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) or a Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) to access funding from this Fund. Applications are usually submitted by the national government agencies. The implementing entity must fulfill the fiduciary standards requirement of the fund. The Adaptation Fund Board accepts and considers project and program proposals throughout the year on a rolling basis. Once the proposal is received it is reviewed by a technical committee and is published on the website for public comments before they are discussed and approved by the AF Board. The proposal can be made via email as outlined in the Fund’s website.

Project in Nepal

AF Board has decided to fund a project in Nepal. A county can access up to \$10 million for adaptation activities.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Adapting to climate-induced threats to food production and food security in the Karnali Region of Nepal	World Food Program (WFP)	\$ 9,527,160

Contact

Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
c/o Global Environment Facility
Mail stop: MSN P-4-400 1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
USA
Phone: +1 202 473-6390

2. Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

Investment areas	Adaptation, capacity building, mitigation, agriculture, climate-resilient, energy, energy efficiency, forestry, industry, low-carbon, renewable energy, sustainable land management
Financing modalities	Co-financing, grant and technical assistance
Total budget	£120 million

Background

Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) is established by an alliance of organizations led by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) and including Fundación Futuro Latino Americano, LEAD International, LEAD Pakistan, the Overseas Development Institute, and South North. It is currently funded over seven-year period from March 2010 to April 2017 by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS). CDKN is mainly supporting decision-makers in developing countries to design and deliver climate compatible development with total fund is £120 million.

Regional Focus

CDKN works in Latin America and Caribbean, Africa and Asia. The projects are supported in 12 priority countries (Colombia, El Salvador, Peru, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Nepal) and one priority sub region (The Caribbean).

Investment Areas

CDKN has focused their project work on four themes: Climate finance, international climate negotiations, disaster risk management and policy and practice.

- Climate finance: It supports the delivery of climate funds urgently needed by developing countries in the medium term as well as meet commitments made in the UNFCCC in the long term.
- International climate negotiation: CDKN helps leaders and negotiators of partner countries to become better informed, hone their skills, have better network and become active and influential actors in the international climate change.
- Disaster risk management: CDKN supports in conducting research, provides technical assistance and helps improve knowledge management on different aspects of climate-related disaster risk management.

- Policy and practice: Support national frameworks for climate compatible development that are fully driven and supported by a wide range of stakeholders.

Funding Conditions

CDKN provides funding for high quality research that clearly responds to needs and demand in their priority countries i.e. Latina America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. CDKN encourages innovative, thought-leading research in the field of climate compatible development, which informs and influences policy.

CDKN funds research institutions, universities, private sector organisations, civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations if they could fulfill the following conditions:

- Legal entity: The organization must be a legal entity.
- Demonstrable capacity in research: The organisation or research consortium must be able to demonstrate an independent in-house capability to undertake and lead research in the field or discipline in which it wishes to be funded.
- Accountability and audit requirements: The organization must meet CDKN accountability and audit requirements.

Application Procedure

CDKN has two main channels for research commissioning - a) Open, competitive research call, and b) Designed and tendered by CDKN in consultation with the government partners. Usually most of the CDKN's research projects are commissioned through open competitive research call. Apart from this, CDKN has also funded a series of externally managed Regional Research Calls, focusing on Africa, South East Asia, South Asia and the Caribbean. To enquire about financial assistance for knowledge management, communications and partnership-building activities in climate compatible development, one could contact the organization in the contact given below.

Projects in Nepal

Nepal is eligible to apply for projects under CDKN. There are currently few projects being implemented.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Acting on adaptation in the hydro-electricity sector	Global Climate Adaptation Partnership, Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI), University of Massachusetts	£ 381,000
Increasing resilience and effectiveness of small and medium scale irrigation system in Nepal	Mott Macdonald, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE)	£ 237,000
Scaling up climate smart agriculture in Nepal	Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS), Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development (LI-BIRD)	£ 550,000

Contact:

Ali Tauqeer Sheikh,
Regional Director, LEAD Pakistan
LEAD House F 7 Markaz
Islamabad 44000
Pakistan
Phone: +9251261511
E-mail: asia@cdkn.org

Climate Investment Fund (CIF)

Investment areas	Renewable energy, sustainable transport, energy efficiency, REDD+, climate resilience
Financing modalities	Loan, grant and co-financing
Total budget	\$ 8.1 billion

Background

Climate Investment Fund (CIF) was founded in 2008 to support developing and middle-income countries with resources to implement programs to adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change and help reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Fourteen contributing countries have pledged a total of \$8.1 billion to the CIF.

CIF disburses funds through the multi-lateral development banks (MDBs). CIF resources are available to assist developing countries in filling finance gaps of projects and programs aimed at mitigation or strengthen resilience. CIF implementing MDBs include the Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and the World Bank Group.

CIF has two major parts: (i) the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), and (ii) the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). The International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (IBRD), which belongs to the World Bank Group, serving as Trustee, is in charge of the fiduciary responsibilities in accordance with the governance framework for the CTF and SCF, as well as in accordance with the World Bank fiduciary policies.

Regional Focus

CIF funds both national and regional projects in selected countries and regions in the global South. CIF is of global nature accessible to 63 developing and middle-income countries requiring support to take climate change actions.

Investment Areas

CIF focuses on a wide range of sectors such as clean technology, renewable energy, climate resilience and forestry. The CIF allocates financing through four funding windows:

1. Clean Technology Fund (CTF) - \$5.3 billion
2. The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)
 - a. Forest Investment Program (FIP) - \$785 million
 - b. Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) - \$1.2 billion

- c. Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP)- \$796 million

Funding Conditions

CIF selects the priority project countries and uses various instruments from grants to concessional loans while funding. Some projects also require co-financing and leveraging of additional resources.

