



COLLECTION OF RESOURCES ON  
**CLIMATE FINANCE**

2019



**SOUTH  
CENTRE**

# COLLECTION OF RESOURCES ON **CLIMATE FINANCE**

An annotated and selected Bibliography

October 2019

## **ABOUT**

This Collection contains various types of resources ranging from analytical & research papers, step-by-step guidance documents, short policy briefs, infographics, websites and digital tools dealing with the thematic area of climate finance that are all published after 2010. These resources are curated to support decision-makers and practitioners in finding, easily and in one place, practical resources to navigate the fast-changing and complex climate finance landscape. The resources focus specifically on International Climate Finance and multilateral financing mechanisms without going into detail on climate change & sectoral issues, national (public/private) climate financing and other financing mechanisms. For each resource, a short summary is provided to give the reader a snapshot of its content along with a link to access the full resource.

## **DISCLAIMER**

This Collection of resources contains links and references to third-party websites and publications. The linked websites and resources are not under control of the South Centre, and the inclusion of a link or reference does not imply its endorsement by the South Centre or its Member States.



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## INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE FINANCE

### What is Climate Finance and how much is flowing globally?

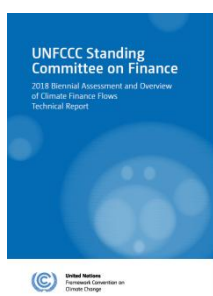
Although there is no internationally agreed definition of the term climate finance, it typically refers to the new and additional financial resources provided by developed countries to support developing countries' efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate variability and climate change. It is a commitment agreed to by developed countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Article 4 paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, and Article 11) and re-affirmed in the Paris Agreement (Article 9). At the same time, a large body of literature also focus on a broader spectrum of funds flowing to cover climate actions globally, nationally and locally, but are not featured in this document.

There is contestation about how the following estimations are measured, what is counted and whether all of it is new and additional funding or recycled from development finance. USD 45 and 49 billion of public climate finance flowed from developed to developing countries in 2015 and 2016 respectively, according to the estimations of the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the UNFCCC's Standing Committee on Finance. Of these amounts, only about USD 0.6 billion in 2015 and USD 1.6 billion in 2016 flowed through the operating entities of the UNFCCC. Most of this flow occurred through bilateral channels and multilateral development banks (UNFCCC, 2018). A significant portion of the USD 100 billion per year promised by developed countries was expected to flow through the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the newly created financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, which commenced operations in 2014. As part of its initial resource mobilization, the fund received pledges worth USD 10.3 billion and is currently engaging in the first replenishment process (GCF, 2019a).

The 2015 Paris Agreement stipulates that '(d)eveloped country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention' (Article 9, paragraph 1). Paragraph 3 further urges developed countries to scale up mobilization of finance and argues that such 'mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.' This is more explicitly worded in paragraph 53 of the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) decision that gives effect to the Paris Agreement, which decided that 'in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, developed countries intend to continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation; prior to 2025 the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries' (UNFCCC, 2016).

## **2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows Technical Report 2018, UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance**

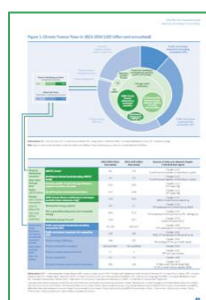
Type: Report - 172 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



While there is no single definition of climate finance, the closest one is provided by the UNFCCC's Standing Committee on Finance, which defines it as: "finance that aims at reducing emissions, and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts." The 2018 Biennial Assessment (BA) provides an update for the years 2015 and 2016 on international climate finance flows, domestic climate finance, South–South cooperation and on other climate-related flows that constitute total global climate finance flows. In addition, it highlights trends since the 2014 and 2016 BA and discusses the implications and relevance of climate finance flows in addressing climate change. It shares also the progress made in the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance flows at different levels.

## **2016 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows Report 2016, UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance**

Type: Report - 150 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)

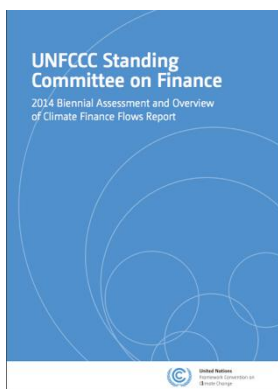


Following the 2014 report, the 2016 BA outlines improvements made and identifies areas for further improvements in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines and formats for developed and developing countries and for improvements in climate finance tracking and reporting of data producers and aggregators. The BA presents estimates of flows from developed to developing countries, available information on domestic climate finance and South–South cooperation, as well as the other climate-related flows that constitute global total climate finance flows. It then considers the implications of these flows, including composition, purpose and emergent trends relevant to the UNFCCC objectives, including the new goals set out in the Paris Agreement.

## 2014 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows Report 2014, UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance

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Type: Report - 94 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



The 2014 BA report was the first in the series of biennial reports produced by the Standing Committee on Finance. It presents a picture of climate finance to the extent possible at that time. It reviews the operational definitions and reporting systems used by institutions that collect climate finance data. It also discusses the available estimates of global climate finance and flows of climate finance from developed to developing countries. It then attempts to assess these two sets of information, and identifies areas where further work is needed. The 2014 BA does not make projections of future finance flows and it does not attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of past flows.

## Climate Finance Shadow Report 2018 – Assessing progress towards the \$100 billion commitment 2018, Oxfam

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Type: Report – 28 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This report offers a more critical assessment of the progress towards the \$100 billion goal. The second in a series, it looks at the latest donor figures for 2015–16, with a strong focus on public finance. It elaborates the gap to the \$100 billion goal; where the money is coming from; where it is going; what it is being spent on; and how donors are counting the money they report. It stresses that while climate finance has indeed increased, donors' reports on climate finance to developing countries continue to be overstated. It finds that much of the financial support to developing countries is in the form of loans rather than grants and that assistance for climate adaptation remains underrepresented.

## Climate Finance in 2013-2014 and the USD 100 billion goal 2015, OECD and CPI

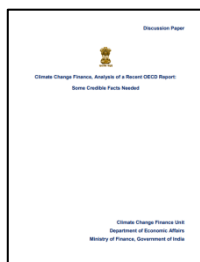
Type: Report – 68 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) provides a stock tacking of the climate finance that had been mobilized in 2013 and 2014 in light of the commitment of developed countries to mobilize USD 100 billion a year by 2020. It claims that significant progress was achieved in scaling up finance for developing countries and that an annual average of USD 57 billion was reached for the two year period. The OECD paper offers transparency in its approach and methodology and emphasises that much work is needed to enable qualitative data collection and comparability.

## Climate Change Finance, Analysis of a Recent OECD Report: Some Credible Facts Needed 2015, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

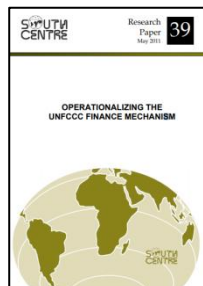
Type: Discussion paper – 20 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This critical paper by the Indian Ministry of Finance analysed the above OECD report, which sought to quantify the progress towards the USD 100 billion goal. The analysis presented in the discussion paper stressed among other things that the OECD report and the data contained in it lack credibility due to inconsistencies in methodology and the lack of consultation of developing country parties. Despite being four years old, the issues raised in this paper with regards to the deficiencies in climate finance accounting continue to be relevant still today.

## Operationalizing the UNFCCC Finance Mechanism 2011, South Centre

Type: Research paper – 93 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This research paper provides insights into the UNFCCC finance mechanism and how it is connected to the implementation of the convention itself. It stresses that from a developing country perspective, it is imperative that developed country parties scale up their efforts to channel financial resources and that this needs to consider not only the scale of financial resources, but also the sources, the uses and the governance of financial resources under the UNFCCC financial mechanism.



