

Climate Fund Inventory

Report to the G20 Climate Finance Study Group
prepared by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

August 2015



Disclaimer

This technical document is prepared by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (the OECD) for the G20 Climate Finance Study Group. This document does not necessarily express the views of the G20 member countries.

The OECD assumes no liability or responsibility whatsoever for the use of the data or analyses contained in this document, and nothing herein shall be construed as interpreting or modifying any legal obligations under any intergovernmental agreement, treaty, law or other text, or as expressing any legal opinion or as having probative legal value in any proceeding.

This document included herein is also without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Climate Fund Inventory

1. Introduction: Background, Purpose and Scope

Developed countries have committed to mobilise USD 100 billion per year of climate finance for developing countries by 2020 “from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources” (UNFCCC, 2010). This finance is intended to support climate change mitigation and adaptation action, as well as readiness activities. Partly as a consequence, the number of climate-dedicated public funds has been increasing rapidly¹ and the channels through which climate finance flows are diverse.

This report presents a Climate Fund Inventory (CFI) of bilateral and multilateral public climate funds. The purpose of this CFI is to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the number of climate funds that are available, together with information on their focus, size and other descriptive information, which may be relevant for countries seeking to access funding to support their climate change activities. The CFI is therefore intended to help to increase transparency and facilitate co-ordination, including for Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDCs). Improving information availability and increasing awareness of the multiple sources and types of funding available can help countries to access this funding more easily (OECD, forthcoming 2015). While several partial inventories already exist (see Annex I), they tend to cover overlapping objectives, actors, activities and financing streams.

A distinction can be made between **climate-dedicated funds** (i.e. those that only invest in climate activities) and **climate-relevant funds** (i.e. where climate-relevant activities are part of the investment strategy, even though they are not explicitly identified or labelled as mitigation or adaptation activities as such). This inventory covers climate-dedicated public funds and, where available, information on private funds is also included (see discussion below). As such, the CFI is not intended to provide data on climate finance flows².

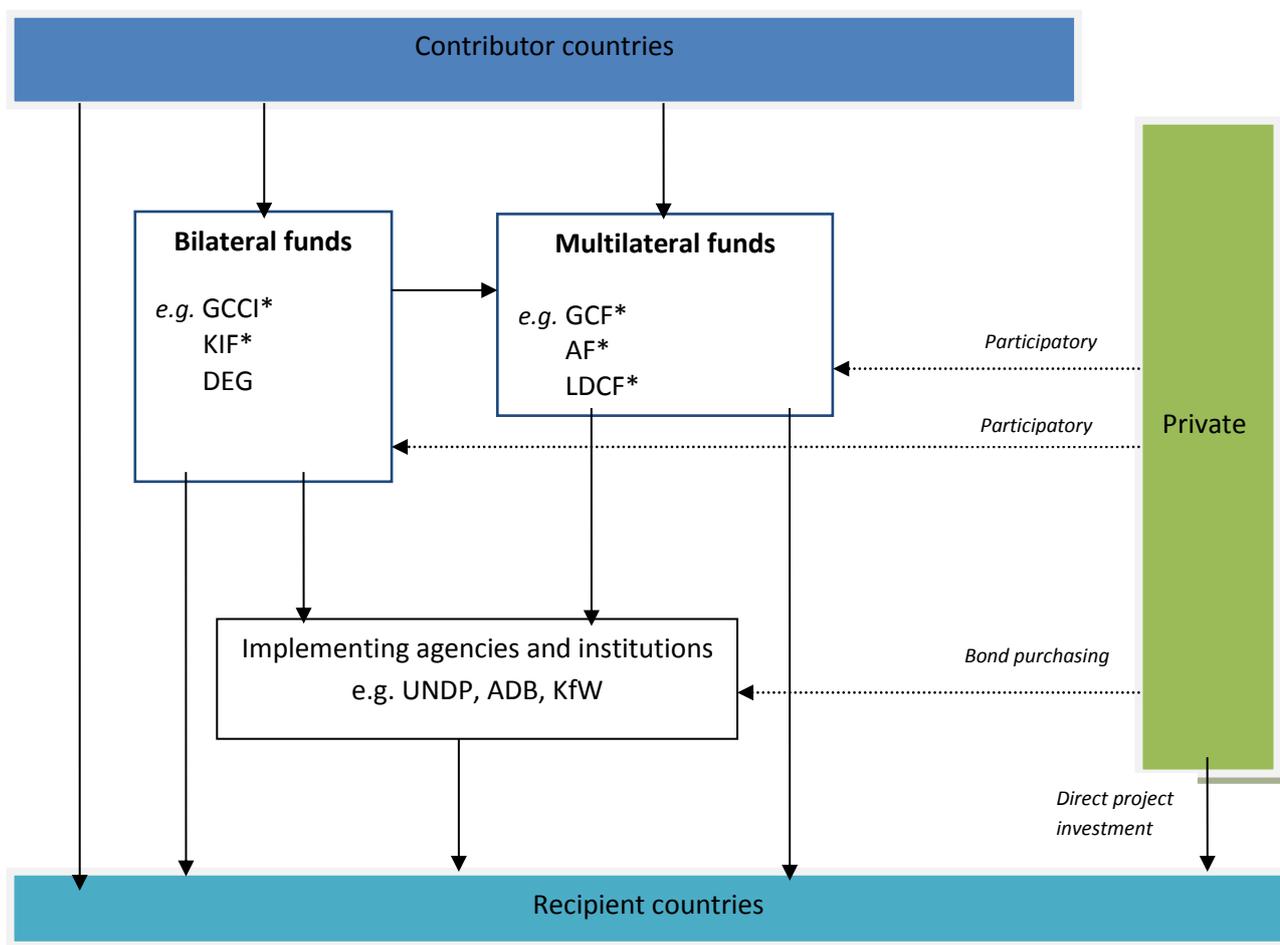
In general, once a climate-dedicated public fund is established, it can either invest in countries, programmes or projects and companies directly, or it can use non-climate-specific channelling institutions (such as bilateral and multilateral development banks) to do this. Other funds might do both. There are also cases where a climate-dedicated fund is established and the responsibility for its management is assigned to a bilateral or multilateral institution³. In addition to public funds, private investors can also invest in various vehicles. Other funds are mixed, composed of both public and private finance (Figure 1).

