



## Background Paper for the PCCB's Focus Area 2025

### *Recommended actions by the Paris Committee on Capacity-building*

The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) will be invited, during its 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, to:

- a) Consider the background paper on the 2025 focus area of the PCCB;
- b) Agree on appropriate next steps with regard to the planning and organization of the PCCB focus area activities, in alignment with the 2025–2029 Workplan.

## I. Background & Objectives

1. COP 21 decided that the PCCB will annually focus on an area or theme related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building with the purpose of maintaining up-to-date knowledge on the successes and challenges in building capacity effectively in a particular area. For 2025, the PCCB decided that the focus area will be “Capacity-building for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects, and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in developing countries.”

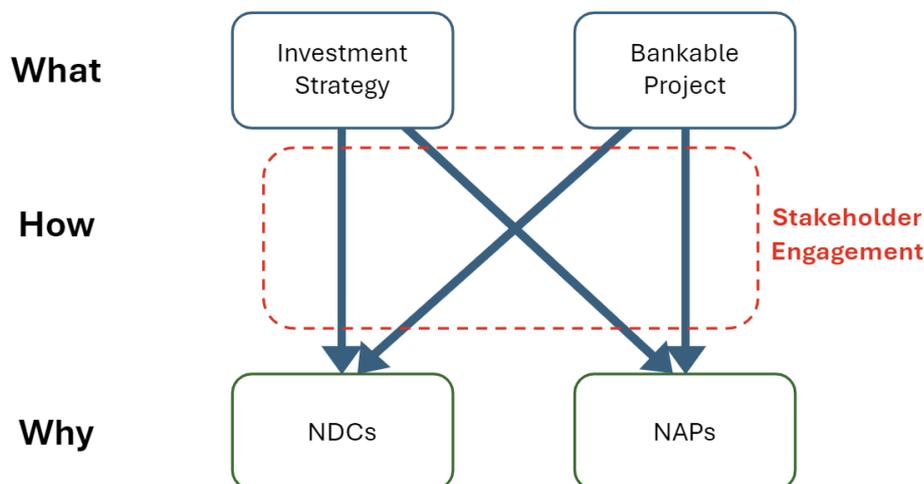
2. The focus area addresses the critical need to assist developing countries in building capacity to mobilize and scale finance for climate action, bridging the gap between climate ambitions and tangible outcomes through robust investment strategies and bankable projects. Essentially, it emphasizes the enhancing of skills and knowledge needed to secure from various sources, including International Financial Institutions (IFIs), Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), bilateral and multilateral finance providers, climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Green Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund (AF), the Special Climate Change Fund, as well as the private sector, and philanthropic foundations. It also stresses the active incorporation of perspectives from local communities and Indigenous People, local government and traditional authorities, people with disability, internally displaced people, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and the informal sector, women, and youth, to enhance the holistic formulation of appropriate investment and bankable projects for NDC and NAP implementation.

3. With the PCCB's priority areas in enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention through international and regional collaboration, identifies current and emerging specific gaps and needs and promotes awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing through collating best practices, the focus area aims to identify existing capacity-building support and assess its alignment with parties' specific gaps and needs, minimizing the duplication of actions.

4. This background paper, provided as a supplement to the previously delivered concept note, offers more in-depth information on key topics such as investment strategies and bankable projects. It explores their definitions in both traditional and climate action contexts, highlights the differences in approaches to implementing NDCs and NAPs, and outlines how stakeholder engagement can effectively support the development of these strategies and projects. It also includes a mapping exercise of key stakeholders involved in capacity-building activities to mobilize financial resources for NDC and NAP implementation. Due to its length, the full stakeholder mapping is provided in the annex; however, it contains crucial information for understanding the institutional landscape and identifying potential collaboration opportunities.

## II. Key Topics Addressed

5. To strengthen the implementation of the NDCs and NAPs in developing countries, this year's capacity-building efforts will center on two key pillars: developing holistic investment strategies and creating bankable projects, which are supported by effective stakeholder engagement.



(Graph 1) The capacity building elements in support of the NDCs and NAPs

### A. Investment Strategy

#### 1. What is investment strategy

6. In the traditional finance sector, an investment strategy is a systematic plan or approach designed to allocate financial resources into various asset classes—such as stocks, bonds, real estate, or commodities—with the goal of achieving specific financial objectives. These objectives typically include generating returns, managing risk, preserving capital, and growing wealth over a specified time horizon. Multiple factors are also included in the shaping process of the investment strategy, including:

(a) **Risk Tolerance:** The investor's willingness and ability to take on risk, which influences asset allocation decisions;

(b) **Time Horizon:** The length of time an investor plans to hold their investments before needing the funds;

(c) **Financial Goals:** The investor's goals, such as wealth accumulation, income generation, or capital preservation;

(d) **Diversification:** Spreading investments across different asset classes and sectors to reduce risk and enhance returns;

(e) **Market Conditions:** Analyzing economic trends, interest rates, and market cycles to inform timing and asset selection;

7. Common types of investment strategies in the finance sector include growth investing, value investing, income investing, and indexing, each with different focuses based on the investor's goals and preferences.

#### 2. What is investment strategy in the context of climate action

8. In the context of climate action, investment strategies commonly referred to as green investment, which is a sub-strategy under broader investment approaches like socially responsible investing (SRI) or impact investing, which seek both financial returns and positive social or environmental outcomes. While green investment is shaped by similar factors compared to other investment strategies, its primary goal is to support businesses, initiatives, and technologies that contribute to environmental sustainability, reduce carbon emissions, and promote the transition to a

low-carbon economy. This strategy is often aligned with broader environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria and aimed to be in support of the country's implementation of NDCs and NAPs.

9. The five factors of an investment strategy—risk tolerance, time horizon, financial goals, diversification, and market conditions—take on specific meanings related to green investment in a country's perspective are stated as follows.

(a) **Risk Tolerance:** For a government, risk tolerance in green investment reflects its willingness to take on financial and political risks in order to support sustainable projects. Governments with higher risk tolerance may invest more aggressively in innovative projects, while those with lower tolerance might focus on low-risk projects, such as proven clean technologies;

(b) **Time Horizon:** The time horizon in green investment for a government is often long-term, reflecting the need for sustained efforts to transition to a low-carbon economy and meet climate targets such as those outlined in a country's NDCs. As long-term green investments require patience before seeing returns in the form of emissions reductions or economic benefits, government may balance its investment strategy with projects dedicated to immediate needs, such as short-term adaptation projects included in the country's NAPs;

(c) **Financial Goals:** The financial goals of green investment are closely tied to both environmental, economic and social objectives, which are usually referred to as holistic approach. This can include reducing emissions, enhancing energy security, promoting sustainable economic growth, and creating green jobs. The financial goals may also include reducing future costs associated with climate-related disasters or energy import dependence. Green investment is seen as a way to stimulate the economy while achieving environmental sustainability, so the financial goals must balance immediate economic growth with long-term sustainability targets;

(d) **Diversification:** Diversification involves spreading government investment across various sectors and technologies to mitigate risks and maximize environmental and economic returns. This also ensures that multiple sectors of the economy are progressing towards sustainability, building resilience across the board against both market and environmental risks;

(e) **Market Conditions:** Market conditions refer to the economic, regulatory, and environmental landscape that influences green investment decisions in a governmental context. Governments must adapt their green investment strategies to these market conditions, seizing opportunities when conditions are favorable and avoiding or mitigating risks during unfavorable economic cycles. Additionally, government can also play an active role in shaping a strong market condition for green investment, such as subsidies for clean energy or penalties for high emissions.

10. Depending on a country's different position on these strategy shaping factors, various types of green investments can be adopted and combined to serve as their investment portfolio. These may include green bonds, green infrastructure, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, clean technology, water conservation, or more.

11. Henceforth, to implement an effective investment strategy aligned with a country's NDCs and NAPs, planners must establish clear objectives, prioritize these objectives based on national priorities, and have a comprehensive understanding of available resources. They should also be familiar with the range of financial instruments at their disposal and maintain a sound grasp of broader macroeconomic conditions and market trends. These allow governments to effectively manage resources, minimize risks, and maximize the environmental and economic returns of their investment decisions while achieving their targets stated in the NDCs and NAPs.

### 3. Supporting NDCs and NAPs with investment strategy

12. Provided that investment strategy planning is highly affected by the investor's objectives, different approaches of investment strategy should be implemented while targeting NDCs and NAPs.

13. NDCs are high-level targets established by countries to outline their commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change. These targets often include specific goals for emission reductions by certain deadlines, reflecting a country's ambition and responsibilities under the Paris Agreement. The nature of NDCs requires an investment strategy that emphasizes large-scale funding for transformative projects that can deliver significant emissions reductions within specified timeframes. Investments in renewable energy infrastructure, such as

wind and solar farms, and energy efficiency programs, for instance, are critical for achieving the ambitious targets set in NDCs. Investment strategies in this context normally focus on mobilizing substantial capital through green bonds, public-private partnerships, and international climate finance mechanisms, ensuring that the necessary financial resources are available to meet these high-level commitments effectively.

