



Recommendations for innovative funding

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this document is to explore national, European and international funding windows for research infrastructures and climate services in Africa. A previous project, SEACRIFOG, highlighted the means of financing a multi-site research infrastructure over the long term. The exploration carried out within the framework of KADI identifies donors by specifying the limitations linked to this funding, whether for research infrastructures or climate services. In particular, strong support in national policies and institutions appears essential to anchor infrastructures and services in the long term and for the primary benefit of southern countries. The role of private actors in ensuring sustainable financing is also analyzed. This requires thinking about hybrid solutions that do not exclude the academic world or national authorities.

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ACRONYMS

AAAP	:	Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program
ACCF	:	Africa Climate Change Fund
AFD	:	French Development Agency
AFRI-RES	:	African Climate Resilience Investment Facility
BAD	:	African Development Bank
CAW	:	Climate Action Window
CCFF	:	Catalytic Climate Finance Facility
CDN	:	Nationally Determined Contributions
FONSTI	:	Science, Technology and Innovation Fund
GCF	:	Green Climate Fund
GEF	:	Global Environment Facility
		Knowledge and Climate Services from an African Data and Research
KADI	:	Infrastructure
CFG	:	Least Developed Countries Fund
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
SCCF	:	Special Climate Change Fund

INTRODUCTION

The KADI (Knowledge and Climate Services from an African Data and Research Infrastructure) project is part of the HORIZON-INFRA-2021-DEV-01-02 call for projects, aimed at developing, consolidating and optimizing European research infrastructures. This deliverable presents a detailed

analysis of the financing opportunities available for research infrastructures and climate services, with a focus on international and national (African) funders. The objective is to provide an inventory of available innovative funds and to formalize the specificities of financing to ensure effective and sustainable implementation of climate projects in Africa. In the context of a previous project, SEACRIFOG, an assessment was conducted of all variables needed for GHG observation, adapted to the needs of the African continent. Existing stations and accessible data products covering the variables were mapped. A costing exercise was carried out for the proposed observation and data infrastructure and an estimated 500M€ investment over 30 years was identified. A significant half of the budget was planned to support human and institutional knowledge exchange to ensure local personnel for African ownership.

The specific question of sustainable financing of climate research infrastructures and associated climate services posed by the Horizon Europe KADI project directly echoes the more global question of financing climate research in Africa. It raises questions about the origin and flow of funding between donors and “beneficiary” African countries. The diversity of funding is both an opportunity and a risk if it is not: supported by national organizations involved in R&D and; the recognition of the economic potential of these research infrastructures and climate services by African countries. The financing of observatories and research infrastructures raises the question of the social impact of these scientific tools and their support by local and governmental policies. The financing of climate services raises the question of the importance of equitable co-construction to ensure that these tools extend beyond the time frame of a research project.

I. FUNDING CLIMATE SCIENCE IN AFRICA

The issue of sustainable funding for research infrastructures and climate services posed by the KADI project directly echoes the more general question of funding for climate research. Major questions concern the origin, distribution and thematic prioritisation of funding for climate-change research on Africa (Overland et al., 2022; Arvanitis et al., 2022; Di Caerlerz and Okoht, 2023 among others).

The climate finance architecture is rich and complex (Watson et al., 2024). Funds flow through multilateral channels – both within and outside the UNFCCC financial mechanism – as well as through bilateral and regional initiatives and channels. The list of funds provided in section V present some of the international donors.

Among them are institutions like the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, which offers impact funds such as the Catalyst Climate Resilience Fund and the Impact Financing Facility for Climate-Focused Social Enterprises. These initiatives aim to improve the climate resilience of vulnerable communities and facilitate access to credit for climate social enterprises. The Climate Policy Initiative, with its Catalytic Climate Finance Facility, combines grants and technical support to attract private capital to climate projects.