¹ A total of 91 climate funds have been identified through this study to date.

² Other efforts are already underway to do this, such as by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) which undertakes a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows.

³ In some cases, recipient countries have established national funds to channel the incoming financial resources from climate funds, making it available in the form of grants, concessional loans, guarantees, private equity or other types of instruments. Often, these national funds not only channel incoming international finance flows, but also combine them with domestic public finance, where available.

Figure 1. Climate funds and the implementing agencies and institutions



* indicates a climate-dedicated fund

In contrast to this CFI database on climate funds, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) monitors external (public) development finance *flows*, including those targeting climate mitigation and/or adaptation objectives through its “Creditor Reporting System” (CRS). More specifically, the DAC system tracks climate-related bilateral flows with the Rio markers, and also collects data from multilateral agencies, including climate components from the seven MDBs having agreed upon a joint approach for tracking climate finance. The DAC has also developed a methodology for collecting data on private finance mobilised through official interventions (such as guarantees) and will trial data collection in 2015.

Data availability on private climate finance funds

Data availability on climate-relevant *private* funds (e.g. equity funds) faces a number of constraints that are similar to data limitations on private climate finance flows (Caruso and Jachnik, 2014). Private funds (and financiers more broadly) define their investment strategy in terms of targeted return and possible combinations of sectors, technologies (which might include climate-relevant ones) and geographical regions, among other investment characteristics. A number of existing commercial

databases track and report on private funds (e.g., numbers of funds, volumes of assets under management) such as Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Preqin, HgCapital and Clean Energy Pipeline. However, they typically classify these and present the data in relation to the aforementioned investment strategies. In this context, climate-dedicated private funds are rare (with the exception of those dedicated to renewable energy). Monitoring private funds that may, as part of their broader investment strategy, sometimes invest in climate activities, is therefore a challenging task, and would need to rely on datasets from commercial data providers.

2. The OECD Climate Fund Inventory

The OECD Climate Fund Inventory (CFI) aims to provide a more consolidated and up-to-date list of active public bilateral and multilateral climate funds. Countries seeking to determine what climate funds are available and for which of these they may be eligible or able to access, can search through the inventory to do this. To this end, for each fund, the categories of information available in the CFI are:

- Name of fund
- Type of fund (e.g. bilateral, multilateral, donations)
- Administrator
- Source of funding (e.g. public, private, philanthropic)
- Eligibility
- Field (e.g. adaptation, mitigation, REDD, capacity-building)
- Sector (e.g. agriculture, energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy, forestry, transport, water, waste management)
- Region of activity
- Level of funding
- Financing mechanism (e.g. grant, concessional loan, guarantees, equity)
- How to apply
- Website
- Contact information
- Year since operation

The data in the CFI have been obtained from information that is publicly available on the web. Information from the other existing inventories (e.g. Climate Funds Update and Climate Finance Options - see Annex I) was consolidated, and then supplemented by additional information from the relevant climate fund websites for all other climate funds⁴.