14. In contrast, NAPs are detailed, actionable strategies aimed at enhancing a country's resilience to the impacts of climate change, focusing on specific sectors and communities that are vulnerable to its effects. The nature of NAPs necessitates a more localized and diversified investment strategy that prioritizes targeted initiatives, such as infrastructure improvements, water resource management, and community-based adaptation projects. Unlike the broad emission reduction targets of NDCs, NAPs require investments that can address specific vulnerabilities and adaptation needs identified through thorough assessments of local conditions. As a result, investment strategies supporting NAPs should incorporate a mix of funding sources, including government budgets, private sector investments, and climate adaptation funds. This multifaceted approach ensures that resources are allocated efficiently to implement practical solutions that enhance resilience, demonstrating that tailored investment strategies are essential for effectively supporting the detailed plans outlined in NAPs.

15. In view of the substantial different requirements of NDCs and NAPs towards investment strategy planning, capacity-building on empowering governments to identify the difference between the two and strategically selecting the most suitable investment portfolio for each of the goals is at the centre of the future effort. Equipping governments with sufficient tools and systematic instruments to monitor the effectiveness of the strategies remains crucial at the same time.

#### **4. Investment strategy and stakeholder engagement synergy**

16. In developing and implementing strategies for NDCs and NAPs, a diverse array of stakeholders is essential for building systemic and institutional capacity for climate action. Key participants may include government agencies, private sector entities, NGOs, academic institutions, and international organizations. Engaging these stakeholders fosters collaboration, strengthens institutional capacities, and creates an enabling environment for effective climate action, empowering communities to participate actively in climate initiatives.

17. Stakeholder engagement is crucial in aligning investment strategies with the high-level targets set in NDCs. By actively involving a diverse range of stakeholders—including government agencies, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and local communities—investment strategies can be designed to reflect the unique priorities and capacities of each group. This collaboration fosters a shared understanding of the emission reduction goals and helps identify specific projects that align with NDC targets. Engaging stakeholders not only enhances transparency and accountability but also facilitates the mobilization of additional resources, as stakeholders may contribute funding, expertise, or in-kind support. Ultimately, effective stakeholder engagement contributes to building capacity within institutions and communities, leading to more innovative and impactful investment strategies that are better positioned to achieve the ambitious climate commitments outlined in NDCs.

18. Similarly, stakeholder engagement plays a vital role in the successful implementation of NAPs by ensuring that investment strategies are tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of local communities. By involving stakeholders in the planning process, investment strategies can prioritize initiatives that are most relevant and effective for enhancing resilience in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, water management, and infrastructure. This collaborative approach allows for the identification of local knowledge and practices that can inform adaptation measures, ensuring that investments are culturally appropriate and socially accepted. Furthermore, engaging stakeholders can build community ownership and support for adaptation projects, leading to better implementation and sustainability. By fostering capacity building goals through stakeholder engagement, investment strategies can create a more robust framework for addressing adaptation needs, ultimately resulting in improved resilience to the impacts of climate change.

## B. Bankable Project

### 1. What is bankable project

19. A bankable project is a project that is considered financially viable and attractive to investors, lenders, or financial institutions because it presents a solid business case and manageable risks. To ensure the project's returns and risks can be fully justified, solid financial structure, experienced project team, regulatory compliance and third-party bankability assessments are expected to be included in the project proposals in order to convince investors. These elements are further explained as follows.

(a) **Clear Revenue Stream:** It often refers to a reliable and predictable source of income which can be supported by various tools, such as diversified income sources, regulatory support and extensive market research;

(b) **Strong Risk Management:** The risks associated with the project—such as construction risks, operational risks, market risks, and regulatory risks—must be identified, assessed, and mitigated. Bankability enhanced when risks are either manageable or insured;

(c) **Solid Financial Structure:** The project should have a robust financial model, including a clear capital structure, balance between debt and equity, and realistic projections of future cash flows. It should show how debt will be repaid and what the expected return for investors is;

(d) **Experienced Project Team:** The project sponsors and management team should have a strong track record in delivering similar projects. This increases confidence in the project's success and reduces the perceived risk;

(e) **Regulatory and Legal Compliance:** The project must meet all relevant legal, regulatory, and environmental standards. This ensures that the project can be implemented without legal challenges that could delay or derail it;

(f) **Third-party Bankability Assessment:** Independent third-party assessments, such as technical, financial, and environmental due diligence, are often conducted to verify the project's feasibility and alignment with the interests of financiers.

20. By demonstrating a solid foundation across these key areas, the project offers greater confidence to investors, enhancing its overall bankability. This makes the project more attractive to both debt and equity financiers, increasing the likelihood of securing funding from banks and other financial institutions.

### 2. Bankable project in the context of climate action

21. In the context of climate action, a bankable project refers to a climate-related initiative that is financially viable and capable of attracting funding from investors, banks, or development institutions, while also contributing to environmental sustainability and climate goals. For climate-related projects to be considered bankable, they must meet both financial and sustainability criteria. The followings are the crucial elements for conceiving a bankable project in the context of climate action, building on the general bankable project criteria:

(a) **Clear and Measurable Climate Impact:** The project must align with climate objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing renewable energy capacity, or building resilience to climate impacts, and should contribute to a country's NDCs or NAPs. For the assessment purpose, the climate impact must be measurable at the same time;

(b) **Reliable Revenue Stream:** Like any bankable project, climate action projects need a dependable source of revenue to ensure financial returns. For example, long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are a very common reliable revenue source in renewable energy projects, and public or international climate finance, carbon credits, or public-private partnerships are popular revenue streams for adaptation projects;

(c) **Risk Mitigation and Management:** Climate projects often come with specific risks, including regulatory changes, technological uncertainties, and environmental challenges. For a climate action project to be bankable, these risks must be carefully managed and mitigated. This

could include government guarantees, insurance mechanisms, or blending public and private finance to reduce risks for private investors;

(d) **Scalability and Replicability:** For climate action projects to attract significant investment, they often need to be scalable or replicable. Investors and development banks are more likely to fund projects that can be expanded to a larger scale or duplicated in other regions, which enhances their impact and potential returns;

(e) **Access to Blended Finance:** Climate projects, especially in developing countries, often require blended finance—combining public funds, concessional loans, and private capital—to make them financially viable. Bankable climate projects are those that successfully leverage this mix of financing sources to reduce risks and enhance financial returns while meeting environmental goals;

(f) **Alignment with Global and National Climate Policies:** A bankable climate project must align with national climate strategies, such as NDCs or NAPs and global frameworks like the Paris Agreement. It should support the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy, demonstrating alignment with policy goals and increasing its appeal to both public and private investors.

22. Among various bankable climate action projects, large-scale renewable energy initiatives, such as solar, wind, and hydropower plants, stand out as some of the most popular. These projects attract investors due to their predictable revenue streams from Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), government incentives, and alignment with national and global decarbonization goals. Their established technology and scalability make them reliable and financially viable, reducing risk for both debt and equity investors. Other common types of bankable projects, such as energy efficiency initiatives, waste-to-energy facilities, biomass energy projects, and electric vehicle charging infrastructure, share similar advantages due to their alignment with the essential bankability criteria mentioned above.

23. Henceforth, to enhance the bankability of climate action projects, governments, public entities, and the private sector may consider establishing clear and measurable climate goals aligned with national commitments stated in the country's NDCs and NAPs. Additionally, developing reliable revenue models, such as long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and implementing guarantees or insurance schemes may effectively mitigate risks and encourage investment. Furthermore, government can lead on promoting scalability and replicability through the sharing of best practices and providing technical assistance could attract more funding opportunities. The public entities and private sector could also ensure the project's alignment with national and global climate policies to enhance the appeal of these projects to investors. By adopting these strategies, stakeholders could collectively drive substantial progress in environmental sustainability while achieving the national goals stated in the country's NDCS and NAPs.

### 3. Supporting NDCs and NAPs with bankable project

24. Developing bankable projects for achieving a country's climate goals under both NDCs and NAPs requires a clear understanding of the distinct purposes these frameworks serve. While both contribute to a country's climate strategy, the type of projects and the approach to financing differ significantly due to the nature of the goals they target.

25. Bankable projects for NDCs focus primarily on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning toward a low-carbon economy. These projects often involve large-scale renewable energy developments, as well as energy efficiency initiatives and advancements in low-carbon technologies. These types of projects tend to be highly attractive to investors due to their clear revenue streams, often secured through long-term purchase contracts or government incentives. Their scalability and alignment with global decarbonization efforts make them financially viable and critical to achieving long-term emission reduction targets. The predictability of returns and the large capital investments required for NDC-related projects further enhance their bankability.

26. In contrast, bankable projects for NAPs address the need for adaptation and resilience-building in response to the ongoing impacts of climate change. These projects tend to be more localized and sector-specific, focusing on vulnerable communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems. Typical examples include infrastructure improvements to manage water resources, agricultural resilience programs, or disaster risk reduction measures. Unlike NDC-related projects, which often

have clear revenue-generating potential, NAP-aligned projects may not offer the same direct financial returns. To enhance bankability, such projects often require innovative financing approaches, such as blended finance models, public-private partnerships, or tapping into climate adaptation funds. While more complex, these projects are essential for ensuring long-term resilience to climate change.