Application Procedure

CIF is disbursed through the MDBs to support effective implementation of the country-led programs and investments.

Projects in Nepal

Nepal is chosen as one of the priority countries in implementing projects under the Strategic Climate Funds. PPCR and SREP are being implemented while FIP is in its early stage.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Pilot Project for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	ADB, IFC, WB	\$77 million
Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP)	ADB, IFC, WB,	\$39.7 million
Forest Investment Program (FIP)	WB	N/A

Contact:

Climate Investment Funds
 Admin Unit, The World Bank Group
 1818 H Street NW, Washington D.C. 20433
 Phone: +1 202 458-1801
 E-mail: CIFAdminUnit@worldbank.org

Focal Point for Nepal

Mr. Mahendra Man Gurung
 Joint Secretary
 Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
 Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
 E-mail: shmmg@yahoo.com

4. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

Investment areas	Mitigation and forest
Financing modalities	Carbon finance and grant
Total budget	Total budget \$ 850 million out of \$386 million for Readiness Fund and \$465 million for Carbon Fund

Background

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a World Bank program as well as a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society and indigenous peoples. The aim of this program is to support developing countries in tropical and subtropical to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. It consists of two funding mechanisms i.e. Readiness Fund and Carbon Fund. The total budget is \$850 million, out of which \$386 million is for the Readiness Fund and \$465 million has been allocated for the Carbon Fund. Twenty-four countries have already signed Readiness Fund grants whereas 11 countries are in the Carbon Fund pipeline.

Regional Focus

FCPF is a global fund supporting projects in three regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The African region consists of 18 countries, Latin America 18 countries and 11 countries in the Asia region.

Investment Areas

The major focus area of the fund is the forest management. It supports readiness for REDD+ and its implementation.

a. The Readiness Fund: It supports to developing countries prepare for the participation in large-scale, system of positive incentives for REDD. This includes support for: adopting national REDD+ strategies, developing reference emission levels (RELs), designing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and setting up REDD+ national management arrangements including proper environmental and social safeguards.

b. The Carbon Fund: It provides payments for verified emission reductions from REDD+ programs in countries that have made considerable progress towards REDD+ readiness. Assistance is divided into four main categories, i.e. general economic policies and regulations, forest policies and regulations, forest management and rural development.

Funding Conditions

The criteria of participation in the Readiness Fund is

- a) Being an Eligible REDD country: It should be located in the Tropical Area or Sub-tropical Area and a borrowing member state of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or International Development Association (IDA).
- b) Relevance of country in the REDD context: The priority is given to those countries who have significant forest area and carbon stock, high importance of forests in the national economy and have high current deforestation or forest degradation rates.
- c) Quality of the Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN): Evaluation of R-PIN quality includes the extent of program ownership by the government and relevant stakeholders, coherence with national or sectoral strategies and feasibility to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
- d) Geographic and biome balance: Selection takes into account the need to balance experiences and learning across different continents and across the world's main forest biomes.
- e) Variety of approaches: Consideration is given to approaches that can contribute to the learning objective of FCPF.

The funding condition of participation in the Carbon Fund is only to a few countries that have successfully participated in the Readiness Fund may be selected, on a voluntary basis.

Application Procedure

In the first step, interested countries have to submit a Readiness Plan Idea Note to the FCPF. In the next step, the selected countries have to prepare their Readiness Plan, which is a framework for a country to set a clear plan budget and schedule to undertake REDD+ activities. Next, the partnership's governing body reviews and assesses Readiness Plans and on that basis decides on the allocation of FCPF grant to countries.

Projects in Nepal

Nepal is eligible to participate in FCPF and is already implementing the readiness program.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
REDD+ Himalaya: Developing and using experience in implementing	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MFSC) and ICIMOD	€ 300,000

Contact

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
World Bank
E-mail: fcpfsecretariat@worldbank.org

Focal Points of Nepal

Bill Magrath (WB) and Rajesh Koirala (FCPF)
The World Bank
1818 H Street, Washington DC, District of Columbia
United States

5. Global Climate Change Alliance+ (GCCA+)

Investment areas	Adaptation, capacity building, mitigation, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction, forestry, low-carbon, natural resource management, populations & human settlements
Financing modalities	Grant, ODA and technical assistance
Total budget	€ 234 million for national program

Background

The European Union established the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+) in 2007 to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with developing countries particularly in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The main aim of this Alliance is to support the mainstreaming of climate change into national development planning and provide adaptation program in climate-sensitive sectors. GCCA+ reinforcing two pillars i.e. a) Under the first pillar, it gives an environment for dialogue and exchange of experience between the EU and developing countries, focusing on climate policy and bringing renewed attention to the issue of international climate finance. Through this, it feeds into negotiations for a new climate deal under the UNFCCC. b) Under the second pillar, GCCA+ provides technical and financial support for those who are most climate-vulnerable countries whose populations need climate finance. Total of € 234 million have been committed to support national programs and €60.8 million for regional programs.

Regional Focus

GCCA+ supports at the global level and is currently working in 38 countries, 8 regions and sub regions. GCCA+ program is run in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The program is divided into regional and national programs. Regional program is mainly focused on capacity building, applied research and technical assistance as well as promoting the exchange of experience between countries while the national program has supported the enhancement of the capacity of some of the most vulnerable countries in the world to tackle climate change.

Investment Areas

GCCA+ focuses on five priority areas: a) Mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction and development efforts, b) Adaptation, c) Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), d) Enhancing participation in mitigation efforts, and e) Disaster risk reduction.