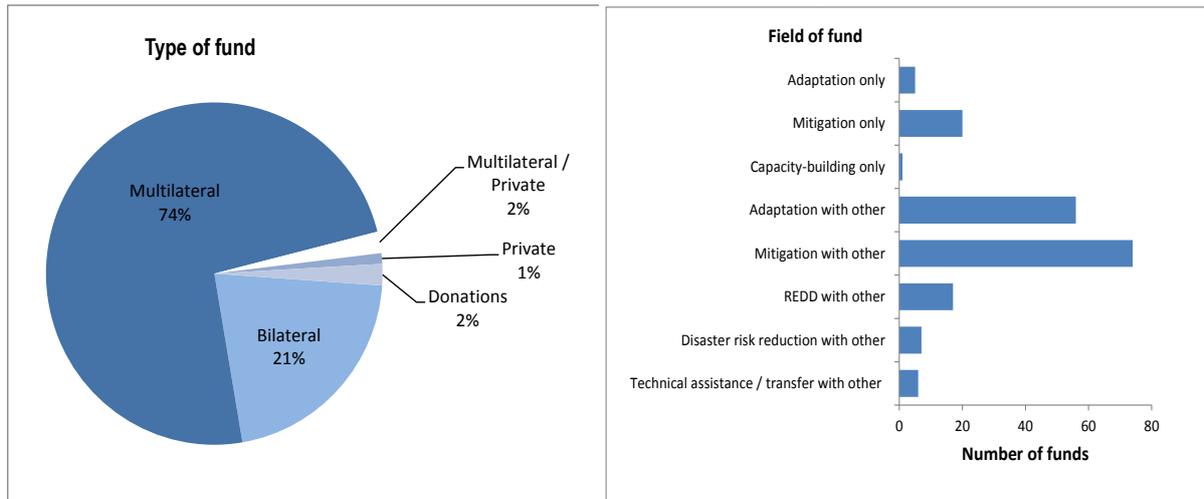
A total of 91 climate funds are currently listed in the CFI (see Annex II for the list of the funds)⁵. As depicted in Figure 2, the majority of the climate funds are multilateral, followed by bilateral funds⁶, and most of the funds target multiple fields.

⁴ The additional climate funds were identified via a review of relevant literature, google searches, and information provided by three G20 countries that provided updates on an earlier version on the inventory.

⁵ Not all of these are mutually exclusive. The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), for example, serves as the overarching framework of the FIP, PPCR and the SREP.

⁶ In the OECD DAC system the distinction between multilateral and bilateral is key to ensuring there is no double-counting between donor contributions to the funds and the funds' reporting on their outflows. For a

Figure 2. Type of climate funds and the fields targeted in the CFI



Finally, for the CFI to be useful in the longer term, and so as to enable countries to quickly access accurate and up-to-date information on the number and types of climate funds that are available, the CFI would need to be updated on a regular basis in consultation with and on the basis of information provided by each of the climate funds. To ensure a greater level of consistency in reporting across funds, guidance could also be provided on how to complete each of the categories. While this more interactive approach in data collection and reporting would be more resource-intensive, given the proliferation of funds related to climate change, there may be a need to improve the collaboration, dialogue and cooperation between the funds so as to enhance information availability and transparency and thus increase their effectiveness and efficiency.

definition of bilateral versus multilateral flows used in the DAC system, see OECD (2013). The aim of the CFI, however, is not to provide information on climate finance flows and given that the data is based on publicly available information, the classification may not in all cases correspond with the DAC classification.

References

Caruso, R. and Jachnik R. (2014), "Exploring Potential Data Sources for Estimating Private Climate Finance", *OECD Environment Working Papers*, No. 69, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jz15qwz4hs1-en>

OECD (2013). Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire. Chapters 1-6.

OECD/DAC (2014) Climate-related development finance in 2013 [Climate Change: OECD DAC External Development Finance Statistics - OECD](#)

OECD (forthcoming, 2015). *Toolkit to Enhance Access to Adaptation Finance*. Report prepared for the G20.

UNFCCC (2010), *Decision 1/CP.16*.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=2>.

Annex I: Summary of Selected Initiatives that Track or Inventory Climate Finance/Funds

Existing finance tracking/inventory initiatives include: (i) Climate Finance Options; (ii) Climate Funds Update; (iii) Readiness Inventory; (iv) OECD DAC statistics; and (v) the UNFCCC Finance Portal.