27. In essence, bankable projects for NDCs and NAPs are different in types and revenue stream due to the distinct nature of the goals. The projects differ in financial structure design as well in order to fulfil the demands of reliable financial returns to the investors. Henceforth, bankable projects development requires strong capability from stakeholders to distinguish the most suitable projects for achieving specific climate action goals, optimize the project's revenue stream depending on the project nature and ensure the project's financial structure meeting the investment market requirements.

#### **4. Bankable project and stakeholder engagement synergy**

28. Stakeholder engagement plays a crucial role in the success of bankable projects aimed at achieving a country's climate goals under NDCs and NAPs. Key stakeholders typically include national and local governments, private sector investors, development banks, international organizations, NGOs, and local communities. Each group brings specific expertise, resources, and influence to the table. Governments provide regulatory frameworks and policy support, private investors offer capital, development banks bring concessional financing, while local communities and NGOs ensure that projects align with societal needs. Together, their engagement creates a foundation for collaboration, accountability, and shared ownership in climate action.

29. In the context of NDCs, stakeholder engagement enhances the process of developing and financing bankable projects by ensuring alignment with national and global climate objectives. Through early and continuous involvement, stakeholders can help identify large-scale renewable energy or carbon reduction projects that not only meet emission reduction targets but also address market needs and investor requirements. Engaging financial institutions and private investors can also help de-risk these projects by fostering public-private partnerships and creating favorable conditions for investment. Additionally, civil society and NGOs can push for transparency and equitable benefits from these projects, ensuring that they contribute to broader social and economic development goals.

30. For NAPs, stakeholder engagement is equally important but often requires a more localized and tailored approach. Projects aimed at adaptation—such as improving water management systems, enhancing agricultural resilience, or strengthening infrastructure—depend heavily on the input of local communities and sector-specific experts. By engaging with these stakeholders, governments and project developers can ensure that adaptation efforts address real vulnerabilities and have local buy-in, which is crucial for the long-term sustainability of the projects. Furthermore, collaboration with international organizations and development banks can help secure blended finance for these often complex and high-risk projects, increasing their bankability and their potential for scalability and replicability.

### **III. Key Stakeholders for Implementation**

31. To mobilize the financial resources needed to implement NAPs and NDCs, many capacity-building efforts have already been made over the globe by various parties, including international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and other public or private stakeholders. Understanding the stakeholders mapping of the field is particularly important to leverage the existing mechanisms and resources, realizing the current gaps and needs in capacity-building focusing on the implementation of NDCs and NAPs, and identify the roles of each entity to facilitate effective stakeholder engagement and collaboration.

32. This section provides an overview of key stakeholders engaged in capacity-building support for the 2025 Focus Area for NAPs and NDCs respectively, which were clustered in seven categories, including:

- (a) International/ intergovernmental organizations & affiliated initiatives;
- (b) Financial mechanisms (both within and outside the framework of the UNFCCC);

- (c) Multilateral financial institutions (MFIs);
- (d) Philanthropies/Private sector;
- (e) Bilateral donor organizations/ development agencies;
- (f) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- (g) Research and Study

33. The detailed stakeholder mapping exercises are provided in the Annex. The mappings of stakeholders focused on NAPs and NDCs are presented separately, conducive to a more precise scope.

**Table 1:**  
**Key Capacity-Building Support Providers in NAPs**

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Name of organizations</i>
International organizations, IGOs & affiliated initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA)</li> <li>• Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</li> <li>• Global Capacity Building Coalition (GCBC)</li> <li>• Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)</li> <li>• International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS)</li> <li>• International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</li> <li>• NAP Global Network</li> <li>• Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>• Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</li> <li>• United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)</li> <li>• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</li> <li>• United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)</li> <li>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Accelerating Support to Transformative Adaptation – Adaptation Academy (UNFCCC - CASTT)</li> </ul>
Financial Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation Fund (AF)</li> <li>• C40 Cities Finance Facility (C40 - CFF)</li> <li>• Climate Investment Funds (CIF)</li> <li>• Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD)</li> <li>• Global Environment Facility (GEF)</li> <li>• Green Climate Fund (GCF)</li> </ul>
Multilateral financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Development Bank (AfDB)</li> <li>• Asian Development Bank (ADB)</li> <li>• Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)</li> <li>• European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</li> <li>• European Investment Bank (EIB)</li> <li>• Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</li> <li>• World Bank Group (WBG)</li> </ul>
Philanthropies/ Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building Bridges</li> <li>• Clinton Foundation</li> <li>• Gates Foundation</li> </ul>
Bilateral donor organizations/ development agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• French Development Agency (AFD)</li> <li>• German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)</li> <li>• Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</li> </ul>

NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</li> <li>• South South North (SSN)</li> </ul>
Research and Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consortiums of Academia (LUCCC)</li> </ul>

Table 2  
**Key Capacity-Building Support Providers in NDCs**

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Name of organizations</i>
International organizations, IGOs & affiliated initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA)</li> <li>• The Commonwealth</li> <li>• Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</li> <li>• European Union (EU)</li> <li>• Frankfurt School of Finance and Management</li> <li>• Global Capacity Building Coalition (GCBC)</li> <li>• Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)</li> <li>• Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)</li> <li>• International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)</li> <li>• NDC Partnership</li> <li>• Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>• Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</li> <li>• Pacific Community / South Pacific Commission (SPC)</li> <li>• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</li> <li>• United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI)</li> </ul>
Financial Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C40 Cities Finance Facility (C40 - CFF)</li> <li>• Climate Investment Funds (CIF)</li> <li>• Global Environment Facility (GEF)</li> <li>• Green Climate Fund (GCF)</li> </ul>
Multilateral financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Development Bank (AfDB)</li> <li>• Asian Development Bank (ADB)</li> <li>• Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)</li> <li>• Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)</li> <li>• European Investment Bank (EIB)</li> <li>• Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</li> <li>• Islamic Development Bank (ISDB)</li> </ul>
Bilateral donor organizations/ development agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• French Development Agency (AFD)</li> <li>• German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)</li> <li>• Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</li> <li>• Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)</li> </ul>
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)</li> <li>• SouthSouthNorth (SSN)</li> </ul>
Research and Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)</li> </ul>

#### **IV. Tentative Calendar of Upcoming Activities**

34. The tentative activities under the 2025 PCCB Focus Area are as follows:
- (a) 14th Durban Forum during the SB 62 sessions;
  - (b) Nap Expo in August 2025;
  - (c) Deep Dive Webinar around September or October in 2025;
  - (d) A series of events during 7<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub at COP 30.

#### **V. Expected Outcomes**

35. By the 2025 PCCB Focus Area, the following outcomes are expected:
- (a) Identification of best practices for developing investment strategies and bankable projects to support LDCs and SIDS in implementing NAPs and NDCs;
  - (b) Establishment of essential knowledge and skills among relevant stakeholders to enhance synergies and collaboration;
  - (c) Publication of a knowledge product by the end of 2025;
  - (d) Overall capacity enhancement of LDC's implementation of NDCs and NAPs.

## Annex I

### Stakeholder Mapping for NAPs

Who are the major players making capacity-building efforts to mobilize financial resources for the implementation of NAPs? And what are their main projects or services?

Table 1

#### International organizations

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA)</a>	<p><a href="#">Adaptation Workstream</a></p> <p>Finance Ministries have a critical role in responding to the macro-critical issue that Adaptation is. This includes formulating a whole-of-government approach to adaptation, integrating adaptation policies in macro-fiscal policies, ensuring country's access to finance and enabling the private sector financing. Based on analytical work and recommendations of the IMF, World Bank and WRI, the Coalition has considered key policy issues for Finance Ministries.</p>
<a href="#">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</a>	<p><a href="#">Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) Partnership</a></p> <p>The FAST partnership focuses on accelerating quantity and quality of climate finance contributions towards the sustainable transformation of agriculture and food systems while supporting adaptation efforts, 1.5-aligned pathways, and ensuring food and economic security for the most vulnerable. The partnership relies on four main elements – a task force as a coordination and facilitation unit; a Board and up to three co-chairs; working groups; and partnership members. The working groups focus on finance access, capacity, and policy support, and the members encompass diverse groups of stakeholders. The activities focus on mapping climate finance opportunities for agrifood systems, operate a helpdesk focused on assisting farmers in fund access, and create mechanisms for peer-to-peer learning on accessing domestic and international funding.</p> <p><a href="#">FAO-led GCF projects – Delivery Partner under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme</a></p> <p>The FAO is an accredited entity of the Green Climate Fund and a delivery partner for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. As such, FAO assists countries seeking grants for projects strengthening institutional capacity, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks in accordance with NDCs, NAPs, and other national climate change strategies.</p>
<a href="#">Global Capacity Building Coalition (GCBC)</a>	<p><a href="#">The GCBC platform</a></p> <p>The platform helps to achieve these objectives providing a one-stop shop for finance professional to access relevant climate finance material including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High-quality educational climate finance resources</li> <li>• Real-world examples of best-practices in climate finance projects &amp; capacity building initiatives</li> <li>• List of upcoming live learning events relevant to climate finance</li> <li>• Translation capabilities to maximize user numbers &amp; geographic reach</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Knowledge Hub- Adaptation and Resilience</a></p> <p>Interventions to strengthen adaptation and resilience are vital to protect people and assets from climate impacts. To date, most climate finance has been focused on mitigation. This section in the Knowledge Hub contains resources to help finance professionals, educators and others identify relevant solutions and scale finance for adaptation and resilience interventions.</p>