## Climate Change Financing Requirements of Developing Countries 2013, South Centre

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Type: Brief – 5 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

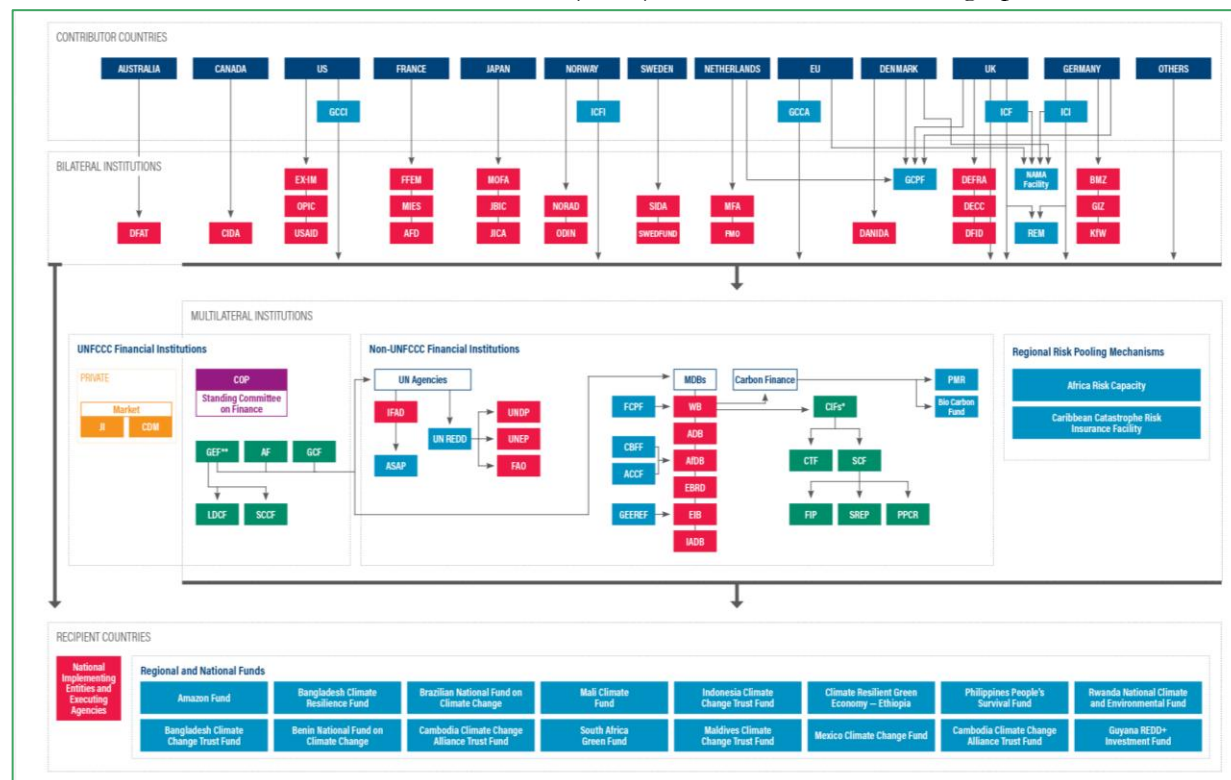


This short brief touches on the financing requirements for climate action from the perspective of developing countries. It looks into the existing literature at that time on climate change financing of developing countries in the area of climate mitigation and adaptation and evaluates the estimated climate finance needs. The brief points out that there is a substantial gap between the USD 100 billion a year mobilization by 2020 and what developing countries in fact need to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

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## Overview of International Climate Finance

Source: 2017 – World Resources Institute (WRI) - Click [here](#) for full Infographic



### The Future of the Funds: Exploring the Architecture of Multilateral Climate Finance 2017, WRI

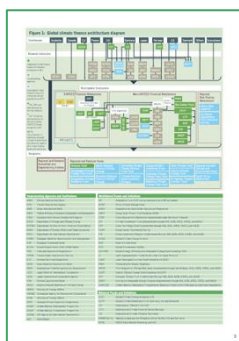
Type: Research Paper – 100 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This report examines seven key multilateral climate funds and recommends operational and architectural reforms to improve their ability to deliver low-emissions and climate-resilient development. The purpose of this report is to examine the extent to which the current multilateral climate funds undertake key strategies needed for transformation and how the architecture of these funds might be strengthened and clarified in order to most effectively achieve those strategies. The report is based on reviews of the funds' annual reports, financial documents, performance reports, independent evaluations, UNFCCC reviews, and research reports by governments, academics, and civil society organizations.

## The Global Climate Finance Architecture 2018, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) & Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Type: Brief & Infographic – 6 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This brief outlines the global climate finance architecture as of February 2019. It shows that funds flow through multilateral channels – both within and outside of UNFCCC financing mechanisms – and increasingly through bilateral, as well as through regional and national climate change channels and funds. The brief points at the difficulty in monitoring the flows of climate finance, as there is no agreed definition of what constitutes climate finance or consistent accounting rules. The brief stresses that the wide range of climate finance mechanisms continues to challenge coordination and that efforts to increase inclusiveness and simplify access need to continue.

## 10 Things to Know About Climate Finance 2017, ODI & Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Type: Infographic - 22 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This booklet of infographics breaks down visually and succinctly 10 things to know about climate finance in 2017, from the amount approved to where there are gaps and what sector specific action has been taken.

## 2018 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance 2019, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Type: Report – 48 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



The eight edition of the Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance is an annual collaborative effort to display Multilateral Development Banks' (MDBs) climate finance figures. It includes climate finance committed in 2018 by the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank Group and the World Bank Group. In addition, this year's report summarises information on climate finance tracking from the Islamic Development Bank. The data is complemented with a clear explanation of the methodologies for tracking MDBs' climate finance.

## Coordination Challenges in Climate Finance 2018, Danish Institute for International Studies

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Type: Working paper – 36 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This paper by the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) provides a foundation for analysing coordination challenges in climate finance by outlining key climate finance trends and debates. It draws on insights from development cooperation to discuss the relevance of coordination in examining climate finance effectiveness.

## Tools & Websites

### Climate Finance Landscape

#### Climate Policy Initiative

Type: Brief & Infographic  
Access Webpage [here](#)



Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) tracks and displays climate finance flows in a comprehensive infographic. It provides insights into the climate finance landscape that is accessible. It also has a newsletter that compiles the news, commentary and upcoming events that are published on the SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) Knowledge Hub each day, delivering information on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to one's inbox.

### Monthly Climate Finance Updates

#### SDG Knowledge Hub

Type: Webpage & Newsletter  
Access Webpage [here](#)

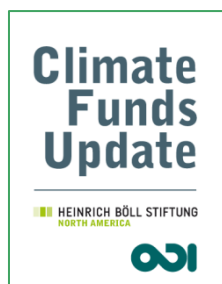


The SDG Knowledge Hub publishes monthly climate finance updates, which largely focus on multilateral financing and cover, *inter alia*, mitigation and adaptation project financing news and lessons, institutional events and news, and latest developments in carbon markets and pricing. It also has a newsletter that compiles the news, commentary and upcoming events that are published on the SDG Knowledge Hub each day.

### Climate Funds Update

#### ODI & Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Type: Website  
Access Website [here](#)



Climate Funds Update is an independent website that provides information on the growing number of international climate finance initiatives designed to help developing countries address the challenges of climate change. The site provides current information on: the major multilateral climate change funds in operation; the scale of funding pledged and delivered by donors to these sources; and the distribution of financial support provided by funds to different themes, regions and projects.

## READINESS FOR CLIMATE FINANCE

### What is Climate Finance Readiness?

Climate finance readiness refers to a country's capacity to be ready for climate finance, i.e. to plan for, to access, allocate, disburse, and report on climate finance. For instance, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) like other climate funds has a dedicated readiness programme, as it is widely recognized that direct access to multilateral funds requires a certain level of capacity of governments to put in place mechanisms to effectively access and utilize climate financing. These mechanisms must be compatible not only with the funds' requirements, but also with the country's planning, budgeting, programming, and monitoring procedures and systems.

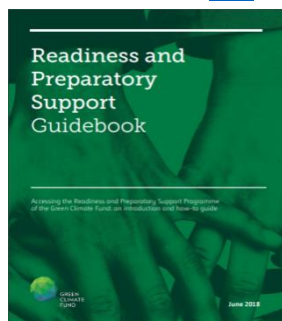
#### In which areas do countries need to be ready for climate finance?

- Coordinating all stakeholders, and enhancing flow of information between them
- Training people in government, civil society and the private sector on climate issues
- Getting a head start on project or program proposals for a speedy submission to the funds
- Formulating national adaptation plans and other adaptation planning processes
- Keeping track of how and where climate funding is flowing
- Developing policies that incentivize investment in climate-friendly sectors
- Implement environmental & social safeguards and gender requirements
- Support the establishment of national climate funds

#### Readiness and Preparatory Support Guidebook 2018, Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Type: Guide – 68 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



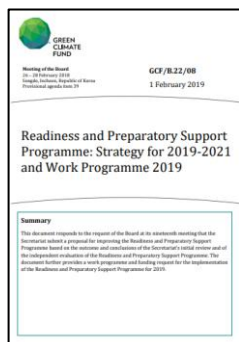
This guidebook explains the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme that aims to facilitate country ownership and country engagement with the GCF. It clarifies the process of requesting support for readiness. The guide details how to fill out the Readiness Proposal template and what the requirements are before submitting a project proposal to the GCF.

## Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme: Strategy for 2019-2021 and Work Programme 2019

### 2019, Green Climate Fund

Type: Report – 67 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



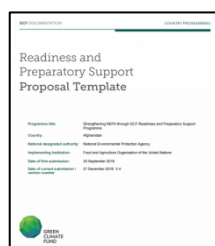
This report discusses strategies through which the GCF can improve its Readiness and Preparatory Support. The suggestions derive from the [findings of the independent evaluation of the Readiness Programme](#) that was conducted by the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) of the fund in 2018 as well as the Secretariat's own review. The paper offers insights into the portfolio of Readiness Support the fund provides and also highlights the challenges it has faced. The paper elaborated further a work programme for the Readiness Programme for 2019.

## Approved GCF Readiness projects database

### Green Climate Fund

Type: Webpage

Access Webpage [here](#)



This is the GCF's webpage to browse all funded readiness projects by the GCF at country level. The documents display the readiness project proposals that countries submitted to the fund, which includes a logical framework detailing the activities and deliverables, and also the corresponding budget plan.

## Climate Finance and Readiness – Brief E-Book

### 2019, South Centre

Type: Brief & Infographic

– 15 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



The South Centre's Climate Finance Readiness E-book offers developing countries a «help desk» to access and to more effectively and efficiently utilize the complex web of climate finance information available to them. The brief will be updated periodically and will have different geographical focus, with the current edition on Africa.

## Readiness for Climate Finance, A framework for understanding what it means to be ready to use climate finance

2012, United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Type: Guide – 32 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This paper provides the fundamentals of climate finance readiness and defines it as “the capacities of countries to plan for, access, deliver, and monitor and report on climate finance, both international and domestic, in ways that are catalytic and fully integrated with national development priorities and achievement of the MDGs.” It presents a framework that can help a country identify its existing strengths, efforts as well as potential gaps in terms of readiness to access international climate finance. The authors describe four main components in the readiness framework – namely the ability to a) make financial plans, b) access finance, c) deliver finance (project/programme implementation) and d) monitor, report and verify (MRV).

## “Direct Access” to climate finance: Lessons learned by national institutions

2015, World Resources Institute

Type: Working paper – 32 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



WRI’s working paper analyses the experiences of national institutions that have been accredited by either the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or the Adaptation Fund (AF). The focus is on the different approaches that the national institutions followed to plan for, access and use finance received through direct access. The success of the different approaches is evaluated and the paper invites institutions that plan to seek direct access to build on the lessons learned.

## Getting it together: institutional arrangements for coordination and stakeholder engagement in climate finance

2014, ODI & Centre for Policy Research (CPR)

Type: Guide - 28 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This paper analyses the arrangements that have emerged in Colombia, India, Indonesia, the United Kingdom (UK) and Zambia to draw lessons on the conditions that facilitate or impede coordination across institutions and actors. It seeks to deepen the understanding of what drives existing arrangements for coordination around climate change-related policy and climate finance.



## Climate Finance Ready Adaptation Fund & Climate Development and Knowledge Network (CDKN)

Type: Website

Access Website [here](#)

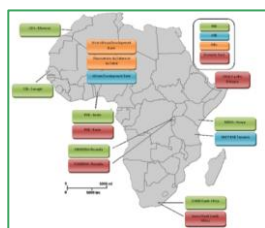


Climate Finance Ready is a website containing resources on climate finance readiness, and includes case studies, research reports, and recent news articles.

## Learning from Direct Access Modalities in Africa 2014, Germanwatch

Type: Research paper – 152 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This report by Germanwatch pulls together lessons learned from the Adaptation Fund's (AF) National Implementing Entities (NIEs) in Africa: providing insights into how they became climate finance ready and went about programming funds. The lessons learnt regarding challenges and enabling factors during accreditation, project development and approval, as well as project implementation can be used to strengthen support processes for the accreditation of future NIEs to the AF and also to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The aim of this report is to support the debates in climate finance – from the AF to the GCF – by providing insights into the processes of programming climate finance domestically for national, regional and international entities.

## Climate finance readiness - Insights from Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia 2013, GIZ

Type: Brief - 8 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



Since November 2012, ODI and the African Climate Finance Hub, with financial support from Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), have worked with government, private sector, and civil society stakeholders in Namibia, Zambia and Tanzania to understand these countries' unique climate finance readiness needs. The findings from this work are presented in three country studies and a synthesis brief featured here.

# GREEN CLIMATE FUND - GCF

## What is the Green Climate Fund?

The GCF is the newest UNFCCC Fund and is expected to become the main multilateral financing mechanism for the support of climate action in developing countries. Since 2014, it has approved USD 5.2 billion for 111 projects (as of August 2019). With the principle of country ownership and direct access at its core, the GCF aspires to be an innovative and transformative financing mechanism (GCF, 2019a).

### GCF 101

#### 2018, Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Type: Website

Access WebPage [here](#)



GCF 101 is a stripped-down guide to help people understand how the Fund works. This guide is a simple, comprehensive road map for anybody who would like to access the financial resources of the Green Climate Fund. Each section of GCF 101 addresses the different funding opportunities the Fund provides to help developing countries cope with climate change. Each of these sections is broken down into three parts: a short overview of GCF funding activities; a simple step by step guide informing how to apply for funding; and a series of frequently asked questions that tease out more information about approval processes.

### Series of briefs on the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

<p><b>GCF in Brief: About the Fund</b></p>  <p>Access Publication <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p><b>GCF in Brief: Simplified Approval Process</b></p>  <p>Access Publication <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p><b>GCF in Brief: Readiness</b></p>  <p>Access Publication <a href="#">here</a></p>	<p><b>GCF in Brief: REDD+</b></p>  <p>Access Publication <a href="#">here</a></p>
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## GCF Handbook : Decisions, Policies and Frameworks 2018, Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Type: Compendium of decisions – 602 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This compendium of decisions, policies and frameworks is a useful tool for GCF Board members and other delegates. The purpose of the handbook is to provide at one place the Board decisions and related policy frameworks conveniently divided into ten chapters. They have been further divided by sub-issue and listed in reverse chronological order, so that the most recent action on any topic is listed first. This web version of the handbook links the decision name in the table of contents with the decision text, enabling the user to simply click on the decision title to get to the decision text.

## Green Climate Fund project database Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Type: Webpage  
Access Webpage [here](#)



This is the webpage to browse all funded projects by the GCF with possibility to search projects by project area: mitigation, adaptation, and cross cutting, by type of financing and access modality. By clicking on a specific project, there is a summary of the project, expected outputs and funding sources. The full project proposal is also available for download.

## The Green Climate Fund 2018, ODI & Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Type: Brief  
Access Publication [here](#)

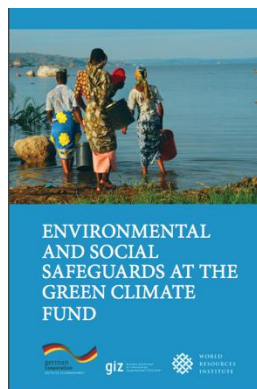


This short brief gives an overview of the Green Climate Fund. In short paragraphs, it goes over strategic, organizational and operational areas of the fund. These include the GCF's staffing structure, the replenishment process, accreditation framework and direct access modality, or the readiness and preparatory support program and many more topics that together provide a good introduction to the fund.

## Environmental and Social Safeguards at the Green Climate Fund 2015, GIZ & World Resources Institute (WRI)

Type: Guide - 30 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

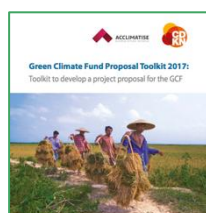


The Environmental and Social Safeguards at the Green Climate Fund guidebook walks the user through key considerations for institutions looking to gain direct access to financing. Considerations covered include: environmental and social policy, risk screening, external communications, management and organizational capacity, monitoring and evaluation

## Green Climate Fund Proposal Toolkit 2017 2017, Acclimatise and CDKN

Type: Guide - 112 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This toolkit helps governments and project developers understand how to fulfil the Green Climate Fund's requirements when developing a fully-fledged funding proposal. It sets out a step-by-step guide on how to prepare a project proposal for the GCF.

