

Background paper:

Overview of climate finance flows in the agricultural sector

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1 Introduction and goal of the paper

Achieving the socio-economic transformation towards greenhouse gas neutrality in the second half of this century, as agreed in the Paris Agreement, requires an unprecedented effort to realign public and private investments across all economic sectors. Additionally, significant investments are needed to make societies and economies resilient to more frequent extreme weather events inducing severe floods and droughts.

As many developing countries lack financial resources for these investments, climate finance is an essential component of the Paris Agreement and serves for many developing countries as a bridge between ambition and action. Developed Country Parties committed in the Paris Agreement to provide financial resources to developing countries and to assist them in their adaptation and mitigation actions. They further pledged to continue to take the lead in mobilizing finance from a wide variety of sources as part of a global effort. In addition, the Paris Agreement includes an explicit goal in its own right to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development – a major innovation to the international climate change architecture (Bodle and Noens 2018).

Many developing countries have been stressing that adaptation funding is a key priority for them and requested donor countries to increase their support for these project types. This is also reflected in the Paris Agreement which stipulates that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation.

Agriculture in many developing countries is a key sector as it either is a primary source of income or subsistence for communities vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change or a key source of emissions. According to the IPCC, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) activities accounted for around 13% of CO₂, 44% of CH₄, and 82% of N₂O emissions from human activities globally during 2007-2016, representing 23% of total net anthropogenic emissions of GHGs. Emissions from agricultural production are projected to increase driven by population, income growth, and changes in consumption patterns (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2018).

Both adaptation and mitigation funding are therefore important for supporting developing countries in implementing actions that they have brought forward in their NDCs. This paper is aiming at providing a snapshot of funding flows for climate change related measures in the agricultural sector in the past decade.

2 Overview of sources and flows of finance for mitigation and adaptation in agriculture

This section provides an overview of global flows and main donors of climate finance in the agricultural sector. It also gives an overview of the activities of specific multilateral institutions, funds and initiatives as different sources of climate finance in the agricultural sector. For this purpose, databases and annual reports of the operating entities of the UNFCCC, the Adaptation Fund, the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) as well as specialised UN agencies whose mandates relate to the agriculture sector have been evaluated. Where available, quantitative information on the flows provided are included.

Since each organisation uses its own reporting systems and different ways of presenting information on projects and sectoral allocations, the figures are not presented in exactly the same way for each organisation. Therefore, figures are not directly comparable and cannot simply be summed up to

achieve an aggregated figure of flows. However, the figures still provide useful insights on the levels of flows available and type of projects that received support.

2.1 Total global investments

As summarized in Table 2-1 it is estimated that average global climate finance (including domestic investments) totaled USD 579 billion over the period 2017/2018, with USD 326 billion of these flows coming from private and USD 253 billion from public actors. Most of the global climate finance flows were in the area of mitigation (USD 537 billion) with only a small share of global flows for adaptation (USD 30 billion) (Buchner et al. 2019).

In the area of adaptation, the agriculture, forestry, land use, and natural resource management sector received USD 7 billion in the period 2017-18. The sector accounted for 24% of 2017/2018 public adaptation flows and shows a significant increase of about USD 2.5 billion from 2015-16 levels (Buchner et al. 2019). In the area of mitigation, the agriculture, forestry, land use, and natural resource management sector is the fourth largest sector, receiving on average USD 11 billion in the period 2017-18. This represents an increase of 6.5 billion compared to 2015-16 levels.

Table 2-1: Global climate finance by sector in USD billion

| Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Ø 2017-18 |
|--|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Adaptation | 22 | 22 | 25 | 34 | 30 |
| Water and wastewater management | 11 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| Agriculture, forestry, land-use, and natural resource management | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Disaster risk management | 3 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 7 |
| Others / cross-sectoral | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Infrastructure, energy and other built environment | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Coastal protection | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Industry, Extractive Industries, Manufacturing & Trade | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Policy and national budget support & capacity building | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Mitigation | 445 | 427 | 574 | 500 | 537 |
| Renewable energy generation | 321 | 269 | 350 | 322 | 336 |
| Low-carbon transport | 78 | 106 | 159 | 122 | 140 |
| Energy efficiency | 26 | 33 | 36 | 32 | 34 |
| Agriculture, forestry, land-use, and natural resource management | 5 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 11 |
| Others / cross-sectoral | 6 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Transmission & distribution systems | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Waste and wastewater | 1 | 0.7 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Non-energy GHG reductions | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 |
| Policy and national budget support & capacity building | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 |

| Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Ø 2017-18 |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Low-carbon technologies | 2 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Dual benefits | 5 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 472 | 455 | 612 | 546 | 579 |

Source: Buchner et al. 2019; Oliver et al. 2018

2.2 Climate finance provided to developing countries

2.2.1 Bilateral flows

Bilateral ODA (Official Development Aid) flows from developed to developing countries are reported under the creditor reporting system (CRS) of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).¹ The DAC is monitoring aid flows of its members by theme, using so-called policy markers which donors can use to specify for each aid activity what objectives it targets. The OECD statistical database includes detailed datasets for aid activities that target global environmental objectives (Rio Markers), including dedicated markers for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.

The Rio Markers include a specific sector code for agriculture (sector code 311 III.1.a. Agriculture, total)². The OECD provides guidance to the Rio Markers to facilitate correct scoring of aid activities by donor countries. This guidance includes indicative definitions for each sector code. According to the guidance for mitigation donors can score an activity in the agriculture sector when the activity supports farming methods that decrease GHG emissions or increase carbon sequestration. For adaptation, donors can score an activity in the agriculture sector when the supported measures increase the resilience to impacts of climate change through the use of climate resilient crops or diversifying production to be able to better cope with the impacts of climate change (OECD 2016).

Under the OECD DAC methodology, aid activities can serve multiple objectives and can therefore be reported under both the mitigation and adaptation marker. Sectoral statistics for both markers must therefore be interpreted separately and must not be added up to avoid double counting.

The OECD further distinguishes between aid activities that have a principal and significant policy objective. A principal objective (mitigation or adaptation) score is given when promoting the objectives of the UNFCCC is one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. Activities marked "significant" have other prime objectives but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate concerns (OECD 2011). For these activities only an unknown share of the activity contributes to the marker while the full volume of the activity is shown in the statistic.

The OECD highlights that for the reasons outlined above the marker data do not allow an exact quantification of aid targeted at a particular objective. Instead they give an indication of the policy

¹ The DAC currently has 30 members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States. Flows by non-member states are not covered in the OECD DAC database.

² The sector code captures aid related to the following activities: Agricultural policy and administrative management; agricultural development; agricultural land resources; agricultural water resources; agricultural inputs; food crop production; industrial crops/export crops; livestock; agrarian reform; agricultural alternative development; agricultural extension; agricultural education/training; agricultural research; agricultural services; plant and post-harvest .protection and pest control; agricultural financial services; agricultural co-operatives; livestock/veterinary services

objectives of aid in form of a best estimate. Furthermore, they can be a useful basis to analyze trends in aid flows.

Using the OECD CRS database on bilateral commitment data on aid, we constructed a time series for the volume of funds committed by all DAC members for aid activities in targeting climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives in the agriculture sector over the period 2010-2018 (see Table 2-2). These are the flows reported under sector code 311 III.1.a (see above explanation on the agriculture marker). The time series in Table 2-2 shows that the volume of bilateral aid commitments by DAC members for activities in the agriculture sector has been increasing significantly over the period 2010-2018, both for mitigation and adaptation activities. While commitments with a principal adaptation objective in the agriculture sector were at USD₂₀₁₈ 292 million in 2010, they reached USD₂₀₁₈ 1.2 billion in 2018. Similarly, commitments with a principal mitigation objective in the agriculture sector stood at USD₂₀₁₈ 57 million in 2010 and increased to USD₂₀₁₈ 344 million in 2018 while temporarily reaching USD₂₀₁₈ 526 million in 2017.