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<a href="#"><u>Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)</u></a>	<p><a href="#"><u>Case Studies- Financing and Deploying Capital</u></a></p> <p>The GCBC Platform includes various real-world examples of best practices in climate finance projects &amp; capacity building initiatives</p> <p><a href="#"><u>The NAP Good Practices (NAP-GP) review framework</u></a></p> <p>GGGI led a consortium of over 15 organizations and universities to conduct an assessment of NAPs that have been submitted to the UNFCCC. The aim of the assessment was to identify good practices in developing a NAP for other countries to follow while they are developing or enhancing their existing NAP. The framework consists of 55 elements of good practices across 7 categories of Participation, Goals, Fact Base, Policy, Finance, Implementation and M&amp;E.</p>
<a href="#"><u>International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)</u></a>	<p><a href="#"><u>Capacity-building Programme</u></a></p> <p>The capacity-building programme aims to build market readiness for adoption and implementation of ISSB Standards globally, with an emphasis on EMDEs. It supports companies and other market participants around the world as they embark upon their journey towards implementation of ISSB Standards, by providing high-quality resources, educational material and training free of charge.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards- Knowledge hub</u></a></p> <p>This knowledge hub is a key component of the ISSB Capacity Building programme. It includes content curated by the IFRS Foundation and our partners to help preparers get started applying IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards. The content will support preparers and other stakeholders starting from different levels of knowledge and experience. This will evolve and expand over time, as the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) responds to preparer needs and as best practice develops in the market.</p>
<a href="#"><u>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</u></a>	<p><a href="#"><u>Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)</u></a></p> <p>This program leverages new financial and programming instruments to channel climate finance to small-scale farmers in developing countries, assisting them in building adaptive capacities and resilient livelihoods through knowledge, skills, and technology. Practices promoted under the program also aim to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and support knowledge-sharing to foster the development of new approaches and technologies.</p>
<a href="#"><u>NAP Global Network</u></a> (Flagship Initiative of the <a href="#"><u>International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</u></a> )	<p><a href="#"><u>Technical assistance to develop climate change adaptation investment plans</u></a></p> <p>With funding from the United States Department of State, short-term technical assistance will be available to at least six developing countries—with at least three being Small Island Developing States (SIDS)—via the NAP Global Network’s Country Support Hub.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Targeted Topics Forum</u></a></p> <p>The NAP Global Network brings together adaptation planners from developing countries to learn and exchange with peers on key topics related to the NAP process, alongside staff from development partner agencies and technical experts.</p>
<a href="#"><u>OECD</u></a>	<p><a href="#"><u>One-to-One Peer Learning Workshop</u></a></p> <p>The NAP Global Network provided technical and financial support for 1:1 bilateral peer learning workshop to share lessons and experiences on the national adaptation plan (NAP) process with a focus on the transition from planning to implementation among countries.</p>
<a href="#"><u>Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</u></a>	<p><a href="#"><u>Climate Adaptation Investment Framework</u></a></p> <p>The Climate Adaptation Investment Framework has been developed to help governments unlock increased investment in adaptation by strengthening their domestic policies.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Circularity, Innovation, Recovery, Culture, Learning, and Environment (CIRCLE) EXPO 2025</u></a></p> <p>As a five-day event in Samoa, the CIRCLE EXPO focuses on showcasing projects, exchanging best practices, and exploring new</p>

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<a href="#">United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)</a>	funding opportunities for waste adaptation solutions in the Pacific region. It will present highlights and key learnings from projects such as PacWastePlus, POLP, SWAP, and ISLANDS, showcase individual country activities and outcomes, and host forums on Waste-to-Energy, emerging hazardous waste issues, and the first Regional Women of Waste Forum to synthesize knowledge and facilitate adaptation actions in waste management.
<a href="#">United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</a>	<p><a href="#">Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility</a></p> <p>The LoCAL Facility is an international mechanism helping local government authorities in developing and least developed countries access climate finance, capacity building, and technical support needed to respond and adapt to climate change. LoCAL combines performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRGs) with technical and capacity-building support, helping LDCs to review and implement their NDCs and NAPs. It is designed also to re-enforce existing national and sub-national financial and fiscal delivery systems and uses the demonstration effect to catalyze and mobilize further financial flows.</p> <p><a href="#">G7 Adaptation Accelerator Hub</a></p> <p>The initiative, called the Adaptation Accelerator Hub, aims to help bridge the gap between the current implementation of adaptation action and what is necessary to urgently respond to the climate impacts in the most climate vulnerable countries and communities. UNDP will draw from existing experiences, to facilitate the creation of partnerships between countries, broaden participation, and promote the involvement of a wide range of technical partners and financiers.</p>
<a href="#">UNEP FI</a>	<p><a href="#">Adaptation and Resilience Investors Collaborative</a></p> <p>UNEP FI serves as the Secretariat for the Investors Collaborative, which is an international partnership of development finance organizations working to accelerate and scale up private investment in adaptation and resilience in developing countries. The Collaborative has three technical workstreams – physical climate risks assessment, investor-relevant metrics for adaptation and resilience, and capital mobilization approaches. To unlock investment in these areas, members work to build know-how, develop pipelines of bankable investments, and support early-stage ventures with innovative solutions.</p>
<a href="#">CASTT - Adaptation Academy   UNFCCC</a>	<p><a href="#">Climate Action and Support Transparency Training (CASTT) - Adaptation Academy</a> (<i>does not directly address the finance dimension but with strong-focus on adaptation-related capacity</i>)</p> <p>By providing multiple weeks training for professionals from developing countries on the Paris Agreement with a focus on adaptation reporting aspects of the enhanced transparency framework, it aims to enhance technical capacity for adaptation assessments, planning, policy frameworks and coordination across ministries and governance levels to act on climate change.</p>

Table 2

**Funds under the UNFCCC**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Adaptation Fund (AF)</a>	<p><a href="#">Project Funding</a></p> <p>Eligible parties can apply for the project funding by identifying an adaptation or resilience challenge that could be addressed with support by the Adaptation Fund through a project or programme. The project or programme would need to be in accordance with priorities laid out in national strategies and plans or in Nationally Determined Contributions.</p> <p><a href="#">Innovation Funding</a></p> <p>The Innovation Facility’s objective is to accelerate, encourage and enable innovation for effective, long-term adaptation to climate</p>

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change. Innovation themes covered will include but not be limited to advancing gender equality, disaster risk reduction, enhancing cultural heritage, inclusion of youth, enhancing communities, urban adaptation, nature-based solutions, social innovation, water and food security, innovative adaptation financing, and others.

#### [Readiness Grant Funding](#)

The Adaptation Fund Board has made available several small grants under the Readiness Programme to help national implementing entities (NIEs) provide peer support to countries seeking accreditation with the Fund and to build capacity for undertaking various climate finance readiness activities, including:

- [Readiness Package Grant](#)
- [Project Formulation Grants](#)
- [Technical Assistance Grants](#)
- [Project Scale-up Grants](#)

#### [Locally Led Adaptation Funding \(LLA Single Country Grants\)](#)

The Adaptation Fund has been funding projects which empower local actors to engage in climate change adaptation action since its inception.

The objective of the Single Country LLA Funding Window under the Fund is to empower developing country recipients of international climate finance beyond what can be achieved through the Direct Access modality alone, by devolving decision-making in the programming of internationally allocated funds to the national and sub-national levels.

#### [Capacity Building Events](#)

Adaptation Fund launches various capacity-building events.

#### [Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage \(FRLD\)](#)

The FRLD aims to support countries in addressing and recovering from loss and damage caused by climate change, aligning with adaptation goals in NAPs and responding to gaps in NDC implementation. It is currently in the initial stages of development with projects focused on capacity-building anticipated.

#### [Global Environment Facility \(GEF\)](#)

##### [Least Developed Countries Fund \(LDCF\)](#)

Specifically supports the world's Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in preparing and implementing NAPs, with a focus on urgent and immediate adaptation needs.

##### [Special Climate Change Fund \(SCCF\)](#)

Provides financial resources to support adaptation efforts in developing countries, particularly to implement NAPs and integrate adaptation into development policies and programs.

##### [Building Capacity for Adaptation](#)

The GEF-8 strategy introduces three dedicated programs to enhance the impact and effectiveness of the LDCF and SCCF:

- Communications and Visibility Enhancement;
- Outreach and Capacity Support; and
- Organizational Learning and Coordination

The program on Outreach and Capacity Support aims at ensuring that all 46 LDCs have enhanced support to access the LDCF during the GEF-8 period, given that the initial country allocation has doubled to \$20 million per LDC relative to the GEF-7 period.

#### [Green Climate Fund \(GCF\)](#)

##### [Adaptation Funding Theme](#)

GCF aims for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation investments over time. The Fund is uniquely placed to attract private investment by de-risking high impact adaptation projects in developing countries.

##### [The Readiness Programme](#)

The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (the Readiness Programme) helps countries to carry out their adaptation planning

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processes. It supports country-driven initiatives to strengthen their institutional capacities, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks towards a transformational long-term climate action agenda.