Funding Conditions

GCCA+ provides funds to low-income countries like the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Development States (SIDS). Funding is released through grants. Some of the eligibility criterias to receive funding from GCCA+ are:

- The country must belong to either the group of LDCs or SIDS recipients of aid (in line with the official OECD/DAC and UN lists)
- The country/ region should be vulnerable to climate change, particularly facing the risks like floods, drought, storms, sea-level rise or glacier melting and the coastal zone elevation with proportion of the population at risk. Apart from this, the agricultural sector also will be taken into account, which is one of the sensitive sectors.
- It should build adaptive capacity of the country
- The country should have national or sectoral climate change policies or expressed its intention of preparing them to ensure the integration of climate change into development strategies, plan and budgets.

Application Procedure

The applicant or interested stakeholder can contact directly to GCCA+ and begin discussing potential project but the applicant should follow the criteria mentioned below:

- The country that has already received budget support through the EU or other donors.
- There is an EC Delegation with sufficient capacity to prepare and follow up implementation of the GCCA+ program.
- The country should be involved in the negotiations under the UNFCCC
- Identifying countries and priority areas of intervention could be more technical in nature like exposure to risk, adaptive capacity, climate data availability and projected climate change.

Projects in Nepal

As one of the LDCs, Nepal is eligible to access the GCCA+ resource. It also meets all the criteria outlined by the fund. Nepal already has a ongoing projects under GCCA+.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP): Building climate resilience	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	€ 8.6 million
Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	€ 4 million (regional)

Contact

Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

European Commission

E-mail: info@gcca.ec

6. Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF)

Investment areas	Adaptation, capacity building, mitigation, agriculture, climate-resilient, energy, energy efficiency, forestry, low-carbon, renewable energy, sustainable land management, transport, water
Financing modalities	Co-financing and grant
Total budget	\$4.43 billion

Background

Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a partnership for international cooperation where 183 countries work together with international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector. It was established in 1991 to assist in the protection of the global environment and to promote environmental sustainable development. GEF serves as the financial mechanism for various UN convention and other bodies such as UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) among others. GEF administers various trust funds and one of them is Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF).

The World Bank serves as the trustee and is accountable to the GEF Council for the performance of its fiduciary responsibilities. Resources for the GEF Trust Fund are replenished every four years. The countries that wish to contribute to the GEF Trust Fund pledge resources through a process called the ‘GEF Replenishment.’ The sixth replenishment period concluded in April 2014, which extends from July 1 2014 through June 30 2018 with \$4.43 billion coming from 40 countries.

GEF agencies are responsible for creating project proposals and managing them. These agencies play a key role in managing GEF projects on the ground by assisting eligible governments and NGOs in the development, implementation, and management of GEF funded projects. These agencies include multilateral development banks, UN agencies and International NGOs.

Regional Focus

GEF is a global fund that is accessible to all the developing countries and Eastern European countries on specific cases. GEF is also guided by the specific conditions under the UNFCCC Climate Fund that acts as the financial mechanism. GEF provides resources to the projects at national and regional level.

Investment Areas

Since the focus of GEF is to protect global environment, it has wide investment portfolio related to environment. Over time, its mandate has also been widened. Its sectors include biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, chemicals and waste and multi-focal areas in the context of development projects and programs. GEF activities have prioritized both climate mitigation and adaptation activities. Mitigation will address renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport and management of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), while for adaptation, support will be provided to the developing countries to become climate-resilient by promoting both immediate and longer-term adaptation measures.

Funding Conditions

A country is an eligible recipient of GEF grants if it is eligible to borrow from the World Bank or if it is an eligible recipient of UNDP technical assistance. GEF finances projects through its accredited funding agencies and does not provide direct access to governments. It provides grant that need to be matched by co-financing.

Application Procedure

GEF implementing agencies prepare and submit the project concepts in cooperation with the host country. The activity must align with the national priorities. The Project Identification Form (PIF) is prepared and submitted to the GEF Secretariat for approval with an endorsement letter of the national focal point of the host country. Once the GEF Council clears a PIF, a project preparation grant is provided to ready the intervention. Approved PIF is then submitted to the biannual GEF Council for inclusion in a work program and later GEF CEO endorses the document. The GEF implementing agency takes the project forward in consultation with the country focal point.

Projects in Nepal

GEF has several projects funded in Nepal and the latter can access future funding as well.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Climate change enabling activities expedited financing (additional financing for capacity building in priority areas)	UNEP (United Nations Environment Program)	\$100,000
Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport (SUT) Project	ADP (ADB)	\$2,818,182
Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL)	UNDP	\$3 million
Umbrella Programme for National Communication to the UNFCCC	UNEP	\$11,330,000 (partial funding to Nepal)

Contact

GEF Secretariat
1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400
Washington, DC 20433
USA
Phone: +1 202 473-0508
E-mail: secretariat@thegef.org

Focal Point for Nepal

Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Singha durbar, Kathmandu
Nepal
E-mail: mmarasini@mof.gov.np

7. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Investment areas	Energy, transport, forests and land use, buildings, cities, industries and appliances, health, food and water security, livelihoods of people and communities, ecosystems and ecosystem services and infrastructure and built environment
Financing modalities	Grants, concessional loans and other financial instruments yet to be determined
Total budget	\$ 10.3 billion

Background

Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 as the operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. Its purpose is to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards combating climate change. The fund aims to help achieve the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC. GCF also aims to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to the developing countries.