## South Centre Submissions on Setting up the Green Climate Fund in UNFCCC 2011, South Centre

Type: Submissions

Access Publications [here](#)



The documents presented here are submissions by the South Centre in its capacity as an Observer organisation of the UNFCCC to the Transition Committee to Design the Green Climate Fund in 2011. The submissions addressed the four work streams of the Committee, which include 1. Scope, Principle, Cross Cutting Issues; 2. Governance and Institutional Issues; 3. Operational Modalities; and 4. Monitoring and Evaluation.

## ADAPTATION FINANCE

Adaptation to climate change can be understood as ‘adjustments in the natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities’ (IPCC, 2014). Beyond this technical definition, adaptation can be looked at, in practice, as a collection of coping strategies, with each strategy focused on a particular threat (Beddington et al., 2012). These strategies are undertaken by individuals, households, communities, businesses, local, regional and national governments in responding to climate variability and climate change. Whether of the slow-onset variety or extreme weather events, climate change impacts life dependent sectors of the economy: agriculture and food production, forests, fisheries, health and water supply. Thus adaptation finance is a critical and essential component of climate finance.

### What are the key funds for Adaptation Actions?

- Green Climate Fund-GCF (UNFCCC financing mechanism)
- Adaptation Fund-AF (UNFCCC financing mechanism)
- Least Developed Countries Fund-LDCF (UNFCCC financing mechanism)
- Special Climate Change Fund-SCCF (UNFCCC financing mechanism)
- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience-PPCR (under the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs))

While all funds target climate adaptation, they have differences in terms of mandate and financing. The AF, LDCF, SCCF and the PPCR are designed to support climate resilience initiatives. The GCF, however, aims to channel resources equally to climate mitigation and adaptation projects. The SCCF prioritizes adaptation, but addresses to a smaller extent also climate mitigation. Both the LDCF and the SCCF are administered by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). There are further differences in the financing modality of the five funds. The AF, LDCF and SCCF provide only grant-based assistance to developing countries. A majority of adaptation projects of the GCF are indeed grant-based, but around one-third of adaptation funding is approved as loans and other non-grant-based instruments. The PPCR’s funding is more or less evenly split between grants and loans (Climate Funds Update, 2019).

The LDCF and SCCF are the oldest of the funds and were established in 2001. Since then, the LDCF has provided close to USD 1.2 billion and the SCCF more than USD 300 million in grants to developing countries. Since it started its operations in 2009, the AF has financed projects worth more than USD 600 million. The PPCR is operational since 2008 and the programme has a total value of USD 1.2 billion (World Bank Group, 2019). The GCF, the flagship climate fund under the Convention that started operations in 2015, has thus far approved more than USD 1.3 billion for adaptation projects and mobilized an additional USD 1.7 billion in co-financing (GCF, 2019b).

## What do adaptation to climate change and climate resilience mean? United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Type: Webpage

Access Webpage [here](#)



This short introduction contextualizes the need and urgency for adaptation to climate change. The content also explains the different concepts and context of climate change adaptation. It recalls the responsibilities of parties as part of the convention and describes the different agreements and commitments the international community has made in the process of climate change adaptation.

## Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Adaptation in LDCs 2015, LDC Expert Group (UNFCCC)

Type: Research Paper - 90p.

Access Publication [here](#)

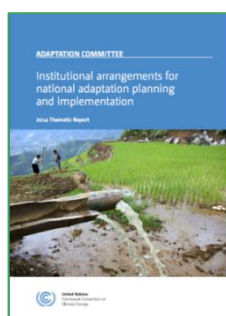


This publication, which is the third volume in the series, communicates initial experiences made by Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other developing countries in addressing adaptation through National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and other adaptation initiatives. It draws on these early experiences to present best practices and lessons learned from the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It showcases countries' best practices and lessons learned in eight focus areas which are essential in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as establishing an effective national mandate or identifying gaps and needs for support.

## Institutional Arrangements for National Adaptation Planning and Implementation 2015, Adaptation Committee (UNFCCC)

Type: Report - 44 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This thematic report draws on eight case studies as well as information from other sources to raise awareness of existing institutional arrangements that have been set up to support adaptation at different governance levels, identify the main challenges those institutions face, and highlight key lessons learned from their work that can be drawn upon to identify a set of concrete measures to enhance the effectiveness of institutional arrangements. With this publication, the Adaptation Committee aims to raise awareness of current institutional arrangements that have been set up to support adaptation. The aim is to provide focus on the importance of improving institutional arrangements at all levels.

## Climate finance thematic briefing: Adaptation finance 2019, ODI & Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Type: Brief & Infographic – 4

P.

Access Publication [here](#)

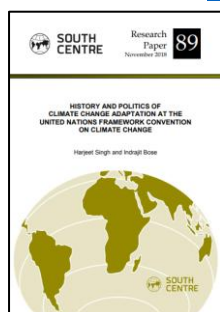


This short brief gives an overview of the global climate finance architecture for adaptation. It discusses briefly and visually which climate funds support adaptation; who pledges and deposits adaptation finance and who is receiving the money and what kinds of adaptation projects are funded. It also contains a few references for further reading on adaptation finance.

## History and Politics of Climate Change Adaptation at the UNFCCC 2018, South Centre

Type: Research Paper – 68 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This research paper offers an analysis of the climate change adaptation dimension and how this field has advanced in the multilateral space under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It pays particular attention to the financial aspect of adaptation and the institutions that are involved in it, including their scope of activities. It further discusses the current and anticipated challenges around adaptation financing in light of the growing pressure for developing countries to adapt to a warming planet. The paper ends with emphasising the need for governments to give more importance to adaptation and how this can be done.

## Adaptation Fund projects and programmes Database Adaptation Fund

Type: Webpage

Access Webpage [here](#)

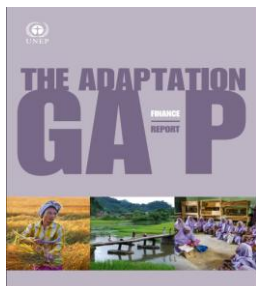


This webpage contains the database of all funded projects by the Adaptation Fund. The projects are classified by approval date, amount, country and title. By clicking on a specific project, one will find a summary of the project, expected outputs and budget requirements per output. The full project proposal is also available for download.

## The Adaptation Gap Finance Report 2016, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Type: Report – 72 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This report highlights trends and challenges associated with measuring progress towards bridging the adaptation finance gap, while informing national and international efforts to advance adaptation. It analyses adaptation finance against the background of the provisions laid out in the Paris Agreement, and benefits from the insights included in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

## The Adaptation Finance Gap Update - with insights from the INDCs 2015, UNEP

Type: Report – 21 p.

Access Report [here](#)



This Finance Gap Update is based on the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report of 2014 and also on the preliminary findings of the Adaptation Finance Gap Report of 2016 above. It was released in order to support discussions prior to the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It builds on a framework for assessing the adaptation finance gap and looks into the issues of adaptation costs and needs, as highlighted in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

## Understanding and Increasing Finance for Climate Adaptation in Developing Countries 2018, Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

Type: Report

Access Publication [here](#)



This paper shares light on adaptation finance needs and recent flows. With the use of examples, it illustrates the role of different stakeholders, for instance governments and civil society, which are involved in adaptation finance. The report further elaborates the methodological challenges that continue to constrain effective tracking and progress of adaptation initiatives.



## Toolkit to enhance access to adaptation finance 2015, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Type: Guide - 52 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



The Toolkit to Enhance Access to Adaptation Finance is a guidance document including a "toolkit" with steps to enhance adaptation finance by seizing opportunities for accessing finance. The toolkit aims to provide practical and technical solutions to identify and support adaptation as a national priority, design fundable projects and programs, better link with available funding, and enhance in-country capacities and enabling environments to attract investments from a wide variety of sources.

## Communicating Progress in National and Global Adaptation to Climate Change 2016, OECD

Type: Research Paper - 47 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



Countries have decided under the Paris Agreement to follow an enhanced transparency framework, including for adaptation actions. This requires countries to submit and update an "adaptation communication". The paper identifies elements of countries' adaptation responses and progress that could be reported in order to better communicate efforts towards enhanced adaptation and resilience. It highlights further the national and international benefits of disseminating adaptation-related information. The report discusses also a possible structure of an adaptation communication.