Table 3

**Other funding mechanisms**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF)</a>	<p><a href="#">C40 Cities Finance Facility</a></p> <p>The C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF) supports cities in developing and emerging economies to develop finance-ready projects that address climate change climate projects that respond to the climate crisis while simultaneously contributing to addressing the wider socio-economic impacts faced by cities today. A collaboration of C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The CFF is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Development Agency (AFD). By 2025, CFF partner cities aim to mobilize over \$1 billion in climate finance, preventing 7.5 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2050.</p>
<a href="#">Climate Investment Funds</a>	<p><a href="#">Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)</a></p> <p>PPCR is a \$1 billion program supporting highly vulnerable countries to integrate climate resilience into strategic development plans and then deploy innovative adaptation solutions to execute them – from irrigation systems to disaster risk reduction. Through a country-led, participatory, and programmatic approach, PPCR enables institutional arrangements and multi-stakeholder processes needed to accelerate and scale up adaptation action. This inclusive approach has been proven to spur innovation at the community level.</p> <p><a href="#">CIF Evaluation and Learning Initiative</a></p> <p>The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were founded with the mandate to serve as a learning laboratory for scaled-up climate finance. The CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&amp;L) Initiative is helping to fulfill this mandate through a range of strategic and demand-driven evaluations covering some of the most important and pressing challenges facing climate finance funders and practitioners. Drawing on experience from across the CIF portfolio of investments in clean energy, forests and resilience in 72 developing countries, the E&amp;L Initiative uses evaluation to enable learning that is relevant, timely and used to inform decisions and strategies, for both the CIF and the wider climate finance sector.</p>

Table 4

**Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs)**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">African Development Bank (AfDB)</a>	<p><a href="#">Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP) (Brochure)</a></p> <p>AAP is a joint initiative of the AfDB and the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA). It aims to mobilize \$25 billion by 2025 to accelerate and scale climate adaptation action across Africa, covering the following 4 key areas: 1) technologies for agriculture and food security, 2) infrastructure resilience, 3) youth empowerment for entrepreneurship and job creation, and 4) innovative finance.</p> <p><a href="#">Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM)</a></p> <p>Piloted across Africa since 2019, ABM certifies adaptation benefits and incremental costs by robust methodologies to provide transparent data, acting as an innovative mechanism for mobilizing new and additional public and private sector finance to enhance climate change adaptation</p>

action. It has the potential to speed up host countries' transformation toward low-carbon, climate-resilient, and sustainable development pathways.

[Asian Development Bank \(ADB\)](#)

[Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management](#)

In October 2021, ADB committed to elevating its ambition to \$100 billion in cumulative climate financing from its own resources to its developing member countries for the period 2019-2030. Climate finance provided by multilateral development banks (MDBs) reached USD 60.9 billion for low and middle-income economies in 2022: USD 38.2 billion, or 63 per cent of this total, was for climate change mitigation finance and USD 22.7 billion or 37 per cent for climate change adaptation finance. The amount of mobilized private finance stood at USD 15.4 billion. For the massive financing required to combat climate change, the key will be using limited public sector funds to leverage significant amounts of private capital.

[The Climate Adaptation Investment Planning \(CAIP\) Program](#)

The CAIP Program is a regional program supporting developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in translating their national adaptation priorities for key sectors, as outlined in their NAPs or NDCs, into adaptation investment plan(s) that will identify a suite of priority adaptation investments needed to achieve the country's adaptation goals. Embedded within the medium-term planning and the economic and fiscal frameworks of the country, the adaptation investment plan(s) will support in mobilizing programmatic financing for implementing adaptation investments.

[Development Bank of Southern Africa \(DBSA\)](#)

[Climate Finance Facility](#)

A lending facility with co-financing provided by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), used to catalyze investment in Southern Africa (South Africa, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia) with a blended finance approach, targeting infrastructure projects that mitigate or adapt to climate change.

[European Bank for Reconstruction and Development \(EBRD\)](#)

[Corporate Climate Governance \(CCG\) Client Support Facility](#)

The Facility aims to transform client businesses by building their capacity to manage climate-related governance, strategy, risks and opportunities, and disclosures. For example, it assists clients in handling sustainability-related disclosures, transition plans requirements and investors' green/ sustainability requirements through direct support and capacity building activities. It also supports clients to develop and implement new climate and sustainability related frameworks for issuing green/ sustainable finance instruments and access green/ sustainable finance.

[European Investment Bank \(EIB\)](#)

[Climate Adaptation Investment Advisory Platform](#)

The Climate Adaptation Investment Advisory Platform (ADAPT) was developed as part of the EIB's Climate Adaptation Plan. The program aims to contribute to the objectives of the EU Adaptation Strategy. It is an advisory platform with a goal of facilitating deployment of technical and financial expertise in addressing investment and market needs while also accelerating climate adaptation investments. Its advisory services are tailored to the project promoter's needs and may help facilitate finance access, while not providing funding via the program itself.

[Inter-American Development Bank \(IDB\)](#)

[Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025](#)

Based on the 'Integrated Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and Sustainable and Renewable Energy,' the IDB aims to leverage its institutional strengths to scale up actions addressing climate change mitigation, adaptation, and the promotion of sustainable and renewable energy in the region. A key part of this agenda involves strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of borrowing countries by promoting policy and institutional frameworks that support all aspects of climate change response in mitigation and adaptation.

<a href="#">World Bank Group (WBG)</a>	<a href="#">Building a Green Taxonomy for Financial Institutions in Ecuador (BASE)</a>
	<p>The IDB, together with IDB Invest—which focuses on the private sector—launched the BASE initiative to support the development of a green taxonomy for the private banking sector in Ecuador. This initiative aims to define clear eligibility criteria and key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess the impact of investment projects. By doing so, it helps standardize the language around green finance and promotes its growth in the country.</p>
	<a href="#">The Europe and Central Asia Cities &amp; Climate Change Program</a>
	<p>The program aims to support countries in Europe and Central Asia to address urban climate change mitigation and adaptation challenges. It has 2 components, the first one focuses on providing technical assistance to client's countries in preparing and implementing urban climate mitigation and adaptation investments, while the second one focuses on supporting knowledge exchange and sharing to inform lending operations on urban climate mitigation and adaptation.</p>
	<a href="#">City Climate Finance Gap Fund</a>
	<p>The Gap Fund supports cities and local governments in preparing and prioritizing climate-smart plans and investments with the goal of attracting more financing and support for implementation.</p>
	<a href="#">Sustainable Urban and Regional Development Program (SURGE)</a>
	<p>SURGE is a multi-donor global umbrella program that supports developing countries to foster green, resilient and inclusive urban and regional development.</p>
	<a href="#">City Planning Labs</a>
	<p>City Planning Labs (CPL) is a Technical Assistance program of the World Bank which aims to strengthen the capacity of local governments to use geospatial intelligence for undertaking data-driven planning and urban management. CPL assists cities by developing scalable and replicable tools that turn data into information and insights, while supporting the institutionalization and mainstreaming of data governance frameworks. CPL's foundational interventions create an enabling environment for geospatial innovations, while helping partner cities deliver more efficiently on their core functions.</p>
	<a href="#">Global Platform for Sustainable Cities</a>
	<p>GPSC is a partnership and knowledge platform that promotes integrated solutions and cutting-edge support for cities seeking to improve their urban sustainability. Funded by the GEF, GPSC works with practitioners and thought leaders from around the world to develop solutions for sustainable urban growth.</p>

Table 5  
**Philanthropies/Private Sector**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Building Bridges</a>	<a href="#">General Activities and Events</a>
	<p>Building Bridges hosts a variety of in-person and online events throughout each year. As the organization's focus revolves around aligning finance with sustainability, past events have had an adaptation focus – despite the organization not solely focusing on any one climate issue. Each year they have a multi-day, in-person event in Geneva where an alliance of financial institutions, public authorities, and Geneva-based international organizations host a platform to share information on finance/private capital mobilization for positive social and environmental impact.</p>
<a href="#">Clinton Foundation</a>	<a href="#">Climate Resilience Focus Area</a>
	<p>The Clinton Global Initiative's Climate Resilience focus area prioritizes frontline communities experiencing climate change in its programmatic</p>