It is expected to channel a large share of international climate finance in future, especially with regard to the climate finance commitment of developed countries to mobilize \$100 billion by 2020. GCF is open for contributions from governments, the private sector and others (foundations etc.). While financing programs and projects in the developing countries, it takes into account the needs of these countries, which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. As of July 2015, donor countries have pledged a total of \$10.3 billion to the fund. The World Bank serves as the interim trustee of the GCF, subject to a review three years after its operation.

Regional Focus

GCF supports projects, programs, policies and other activities in all the developing country parties to the UNFCCC.

Investment Areas

In the context of sustainable development, GCF invests on programs and projects that help address low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. It finances activities to both enable and support adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+), technology development and transfer (including Carbon Capture and Storage), capacity building and the preparation of national reports.

Countries will also be supported in the pursuit of project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with strategies and plans (such as low-emission development strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, National Adaptation Plans of Action and others). In allocating its resources, the Fund aims for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation over time. It also aims to allocate a minimum of 50 percent for adaptation funding to particularly vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and African states.

Under the Fund's initial investment guidelines, programs and projects need to meet the following six investment criterias:

- Impact potential - mitigation and adaptation
- Paradigm shift potential
- Sustainable development potential
- Needs of the recipient
- Country ownership
- Efficiency and effectiveness

The Fund strives to promote environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits by taking a gender-sensitive approach.

Funding Conditions

GCF is starting its first funding activities by approving proposals in 2015. The funding will be channeled via accredited sub-national, national, regional and international entities. As of GCF's 10th board meeting, 20 institutions have been accredited. The instruments used will be concessional loans, grants and other instruments. All entities, including public and private, can apply for accreditation through following procedures:

- Direct access track (for regional, national and sub-national entities): Direct access is widely understood as a short-hand term for developing countries directly accessing international public financing in order to implement national and local actions to address climate change. Direct access implies that the facilitation and project management function played by multilateral, international, and bilateral entities are not used to access international public finance, and instead this function is taken on by a national entity (ODI, 2011). Entities are required to be nominated by their country's NDA or focal point. Entities may be eligible to receive readiness and preparatory support on accreditation.

- International access track (for international entities, including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and regional institutions): In this modality, the facilitation and project management functions are played by multilateral, international, and bilateral entities which used to access international public finance.

Application Procedure

Recipient countries may apply for funding through the multilateral implementing entity (MIE) or national implementing entity (NIE) that are accredited with the Fund. A private sector facility is also established that allows direct and indirect financing by GCF for private sector activities. National designated authorities, which can object to private sector activities, are to ensure that private sector interests are aligned with national climate policies.

The entities will have to meet the following fit-for-purpose criteria for accreditation.

- Fiduciary functions: shapes how the implementing entity or intermediary will operate using the Fund's resources (e.g., grants, concessional loans, equity, guarantees)
- Size of project/activity within a program: micro, small, medium, large
- Environmental and social risk category: high risk, medium, low/no

After accreditation, an accredited entity can submit project and program proposals for funding. Funding proposals will be evaluated against the Fund's investment criteria. Every developing country will have to nominate a NDA or focal point as a point of interface between the Fund and the country.

Project and Program Activity Approval Process

Step1: Generation of program or project funding proposals (Call for proposals)

Step2: Concept development (voluntary step)

Step3: Submission of funding proposal

Step4: Analysis and recommendations to the Board

Step5: Board decision

Step6: Legal arrangements for approved proposals

Contact

Green Climate Fund

175, Art center-daero, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 406-840

Republic of Korea

Phone:+82 32 458 6059

E-mail:secretariat@gcfund.org

Focal Point for Nepal

Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini

Joint Secretary

Ministry of Finance

Singha durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

E-mail:mmarasini@mof.gov.np

8. Global Resilience Partnership (GRP)

Investment areas	Resilience, ecosystems, research among other areas tailored to the local need
Financing modalities	Grant
Total budget	\$150 million

Background

The Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) decided to create the Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) in 2014. The main aim of the fund is to identify and scale locally-driven, high-impact, innovative solution that will build the resilience of hundreds of millions of people in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Southeast Asia. GRP has committed \$150 million.

GRP strives to improve resilience at multiple scales from families to communities and from countries to regions that includes at global, regional and local level through regional institutions, the private sector, development agencies and humanitarian organization.

Regional Focus

GRP works in three regions of Africa and Asia with high resilience needs; the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and South and Southeast Asia. It will source, test and scale innovative solutions that tailor to the local needs.

Investment Areas

GRP develops programs that support innovation and long term collaboration amongst the region-wide ecosystem of diverse local actors. The programs follow a general pattern that is meant to be replicated:

- Diagnose problem: Key institutions and stakeholders lead ongoing investigations of problem identification, using data and predictive methods.
- Motivate collaboration: Mobilize support to address priority problems and work across sectors and silos.
- Develop solutions: Resilience Partnership will channel resources to incubate, accelerate and scale effective solutions.
- Learn and share: Develop networks and systems to amplify resilience solutions beyond the Resilience Partnership, sustaining change in policy and practice.

Funding Conditions

The Global Resilience Challenge is a three-stage grant competition that is led by GRP. In the first stage, GRP asks to submit their pre-proposal with vision and plan for taking a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach to solve the resilience challenges across the three regions. In the second stage, they will receive funding with up to US\$200,000 to further develop the problem statement and examine the root causes of the challenges in their regions as well as suggest/ advice scalable solutions and implementation plans for their concepts. In the final stage, the most transformative solution will be funded with up to US\$1 million to implement and scale up this solution in each region.

Application Procedure

Applicants from the eligible countries can submit their proposal online. These applications will under go selection proces as outlined above. In January 2015, a group of resilience teams were selected.