## From Planning to Action: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Development 2018, WRI

Type: Working Paper - 24 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This paper emphasises the need to incorporate climate change adaptation objectives into development policies and plans as this alignment is crucial for resilient development, the efficient usage of resources and for preventing investments that might lead to maladaptation. The paper elaborates with examples the key drivers for successful mainstreaming of adaptation objectives and for moving from planning to the implementation phase.

## Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience - Rwanda 2017, Rwanda's Green Fund (FONERWA)

Type: Brief & Infographic – 4 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



Rwanda has made tremendous progress on developing a strong, forward-looking, ambitious climate change enabling environment. A crucial component of this planning landscape is Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), which lays out Rwanda's vision of being a developed, climate-resilient, low-carbon economy by 2050. This brief summarizes in 4 pages the country's Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) that aims to enhance integrated, economy-wide, multi-sectoral climate resilience and to drive climate-responsive investment in Rwanda.

## MITIGATION FINANCE

Climate change mitigation addresses areas that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and ultimately contribute to the reduction of global warming. Mitigation actions, hence, are at least threefold. They include specific support for decreasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including renewable energy, promoting energy efficiency in business, the household sector and the transportation sector, and reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+), as well as support for mitigation-related technology and capacity building (IPCC, 2014).

### What are the key funds for Mitigation Actions?

- Green Climate Fund-GCF (UNFCCC financing mechanism)
- Global Environment Facility-GEF (UNFCCC financing mechanism)
- Clean Technology Fund-CTF (Under Climate Investment Funds - CIFs)
- Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program-SREP (CIFs)
- Forest Investment Program-FIP (CIFs)

Unlike the GCF, the CTF, SREP and FIP focus exclusively on mitigation. These three funds are part of the CIFs and a distinctive feature of the CIFs is that they operate only with MDBs for project implementation. Except for the FIP, all funds focus on the promotion of renewable energy systems. The CTF, GCF and GEF focus also on low-emission transport in urban areas and the latter two further invest in energy efficient buildings. The FIP targets specifically the prevention of deforestation and degradation, both areas in which the GCF and GEF are also active (Climate Funds Update, 2019).

The GEF is the largest fund from a funding perspective. Its project portfolio has six different work areas, of which climate change is one. The GEF has supported close to 1000 mitigation projects since it got operationalized in the early 1990s, with total GEF funding of USD 4.2 billion and co-financing of additional USD 38 billion (Global Environment Facility, 2019). The GCF's mitigation projects sum up to at least USD 9.4 billion, including USD 2.2 billion of GCF funding and the rest through co-financing (GCF, 2019b). The CTF has been operational since 2008 and approved close to USD 5 billion for mitigation projects. The FIP and the SREP, both operationalized in 2009, have each confirmed close to USD 600 million in projects to date. The financial instruments with which countries can access these funds include grants, but more often than not concessional loans and other non-grant based instruments (Climate Funds Update, 2019).

## Introduction to Mitigation

### United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Type: Webpage

Access Webpage [here](#)



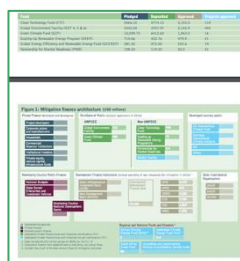
The UNFCCC explains in this short introduction the concept and context of climate change mitigation. It recalls the responsibilities of parties as part of the convention and describes the different agreements and commitments the international community has made in the process of climate change mitigation.

## Climate finance thematic briefing: Mitigation finance 2018, ODI & Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Type: Brief & Infographic – 4

P.

Access Publication [here](#)



This short brief gives an overview of the global climate finance architecture for mitigation. It discusses briefly and visually which climate funds support mitigation actions; who pledges and deposits mitigation finance and who is receiving the money and what kinds of mitigation projects are funded. It also contains a few references for further reading on mitigation finance.

## Connecting Multilateral Climate Finance to Mitigation Projects 2017, Ecofys

Type: Guide - 48 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



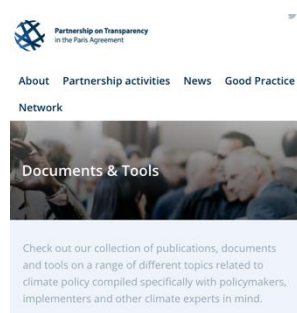
This guide seeks to help government representatives and project developers gain a better understanding of available multilateral funding options for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and other mitigation actions, as well as how these resources can be tapped. It focuses on the six largest multilateral development banks (MDBs) and the GCF. It offers an overview of these multilateral development banks, the International Finance Corporation and the GCF as they relate to climate finance and NAMAs. It covers how to engage funding partners, their overall goals, their approach to financing, and their priority investment criteria.

## Mitigation Resources

### Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement

Type: Webpage

Access Webpage [here](#)

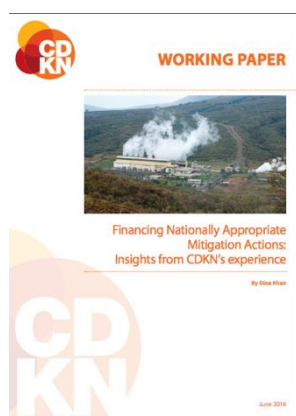


The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement was launched with the aim of promoting ambitious climate action through practical exchange. The Partnership works on enhancing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation, Low Emission Development strategies (LEDs) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) through transparency, mutual learning and increasing ambition. The Partnership's website includes a resources page with mitigation-related resources and documents, compiled specifically with policymakers, implementers and other climate experts in mind.

### Financing NAMAs – Insights from CDKN's experience 2016, Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

Type: Working Paper - 16 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This paper is divided into three main sections: Availability of NAMA finance: an overview of the international landscape of NAMA finance and available funding resources, to set the context for discussing barriers to NAMA financing; Accessing NAMA finance – barriers and enabling conditions: this section discusses the experiences of developing countries with accessing financial support for NAMAs and some of the barriers and enablers evident in the process, highlighting lessons learned; NAMA outlook – interface with the Green Climate Fund: a closer look at the GCF as a potential source of funding for NAMAs, and some of the factors in their integration.

## Energizing Renewables in Indonesia: Optimizing Public Finance Levers to Drive Private Investment

### 2018, Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

Type: Report - 23 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This report presents findings of a study conducted by the Climate Policy Initiative Indonesia in partnership with the Indonesian Ministry of Finance. The study evaluated national opportunities for blended finance in Indonesia's renewable energy, i.e. public finance that attracts private sector investments in the sector. The report highlights the country's public resource allocation strategy that intends to address critical barriers to clean energy investment.

## Mobilising private-sector investment to mitigate climate change in Africa

### 2018, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

Type: Brief - 8 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This short brief informs on the need for the African continent to attract private investments in climate mitigation. It discusses the relation between public and private finance and the role the public sector plays in catalysing private finance. Furthermore, different finance instruments and delivery models applicable to the African context are elaborated.

## Report on green investment in South Africa

### 2015, South African National Business Initiative (NBI)

Type: Report – 45 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This summary report forms part of a research project entitled “Green Economy Finance: a research study on the design of policy frameworks and financial instruments to enhance investment in the green economy in SA”, funded by the Green Climate Fund and with technical support from KPMG. This project builds on work undertaken by the NBI in 2012-2013, focusing on structural barriers to low-carbon finance within the financial services economy of South Africa.

## SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Developing countries are actively exchanging expertise, know-how, financial, economic and social resources, technology, and knowledge among themselves. Increasingly, many of these actions and initiatives are targeting climate change areas such as adaptation and mitigation. These activities are being examined in a growing body of resources, some of which are highlighted here.

### Climate partnerships for a sustainable future

#### 2017, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) & South Centre

Type: Research Paper - 107 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



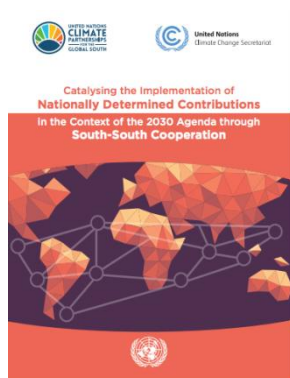
This report presents an initial overview of South-South Cooperation (SSC) on climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. It is a point-in-time snapshot of the state of SSC on climate change, both within and outside the United Nations system. It has been developed to map existing initiatives, identify gaps and challenges, and chart a way forward for how the United Nations system can best support Member States to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions and achieve sustainable development. The report conveys important messages that highlight the need to strengthen, from the South, the modalities and areas in which South-South cooperation on climate change can be undertaken.