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<a href="#">Gates Foundation</a>	<p>activities. The focus area mobilizes action around topics relating to regenerative agriculture, the energy transition, nature-based solutions and biodiversity, as well as disaster preparedness and response. It also has an annual meeting, year-round programming activities, and implements measurable projects while engaging stakeholders across policy, financing, and innovation.</p> <p><a href="#">Commitment to Invest \$1.4 Billion in Climate Adaptation</a></p> <p>In 2023, the Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation announced their commitment to invest USD 1.4 billion to help smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia adapt to climate change, in large part through deepening the foundation's partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Their foundation's work also focuses on climate-smart innovations for smallholder crop and livestock farming, new applications of digital technologies, and support for women smallholder farms. They also invest in an agricultural research partnership titled CGIAR and the Africa Adaptation Initiative.</p>
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Table 6  
**Bilateral donor organizations/ development agencies**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency) (AFD)</a>	<p><a href="#">AdaptAction Facility</a></p> <p>With a budget of EUR 30 million (2017–2022), it helped countries conduct vulnerability and feasibility studies, provided guidance in drafting national policies and action plans, and carried out capacity-building activities in adaptation to enhance countries' ability to access international climate finance, such as the Green Climate Fund or the European Union. In the second phase (2022–2025), an additional 15 million euros were allocated to reinforce cross-cutting components on gender issues and knowledge sharing. Benefiting regions include the Greater Sahel, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Guinea, the Caribbean, and Central Africa.</p> <p><a href="#">2050 Facility</a></p> <p>30 million in grants to support 30 countries through technical cooperation and financing for both mitigation and adaptation projects, along with associated capacity-building activities. For instance, AFD supports the establishment of energy systems in Algeria that are accessible to all, efficient, and low-carbon. It also helps Brazil develop hydrological modeling and research on the water-energy-agriculture nexus, among other initiatives.</p>
<a href="#">German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)</a>	<p><a href="#">Global GIZ Project: Private Adaptation Finance</a></p> <p>The project mobilizes private investments to scale up innovative business models that support climate change adaptation. It includes targeted capacity-building initiatives, helping small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) strengthen their adaptation business cases, while also equipping investors to develop and expand their adaptation-focused portfolios. To foster collaboration, the project facilitates matchmaking between adaptation-relevant SMEs and investors interested in climate adaptation solutions. A special focus is also placed on empowering female entrepreneurs in the adaptation space.</p> <p><a href="#">Bilateral GIZ Project: “Strengthening Climate Adaptation and Resilience (SAR)” in Pakistan</a></p> <p>The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Pakistani government in contributing to the NAP for climate change adaptation, with a specific focus on protecting vulnerable groups. Funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the project is implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination in Pakistan.</p>

[Japan International Cooperation Agency \(JICA\)](#)

[Guidebook on how to Access Climate Finance for Member States of The Association of Southeast Asian Nations](#)

A technical guidebook co-produced with the UNDP and UNFCCC provides an overview of climate finance in the ASEAN region and sources of climate finance flows, as well as the project development process to access sources of climate finance. It also highlights the development of an overall framework to mobilize and access climate finance.

The target audience includes relevant government agencies at operational and policy levels, climate change committees and units, decision-makers, local government members, and the private sector.

Table 7  
NGOs

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</a>	<p><a href="#">Capacity building for Kiwa Initiative</a></p> <p>For Pacific Island countries, the Kiwa Initiative Local Projects Component opened submissions for concept notes in 2023 for Very Small, Small, and Medium Grants. It targeted projects that employ Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to achieve climate change adaptation benefits that are rights-based, gender-sensitive, and socially inclusive. The initiative aimed to integrate climate change adaptation into the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, providing tools to support these efforts.</p>
<a href="#">SouthSouthNorth (SSN)</a>	<p><a href="#">Southern Africa Climate Finance Partnership</a> (<i>not NDCs or NAPs specific but has strong focus on developing investment strategies for climate actions</i>)</p> <p>The SACFP is a multi-country, knowledge sharing and capacity enhancement platform facilitated by SSN since 2016 and funded by outside entities such as the UK's Department of International Development and the International Development Research Center (IDRC). The program seeks to advance national and regional collaboration through programmatic knowledge and innovation brokering, with a core focus of improved access to and implementation of catalytic finance sources, including from the GCF, to attract and enhance investments that address national climate priorities. The program appears to work across mitigation and adaptation priorities rather than focusing on just one area.</p> <p><a href="#">Adaptation Research Alliance (ARA)</a></p> <p>The ARA is a global coalition responding to urgent challenges from climate change faced by vulnerable communities. Its Secretariat is hosted by SSN. Its mission is to accelerate and scale investments in action-oriented research that address the pressing knowledge needs for adaptation and resilience of the most vulnerable.</p>

Table 8  
**Research and Study**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Consortiums of Academia (LUCCC)</a>	<p><a href="#">LUCCC Resources Hub</a></p> <p>The LUCCC provided a platform to collect and disseminate capacity-building publications, opportunities, and funding sources. Its primary goal is to strengthen South-South cooperation by fostering connections among universities in the least developed countries. For example, it shared information about trainings on financing tools against climate change, organized by CODEV International, which explored funding sources for climate action. It also promoted the GSS+ Bonds Training (covering green, social, sustainability, transition, and other use-of-proceeds (GSS+) bonds) organized by the Climate Bonds Initiative. This training introduced the significance, market history, infrastructure, main actors, processes, and the latest statistical developments in the thematic labelled bonds market.</p> <p><a href="#">CB initiative: The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC)</a></p> <p>The joint UNDP-UNEP National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), funded by the GEF, is a project that aims to strengthen capacities of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to achieve scaled up and effective climate change adaptation by fostering sustained in-country technical services for project development, policy mainstreaming and the creation of an enabling environment for climate change adaptation. It promotes capacity building and institutional strengthening through activities at LUCCC member universities.</p>

## Annex II

### Stakeholder Mapping for NDCs

Who are the major players making capacity-building efforts to mobilize financial resources for the implementation of NDCs? And what are their main projects or services?

Table 1

#### International organizations

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA)</a>	<p><a href="#">Joint Call to Action: Coalition network for NDCs</a></p> <p>Call on Financial Ministries to engage proactively with 2025 NDCs 3.0 by the strategic elimination of harmful financial incentives for carbon-intensive activities, mobilizing fiscal space, attracting private sector investment, and enhancing coordination with other government ministries. On the other hand, calling Ministries of Environment and Climate change to engage Financial Ministries.</p> <p><a href="#">Capability Assessment Framework (CAF) for Mainstreaming Climate Action in Ministries of Finance</a></p> <p>Practical tool to provide high-level assessment for incorporating climate action in ministries' core responsibilities and capabilities, stocktaking climate related policies and identify key gaps, as well as setting priorities for CB or technical assistance (TA).</p>
<a href="#">The Commonwealth</a>	<p><a href="#">Climate Finance Access Hub</a></p> <p>The CCFAH aims to help small, least developed, and other vulnerable countries secure funding to address climate change-related issues by: 1) assigning skilled technical advisers in-country to strengthen human and institutional capacity for accreditation support, policy development, climate finance readiness, and project pipeline development; 2) providing technical support through short-term advisory services; and 3) facilitating the sharing of knowledge and lessons learned from various Hub activities across member countries.</p>
<a href="#">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</a>	<p><a href="#">NDC Agrifood System Help Desk</a></p> <p>The help desk aims to support countries in responding to needs for NDC enhancement in agriculture, agrifood systems, and food security. It also aims to provide technical and capacity-building support and practical information to countries updating their NDCs. The help desk is currently operating for support to NDCs 3.0 and is organized around five pillars – adaptive and resilient agrifood systems; low-emission and carbon rich agrifood systems; just agrifood system transition; transparent agrifood systems; and agrifood system climate finance catalyation.</p>
<a href="#">European Union (EU)</a>	<p><a href="#">EU Global NDC Facility</a></p> <p>Developed by the EU, the facility supports partner countries to accelerate the implementation of NDCs and transition to low-carbon emission economy. Its work includes but not limited to supporting the design, upgrade and implementation of NDCs and long-term strategies to reduce GHGs, assisting the development of climate mitigation and adaptation measures and offering technical support on climate loss and damage and DRR. Actively engaged with NDC Partnership.</p>
<a href="#">Frankfurt School of Finance and Management</a>	<p><a href="#">NDC Financing Fellowship Programme (NDC-FFP)</a></p> <p>Enhance individuals' knowledge, skills, and leadership in NDC finance e.g. risks assessment, NDCs policies, enabling them to contribute to online seminars, blogs, publications, reports, and journal articles. Promote online discussions for climate finance networking and peer learning among researchers and policymakers.</p>

[The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero \(GFANZ\)](#)

[Financial Institution Net-zero Transition Plans](#)

These working groups seek to support coalition efforts that translate net-zero pledges into actionable, near-term, science-based transition plans. Our work in this area helps the financial sector converge around emerging best practice methodologies and resources that enable firms to effectively and consistently align their business activities to 1.5°C pathways and net zero.

[Mobilizing Capital for Emerging Markets & Developing Economies](#)

This working group strives to accelerate capital mobilization in support of net-zero transition in emerging markets and developing economies (EM&DEs) through private-sector leadership and public-private collaboration.

[Net-Zero Public Policy](#)

This area of work draws on the scale of the GFANZ coalition to drive ambitious and credible public policies that support, incentivize, and enable the net-zero transition.

[GCBC](#)

*Same with mapping under NAPs*

[GGGI](#)

[Workshop on GCF Access](#)

Co-hosted with the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) of Thailand, it aimed to facilitate the development of climate change proposals eligible for GCF support, e.g. by distributing the newly approved documents to representatives from government, the private sector, GCF accredited entities and executing entities, and other key stakeholders.

[Green Investment Service](#)

Supports GGGI members and partner countries in mobilizing the green finance needed to meet NDCs and green growth targets. It bridges the gap between financiers and projects by leveraging finance from blended sources and creating National Financing Vehicles—e.g., by improving the design of green projects to align with investors' risk-reward expectations.