Table 2-2: Bilateral aid commitments reported by DAC members targeting climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture sector (million USD₂₀₁₈) 2010-18

| | Policy Objective | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|------------|------------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Adaptation | Principal | \$292.21 | \$297.27 | \$417.43 | \$425.77 | \$400.55 | \$389.36 | \$970.17 | \$1,087.75 | \$1,170.58 |
| Adaptation | Significant | \$919.97 | \$797.25 | \$1,233.30 | \$1,379.10 | \$1,552.67 | \$2,110.29 | \$2,478.04 | \$3,586.79 | \$2,393.71 |
| Mitigation | Principal | \$57.15 | \$114.26 | \$285.37 | \$177.66 | \$466.05 | \$84.16 | \$478.95 | \$526.57 | \$344.11 |
| Mitigation | Significant | \$335.39 | \$405.13 | \$624.09 | \$513.88 | \$535.79 | \$915.57 | \$1,337.84 | \$1,119.51 | \$1,845.61 |

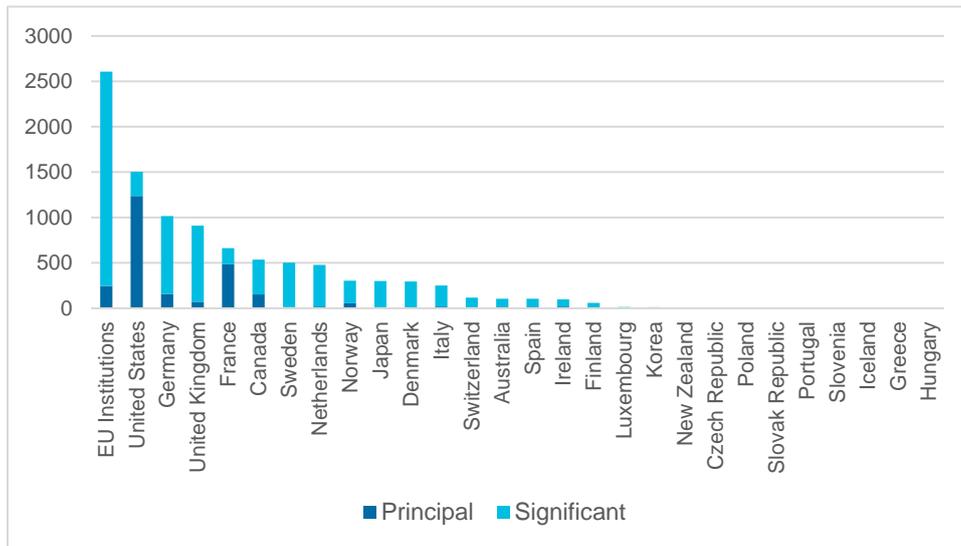
Source: Own calculations based on OECD.stat. Data extracted on 03 Nov 2020

Main donors

When looking at flows with principal and significant objective of OECD DAC members, the main donors for bilateral mitigation related aid commitments in the agriculture sector in 2010-2018 were the EU institutions, the United States, Germany, and the UK (see Figure 2-1). When looking at aid commitments with a principal mitigation objective only, the top 5 donors for the period 2010-2018 were the United States (USD₂₀₁₈ 1.2 billion), France (USD₂₀₁₈ 483.81 million), the EU Institutions (USD₂₀₁₈ 244.68 million), Germany (USD₂₀₁₈ 156.36 million), and Canada (USD₂₀₁₈ 151.23 million).

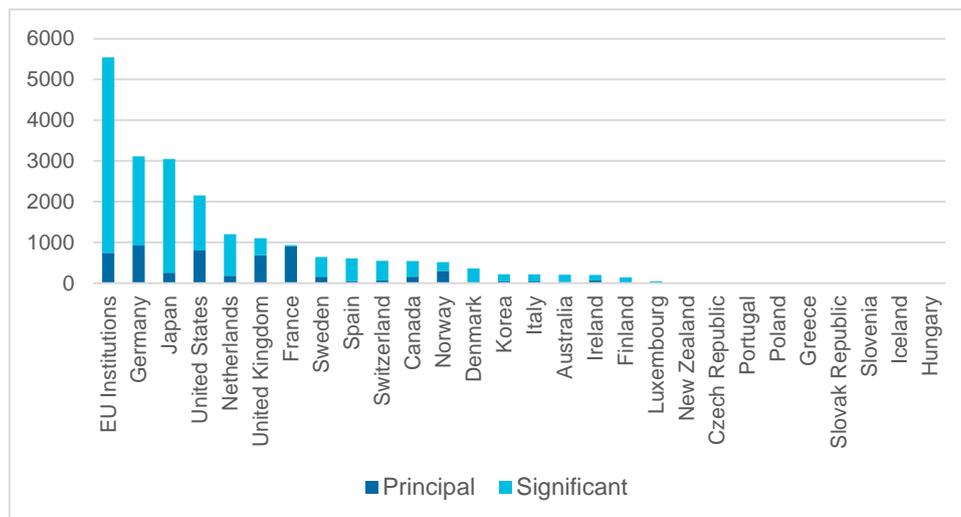
The main donors for adaptation commitments in the agriculture sector were the EU institutions, Germany, Japan, and the United States when looking at flows with principal and significant objective together (see Figure 2-2). When looking at commitments with a principal adaptation objective only, the top 5 donor countries have been Germany (USD₂₀₁₈ 920.81 million), France (USD₂₀₁₈ 906.90 million), the United States (USD₂₀₁₈ 799.59 million), the EU institutions (USD₂₀₁₈ 743.79 million), and the UK (USD₂₀₁₈ 688.63 million).

Figure 2-1: Bilateral aid commitments reported by DAC members 2010-18 targeting climate change mitigation in the agriculture sector (million USD₂₀₁₈)



Source: Own calculations, based on OECD.stat. Data extracted on 03 Nov 2020

Figure 2-2: Bilateral aid commitments reported by DAC members 2010-18 targeting climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector (million USD₂₀₁₈)