### Catalysing the Implementation of NDCs in the Context of the 2030 Agenda through South-South Cooperation

#### 2017, UNFCCC & United Nations Climate Partnerships for the Global South

Type: Report - 68 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This report is a discussion of how South-South and triangular cooperation, which are growing fields in the areas of sustainable development and climate change, can contribute to the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate change and create co-benefits in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The report further elaborates on the ways in which developing countries' NDC implementation can mutually support their national efforts to achieve the SDGs, while highlighting the synergies between integrated national development agendas.

## LOSS AND DAMAGE

The losses and damages associated with climate impacts are increasing dramatically with the rising numbers and growing intensity of hurricanes, storms and cyclones. Acknowledgment of Loss and Damage (LAD) as an area distinct from adaptation has been slow to achieve. But it is now a recognised, though fledgling, area in the UNFCCC, including in the Paris Agreement. Financing for loss and damages, however, remains a contentious issue.

### Elaboration of the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage. Technical paper by the secretariat.

2019, UNFCCC

Type: Report – 43 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This paper informs on the existing sources of financial support that are targeting loss and damage due to the impact of climate change. In its evaluation, the paper includes the Financial Mechanism under the Convention, but it also considers a broader set of funds and institutions. It offers furthermore an analysis of how “addressing loss and damage” has been conceptualized. The paper highlights the difficulties in elaborating on finance for addressing loss and damage.

### Natural catastrophes and man-made disasters in 2017: a year of record-breaking losses

2018, Swiss Re

Type: Report – 24 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This annual report produced by the reinsurance company Swiss Re provides informative data and analysis on major natural and man-made disasters. The 2017 report offers a breakdown of losses that incurred as part of different types of natural catastrophes in different regions. This includes the devastating damage caused during the hurricane season in North America and the Caribbean or the destructions that South Asia faced due to floods in the monsoon season. The report stresses the insurance protection gaps that exist especially in developing regions and calls for an expansion of insurance coverage of land and properties.



## Loss and Damage Costing and Financing Mechanisms: Caribbean Outlook 2018, Climate Analytics

Type: Brief – 21 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This brief provides first a clarification on the definition of loss and damage in the climate context. While focusing on the Caribbean region, it further elaborates tools and methodologies that might apply to determine costs of loss and damage. In addition, the brief informs on potential innovative financing mechanisms that help reduce and/or transfer the financial risks associated with loss and damage due to climate change the region faces.

# GENDER AND CLIMATE FINANCE

Gender and women's empowerment issues and concerns are critical to the framing of both adaptation and mitigation policy frameworks. Governments have worked hard to forge many compacts and agreements to foster and promote gender equality. Climate change can have disastrous impacts on these areas of actions. Climate finance, how it is distributed, its instruments and channels, can either support gender equality interventions or exacerbate underlying gender issues giving rise to mal-adaptation and severe adverse consequences for women's, girls', boys' and men's lives and livelihoods. A growing body of publications are tracking this area.

## Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects 2017, Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Type: Guide – 78 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

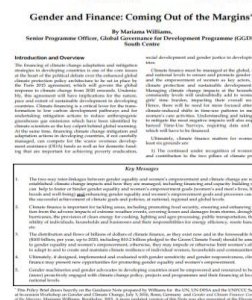
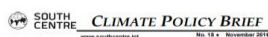


This publication discusses the potential the GCF has in mainstreaming gender in its business model and climate finance initiatives. The GCF was supported by UN Women in elaborating its gender mainstreaming strategy. The guide shows that the fund has enshrined gender mainstreaming in its objectives and guiding principles and that, as a result, gender equality considerations are reflected in each of the fund's project interventions and activities.

## Gender and Finance: Coming Out of the Margins 2016, South Centre

Type: Brief – 5 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This short brief discusses the inter-linkages between gender equality and women's empowerment and climate change, including the mitigation, adaptation and the financing thereof. The brief emphasises that climate finance should be amenable to gender equality and women's empowerment, otherwise, it may impede or limit abilities to adapt to climate change and to create and maintain climate resilience of individual women, households and communities.

## Gender and Climate Finance 2018, Overseas Development Institute and Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Type: Brief – 8 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

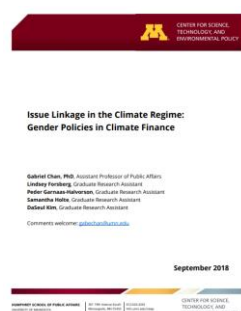


This brief discusses some key principles and actions that are imperative to make climate financing instruments more responsive to the needs of men and women as equal participants in decision-making. Both men and women should furthermore benefit from climate actions and these actions should not be detrimental to supporting gender equality more broadly. The question of gender-responsiveness and gendered adaptation and mitigation funding strategies within major climate funds is also addressed in this brief.

## Issue Linkage in the Climate Regime: Gender Policies in Climate Finance 2018, Center for Science, Technology, and Environmental Policy - University of Minnesota

Type: Research Paper – 53 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

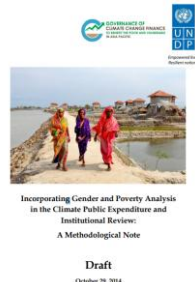


Starting with the history of gender mainstreaming in international development policy, this paper offers in particular a critical evaluation of contemporary strategies and initiatives in gender mainstreaming in climate finance. It does this by examining the linkage of gender and climate and by elaborating to what extent this linkage is useful and necessary. The paper compares furthermore existing gender policies across multilateral and bilateral agencies.

## Incorporating Gender and Poverty Analysis in the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review: A Methodological Note 2014, Governance for Climate Change Finance and UNDP

Type: Guide – 44 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

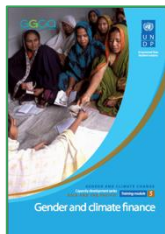


This paper lays out a methodology to perform a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) that takes the impact of climate change on poverty and gender into account. It aims to assist countries in conducting country level studies that help to understand how a country's public expenditure can impact climate resilience along gender lines and especially of poor and marginalized people that are affected most by climate change.

## Gender and Climate Finance 2013, UNDP

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Type: Guide – 44 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This guide is a training module that provides basic information and learning tools needed to understand, advocate and influence the gender aspects of climate finance. It focuses on different climate finance funds, mechanisms and sources as they pertain to gender and covers the following major themes: the economic and human cost of climate change; gender aspects of climate finance; and strategies for guiding climate funds and mechanisms towards increased sensitivity to gender-based vulnerabilities and the gendered aspects of climate change responses.

## CASE STUDIES

Case studies are very important and useful for delving deeply into an issue as well as providing opportunities to showcase positive actions and good practices in implementing adaptation and mitigation projects and illustrating efficient and effective use of climate finance. A selected few of these are presented below.

### Series of Policy Briefs “Climate Finance Fundamentals”

2019, ODI & Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Climate  
Finance  
Fundamentals

6

FEBRUARY 2019

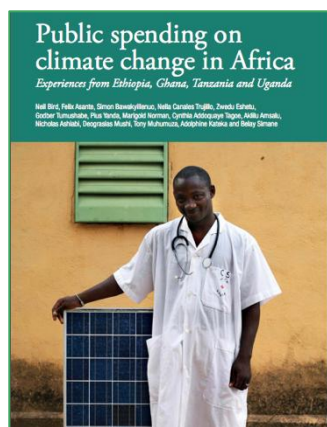
This series of briefs outlines the principles of public climate finance; the emerging global climate finance architecture; and addresses the instruments, needs and actual funding amounts in the action areas of adaptation, mitigation and forest protection. The series looks specifically at the climate funding situation for specific regions of the world and are also available in French and Spanish.

SIDS – Small Island Developing States	MENA – Middle East and North Africa	Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America
Access Publication <a href="#">here</a>	Access Publication <a href="#">here</a>	Access Publication <a href="#">here</a>	Access Publication <a href="#">here</a>	Access Publication <a href="#">here</a>

### Public spending on climate change in Africa: experiences from Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda

2016, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Type: Research Paper – 142 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This paper describes the extent to which public expenditure responds to national climate change policy and the institutional demands required to implement such policy. The four countries of the study – Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda – provide insights into the early mobilisation of climate finance, as each country attempts to address the new challenges that climate change is bringing about. The report is divided into three parts. The first part introduces the concept of climate change finance and outlines the effectiveness framework in each of the country studies. The second part provides in-depth country accounts for Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda, on the level and nature of climate change-relevant public spending. The final section concludes by drawing lessons for climate change policy development, institutional strengthening, local delivery of climate finance and the monitoring of public finance, based on the insights gained from the country studies.