Projects in Nepal

Nepal is eligible to apply for a project under GRP. A South Asian regional project to help coping mechanisms and adaptation technologies to build climate-resilience capacities of urban resilience capacities have been recently selected where Nepal is one of the countries. Details on the project is not available.

Contact:

Global Resilience Partnership

E-mail: challenge@globalresiliencepartnership.org

9. International Climate Initiative (IKI), Germany

Investment areas	Adaptation and mitigation
Financing modalities	Grant, Loan and ODA
Total budget	€120 million per year (€693 million to date) additional funding through the Energy and Climate Fund

Background

The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUM) launched the International Climate Initiative (IKI) to promote cooperation on climate and biodiversity protection in 2008. The IKI funds projects mainly focused on mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation, preservation of natural carbon sinks such as forest and peat land and biodiversity conservation. The main aim to this project is to reform and transform process to protect the climate and biodiversity in the partner countries.

Regional Focus

IKI works globally and their projects are distributed across about 80 partner countries. Besides bilateral and regional projects, about 31 percent from the total fund (€421 million) is allocated for projects of global nature.

Investment Areas

IKI focuses its work in four areas i.e. Mitigating greenhouse gas emission, adapting to the impacts of climate change, conserving natural carbon sinks with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation (REDD+) and conserving biological diversity:

- a) Mitigating greenhouse gas emission: IKI supports partner countries in switching to a sustainable, low-carbon economy, knowledge transfer, technology cooperation, policy advice, sustainable energy supply and climate-friendly transportation, low-carbon industrial processes and the future design of the carbon market.
- b) Adapting to the impacts of climate change: IKI supports vulnerable countries and regions in increasing their capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- c) REDD+: It supports partner countries in the practical implementation of the international mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) as well as supports the implementation of national REDD+ strategies.
- d) Conserving biological diversity: IKI supports partner countries to implement the targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Aichi Targets) of the International Convention on Biological Diversity.

Funding Conditions

IKI funds projects that are innovative and integrated into national strategies and contribute to national economic and social development. IKI funds projects according to its investment areas as listed above.

Application Procedure

Selection procedure is based on two stages:

Stage 1: In the first stage, the project outline must be prepared in English or German on the basis of project template provided by IKI which is available on their website (<http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/project-promotion/selection-procedure/>).

Stage 2: After being selected by IKI, the applicant will submit a formal funding application in the given templates and instructions by IKI program office. According to the project application received, BMUB evaluates and makes the decision on funding.

Projects in Nepal

Nepal is eligible for IKI support and has already been implementing projects. The project primarily covers three theme areas, i.e. a) Mitigating green house gas emission, b) Adapting to the impact of climate change and c) Conserving biological diversity. The following are the projects currently running:

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Promoting community conservation resilience	Global Forest Coalition (GFC)	€2,158,960 (Global)
EBA flagship program ecosystem-based adaptation in mountain ecosystem	UNEP, UNDP and IUCN	\$3.3 million (Nepal)
GCF readiness program	UNEP, UNDP	€1,500,000 (Global)
Ecosystem protection for infrastructure and communities	IUCN	€4,004,645 (Global)

Contact

International Climate Initiative Program Office

Potsdamer Platz 10

10785 Berlin

Germany

Phone: +49 0 30338424-218

E-mail: programmhuero@programmhuero-klima.de

10. Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

Investment areas	Adaptation, capacity building, mitigation, agriculture, climate-resilient, coastal zone management, disaster risk reduction, fisheries, forestry, populations & human settlements, sustainable land management, water
Financing modalities	Grant, Technical Assistance
Total budget	\$169 million

Background

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established under the UNFCCC in Marrakech in 2001. This fund aims to address special needs of the Least Developed Country (LDC) Parties to the UNFCCC through a work program that focuses on the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPA), among other things. Consistent with the findings of NAPA, LDCF focuses on reducing the vulnerability of those sectors and resources that are central to development and livelihoods.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is entrusted to operate LDCF. The sources of the funds are based on complete voluntary contributions from donor countries in order to implement the LDC work program.

Regional Focus

LDCF is a global fund that is accessible to only the LDCs to address their urgent and immediate needs. The LDC country must be a party to the UNFCCC.

Investment Areas

LDCF focuses on the work program prioritizing LDC countries to address their urgent and immediate needs that support the preparation and the implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA). NAPA covers wide range of sectors including water, agriculture and food security, health, disaster risk management and fragile ecosystems. The LDC work program includes:

- Strengthening or establishing national climate change secretariat/focal points
- Provide training in negotiation skills and language to developed the capacity of negotiators from the LDCs
- Support preparedness of NAPAs
- Promote public awareness and dissemination of information on climate change

- Development and transfer of technologies, particularly in adaptation
- Strengthening of the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services linked to NAPA implementation.

Funding Conditions

LDCF uses the GEF financing modality for funding projects through its accredited funding agencies and does not provide direct access to the governments. LDCF provides a grant that needs to be matched by co-financing. The available fund is equally divided among the LDC countries.

Application Procedure

GEF accredited implementing agencies submit the project concept after ensuring that the activity aligns with the national adaptation priorities for the pre-selection process. This is done by completing the Project Identification Form (PIF), which is then submitted to GEF Secretariat for approval. Once a PIF is cleared by the GEF Council, a project preparation grant is provided to ready the adaptation intervention. Approved PIF is then submitted to the biannual GEF Council for inclusion in a work program and later GEF CEO endorses the document. The GEF implementing agency takes the project forward in consultation with the country focal point.