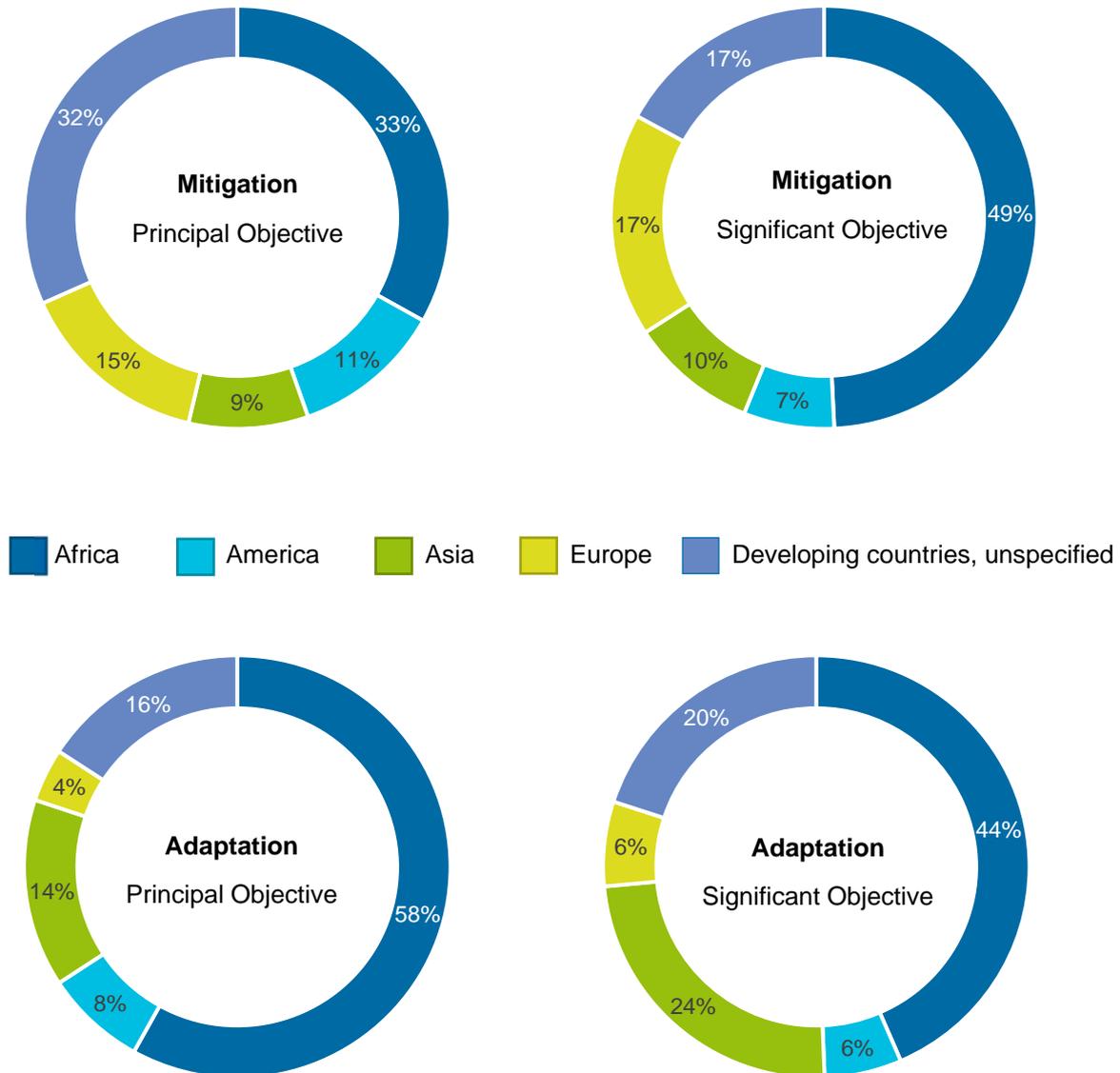


Source: Own calculations, based on OECD.stat. Data extracted on 03 Nov 2020

Recipient regions

The OECD CRS also allows looking at bilateral aid commitments by recipient country or region, using sector codes and Rio markers for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The OECD categorizes recipient countries by four regions: Africa, America, Asia, and Europe. Each activity has only one recipient to avoid double-counting when summing up activities in different ways. Activities that benefit several recipients are classified by region or sub-region (e.g. Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa). A fifth category labeled “developing countries unspecified” summarizes commitments that benefit several regions. For each region, sub-regions can be selected (e.g. Oceania in the Asia region). Flows that are summarized in the Europe region include the Ukraine and Turkey.

Figure 2-3: Geographical distribution of bilateral aid commitments reported by DAC members 2010-18 that target climate change adaptation and mitigation activities (sector code 311 III.1.a)



Source: Own calculations, based on OECD.stat. Data extracted on 04 Nov 2020³

³ For building Figure 2-3, data per region were extracted from the OECD CRS for each year in the period 2010-18 for all DAC members. In a second step the annual data were aggregated in a single figure for 2010-18 for each of the regions and set into proportion. Note that the figures that were extracted from the OCED CRS on a recipient basis slightly differ from the data extracted on a provider basis.

An analysis of the OECD CRS data in Figure 2-3 shows that for the agriculture sector, one third of the bilateral climate change mitigation commitments with a principal policy objective in the period 2010-18 were reported for Africa. Another 32% of the flows with a principal policy objective were reported to benefit several regions (developing countries, unspecified). About 15% of the commitments were made for the Europe region, 11% for America, and 9% for America. Agriculture related mitigation commitments where mitigation was a significant policy objective targeted mainly Africa which received almost 50% of these commitments. About 17% of these commitments each targeted several regions as well as the Europe region. The remaining 10% and 7% respectively were committed for Asia and America.

For climate change adaptation activities in the agriculture sector, almost 60% of the commitments with a principal policy objective were reported for Africa. Further 16% of these commitments targeted several regions, while 14% targeted Asia. Another 8% of the commitments targeted activities in America, while the Europe region received about 4% of these flows. Climate change adaptation commitments with a significant policy objective. Agriculture related commitments where adaptation was a significant policy objective were distributed as follows: Africa received 44%, about 24% were reported for Asia, while 20% benefited several regions. About 6% each were received by the Europe region and America.

2.2.2 Financing through multilateral organisations

Additionally, climate finance to developing countries is channelled through multilateral organisations. This section provides an overview of finance to the agricultural sector from institutions under the UNFCCC, programmes of the World Bank and programmes of the FAO.

2.2.2.1 Institutions under the UNFCCC

Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the largest dedicated multilateral climate change fund and is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC. The Fund was established by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in 2010. It is governed by a 24-member Board composed of an equal number of members from developing and developed country Parties. The mandate of the Fund is to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (GCF 2010). Donors from both developed and developing countries made pledges of **USD 10.3 billion** for the Fund's initial resource mobilisation in 2014. The first replenishment of the GCF that was launched in 2019 so far received pledges of **USD 7.35 billion** from 30 countries and 1 region⁴.

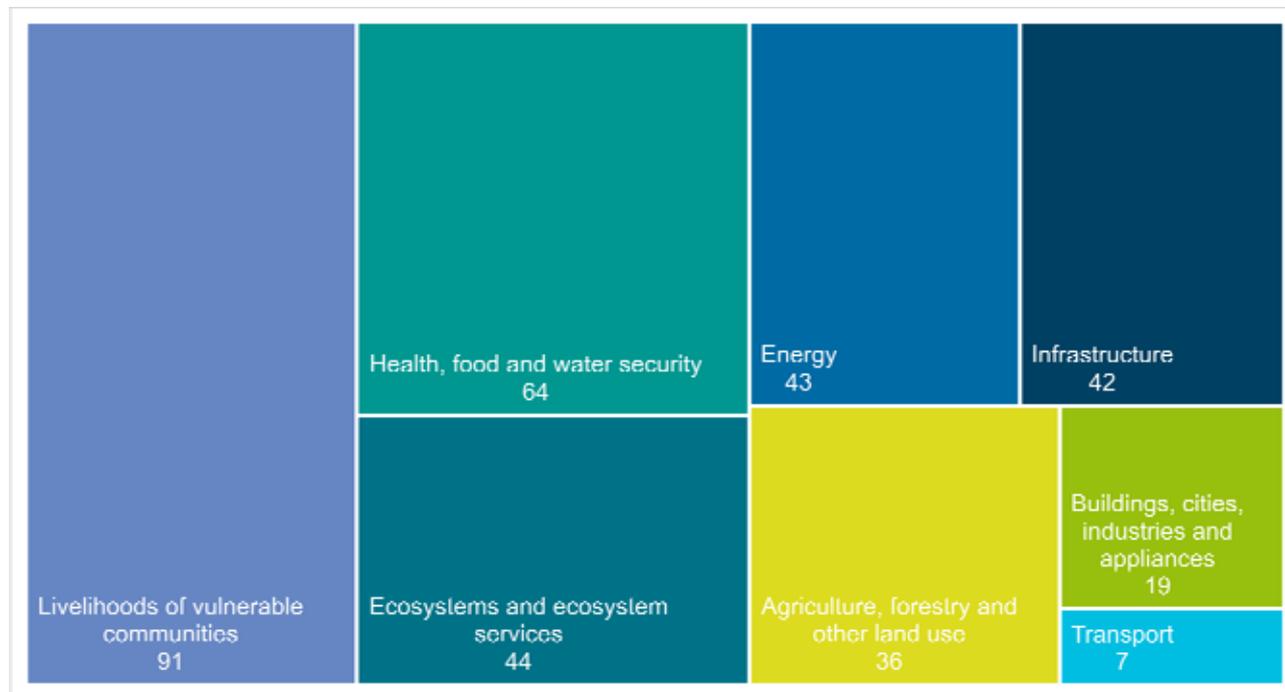
The GCF Board so far has approved **143 projects** committing **USD 6.2 billion** in GCF resources in form of grants, loans, equity and guarantees, which leveraged additional co-financing of **USD 14.8 billion**.⁵ In accordance with the GCF Governing Instrument, the GCF Board seeks to achieve a balance between funding for mitigation and adaptation initiatives. In managing the GCF portfolio, the Board is guided by the Fund's eight result areas that cover both mitigation and adaptation. An overview of the GCF result areas is provided in Figure 2-4, including the number of projects that