*A list of other relevant projects and programs; some associated websites may be temporarily inaccessible or contain limited information due to ongoing maintenance or updates.*

[Project: Implementation of the NDC](#)

Since 2017, the project aims to unlock Myanmar's growth potential through an approach that meets NDC goals and generates strong, sustainable growth. It includes informing prioritization of areas for NDC implementation, investment need analysis development and continuous monitoring.

[Carbon pricing Programs \(NDCs related\)](#)

Supports GGGI members and partner countries to set a price for carbon and access carbon finance. It involves programs to design, mobilize and support preparedness for Article 6 policy approaches, trading structures and cooperation respectively.

[Climate Action and Inclusive Development \(CAID\)](#)

The NDC Enhancement MRV and Transparency Workstream focuses on consistency, accuracy and transparency in reporting national and sectoral level emissions through standardized and optimized calculations, preventing doubling counting and promoting quality management.

[Greenpreneurs \(NDCs-related\)](#)

Sets of regional incubation and accelerator programs for participating countries, e.g. mentorship, networking, training and prize. Targeted at green businesses whose business models include solutions aimed at contributing to their country's climate and SDGs.

[Partnership with GCF: Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement](#)

As a Readiness Delivery Partner of the GCF's Readiness Programme, GGGI supports its member and partner countries' access to GCF financing. It assists national designated authorities (NDAs) and existing and potential national direct access entities (DAEs) to develop projects for submission to GCF and to access Readiness Programme resources.

[IFRS](#)

*Same with mapping under NAPs*

[NDC Partnership](#)

[In-Country Facilitators](#)

The NDC Partnership's in-country facilitators play a key role as the Partnership's national-level interface, operating as a liaison between the country and the NDC Partnership and coordinating the implementation of NDC Partnership Plans. Facilitators are entities or individuals identified and approved by the country government.

[NDC Partnership Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS](#)

The Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS facilitates access to expertise and dedicated resources for countries to align, update and enhance Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) in line with the Paris Agreement.

[Partnership Action Fund](#)

NDC Partnership launched the Partnership Action Fund (PAF) at COP26. PAF supports developing Country Members in fast-tracking the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by bridging gaps in support.

[OECD](#)

[OECD's Green Action Task Force](#)

The GREEN Action Task Force aims to guide improvement of environmental policies in transition economies of Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia and promote the integration of environmental considerations into the processes of economic, social and political reform, providing capacity development efforts for climate action.

[Guide to Integrating Transport into Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDCs\)](#)

Under the International Transport Forum (ITF), this guidance serves to support national governments with developing their next round of NDCs, particularly within the transport sector.

[Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme \(SPREP\)](#)

[NDC 3.0 Regional Forum for the Pacific & Regional Dialogue on Carbon Pricing and Article 6 Training for the Pacific](#)

A week-long forum hosted by the Government of Samoa in August 2024, organized by the RCC Asia-Pacific, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the NDC Partnership to enhance participants understanding and development of NDCs 3.0, including identifying support needs and addressing gaps and challenges, empowering stakeholder to navigate the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and prepare BTRs, promoting peer exchange and networking, as well as sharing knowledge on Article 6 for emission trading and carbon markets. It involved the assessment of actions taken and progress made to address knowledge, capacity-building, monitoring, M&V, technology and policy gaps in the Pacific region, and hence strengthening the partnership among the Pacific countries and support partners as a whole.

[Pacific Community \(formerly South Pacific Commission\) \(SPC\)](#)

[Regional Pacific NDC Hub](#)

It is a coordinated regional support mechanism for Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to enhance, implement and finance their climate commitments. It covers work such as providing technical assistance including for NDC planning, policy, legislation; and enhancing sharing of information and knowledge management.

<a href="#">UNDP</a>	<p><a href="#">UNDP's NDC Support Programme</a></p> <p>The programme works with countries to achieve transformational development progress by scaling up action on climate change. It currently serves 41 countries directly and works with partners at global and regional level. The programme supports countries on eliminating barriers to this ambitious transition.</p> <p><a href="#">UNDP's Global Climate Promise Initiative</a></p> <p>The initiative aims to support countries in enhancing, designing and submitting their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) with raised ambitions, including five service lines of Climate Promise supporting activities to enhance the NDCs</p>
<a href="#">UNEP FI</a>	<p><a href="#">Investor Agenda for Climate Change</a></p> <p>UNEP FI is a founding partner of The Investor Agenda, a leadership agenda on the climate crisis that is focused on accelerating investor action for a net-zero emissions economy. UNEP FI, in partnership with AIGCC, CDP, Ceres, IGCC, IIGCC, and PRI, collaborates on creating and elevating investor guidance on climate change and advocating for public policy to accelerate the net-zero transition. The Investor Agenda has created a framework for Investor Climate Action Plans with four tiers for action relating to corporate engagement, investment, policy advocacy, and investor disclosure.</p>

Table 2  
**Funds under UNFCCC**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Global Environment Facility (GEF)</a>	<p><a href="#">Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)</a></p> <p>Supported by the GEF Trust Fund, the CBIT aims to boost country capacities to enhance the transparency and inventories of climate action and support received. It is a key tool for implementing the Paris Agreement.</p>
<a href="#">Green Climate Fund (GCF)</a>	<p><a href="#">Climate Investment Planning and Mobilization Framework</a></p> <p>This framework was created to expedite the implementation of climate strategies. It is used to provide reference points and language for countries and finance providers to move from planning and setting commitments under NDCs, NAPs, and LT-LEDs, to mobilizing implementation finance to meet such commitments. The framework includes systemic considerations for countries to take to build their own capacities and increase successes in implementing climate plans and gathering the appropriate finance needed to do so.</p> <p><a href="#">The Readiness Program</a></p> <p>The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (the Readiness Programme) helps countries to carry out their climate action plans in alignment with NDCs, NAPs, and other strategies. It supports country-driven initiatives to strengthen their institutional capacities, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks towards a transformational long-term climate action agenda.</p>

Table 3  
**Other funding mechanisms**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF)</a>	<p><a href="#">C40 Cities Finance Facility</a></p> <p>The C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF) supports cities in developing and emerging economies to develop finance-ready projects that address climate change climate projects that respond to the climate crisis while</p>

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<a href="#">Climate Investment Fund (CIF)</a>	<p>simultaneously contributing to addressing the wider socio-economic impacts faced by cities today. A collaboration of C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The CFF is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Development Agency (AFD).</p> <p><a href="#">Accelerating Coal Transition Programme (ACT)</a> A first-of-its-kind multilateral investment platform pioneering a transition away from coal and toward clean energy. ACT is supporting countries to pilot all aspects of the energy transition, from governance (policies and institutional reforms) to infrastructure (e.g. retiring and repurposing existing coal assets), to ensuring just transitions for affected workers and communities.</p> <p><a href="#">Industry Decarbonization Program</a> The Industry Decarbonization Program is helping to shift high-emitting industries in developing countries to more sustainable practices and unlocking investments in net zero-carbon, climate-resilient business models and technologies. The program features CIF’s programmatic approach, a predictable and flexible envelope in concessional resources, and encourages direct involvement of the private sector throughout the process.</p> <p><a href="#">Nature, People, and Climate (NPC) investment program</a> The Nature, People, and Climate (NPC) investment program supports nature-based solutions, bridging the gap between mitigation and adaptation funding. The program empowers Indigenous peoples and local communities and delivers additional benefits such as improved biodiversity and livelihoods.</p> <p><a href="#">Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)</a> Helps mobilize resources and de-risk the energy sector by funding early-stage activities designed to attract and accelerate clean energy investments. With this funding, countries build capacity and are empowered to create the enabling environment necessary to transition to clean energy.</p>
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Table 4  
**Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs)**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">African Development Bank (AfDB)</a>	<p><a href="#">Africa NDC Hub</a> Africa NDC Hub in 2018 with 18 international partners, including other development banks, such as the Islamic Development Bank, to help African countries implement the NDCs. Key activities include developing a digital tool for policy makers to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals, the NDCs and the Africa Agenda 2063 in national development plans; and tools to support private sector investment in opportunities related to the NDCs. Focus Area: To foster long term climate action, to mobilize means of implementation, to promote coordination, advocacy and partnerships, Adaptation, private sector engagement.</p> <p><a href="#">Private Sector Investment Initiative for African Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</a> Overall, it aims to strengthen Africa’s private sector participation in climate-related investments that support the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement regime. It further engages private sector, especially SMEs, in improving the integration of climate change measures in their investment decision-making process with the aim of translating African</p>

NDCs into investment opportunities for the private sector. Direct beneficiaries are SMEs/ project developers, private sectors (bank & financial institutions) and national entities/ academia and civil society in the 5 selected pilot countries—Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria & South Africa.

[African Development Institute \(ADI\)](#) *(MDG focused, cross-cutting)*

It aimed at building sustainable capacity for development effectiveness in the institution's regional member countries. The ADI activities include 20 training sessions each year across the world and are delivered in French and English, covering topics for better gender, environment, climate change and management integration.

[Asian Development Bank \(ADB\)](#)

[NDC related Projects](#)

ADB has numerous projects related to NDC, initiated by the member countries.

[NDC Advance platform](#)

It established the NDC Advance platform in 2018 to help Asian and Pacific countries mobilize finance for their NDCs, identify and priorities climate projects, and track how projects support the NDCs.