Projects in Nepal

LDCF has financed several projects in Nepal.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Catalysing ecosystem restoration for resilient natural capital and rural livelihoods in degraded forests and rangelands of Nepal.	UNEP	\$5.75 million
Community based flood and glacial lake outburst risk reduction	UNDP	\$6.93 million
Reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity to respond to impacts of climate change and variability for sustainable livelihoods in agriculture sector in Nepal	FAO	\$2.95 million

Contact

GEF Secretariat
1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400
Washington, DC 20433
USA
Phone: +1 202 473-0508
E-mail: secretariat@thegef.org

LDCF Contacts at GEF

Mr. Rawleston Moore
Phone: +1 202 473 8231
E-mail: rmoore1@thegef.org

Ms. SalihaDobardzic
Phone +1 202 473 5943
E-mail: sdobardzic@thegef.org

Focal Point for Nepal

Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Singha durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
E-mail: mmarasini@mof.gov.np

11. Nordic Climate Facility (NCF)

Investment areas	Adaptation, mitigation, agriculture, carbon capture & storage (CCS), climate-resilient, energy, energy efficiency, forestry, fuel switching, low-carbon, renewable energy, transport, waste management, water
Financing modalities	Grant
Total budget	€ 22 million

Background

The main purpose of Nordic Climate Facility is to build partnership between the Nordic countries and Nordic Development Fund (NDF)'s partner countries on climate change adaptation and mitigation. It only finances projects that have potential to combat climate change and reduce poverty in low-income countries. It also promotes technological innovation in areas susceptible to climate change such as energy, transport, water and sanitation, health, agriculture, forestry and other areas related to natural resource management. It is financed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and administrated by Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO).

NDF has provided a total of EUR 22 million so far under four NCF calls for proposals. For this fifth call for Proposals (NCF5), NDF has granted an additional EUR 4 million.

Regional Focus

NCF works in multiple regions that are divided into three regions i.e. Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Investment Areas

The NCF programs prioritize adaptation and mitigation of climate change. In adaptation, it focuses on the issues of rising sea levels, threats to waters and agriculture resources as well as overall human welfare. It also focuses on reducing emission of greenhouse gases through the use of energy efficiency technologies, substituting fossil fuels for environmentally sound renewable resources and carbon sequestration.

Funding Conditions

Selected proposals may receive grant financing from EUR 250,000 to 500,000 and proposals indicating more co-financing will be prioritised. The grant funding may cover

up to 80 percent of the estimated cost, with the rest covered by the applicant, local/ other partners, and other international or local financiers. NCF has following additional criteria to be met by the applicants:

- The applicant must have one or more partners as well as active institution, organization, company or authority holding a registered place of operations in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden with relevant experience.
- The applicant must have one or more eligible local partners in a country in which the project is proposed to be implemented.
- The applicant must have annual audited turnover for the past two years that exceed twice the NCF funding applied for. If the applicant cannot fulfill this requirement alone, the applicant is allowed to be supported by another Nordic institution, organization or company.
- The project proposals should be in line with National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action plans (NAMAs), and other relevant strategies and policies as applicable. Detailed plans and a Logical Framework Matrix will be required for all projects to monitor climate change and development impacts of the project in the final application

Application Procedure

NCF will evaluate proposals in two phases, i.e. concept phase (pre-qualification phase) and final phase. In the concept phase, the applicants submit their proposal through online via the NCF application portal. The purpose of the pre-qualification phase is to select project proposals to be shortlisted. Only Applicants with shortlisted projects will be requested to submit a final application. The form will be made available on the application platform at www.ncfapplication.org and also accessible via www.nefco.org.

Projects in Nepal

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Building Climate Resilience of Watershed in Mountain Eco-Regions (BCRWE)	Asian Development Bank, Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	€ 3.6 Million
Pilot project to test the climate change benefits of biochar	Asian Development Bank	€4,60,000
Developing low-cost community-based innovative solutions to mitigate and adapt with climate change while creating viable local business solutions	Danish Forestry Extension, Wildlife Conservation Nepal, Choudhary Biosys Nepal Pvt. Ltd (CBNL) and Biosynergy Ltd	€360,565

Contact

Emeli Moller
Country Program Manager
Nordic Climate Facility
Phone: +35 810618002

12. Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

Investment areas	Adaptation, capacity building, agriculture, climate-resilient, coastal zone management, disaster risk reduction, infrastructure, natural resource management, populations & human settlements, sustainable land management, water
Financing modalities	Grant, Technical Assistance
Total budget	\$110 million

Background

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established under the UNFCCC in Marrakech in 2001 to finance projects to address climate change issues. The fund is designed to finance activities, programs and measures related to climate change that complement other funding mechanisms for the implementation of the requirements under the UNFCCC. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is entrusted to operate the SCCF. The sources of the funds are based on complete voluntary contributions from donor countries.

Regional Focus

SCCF is a global fund that can be accessed by all the developing countries party to the UNFCCC to address climate change. This fund supports projects both at national and regional level. Since this fund is under the UNFCCC, the recipient country must be a non-Annex I party to the UNFCCC.

Investment Areas

For SCCF, adaptation is the top priority and has a strategy that encompasses adaptation programming under the SCCF Adaptation Program and the Program for Technology Transfer. However, SCCF funds climate change projects under four financing windows.

1. Adaptation to climate change
2. Technology transfer
3. Mitigation in selected sectors including energy transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management &
4. Economic Diversification

Funding Conditions

SCCF uses the GEF financing modality to fund projects through its accredited funding agencies and does not provide direct access to the governments. SCCF provides grants that need to be matched by co-financing.