⁴ As of 30 September 2020.

⁵ As of 21 October 2020.

contribute to each result area. Out of the eight result areas, four have a direct linkage to the agriculture sector. These are *agriculture, forestry and other land use* for mitigation projects as well as *livelihoods of vulnerable communities*; *health, food and water security* as well as *ecosystems and ecosystem services* for adaptation projects.

Figure 2-4: Number of approved GCF projects contributing to each GCF result area



Source: Own calculations based on <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects> (as of 21 October 2020)

Notes: As one project can contribute to several result areas, the number of projects shown in this figure is larger than 143. The GCF only recently moved to a system where project proponents have to quantify how much of the total project envelope contributes to a specific result area. For this reason, a quantification of how much of the GCF portfolio is allocated to a specific result area is not possible for the full portfolio.

An indicative list of GCF projects that operate in the agriculture sector is provided in Annex 1. This table was created by screening project titles for references to the following keywords “agriculture” “farming” “rural” “irrigation” “food” and “production”. It is therefore only an indicative illustration of projects in the agriculture sector funded by the GCF.

Adaptation Fund

The Adaption Fund (AF) was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since 2019 the Fund is also serving the Paris Agreement as per decision of the CMA at COP24. Since 2010 the Fund has approved **107 full projects** with a total volume of **USD 735 Million** in more than 84 countries⁶.

The Fund focusses exclusively on adaptation projects and its current portfolio includes many projects that directly or indirectly target agriculture and the land sector. The AF categorizes its projects into

⁶ As of 08 October 2020

nine sectors plus one cross-cutting multisector category. In terms of current allocations, the highest shares of the portfolio go to *Disaster Risk Reduction*, *Food Security* and *Agriculture* (see Figure 2-5).

Figure 2-5: Adaptation Fund Investments by Sector (million US\$)



Source: Own calculations based on <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/> (as of 21 October 2020)

Table 2-3 provides an overview of all projects that are categorized as targeting the agriculture sector by the Adaptation Fund (AF). In the *Agriculture* sector, the AF inter alia supports initiatives enabling farmers to test climate resilient technologies and practices, introduce drought tolerant seeds as well as to improve irrigation systems and apply more sustainable land management practices. Also, projects that the AF categorizes as *Food Security*, *Rural Development* or *Water Management* often include components that support measures that are addressing agriculture (e.g. improving adaptive capacity of vulnerable food-insecure populations) and land use (e.g. community adaptation for forest-food based management).

Table 2-3: Adaptation Fund Projects that are categorized as Agriculture Sector (2010-2020)

| Country | Project Title | Implementing Entity | Grant Approved (USD Million) |
|---------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| Madagascar | Promoting climate resilience in the rice sector through pilot investments in Alaotra-Mangoro region | UN Environment Programme | \$5.10 |
| Uruguay | Building resilience to climate change and variability in vulnerable smallholders | Agencia Nacl Investigacion Innov UY | \$9.97 |
| Djibouti | Developing Agro-Pastoral Shade Gardens as an Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities | UN Development | \$4.66 |
| Lebanon | Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL) | IFAD | \$7.86 |
| Argentina | Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small-size Agriculture Producers of the Northeast of Argentina | Unidad Para Cambio Rural Argentina | \$5.64 |
| India | Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development | \$2.51 |
| Uzbekistan | Developing climate resilience of farming communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan | UN Development | \$5.42 |
| Chile | Enhancing resilience to climate change of the small agriculture in the Chilean region of O'Higgins | Agencia de Cooperacion Internacional de Chile | \$9.96 |
| India | Climate smart actions and strategies in north western Himalayan region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture-dependent hill communities | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development | \$0.97 |
| Morocco | Climate changes adaptation project in oasis zones – PACC-ZO | Agence pour le Developpement Agricole | \$9.97 |
| Guinea-Bissau | Scaling up climate-smart agriculture in East Guinea Bissau | BOAD | \$9.98 |
| Iraq | Building Resilience of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change in Iraq | IFAD | \$10.00 |
| Georgia | Dairy Modernization and Market Access: Adaptation Component (DiMMAadapt) | IFAD | \$4.64 |
| Saint Lucia | Building resilience for adaptation to climate change and climate vulnerabilities in agriculture in Saint Lucia | Caribbean Development Bank | \$9.86 |

Source: Excerpt of Adaptation Fund Project Database, see <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/> (as of 21 October 2020)

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established in 2001 to support the LDC work programme under the UNFCCC. The LDCF focuses exclusively on adaptation projects as this is one of the key priorities of LDCs. The Fund relies on voluntary contributions from donor countries as it does not follow a replenishment cycle which makes the availability of funding less predictable.

In its early years, one of its focus areas was to support LDCs in developing National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) which prioritize the most urgent adaptation actions by these countries. An analysis by the GEF Independent Evaluation office in 2016 determined that the top five primary priority areas identified by LDCs in NAPA were agriculture (96.1%), climate information systems (94.1%), disaster risk management, and fragile ecosystems (62.%) as well as coastal zone management (62.8%) (GEF IEO 2016).

Today⁷, the LDCF has committed more than **USD 1.6 billion** in grants for **235 projects** in LDCs. A portfolio analysis of the LDCF conducted by the GEF independent evaluation office in 2016 shows that at that time almost 73% of LDCF projects addressed agriculture (including animal husbandry

⁷ As of 21 October 2020.

and fishery) responding to the priority that LDCs attach to the sector in the context of climate change adaptation (see Table 2-4).