## Improving Access to Climate Finance for Small and Vulnerable States 2013, Commonwealth Secretariat

Type: Guide – 28 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

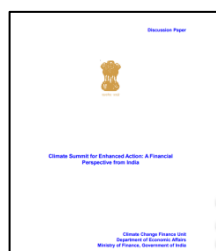


This report by the Commonwealth Secretariat shares insights into strategies that assist its member states, including SIDS and LDCs, in better accessing climate finance and also to institutionalize this process. The framework that the Secretariat designed offers five proposals that can be followed upon not only by the Commonwealth governments, but also by all developing countries. These proposals address a diverse set of issues, including transparency and accountability, or for instance the improved access to climate finance.

## Climate Summit for Enhanced Action: A Financial Perspective from India 2019, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Type: Discussion paper – 30 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

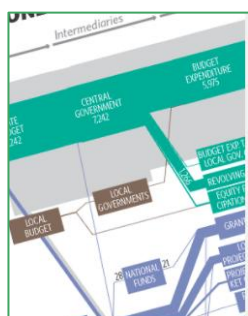


This paper looks into India's climate and further links the scope of action of developing countries to the provision of climate finance by developed countries under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The paper also stresses that the country's efforts in climate mitigation and adaptation are tied to sustainable development and poverty eradication. India calls international climate finance to meaningfully step up the scope, scale and speed of flows from Annex II parties to the countries of the South. This is regarded as imperative for the achievement of the climate goals.

## Landscape of Public Climate Finance in Indonesia 2014, Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

Type: Brief – 4 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

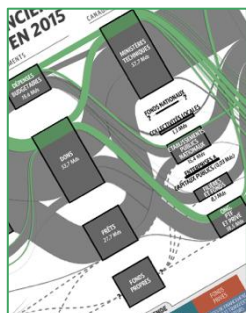


This Executive Summary provides a quick overview of the findings of the *Landscape of Public Climate Finance in Indonesia*, conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Finance's Fiscal Policy Agency and Climate Policy Initiative (CPI). It gives an overview of public climate flows in Indonesia, and an insight into the significant methodological challenges in tracking and collecting this information. The full report is also available [here](#).

## The Landscape of REDD+ Aligned Finance in Côte d'Ivoire 2017, Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

Type: Report – 48 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This study identifies the nature and volume of domestic and international public finance that contributed to limiting deforestation and encouraging sustainable land use in Côte d'Ivoire in 2015. It provides a baseline against which to measure progress towards the levels of investment required to drive sustainable agriculture and reforestation. It also identifies opportunities to increase finance available for implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy.

## Estimating publicly-mobilised private finance for climate action: A South African case study 2017, OECD

Type: Working paper – 90 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

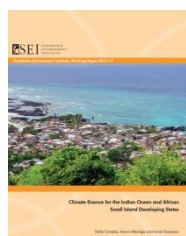


This case study looks into publicly-mobilised private finance for climate action in South Africa, between 2010 and 2015. It estimates and analyses to what extent public climate finance catalyses private finance. First, the paper does this by interpreting project-level co-finance data. Later, the analysis is expanded with the use of a different methodology (i.e. the investor perspective), which draws the connection of targeted public policies to the mobilisation of private finance.

## Climate finance for the Indian Ocean and African Small Island Developing States 2017, Stockholm Environment Institute

Type: Working Paper – 50 p.

Access Publication [here](#)

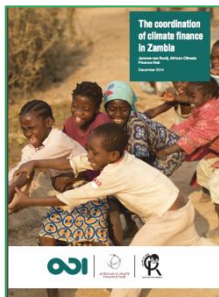


This report highlights important trends in the allocation of climate finance across the Indian Ocean and African Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The paper analyses climate finance flows in the region and provides a breakdown of the flows according to donors, sectors, delivery or financial instruments. With this evaluation, the report aims to shed more light on the relevance and effectiveness of climate finance in the region.

## **The coordination of climate finance in Zambia** **2014, ODI, African Climate Finance Hub & CPR**

Type: Report – 36 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This report provides an overview of coordination and institutions on climate finance in Zambia. Establishing and strengthening institutional arrangements to effectively coordinate the environmental policy agenda have been given considerable attention in Zambia since the early 1990s, and have received support from successive donor-funded programmes since 1997.



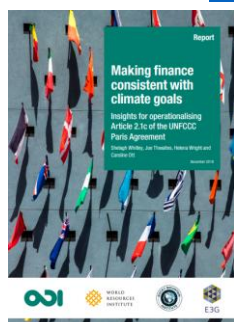
## GUIDANCE & FRAMEWORKS

Guidance and frameworks are useful for addressing particular design or implementation challenges that countries face in accessing and making effective use of climate finance or creating climate finance monitoring systems. The ones presented below tackle many of these issues.

### **Making finance consistent with climate goals: insights for operationalising Article 2.1c of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement** 2018, ODI

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Type: Report – 52 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)

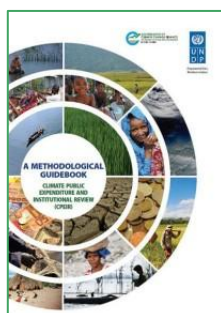


The report by ODI discusses a three-part framework which intends to support governments and non-state actors to meet their commitments under the Paris Agreement. The framework allows the identification of opportunities to: (1) drive action to mobilise and shift finance; (2) track progress against Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement; and (3) increase ambition. The approaches that are elaborated can be applied both within and outside UNFCCC. The paper outlines in addition four key sets of tools which would support governments to mobilise and shift finance.

### **A Methodological Guidebook: Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)** 2015, UNDP

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Type: Guide – 72 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) Methodological Guidebook seeks to equip relevant stakeholders (governments, donors, CPEIR practitioners) with information on a step-by-step process, methodologies and tools to conduct a CPEIR. In particular, this Guidebook reviews the processes and methodologies used in the 19 CPEIRs done to date and proposes a common framework for future CPEIRs. As such, this CPEIR Methodological Guidebook provides readers with background on context, purpose, process and tools in implementing a CPEIR together with an overview of the key challenges typically faced during the CPEIR implementation.

## Catalyzing Climate Finance 2011, UNDP

Type: Guide – 160 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



Catalyzing Climate Finance: A Guidebook on Policy and Financing Options to Support Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development is a document which helps countries assess the level and nature of assistance they need to catalyze climate capital. It includes sections on (1) challenges of universal access to climate finance, (2) catalyzing capital toward green low-emission and climate-resilient development, (3) identifying and appropriate policy mix to catalyze capital, (4) climate change financing sources, (5) selecting an optimal financing mix to promote green investment, (6) applying the four-step methodology to catalyze climate capital.

## Finance Guide For Policy-makers 2016, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Chatham House, Frankfurt School-UNEP Collaborating Centre

Type: Guide – 98 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This guide offers overviews of: 1) financial institutions and their capabilities; 2) capital markets; 3) how transactions take place; 4) the roles of policy, public finance, and climate finance. Prepared for policy makers who do not necessarily come from the finance world but need to understand it better – this Guide aims to provide a solid foundation to the key aspects of who does what and why in finance.

## Hard Choices, Integrated Approaches : A Guidance Note on Climate Change Financing Frameworks 2017, UNDP

Type: Guide – 42 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)

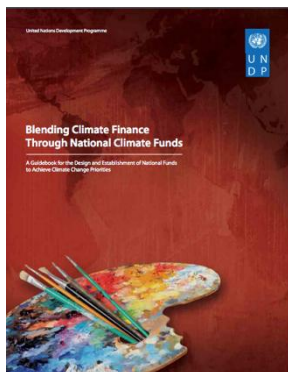


This Guidance Note serves as an introductory guide for stakeholders on how to create or refine a Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) – a strategic, whole-of-government plan to better manage, mobilize and target climate finance. By providing guidance on how the core elements, processes and outputs involved in a Climate Change Financing Framework fit together, this Note aims to assist countries to create more effective, practical, and integrated financing responses. This Guidance Note places emphasis on the role of domestic finance and state budgets as a vehicle to achieve climate-compatible sustainable development.