Application Procedure

GEF accredited implementing agencies submit the project concept after ensuring that the project aligns with the national priorities for the pre-selection process. This is done by completing the Project Identification Form (PIF), which is then submitted to the GEF Secretariat for approval. Once the GEF Council clears a PIF, a project preparation grant is provided to ready the intervention. Approved PIF is then submitted to the biannual GEF Council for inclusion in a work program and later GEF CEO endorses the document. The GEF implementing agency takes the project forward in consultation with the country focal point. The pre-selection attempts to ensure the following aspects of the SCCF portfolio:

1. Project or program quality
2. Balanced distribution of funds in the eligible countries
3. Equitable regional distribution
4. Balanced support for all priority sectors
5. Balanced distribution among GEF agencies based on comparative advantage

Projects in Nepal

Nepal is eligible to access funding from SCCF. Currently, there is a multi-country regional project for Mauritania, Nepal and Seychelles implemented by UNEP.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Enhancing capacity, knowledge and technology support to build climate resilience of vulnerable developing countries	UNEP	\$4.9 million (partial funding to Nepal)

Contact

GEF Secretariat
1818 H Street, NW, Mail Stop P4-400
Washington, DC 20433
USA
Phone: +1 202 473-0508
E-mail: secretariat@thegef.org

SCCF Contact at GEF

Mr. Rawleston Moore
Phone: +1 202 473 8231
E-mail: rmoore1@thegef.org

Ms. SalihaDobardzic
Phone: +1 202 473 5943
E-mail: sdobardzic@thegef.org

Focal Point for Nepal

Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Singha durbar, Kathmandu
Nepal
E-mail: mmarasini@mof.gov.np

13. The International Climate Fund (ICF)

Investment areas	Adaptation, mitigation, agriculture, climate-resilient, coastal zone management, energy, energy efficiency, forestry, low-carbon, renewable energy, urban, water
Financing modalities	Grant, loan, loan guarantee
Total budget	£2.9 billion

Background

The International Climate Fund (ICF) is managed by the Department for International Development (DFID), the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). ICF works in partnership with developing countries to reduce carbon emissions through promoting low carbon development; help poor people adapt to the effects of climate change and reduce deforestation. The UK government has set up to provide £2.9 billion of climate finance from 2011 to 2015.

Regional Focus

ICF is a global fund aimed to drive urgent action to tackle climate change by supporting low carbon growth and adaptation in developing countries.

Investment Areas

The ICF program focuses on these areas - a) Adaptation, b) Low-carbon development, c) Forests and d) Global action.

- Adaptation: The ICF program helps poor farmers to adapt to a changing climate and protecting millions of poor people from drought, floods and other extreme weather events.

- Low-carbon development: Under this program, the main aim is to help poor people secure access to clean energy and poor countries develop in ways that avoid or reduce harmful greenhouse gas emission.

- Forest: It helps to protect the world's forests and the livelihoods and to build a global partnership between developed and developing countries to tackle illegal logging.

- Global action: Under this program, it helps to build global knowledge on how best to tackle climate change and reduce poverty. In addition, it works to achieve a legally binding global deal on climate change.

Funding Conditions

The capital contributions/concessional loans and grant finance is the funding portfolio of ICF. The majority of contributions to multilateral funds are in the form of concessional capital whereas grants are used primarily as a mechanism for bilateral contributions. ICF will allocate the fund between adaptation (50 percent), low carbon development (30 percent) and forestry (20 percent). The split recognizes the political imperative of the UK support to the most vulnerable countries to adapt to climate change. The financing modalities of the ICF is to fund the projects through traditional grant finance and capital contributions/concessional loans.

Application Procedure

To enquire about financial assistance for project support from ICF, one should contact the local country office in Nepal in the contact given below.

Projects in Nepal

As one of the LDCs, Nepal is eligible to access the ICF resource. It also meets all the criteria outlined by the fund. Nepal already has some ongoing projects under ICF.

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP): Building Climate resilience	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	£7 million
Nepal Multi Stakeholder Forestry Program	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Department of Forest	£20 million

Contact:

DFID Nepal

Ekantakuna, P.O. Box 206

Kathmandu, Nepal

Phone: +977-1-5542980, 5531216

E-mail: nepal-enquiries@dfid.gov.uk

14 . UN-REDD

The UN-REDD program is established by three UN agencies – United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The main aim of this program is to help reduce global emission from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Besides, it also supports the capacity of national governments to prepare and implement national REDD strategies with the involvement of all stakeholders. The UN-REDD program has both global and country-level focus. It has nine initial country activities in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The total grant of the UN-REDD program is \$ 97 million.

Contact

Mr. Tim Clairs

Environment and Energy Group Bureau for Development Policy

Phone:+1 212 906 651

E-mail:tim.clairs@undp.org

15. USAID

Background

In Nepal, USAID programs support to reinforce peace and security, stabilize the transitional government, strengthen the delivery of essential social services, expand proven health interventions and address the global challenges of food insecurity and climate change. About 75 percent of USAID Nepal’s funding resources are funded from U.S Presidential Initiatives for Global Health, Feed the Future and Global Climate Change, with additional funds allocated for basic education and biodiversity.

Sector Focus

USAID programs focus on agriculture, food security and economic growth, health, family planning and education, biodiversity and global climate change and democracy, human rights and governance.