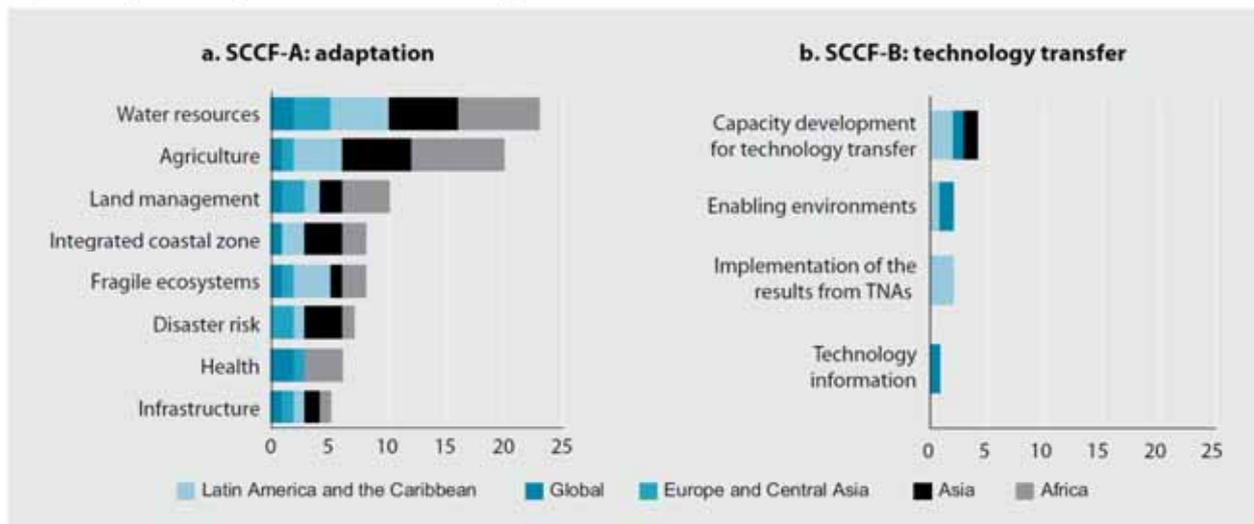
Table 2-4: Priority Areas Addressed by LDCF Projects (as of 2016)

| Priority Area | Number | Percent |
|--|--------|---------|
| Agriculture (including animal husbandry and fishery) | 158 | 72.8 |
| Water resource management | 134 | 61.8 |
| Climate information systems | 131 | 60.4 |
| Natural resource management; fragile ecosystems (including mountain ecosystems, man-groves, forestry, wildlife, land degradation and management) | 120 | 55.3 |
| Disaster risk management | 110 | 50.7 |
| Infrastructural development | 103 | 47.5 |
| Climate education | 101 | 46.5 |
| Coastal zone management (other than mangrove ecosystems/reconstruction) | 54 | 24.9 |
| Sustainable rural livelihoods (other than agriculture and natural resource management) | 55 | 25.3 |
| Institutional capacity development | 41 | 18.9 |
| Tourism | 20 | 9.2 |
| Human Health | 18 | 8.3 |
| Renewable energy/energy efficiency/energy security | 12 | 5.5 |
| Climate-smart urban areas | 12 | 5.5 |
| Other | 9 | 4.1 |
| Total | 217 | 100 |

Source: GEF IEO 2016, p. 22

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established in 2001 as a complementary source of support to the LDCF. In contrast to the LDCF, all developing countries are eligible to access the SCCF. The SCCF has two active funding windows focussing on adaptation (SCCF-A) and technology transfer (SCCF-B). The Fund's priority areas under the adaptation window are water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management (Figure 2-6). It further supports capacity building and activities related to disaster risk management. An early analysis of the SCCF's portfolio in 2012 showed that agriculture and water components have been by far predominant while components related to health and infrastructure have been less frequent (GEF IEO 2012).

Figure 2-6: Key Priority Areas by SCCF Window and Region (as of 2012)**Key Priority Areas by SCCF Window and Region**

Source: GEF IEO 2012, p. 19

A screening of the current project database suggests that these trends have been stable in the past decade (GEF 2019). The granularity of the data does not allow to reproduce the analysis for the full project database though due to a lack of consistent reporting on priority areas for all project entries.

To date, the SCCF has a portfolio of more than USD 350 million supporting 85 projects globally. Like the LDCF, the SCCF does not have a formal replenishment process and is therefore dependent on voluntary contributions.

2.2.2.2 Programmes of the World Bank

Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) were established in 2008 by the World Bank and received contributions by 14 donor countries in the volume of USD 8 billion since its inception. Leading contributors to the CIFs are the UK, the United States, Japan, Germany, and Norway. The CIFs work exclusively with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) as implementing entities. They are comprised of two sub-funds: The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). The SCF hosts three separate programs: The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Scaling-up renewable energy in low income countries Programme (SREP) and the Forest Investment Programme (FIP). The CTF received the largest share of contributions with USD 5.7 billion, followed by the PPCR (USD 1.2 billion), the SREP (USD 749 million) and the FIP (USD 742 million).

The PPCR which is the CIFs largest programme with relevance to adaptation in the agriculture sector, supports 65 projects that reach approximately 14.6 million beneficiaries. With 26%, agriculture and landscape management is the sector which received the largest share of the PPCR resources, followed by coastal zone management (18%) and funds for creating enabling environments (16%) (CIFs 2020). A list of all projects classified by the CIFs as “agriculture and landscape management” sector funded by the PPCR is provided in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: PPCR funding provided to agriculture and landscape management sector projects (in USD million)

| Project Title | Country | MDB | CIF Funding | Co-Financing |
|--|------------------|------|-------------|--------------|
| Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia | Zambia | IBRD | 14.6 | 100.5 |
| Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience | Niger | IBRD | 9.6 | 5.0 |
| Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia | Bolivia | IADB | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia | St. Lucia | IADB | 0.8 | |
| Building resilience of Mozambique's power sector through private sector investment | Mozambique | IFC | 10.0 | 74.0 |
| Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop | Haiti | IADB | 4.5 | 43.0 |
| Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea Project / Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea | Papua New Guinea | ADB | 24.25 | 3.04 |
| Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods - AF | Tajikistan | IBRD | 2.0 | 2.23 |
| Smallholder Irrigation Feasibility Project | Mozambique | IFC | 0.58 | 1.53 |
| Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Mondulkiri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project | Cambodia | ADB | 7.4 | 20.9 |
| Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector | Tajikistan | EBRD | 10.0 | |
| Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility | Tajikistan | EBRD | 5.0 | 7.61 |
| Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin | Zambia | AFDB | 38.0 | 0.72 |
| Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-focused Adaptation | Cambodia | ADB | 9.5 | 77.9 |
| Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project | Zambia | IBRD | 36.0 | 213.55 |
| Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project / Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods - AF | Tajikistan | IBRD | 9.45 | 7.43 |
| Building Climate Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation / Expansion of IFC-PPCR Strengthening Vulnerable Infrastructure Project | Nepal | IFC | 23.09 | 59.86 |
| Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) | Mozambique | AFDB | 15.75 | 5.48 |
| Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience | Mozambique | AFDB | 15.75 | 28.10 |
| Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR) | Niger | IBRD | 63.0 | |

Source: Excerpt of the CIF project database: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/projects/> (as of 21 October 2020)

The FIP supports 43 projects that support the livelihoods of 1.3 million people and sustainable management of 30.2 million ha of land in 8 countries. The thematic focus areas of the FIP are landscape approaches (41% of FIP resources), sustainable forest management (23%), and capacity building/institutional strengthening and governance reform (19%).

2.2.2.3 The GEF

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in the context of the 1992 Rio Earth summit and serves as an operating entity for the financial mechanisms of several environmental conventions, including the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Since its inception the GEF provided USD 20.5 billion in grants to developing countries through more than 4,800 projects.

In 2018, the GEF received its seventh replenishment (GEF-7) of USD 4.2 billion for the period 2018-2022.

The GEF has five focal areas that are broadly structured along the thematic Conventions, that it supports, as well as one focal area that supports projects that cut across several focal areas.

For agriculture, the most relevant focal areas are climate change and land degradation. For GEF-7 USD 802 million (19.7%) were allocated for the climate change focal area which corresponds to a decrease of USD 458 million compared to GEF-6. The land degradation focal area received USD 475 million (11.7%), which represents an increase of USD 44 million from GEF-6 levels (Table 2-6).