- **Climate Finance Options** – A platform managed by the World Bank and UNDP which aims to provide comprehensive guidance on financial options available for climate action in developing countries. It provides access to information on the wide range of funds available from multilateral and bilateral institutions, as well as public and private sources. The private sources are: ADB CMI, REACT, GCPF, MIF and the World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities. Funding is organised, inter alia, via focus area (adaptation, capacity building, mitigation, technology, any); financing mechanism; and sector.
It currently covers **74 funding sources**.
<http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/index.php>
- **Climate Funds Update** - 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 details:
 - Where and by whom climate change funds are being developed;
 - The scale of proposed and actual financing; and
 - What funds support in terms of focus, regions and particular projectsIt currently covers **27 funds**.⁷
<http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/the-funds>
- **Readiness Inventory** - An initial effort to map ongoing initiatives to strengthen developing country capacity to access and make effective use of finance for climate action. The inventory is based on a global survey of ongoing efforts and is available on the Green Climate Fund website. Suggestions of additional global, regional and national initiatives that should be reflected in the inventory are welcomed. The inventory is supposed to be updated at least every six months.
<http://www.gcfund.org/operations/readiness/inventory.html>
- **OECD DAC** – The DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) provides transparent activity-level information on development finance and identifies those targeting climate mitigation and/or adaptation objectives through “Rio markers”. DAC statistics now capture an integrated picture of both bilateral and multilateral climate-related external development finance flows (for the first time in 2013). The framework ensures there is no double-counting of flows, by integrating data across a range of channels, bilateral and multilateral, and using standardised definitions and bases of measurement across all flows. The data is publicly available, both in the form of aggregates and at activity level through a data visualisation tool (Tableau software).
<http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>
- **UNFCCC Finance Portal** - The Finance Portal for Climate Change presents information on financial resources that have been made available to Non-Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC to implement the Climate Change Convention. The development of the portal has been in conjunction with efforts of other organisations including the World Bank, the UNDP initiative on Climate Finance Options, the Government of the Netherlands on Fast-Start Finance and the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
<http://www3.unfccc.int/pls/apex/f?p=116:1:4348633823542051>

⁷ Currently transitioning to Tableau to improve the accessibility and presentation of the data for users.

Annex II: Funds listed in the Climate Funds Inventory

1	Acumen
2	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program
3	ADB Carbon Market Initiative
4	ADB Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
5	ADB Climate Change Fund
6	Africa Climate Change Fund
7	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund: Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies
8	Africa Water Facility
9	African Carbon Asset Development Facility
10	ASEAN Infrastructure Fund
11	Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative
12	BioCarbon Fund
13	Canada Climate Change Program
14	Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience
15	Canada Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas
16	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia
17	Carbon Finance for Agriculture, Silviculture, Conservation, and Action against Deforestation
18	Carbon Initiative for Development
19	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)
20	Clean Technology Fund
21	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
22	Climate and Land Use Alliance
23	Climate Catalyst Fund
24	Climate Finance Innovation Facility
25	Climate Insurance Fund
26	Climate Investment Funds
27	Climate Public Private Partnership
28	Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN)
29	ClimDev-Africa Special Fund
30	Congo Basin Forest Fund
31	Danish Climate Investment Fund
32	DEG - Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH
33	EIB Climate Change Technical Assistance Facility
34	EIB Post-2012 Carbon Credit Fund
35	EIB-KfW Carbon Programme II
36	End-User Finance for Access to Clean Energy Technologies in South and South-East Asia (FACET)
37	Energy and Environment Partnership
38	FMO Entrepreneurial Bank (IDF and AEF)
39	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
40	Forest Investment Program
41	Fund Solutions for Climate Finance (KfW & Partners)
42	GEF Small Grants Programme
43	GEF Trust Fund - Climate Change focal area (GEF 6)
44	Germany's International Climate Initiative
45	Global Climate Change Alliance+
46	Global Climate Partnership Fund
47	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund
48	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
49	Global Index Insurance Facility
50	Green Climate Fund
51	IDB Regional Fund of Agricultural Technology
52	IDB's Infrastructure Fund
53	IDB's Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative
54	IFC Partial Credit Guarantees
55	IFC Risk Sharing Facility
56	Interact Climate Change Facility
57	International Climate Fund (UK)
58	International Climate Initiative (Germany)

59	International Development Association
60	IRENA / Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
61	Japan's Fast Start Finance
62	KfW Development & Climate Finance
63	Korea Green Growth Trust Fund
64	Least Developed Countries Fund
65	MDB Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
66	Mediterranean Investment Facility
67	Multilateral Carbon Credit Fund
68	Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the IDB Group
69	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action facility (UK and Germany)
70	Nordic Climate Facility
71	Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) Carbon Finance and Funds
72	Norway International Climate and Forest Initiative
73	Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries
74	Partnership for Market Readiness
75	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
76	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
77	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
78	Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Low-Income Countries
79	Seed Capital Assistance Facility
80	Special Climate Change Fund
81	Strategic Climate Fund
82	Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
83	UN Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Programme
84	UNDP Green Commodities Facility
85	UNDP/MDG Carbon Facility
86	UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund
87	UNEP Renewable Energy Enterprise Development
88	UNFCCC Adaptation Fund
89	US Global Climate Change Initiative
90	World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities
91	World Bank Group Catastrophic Risk Management