Project in Nepal

Projects	Implementing Partners	Budget
Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA)	International Development Enterprise (IDE) - Rupantaran and Resource Identification and Management Society Nepal (RIMS-Nepal)	\$ 2 Million
Hariyo Ban Project	World Wildlife Fund (WWF) CARE Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN) & National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)	\$29.9 Million

Contact

Beth Dunford
Mission Director, USAID
U.S Embassy
Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
Postal Code-M, PO Box: 295
Phone:+977-1-400-7200
E-mail: usaidnepal@usaid.gov

Reference

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2. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>
3. http://unfccc.int/focus/climate_finance/items/7001.php
4. <https://www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF>
5. <https://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF>
6. <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/>
7. <http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/>
8. <http://www.gcfund.org/operations/resource-guide.html>
9. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-climate-change-international-action/2010-to-2015-government-policy-climate-change-international-action>
10. http://www.nefco.org/financing/nordic_climate_facility
11. <http://www.ndf.fi/projects/nepal>
12. <http://globalresiliencepartnership.org/>
13. <http://www.un-redd.org>
14. <http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/>
15. http://cdkn.org/about/?loclang=en_gb
16. http://cdkn.org/regions/nepal/?loclang=en_gb
17. <http://www.gcca.eu/about-the-gcca/what-is-the-gcca>
18. http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48217/3389-uk-international-climate-fund-brochure.pdf
19. <http://www.ebaflagship.org/ecosystems/mountains/nep>
20. <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/>
21. <https://www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-sheets/initiative-climate-change-adaptation-icca-project>
22. www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-sheets/hariyo-ban-project

List of Accredited Entities

S.N	Accredited Entities	Headquarters	Region
A.	Adaptation Fund		
1.	Agence pour le Développement Agricole (ADA)	Morocco	National
2.	Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Chile (AGCI)	Chile	
3.	Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación	Uruguay	
4.	Centre de Suivi Ecologique	Senegal	
5.	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN)	Namibia	
6.	Environment Division	Antigua and Barbuda	
7.	Fundación Natura	Panama	
8.	Fundecooperación Para el Desarrollo Sostenible	Costa Rica	
9.	Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA)	Mexico	
10.	Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)	Micronesia, Federated States of	
11.	Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA)	Rwanda	
12.	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)	Jordan	
13.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	India	
14.	National Environment Fund	Benin	
15.	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Kenya	
16.	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE)	Peru	
17.	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Jamaica	
18.	Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT)	Belize	
19.	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	South Africa	
20.	Unidad para el Cambio Rural (Unit for Rural Change - UCAR)	Argentina	
21.	Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEL)	Honduras	Regional
22.	Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	
23.	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel / Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	Tunisia	
24.	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Samoa	

25.	West African Development Bank (BOAD)	Togo	International
26.	African Development Bank	Tunisia	
27.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Philippines	
28.	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	United Kingdom	
29.	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	United States of America	
30.	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Italy	
31.	UN-Habitat	Kenya	
32.	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	United States of America	
33.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	France	
34.	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	Kenya	
35.	United Nations World Food Program(WFP)	Italy	
36.	World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)	United States of America	
37.	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Switzerland	
B. Green Climate Fund			
1.	Centre de SulviEcologique (CSE)	Senegal	National
2.	Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)	Namibia	
3.	Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRE-NA)	Rwanda	
4.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	India	
5.	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Profonampe)	Peru	
6.	Acumen Fund, Inc	United States of America	Regional
7.	Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC)	Bellze	International
8.	CorporacionAndina de Fomento (CAF)	Venezuela	
9.	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Samoa	
10.	Africa Finance Corporation (AFC)	Nigeria	
11.	AgenceFrançaise de Developpement (AFD)	France	
12.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	International	
13.	Conservation International Foundation (CI)	United States of America	
14.	Deutsche Bank AktienGesellschaft	Germany	
15.	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	United Kingdom	
16.	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	United States of America	
17.	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association (World Bank)	United States of America	
18.	KreditanstaltfürWiederaufbau (KfW)	Germany	

19.	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	United States of America	
20.	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	Kenya	

**Global Environment Facility Trust Fund,
Special Climate Change Fund(SCCF),
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)**

1.	The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	South Africa	National
2.	Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade – The Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)	Brazil	
3.	Ministry of Environment, Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO)	China	
4.	National Environment Fund (FONAM)	Peru	
5.	VTB Bank	Russian Federation	
6.	Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)	Latin America	Regional
7.	West African Development Bank -Banque-Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)	West Africa	
8.	Conservation International (CI)	United States of America	International
9.	International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC)	Switzerland	
10.	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Switzerland	
11.	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	United States of America	Remaining
12.	African Development Bank (AFDB)	Tunisia	
13.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Philippines	
14.	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	United Kingdom	
15.	Inter-American Development Bank (IAD)	United States of America	
16.	The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Italy	
17.	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	United States of America	
18.	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	Kenya	
19.	United Nations Food and Agriculture Program (FAO)	Italy	
20.	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Austria	
21.	World Bank	United States of America	

Prakriti Resources Centre (PRC) is a non-government organization furthering the notion of sustainable development and environmental integrity, focusing mainly in climate change, low carbon development and food security. It envisions engaging with diverse stakeholders such as government institutions, NGOs, academia and private sectors for research and policy dialogues.

PRC promotes and advocates for people centered and environmental friendly policies in a participatory and inclusive manner. It utilizes tools like dialogues, discussions, publications, etc. to build knowledge base and share information as well as helps raise awareness on environmental issues through information exchange and experience sharing. PRC partners with other like-minded organizations to further its vision and areas of work.



107/22 Aruna Lama Marg, Ganesh Basti
Narayan Gopal Chowk, Kathmandu-4, Nepal
Phone: +977-1-4428602
Email: info@prc.org.np, Web: www.prc.org.np