Table 2-6: Overview of GEF Focal Areas

| Focal Area | Number of projects (Total GEF 1-7) | GEF-5 Allocations in million USD | GEF-6 Allocations in million USD | GEF-7 Allocations in million USD |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Biodiversity | 1867 | 1,210 | 1,296 | 1,292 |
| Chemicals and Waste | 213 | 425 | 554 | 599 |
| Climate Change | 1968 | 1,360 | 1,260 | 802 |
| International Waters | 390 | 440 | 456 | 463 |
| Land Degradation | 664 | 405 | 431 | 475 |

Source: GEF 2018; <https://www.thegef.org/projects-faceted> (as of 21 Oct 2020)

The increased allocation to the land degradation focal area from GEF-6 to GEF-7 shows that further focus is put to the sector, mostly in the context of the objectives of the UNCCD. Further, in the context of the GEF-7 replenishment, the Council agreed to a new direction in the work of the GEF. This includes strategically focusing its investments to catalyze transformational change in key systems that are driving major environmental loss, in particular energy, cities, and food (GEF 2018).

To operationalise this strategy, the GEF launched inter alia an impact programme on food systems, land use and restoration (FOLUR). The programme is helping countries ensure that production systems are embedded within wider landscapes to safeguard the natural capital. It targets large production landscapes. The programme received an allocation of USD 281 million and will support 23 countries across the globe (GEF 2020a).

With the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Programme, the GEF launched a second programme with relevance to agriculture under GEF-7. The Impact Programme is comprised of two sub-components:

- Impact Programme on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes, supporting 11 countries with USD 96 million via the FAO as implementing agency (GEF 2020b).
- A second phase of the Impact Programme on Amazon Sustainable Landscapes, supporting six countries with USD 88 million via the World Bank as implementing agency (GEF 2020c).

2.2.2.4 Programmes of the FAO

The mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, reduce rural poverty, and to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable. Climate change is a significant threat to the achievement of these goals and as a consequence the FAO increased its portfolio that is linked to adaptation and mitigation actions. Sectoral work programmes and strategies addressing climate change have been defined for forestry (2010), crops (2011), fisheries (2012), livestock (2013), and genetic resources for food and agriculture (2015). The FAO further developed the concept of climate smart agriculture in 2010. An analysis of the total FAO project portfolio of USD 3 billion in 2016 showed that 15% of its active projects contributed to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation (FAO 2017). In its strategy on climate change the organization planned to further increase this share to 20%. Support to countries in the agricultural sector includes the following types of projects (FAO 2019):

- Policy, legal and institutional frameworks for climate action
- Research, analysis, and tools that respond to country needs
- Knowledge sharing and capacity development
- Access to finance to scale up climate investment
- Monitoring and reporting progress in climate action.

Projects funded by Germany and Japan are further supporting the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture under the UNFCCC through the development of new knowledge products on Koronivia thematic areas, country-to-country exchanges and tools for countries to access climate finance (FAO 2019).

2.2.3 Other multilateral activities

NAMA Facility

The NAMA Facility was established in 2012 by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) of the United Kingdom. Further contributors are the Danish Ministry of Climate Energy and Utilities, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the European Commission. At the end of 2019, the NAMA Facility portfolio consisted of 17 projects in implementation and 13 in preparation (NAMA Facility 2020). The NAMA facility supports projects in agriculture, energy efficiency, forestry, renewable energy, transport, and waste.

The current portfolio includes seven projects in the agriculture sector which are summarized in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7: NAMA Facility Projects in the Agriculture Sector

| Country | NAMA Support Project | Status | Call | Funding (EUR million) |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Brazil | Brazil – Resource Efficiency Program for Brazil’s Beef Supply Chain | Funding for Implementation approved | 4th Call | Tbc |
| Costa Rica | Costa Rica – Low-Carbon Coffee NAMA | Implementation | 1st Call | n/a |
| Honduras | Honduras – Transforming the Honduran Livestock Sector into a Low-Carbon Economy | Detailed Preparation Phase | 6th Call | Tbc |
| Madagascar | Madagascar – Northern Madagascar REDD+ Project | Detailed Preparation Phase | 6th Call | Tbc |
| Palestine | Palestine – Low-Carbon Olive Value Chain | Detailed Preparation Phase | 5th Call | Tbc |
| Peru | Peru – NAMA Café | Detailed Preparation Phase finalised | 5th Call | Tbc |
| Thailand | Thailand – Thai Rice NAMA | Implementation | 4th Call | 14.9 |

Source: Excerpt of the NAMA Facility Project Database, filtering for projects in the agriculture sector <https://www.nama-facility.org/projects/> (as of 21 Oct 2020)

The NDC Partnership

The NDC Partnership (NDCP) is a global coalition of over 150 countries and institutions collaborating in mobilizing resources and expertise to support and accelerate NDC implementation and increased ambition in NDCs. A key instrument of the NDCP is the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) that was launched to fast-track support for NDC enhancement and implementation (NDCP 2020). Through CAEP, the NDCP supports developing countries through existing support programmes from institutional and associate members and through a dedicated Technical Assistance Fund (TAF) that deploys financing when existing support is not enough to meet countries’ needs. The TAF received contributions by Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the UK.

Implementation of CAEP support is currently underway in 65 countries: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For many developing countries agriculture is a key sector and NDC enhancement will address many thematic issues that relate to the sector.

Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The ASAP was launched in 2012 by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as a targeted programme for assisting smallholder farmers to improve production while reducing and diversifying climate-related risks. The programme is incorporated into IFADs regular investment process and so far supported eight million smallholders in 43 countries. The ASAP received USD 310 million in contributions by 10 donor countries (Belgium, Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Flemish Department for Foreign Affairs, Republic

of Korea). A further 16 million was provided for a second phase by Norway, France, and Sweden (IFAD 2020). ASAP's resources support activities that focus on (IFAD 2015):

- Policy engagement – supporting agricultural institutions in IFAD Member States seeking to achieve international climate change commitments and national adaptation priorities;
- Climate risk assessment – facilitating the systematic use of climate risk information when planning investments to increase resilience;
- Women's empowerment – increasing the participation of women in, and their benefits from, climate-change adaptation activities;
- Private-sector engagement – strengthening the participation of the private sector and farmer groups in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities;
- Climate services – enhancing the use of climate information for when planning investments to increase resilience;
- Natural resource management and governance – strengthening the participation and ownership of smallholder farmers in decision-making processes and improving technologies for the governance and management of climate-sensitive natural resources;
- Knowledge management – enhancing the documentation and dissemination of knowledge on approaches to climate-resilient agriculture.

Table 2-8 provides an overview of the ASAP's portfolio.

Table 2-8: Projects under the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) (Source: climatefundupdate.org)