## Blending Climate Finance Through National Climate Funds 2011, UNDP

Type: Guide – 64 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This publication focuses on the design and establishment of National Climate Funds to support countries to collect, coordinate, blend and account for climate finance. An important tool for countries to manage climate finance is a National Climate Fund (NCF). NCFs are nationally-driven and nationally-owned funds that help countries “to collect climate finance from a variety of sources, coordinate them, blend them together and account for them”. In this way, countries are in the driving seat and can make informed choices for how to direct resources toward activities that deliver results on the ground.

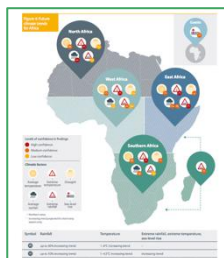
## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This section presents resources that address the climate finance environment, approaches or technical topics that are important for climate finance decision-makers.

### The IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report: What's in it for Africa 2014, Climate & Development Knowledge Network

Type: Report – 35 p.

Access Publication [here](#)



This report presents key findings from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) for Africa. The report extracts Africa-specific data, trends and analysis directly from AR5, summarising it in a short volume to make it accessible to all audiences, and highlights key opportunities to achieve adaptation, mitigation and development.

### NDC Registry UNFCCC

Type: Website

Access Website [here](#)

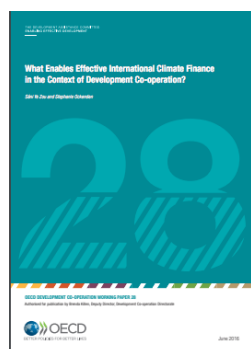


In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 12 of the Paris Agreement, NDCs communicated by Parties shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat of the UNFCCC. All NDCs submitted by Member States can be found in this registry.

### What Enables Effective International Climate Finance in the Context of Development Co-operation? 2016, OECD

Type: Working Paper – 25 p.

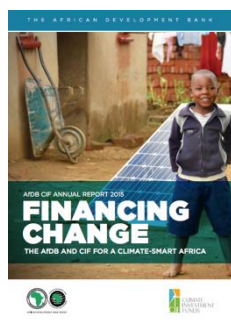
Access Publication [here](#)



This paper explores what enables effective international climate finance in the context of development co-operation, in response to on-going discussions on the relationship between international climate finance and development finance. It presents views that were collected from selected international climate finance stakeholders representing climate finance recipient and provider countries, as well as experts from international organisations and research institutions in order to identify enabling conditions that reveal common grounds and differences across stakeholder groups.

## Financing Change : Annual report on the Climate Investment Funds 2015, AfDB & Climate Investment Funds

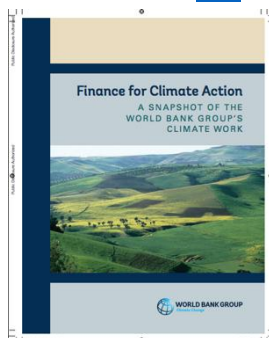
Type: Report – 25 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This report explores developments in the African Development Bank (AfDB) CIF portfolio. The report also takes a look at knowledge achieved during the year 2015 and provides an overview of the 16 approved projects. Some expected results shown in the report include: in CTF approved projects, 2.13 million tons of CO2 emission avoided per year; in SREP pilots, significant annual increase in electricity from renewables; in PPCR approved projects, a measure of gender balance; and in FIP, 204,000 hectares of sustainably managed forest in Burkina Faso.

## Finance for climate action: A snapshot of the World Bank Group' s climate work 2015, World Bank Group

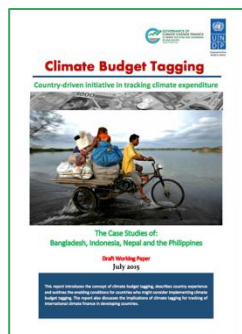
Type: Report – 46 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



The World Bank Group has been working with the multilateral, national and bilateral development banks on issues related to development and climate finance, including ways to demonstrate in a transparent and harmonized manner how much development finance is flowing to support climate action, assessing the resources mobilized beyond these institutions, and showcasing emerging best practices to make portfolios climate-smart and demonstrate the impact of investment flows. This paper provides a snapshot of projects where the World Bank Group has deployed its own resources, with parallel sources of climate finance, to catalyze additional investments to tackle climate change.

## Climate Budget Tagging 2015, UNDP

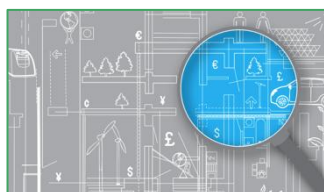
Type: Working Paper – 46 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) is a budget tool for monitoring and tracking of climate-related expenditures in the national budget system. The paper aims to introduce this concept, its wider benefits in mainstreaming climate change to policy formulation and the budgeting process, and presents country experiences to date. The paper also discusses the implications of CBT as a tool in tracking international climate finance at the national level. As such, the paper contributes to the wider global efforts in tracking climate finance (such as on-going initiatives by UNFCCC, WRI, OECD, MDBs, and CPI), highlighting country-driven initiatives in tracking climate expenditure.

## National monitoring approaches for climate change public finance 2016, GIZ

Type: Report – 21 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This paper describes the opportunities and costs associated with the development of monitoring approaches for national climate change public finance. It describes a leading example of climate change budget tracking, summarises five tools that can support climate change financial monitoring, and identifies key enabling conditions for its effective application. The opportunity to apply these tools in non-Annex I countries is briefly described, along with a closer look at Costa Rica as a country with strong potential for effective tracking. The paper concludes by emphasising that the prioritisation, sequencing and frequency of monitoring efforts will influence the overall effectiveness of monitoring climate change public finance.

## Monitoring Climate Finance in Developing Countries: Challenges and Next Steps 2014, WRI

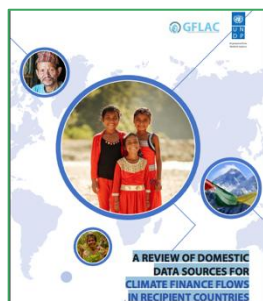
Type: Working Paper – 21 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This working paper reports on a series of three regional workshops in which participants from governments in Latin America, Africa and Asia reflected on the main technical, policy, and capacity challenges to monitoring climate finance, and exchanged experiences on efforts that are under way in their respective countries to improve information on climate finance flows.

## A review of domestic data sources for climate finance flows in recipient countries 2018, Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (GFLAC) & UNDP

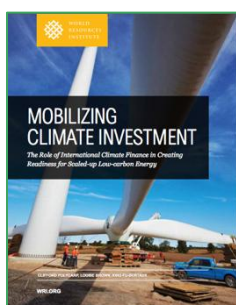
Type: Research Paper – 76 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



In an effort to identify the limitations of climate finance reporting and provide key recommendations to improve this within the context of compliance with the Paris Agreement, this research analyzes the status of reporting mechanisms that exist under the UNFCCC. The study focuses on six countries as case studies – Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines and Zambia - and documents their experiences in these activities. Through analysing these case studies, challenges can be identified and lessons learned. The analysis can also provide recommendations to strengthen work on climate finance reporting to comply with articles 2, 9 and 13 of the Paris Agreement.

## Mobilizing climate investment: The role of international climate finance in creating readiness for scaled-up low-carbon energy 2013, WRI

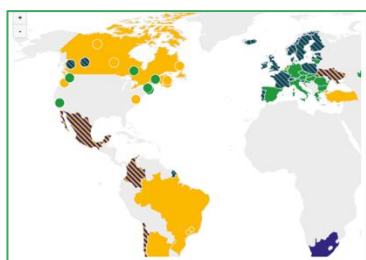
Type: Guide – 68 p.  
Access Publication [here](#)



This report provides guidelines to help countries develop an effective enabling environment for climate investment. Based on in-depth analysis of existing ‘readiness’ activities in six developing countries, it lays out an effective framework for stimulating investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The report outlines how government leadership and commitment to policy and institutional reform is essential to inspiring investor confidence. The report gives moreover detailed guidance on priority policy, institutional, industry, and financial sector conditions that can attract scaled up investment.

## Carbon Pricing Dashboard World Bank Group

Type: Website  
Access Webpage [here](#)



The Carbon Pricing Dashboard was developed by the World Bank Group with the help of [Ecofys](#) in order to provide up-to-date information on existing and emerging carbon pricing initiatives around the world. It is a one stop shop for learning about key developments and prospects of existing and emerging carbon initiatives and builds on the data and analyses of the [annual State and Trends of Carbon Pricing report series](#). This analytical initiative is part of the Carbon Pricing Intelligence program.

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