[Caribbean Development Bank \(CDB\)](#)

[Supporting the Implementation of NDCs in the Caribbean](#)

In partnership with Climate Analytics, the project supports Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states, specifically Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, and St. Lucia, in implementing and enhancing the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with a focus on the energy and transport sectors, as well as climate finance. The support includes the development of legal and regulatory frameworks and the preparation of finance-ready proposals to contribute to the 2025 NDC revision process.

[Development Bank of Southern Africa \(DBSA\)](#)

[Green Fund](#)

The Green Fund is managed by the DBSA to provide up to R25 million for project preparation support/feasibility studies and technical support, and up to R70 million for investment funding. Projects seeking funding must meet a set of criteria, such as supporting NDC and/or SDG targets, having high quality data, promoting a just transition to a low-carbon economy by exploring opportunities in new/emerging energy generation and efficiency technologies, and demonstrating clear environmental benefits, high scalability, potential to improve public goods and services, and a role in reducing social inequalities. The fund has an initial allocation of R1.1 billion from the National Treasury through the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) of South Africa. Funding products—including grants, technical and business support, equity, loans, and guarantees—can be provided at different stages of project development.

[Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme \(REIPPP\)](#)

A funding programme to increase South Africa's energy supply and support the technical provision of large and small-scale renewable energy, including solar photovoltaic (PV), concentrated solar power (CSP), wind, small hydro and biomass by providing R16.5 billion in senior debt to the projects and around R3.5 billion to Black-owned entities (BEE parties) and local trusts.

[Climate Finance Facility](#)

A lending facility with co-financing provided by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), used to catalyze investment in Southern Africa (South Africa, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia) with a blended finance approach, targeting infrastructure projects that mitigate or adapt to climate change.

<p><a href="#">European Investment Bank (EIB)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Islamic Development Bank (ISDB)</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Greening Financial Systems Programme</a> The Programme aims to support Paris implementation by advancing the achievement of NDCs in developing countries. Funded by the International Climate Initiative Fund and contributing to NDC Partnership's Readiness support for greening central banks initiative, the GSF programme provides technical support towards central banks and financial institutions in addressing climate risk, sharing best lending practices for increasing shares of green investments, and promoting a favorable financial environment for such green investments. Eligible entities include central banks, supervisors, and financial institutions in developing countries and emerging economies.</p> <p><a href="#">NDC Invest</a> Provides technical and financial support for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to achieve climate objectives under the Paris Agreement. NDC Invest products aim to support governments in scaling up action towards climate-aligned and sustainable development.</p> <p><a href="#">NDC Pipeline Accelerator Trust Fund</a> The ACL, established in 2017, is the leading fund supporting countries in the region by providing early-stage technical assistance for low-carbon and climate-resilient projects. It facilitates the mobilization of public and private investments aligned with sustainable development goals (SDGs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Over the years, it has supported E-Mobility transition, blue economy and green bonds issuing in the Latin America and Caribbean area.</p> <p><a href="#">IsDB Climate Change Knowledge Hub</a> In collaboration with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), the IsDB Climate Change Knowledge Hub (CCKH) was launched in 2020 that collects and connects dispersed sources of information for NDC and SDG implementation from IsDB's 57 member partners in a map-based, interactive interface.</p>
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Table 5  
**Bilateral donor organizations/ development agencies**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<p><a href="#">French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement) (AFD)</a></p>	<p><a href="#">AdaptAction Facility</a> (including NDC projects) With a budget of 30 million euros (2017–2022), it helped countries conduct vulnerability and feasibility studies, provided guidance in drafting national policies and action plans, and carried out capacity-building activities to enhance countries' ability to access international climate finance, such as the Green Climate Fund or the European Union. In the second phase (2022–2025), an additional 15 million euros were allocated to reinforce cross-cutting components on gender issues and knowledge sharing. Benefiting regions include the Greater Sahel, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Guinea, the Caribbean, and Central Africa.</p> <p><a href="#">2050 Facility</a> 30 million in grants to support 30 countries through technical cooperation and financing for both mitigation and adaptation projects, along with associated capacity-building activities. For instance, AFD supports the establishment of energy systems in Algeria that are accessible to all, efficient, and low-carbon. It also helps Brazil develop hydrological modeling and research on the water-energy-agriculture nexus, among other initiatives.</p>

<a href="#">GIZ</a>	<a href="#">NDC Assist II</a>
<a href="#">Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</a>	<p>This project was focused on strengthening the capacities of member states and actors to the global NDC Partnership, as well as private sector actors, for financing and implementing NDCs with special consideration for gender-sensitive aspects. It ran from 2020 to 2023. The implementation framework under the project's scope concerned the provision of technical assistance and strategic advice on NDC financing and implementation strategies, as well as how to integrate climate aspects into economic stimulus programs.</p>
<a href="#">Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)</a>	<p><a href="#">Guidebook on how to Access Climate Finance for Member States of The Association of Southeast Asian Nations</a></p> <p>A technical guidebook co-produced with the UNDP and UNFCCC provides an overview of climate finance in the ASEAN region and sources of climate finance flows, as well as the project development process to access sources of climate finance. It also highlights the development of an overall framework to mobilize and access climate finance.</p> <p>The target audience includes relevant government agencies at operational and policy levels, climate change committees and units, decision-makers, local government members, and the private sector.</p> <p><a href="#">Strategic UNDP and KOICA partnership</a></p> <p>KOICA designs viable proposals that will blend climate funds, while UNDP will share its expertise with KOICA over the course of three years (2022 Nov - 2025 Nov) to help identify and design interventions in select countries that could distinctly benefit from climate financing and unlock the necessary resources required for implementing their NDCs.</p>

Table 6  
NGOs

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)</a>	<p><a href="#">Africa MiniGrids Program</a> (<i>mitigation related</i>)</p> <p>Funded by GEF, implemented by UNDP in collaboration with RMI, it is a USD 50 million country-led technical assistance programme designed to stimulate the solar-battery minigrids market to boost electricity access in 21 countries. The goal is to bring the development benefits of energy access to a wide array of communities across the continent by focusing on supporting productive uses of energy, which supports socio-economic development by enhancing the quality of sectors that require energy input such as agriculture, healthcare, education, and small businesses.</p>
<a href="#">SouthSouthNorth (SSN)</a>	<p><a href="#">Aligning Financial Flows with the Paris Agreement in Africa (AFF)</a></p> <p>The AFF program seeks to develop knowledge tools and a robust evidence base to support African countries in identifying pathways and strategies to meet the goals of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement. This process will also support African countries in presenting ambitious NDCs. It will assess the volume and sources of African financial flows, identify and analyze sectoral prospects for re-investing financial flows and identifying opportunities to leverage existing funding, and recommend specific short-to-medium term actions for decisionmakers to support Africa in aligning financial flows with 2.1(c).</p> <p><a href="#">DecarBOOST</a></p> <p>DecarBOOST is a three-year project, running from 2020-2023, to support the Latin American region and three specific countries (Argentina, Brazil, and Peru) to catalyze the transition towards a low-</p>

carbon society and promote financial flows consistent with resilient, sustainable development. The project aims to contribute to the development of the next generations of NDCs, promote dialogue between public and private sector stakeholders to analyze and overcome barriers, and disseminate information at the national levels to strengthen project scope and provide information to key stakeholders on decarbonization trends and opportunities.

[Mobilizing Investment for NDC Implementation](#)

The program explored approaches to encourage and facilitate private sector investment into NDCs in seven developing countries over a three-year period. The project aimed to identify priority sub-sector(s) per country, map policy environments and barriers for scaling up finance and investment while identifying public and private stakeholders; build financing and investment cases per identified sub-sectors; develop and implement investment-enabling actions; and capture and share common challenges, methods, lessons, and good practices.

[Southern African Renewable Energy Investment and Growth \(SOARING\)](#)

The SOARING Programme aims to launch a sustainable climate finance catalyst program supporting access to finance by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for investment in clean energy in agricultural value chains and off-grid power for rural and peri-urban areas. Through this, the program aims to also support countries in mobilizing and channeling finance to achieve targeted NDCs and the SDGs.

Table 7  
**Research and Study**

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Description of programme(s) or project(s)</i>
<a href="#">Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)</a>	<p><a href="#">Global NDC Implementation Partners (GNIPlus)</a></p> <p>GNIPlus is a combination effort between CPI, AECOM, and Pollination. The program provides governments with policy, technical, financial, governance, and legal expertise to support NDC implementation. Another aspect of this work is government support for mobilizing private investment and long-term, sustainable growth and development. The program also includes infrastructure project design and stress-testing and the development of financial tools/instruments to de-risk investment. GNIPlus has been underway in Kenya.</p> <p><a href="#">2025 Policy Bulletin: Climate Finance for Development</a></p> <p>As a think tank, the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) provides insights into current gaps and strategies for NDC implementation through publications and policy briefs. This policy bulletin summarizes recent research on how the contribution of Public Development Banks (PDBs) to low-emissions and climate-resilient development can be accelerated and scaled to advance the global agenda for sustainable development. Covering topics such as “Public-Public” Collaborations for Climate Finance and Mobilizing Private Finance to Meet Climate Investment Gaps, it highlights the need to bolster domestic markets and mobilize local finance to achieve decarbonization, adaptation, and sustainability goals.</p>