| Country | Project Name | Sub Sector | Year | USD Million |
|-----------------|---|---|------|---------------|
| Bangladesh | Climate Adaptation and livelihood improvement project in the Haor basin (CALIP) | Environmental policy and administrative management | 2013 | 13.77 |
| Benin | Projet d'Appui au Développement du Maraîchage au Bénin (PADMAR) | Agricultural water resources | 2015 | 4.50 |
| Bhutan | Commercial Agriculture and Resilient Livelihoods Enhancement Programme (CARLEP) | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2015 | 4.98 |
| Bolivia | Adaptation Project for Families and Rural Communities in Highlands, Lowlands and Inter-Andean valleys | Environmental policy and administrative management | 2013 | 9.04 |
| Burundi | Restructuring of the Value Chain Development Programme (PRODEFI) | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2015 | 4.88 |
| Cabo Verde | Rural Socio-Economic Opportunities Programme | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2016 | 4.03 |
| Cambodia | Agricultural Services Programme for Innovations, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE) | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2014 | 14.11 |
| Chad | Projet d'amélioration de la résilience des systèmes agricoles au Tchad (PARSAT) | Agricultural water resources | 2014 | 4.50 |
| Comoros | Productivity and resilience of smallholder family farms (PREFER) | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2016 | 1.03 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | West&North West Regions Agricultural Production & Marketing Support Project (PROPACOM) | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2014 | 6.29 |
| Djibouti | Programme to Reduce Vulnerability in Coastal Fishing Areas (PRAREV) | Fishing policy and administrative management | 2013 | 5.56 |
| Ecuador | Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de los Actores Rurales de la Economía Popular y Solidaria | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2015 | 3.96 |
| Egypt | Sustainable Agriculture Investments and Livelihoods (SAIL) | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2014 | 4.70 |
| El Salvador | Rural Adelante - Programa Nacional de Transformación Económica Rural | Agricultural development | 2015 | 4.95 |
| Ethiopia | Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II (PASDIP2) | Agricultural water resources | 2016 | 10.94 |
| Gambia | National agricultural land and water management development project (NEMA) | Agricultural development | 2015 | 4.96 |
| Ghana | Ghana Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2014 | 9.04 |
| Kenya | Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Programme (KCEP-CRAL) | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2015 | 9.87 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Livestock and Market Resilience Project | Livestock | 2013 | 9.04 |
| Lao PDR | Adaptation to Climate Change in Southern Laos (ACCSL) | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2015 | 4.94 |
| Lesotho | Wool and Mohair Production Project (WAMPP) | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2014 | 6.41 |
| Liberia | Tree Crop Extension Project (TCEP) | Agricultural development | 2015 | 4.56 |
| Madagascar | Agriculture sector wide Support (ASWS) | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2015 | 5.84 |
| Malawi | Programme for Rural Irrigation Development (PRIDE) | Agricultural water resources | 2015 | 7.16 |
| Mali | Fostering agricultural productivity project | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2013 | 9.04 |
| Mauritania | Inclusive value-chains development project (PRODEFI) | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2016 | 5.98 |
| Moldova | Rural Resilience Project (RRP) | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2016 | 5.00 |
| Montenegro | Rural Connectivity and Transformation Project (RCTP) | Agricultural development | 2017 | 2.15 |
| Morocco | Programme de Développement Rural des Zones de Montagne (PDRZM) | Agricultural water resources | 2014 | 1.80 |
| Mozambique | Pro-poor Value Chain Project in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors (PROSUL) | Environmental policy and administrative management | 2012 | 4.53 |
| Nepal | Adaptation for Smallholders in the Hilly Areas (ASHA) | Environmental policy and administrative management | 2014 | 13.50 |
| Nicaragua | Adaptation to changes in markets and effects of Climate Change | Agricultural water resources | 2013 | 7.38 |
| Niger | Programme de Promotion de l'Agriculture Familiale dans les régions de Maradi, Tahoua et Zinder | Agricultural water resources | 2015 | 12.86 |
| Nigeria | Inclusive Growth for Smallholder farmers in staple crop process zones in Nigeria | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2013 | 13.63 |
| Paraguay | Project for Family and Indigenous Production | Agricultural development | 2015 | 5.08 |
| Rwanda | Post-harvest Agribusiness Support Project | Agricultural policy and administrative management | 2013 | 6.27 |
| Sudan | Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme | Livestock | 2014 | 5.31 |
| Sudan | Butana Integrated Rural Development Programme – (BIRDP) | Agricultural development | 2016 | 3.01 |
| Sudan | Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme | Livestock | 2014 | 6.60 |
| Tajikistan | Livestock and Pasture Development II (LPDP II) | Agricultural development | 2015 | 5.01 |
| Uganda | Programme for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR) | Water sector policy and administrative management | 2014 | 9.41 |
| Vietnam | Project for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Mekong Delta in Ben Tre and Tra Vinh Provinces | Agricultural water resources | 2013 | 10.87 |
| Yemen | Rural Growth Programme | Agricultural policy and administrative management/Livestock | 2013 | 10.00 |
| Total | 43 Projects | | | 296.49 |

2.2.4 Financing through multilateral development banks (MDBs)

The multilateral development banks (MDBs)⁸ collectively committed USD 61.5 billion in climate finance in 2019. This figure is comprised of USD 46.6 billion in mitigation flows (7%) and USD 14.9 billion in adaptation flows (24%).

A breakdown of adaptation finance by sector shows that USD 1 billion of these flows was provided for activities related to crops and food production. Another USD 1.3 billion was provided for activities that relate to other agricultural and ecological resources (see Table 2-9) (EBRD 2020).

Table 2-9: MDB adaptation finance by sector in 2019 (in USD million)

| Sector group | For low-income and middle-income economies | For high-income economies | Total |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| Coastal and riverine infrastructure | 285 | 397 | 682 |
| Crop and food production | 967 | 38 | 1,005 |
| Cross-cutting sectors | 1,924 | 122 | 2,045 |
| Energy, transport, and other built environment and infrastructure | 3,700 | 133 | 3,833 |
| Financial services | 576 | 0 | 576 |
| Industry, manufacturing and trade | 229 | 2 | 230 |
| Information and communications technology | 222 | 16 | 237 |
| Institutional capacity support or technical assistance | 2,016 | 33 | 2,049 |
| Other agricultural and ecological resources | 1,325 | - | 1,325 |
| Water and wastewater systems | 2,693 | 261 | 2,954 |
| Total | 13,936 | 1,001 | 14,937 |

Source: EBRD 2020, p. 19

Some MDBs also have dedicated initiatives or programmes for climate change activities in the agriculture sector. The African Development Bank (AfDB) for example set out its second climate change action plan in 2016 that outlined the institution's strategy on climate change. The first iteration of this plan, between 2011 and 2015, resulted in approximately 260 projects with climate-relevant components with a total volume of USD 12 billion. Agriculture is a key focus of the second climate change action plan responding to the fact that African countries have highlighted the sector as a key priority in their NDCs. To operationalise this, the AfDB inter alia set up the Feed Africa Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA) Programme (2017 - 2020) which aims at promoting sustainable agriculture through

⁸ African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDBG), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the World Bank Group (WBG).

sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and income; adapting and building resilience to climate change; and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The programme has a resource envelope of USD 2.7 billion and aims to reach 5 million vulnerable farmers. A second special programme is the Adaptation of African Agriculture Initiative (AAA) which was launched at COP22 and aims to reduce the vulnerability of Africa and its agriculture to climate change. It supports projects to improve soil management, agricultural water control, climate risk management, and capacity building and funding solutions. The initiative is actively supported by 25 African countries, the UNFCCC, and the Food and Agricultural Organization (AfDB 2016).

3 Conclusions

- Support for agriculture is a key priority for many developing countries, especially those most vulnerable to climate change.
- Agriculture projects feature prominently in multilateral funds that focus on adaptation and several funds. They show an increase in allocations for activities that benefit the agriculture sector.
- Due to the historical imbalance between mitigation and adaptation finance the available resources still are not sufficient to meet the demand of developing countries which is expected to increase in the coming years.
- Transparency on flows that target the agriculture sector could be enhanced by a common definition of “agriculture” to allow for a more consistent approach across multilateral funds in classifying projects.
- Not all project databases of multilateral fund allow filtering projects by sector. Adding such a feature would enhance the transparency of flows to the agriculture sector.

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Annex 1: Indicative list of GCF Projects that operate in the agriculture sector

| Project ID | Country | Region | Title | Accredited Entity | Public or Private | Theme | GCF Grant | GCF Loan | GCF Equity | GCF Guarantee |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| SAP016 | Fiji | Asia-Pacific | Fiji Agrophotovoltaic Project in Ovalu | FDB | Private | Mitigation | \$1.100.000,00 | \$3.900.000,00 | \$0,00 | \$0,00 |
| SAP015 | Côte d'Ivoire | Africa | Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE) | FAO | Public | Mitigation | \$10.000.000,00 | | | |
| SAP014 | Armenia | Eastern Europe | Forest resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation | FAO | Public | Cross-cutting | \$10.000.000,00 | | | |
| FP140 | Multiple Countries | Global | High Impact Programme for the Corporate Sector | EBRD | Private | Mitigation | \$5.530.000,00 | \$252.500.000,00 | | |
| FP139 | Sudan | Africa | Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan | UNDP | Public | Adaptation | \$25.645.114,00 | | | |
| FP138 | Senegal | Africa | ASER Solar Rural Electrification Project | BOAD | Public | Mitigation | \$2.138.433,00 | \$86.412.242,00 | | |
| FP137 | Ghana | Africa | Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project | UNDP | Public | Cross-cutting | \$30.100.000,00 | | | |
| FP136 | Ethiopia | Africa | Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project | IBRD | Public | Cross-cutting | \$58.063.337,00 | \$107.174.255,00 | | |
| FP131 | Nepal | Asia-Pacific | Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin, Nepal | IUCN | Public | Cross-cutting | \$27.404.139,00 | | | |
| FP129 | Afghanistan | Asia-Pacific | Afghanistan Rural Energy Market Transformation Initiative – Strengthening Resilience of Livelihoods Through Sustainable Energy Access | UNDP | Public | Mitigation | \$17.198.843,00 | | | |
| FP127 | Zimbabwe | Africa | Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe | UNDP | Public | Adaptation | \$26.574.567,00 | | | |
| FP126 | Cuba | Latin America and the Caribbean | Increased climate resilience of rural households and communities through the rehabilitation of production landscapes in selected localities of the Republic of Cuba (IRES) | FAO | Public | Cross-cutting | \$38.206.791,00 | | | |
| FP125 | Vietnam | Asia-Pacific | Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam | UNDP | Public | Adaptation | \$30.205.367,00 | | | |

| Project ID | Country | Region | Title | Accredited Entity | Public or Private | Theme | GCF Grant | GCF Loan | GCF Equity | GCF Guarantee |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| FP124 | Sri Lanka | Asia-Pacific | Strengthening Climate Resilience of Subsistence Farmers and Agricultural Plantation Communities residing in the vulnerable river basins, watershed areas and downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka | ICUN | Public | Adaptation | \$39.775.000,00 | | | |
| SAP012 | Niger | Africa | Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture | IFAD | Public | Cross-cutting | \$2.992.957,00 | \$6.983.568,00 | | |
| SAP011 | Mozambique | Africa | Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management | WFP | Public | Adaptation | \$9.250.000,00 | | | |
| FP119 | State of Palestine | Asia-Pacific | Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza | AFD | Public | Cross-cutting | \$27.828.382,00 | | | |
| FP118 | Nepal | Asia-Pacific | Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN) | FAO | Public | Cross-cutting | \$39.299.905,00 | | | |
| SAP007 | Zimbabwe | Africa | Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts | WFP | Public | Adaptation | \$8.858.316,00 | | | |
| FP114 | Ghana | Africa | Program on Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA): Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices in Ghana | AfDB | Private | Cross-cutting | \$1.500.000,00 | \$18.500.000,00 | | |
| FP113 | Kenya | Africa | TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands | IUCN | Public | Adaptation | \$23.152.082,00 | | | |
| FP111 | Honduras | Latin America and the Caribbean | Promoting climate-resilient forest restoration and silviculture for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services | IDB | Public | Cross-cutting | \$24.262.651,00 | \$10.737.349,00 | | |
| FP109 | Timor-Leste | Asia-Pacific | Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste | UNDP | Public | Adaptation | \$22.356.805,00 | | | |
| FP108 | Pakistan | Asia-Pacific | Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management | FAO | Public | Adaptation | \$34.990.832,00 | | | |
| FP107 | Bhutan | Asia-Pacific | Supporting Climate Resilience and Transformational Change in the Agriculture Sector in Bhutan | UNDP | Public | Adaptation | \$25.347.194,00 | | | |

| Project ID | Country | Region | Title | Accredited Entity | Public or Private | Theme | GCF Grant | GCF Loan | GCF Equity | GCF Guarantee |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| SAP006 | Namibia | Africa | Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach | Environmental Investment Fund | Public | Adaptation | \$8.904.000,00 | | | |
| SAP005 | Benin | Africa | Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes | UN Environment | Public | Adaptation | \$9.000.000,00 | | | |
| FP102 | Mali | Africa | Mali solar rural electrification project | BOAD | Public | Mitigation | \$1.933.259,00 | \$28.546.332,00 | | |
| FP101 | Belize | Latin America and the Caribbean | Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient) | IFAD | Public | Adaptation | \$6.085.200,00 | \$1.914.800,00 | | |
| SAP002 | Kyrgyz Republic | Asia-Pacific | Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic. | WFP | Public | Adaptation | \$8.576.108,00 | | | |
| FP093 | Burkina Faso | Africa | Yeelen Rural Electrification Project in Burkina Faso | AfDB | Public | Mitigation | \$15.140.845,00 | \$10.093.896,00 | | \$3.286.384,00 |
| FP089 | El Salvador | Latin America and the Caribbean | Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA) | FAO | Public | Cross-cutting | \$35.849.612,00 | | | |
| SAP001 | Namibia | Africa | Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia | Environmental Investment Fund | Public | Adaptation | \$9.300.000,00 | | | |
| FP078 | Multiple Countries | Africa | Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF) | ACUMEN | Private | Adaptation | \$3.000.000,00 | | \$23.000.000,00 | |
| FP076 | Cambodia | Asia-Pacific | Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project | ADB | Public | Cross-cutting | \$30.000.000,00 | \$10.000.000,00 | | |
| FP073 | Rwanda | Africa | Strengthening Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Northern Rwanda | Ministry of Environment | Public | Cross-cutting | \$32.794.442,00 | | | |
| FP072 | Zambia | Africa | Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia | UNDP | Public | Adaptation | \$32.000.000,00 | | | |
| FP067 | Tajikistan | Asia-Pacific | Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood | WFP | Public | Adaptation | \$9.273.586,00 | | | |

| Project ID | Country | Region | Title | Accredited Entity | Public or Private | Theme | GCF Grant | GCF Loan | GCF Equity | GCF Guarantee |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan | | | | | | | |
| FP049 | Senegal | Africa | Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risk (R4) | WFP | Public | Adaptation | \$9.983.521,00 | | | |
| FP048 | Guatemala/Mexico | Latin America and the Caribbean | Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agriculture Risk Sharing Facility | IDB | Private | Cross-cutting | \$2.140.000,00 | \$5.360.000,00 | \$11.000.000,00 | \$1.500.000,00 |
| FP045 | India | Asia-Pacific | Ground Water Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha | NABARD | Public | Adaptation | \$34.357.000,00 | | | |
| FP042 | Morocco | Africa | Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco | AFD | Public | Adaptation | \$23.474.178,00 | | | |
| FP023 | Namibia | Africa | Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop growing regions (CRAVE) | Environmental Investment Fund | Public | Adaptation | \$9.500.000,00 | | | |
| FP022 | Morocco | Africa | Development of arganiculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED) | ADA | Public | Cross-cutting | \$39.292.600,00 | | | |
| FP016 | Sri Lanka | Asia-Pacific | Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management | UNDP | Public | Adaptation | \$38.084.000,00 | | | |
| FP003 | Senegal | Africa | Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands | CSE | Public | Adaptation | \$7.610.000,00 | | | |

Source: own compilation