In sub-Saharan Africa for example, the major multilateral institution is the Green Climate Fund (GCF), also known as the world's largest climate fund. It finances projects and programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build climate resilience. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) manages funds such as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), which support the adaptation and mitigation priorities of developing and least developed countries. Among non-UNFCCC financial mechanisms, the UN programs or multilateral development

banks operate through multiple implementation agencies (UNDP, UNEP, FAO for UN; the World Bank or the African development bank for the MDBs). As an example, the Climate Promise initiative is helping countries meet their emission reduction targets under the Paris Agreement. These global funders offer grants, loans, credit guarantees, and blended finance, supporting a wide range of beneficiaries, including governments, NGOs, private companies, and research institutions.

Overland et al. (2022) stated that institutions based in Europe and North America received 78% of funding for climate research on Africa, while African institutions received only 14,5%. While external support has been crucial for climate research in Africa, it is essential to strengthen local and government funding to ensure sustainability of climate research, infrastructure and services. Otherwise, African research agendas and funding will continue to be subjected to the fluctuations of funding of partners from the global north (Gichoga, 2024; Di Caelers and Okoth, 2023).

These various types of financing make it possible to respond to the multiple challenges of sustainable development by offering financial solutions adapted to the different stages and types of projects. However, if climate finance prioritises projects on adaptation or mitigation, it does not explicitly cover climate change upstream research (Fridahl & Linner, 2016) and access to the funds are still challenging for many African countries (Overland et al., 2022).

African donors are key to financing climate and sustainable development initiatives on the continent. The African Development Bank (AfDB) is a key player with several dedicated programs. The Climate Action Window (CAW) aims to support 37 low-income African countries in their climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, with USD 4 billion in funding. The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF), a multi-donor fund hosted by the AfDB, promotes gender equality and climate resilience with grants of up to USD 1 million per project. The African Green Banks Initiative seeks to establish green banks in Africa to finance sustainable projects. The African Climate Resilience Investment Facility (AFRI-RES) builds the climate resilience of infrastructure projects by providing technical assistance and grants. The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP), a partnership with the Global Center on Adaptation, has a budget of USD 25 billion over 5 years to build climate resilience and promote innovative solutions for adaptation. These initiatives demonstrate the commitment of African donors to support sustainable development and climate resilience in Africa through grants, loans, credit guarantees, and blended finance.

It is recognised that not a single African country has attained the goal of spending at least 1% of its GDP on R & D. The consequent over-reliance on foreign funding prevents African countries from fully designing their own knowledge gap priorities. Knowledge gaps are commonly defined by funding agencies as part of research grants often from a Northern perspective.

Dodson et al. (2017) note that most foreign funders continue to manage their funding creating ad-hoc structures. The authors recommend that funders directly fund Southern institutions, partner with Southern governments or work with regional funds. Directing financial and research management through Northern institutions is considered to influence power relations and equitability. Among some exceptions is the AESA (Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa) endorsed by the African governments and supported by the African Academy of Sciences. Gichoga (2024) promotes a more equitable financial flux model such as the hub-and-spoke model which aims to distribute resources and knowledge in a way that balances merit with equity. The system features a centralised hub that receives funding and allocates it to each of its African institutions (spokes). The author also emphasises the need for a strong national science organisation.

A growing number of recipient countries are also setting up national climate change funds that receive funding from multiple contributor countries in an effort to coordinate and align contributor interests with national priorities. Yet the financial anchoring at national level is essential if priority research areas are to be chosen independently and investments are to be sustained over the long term. This observation

inevitably applies to the funding of research infrastructures and climate services. National funding bodies (granting councils and agencies) are therefore essential actors in national research systems and crucial intermediaries in the financial and technical support to R&D (Mouton et al., 2015).

In Cote d'Ivoire, local donors play a crucial role in supporting sustainable development and climate resilience initiatives. The Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation (FONSTI) is one of the main Ivorian donors, offering funding to strengthen the leadership of public universities and specialized schools in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, FONSTI is financing the Ener-CI project, which aims to assess Côte d'Ivoire's renewable energy potential in a context of climate change, with a grant of 26.576 million XOF over 36 months. FONSTI also offers calls for projects in various categories such as basic research, applied research, experimental development, and innovation and entrepreneurship. These initiatives aim to provide concrete solutions to the problems faced by the Ivorian population, by supporting innovative projects that can have a significant impact on the socio-economic development of the country. The beneficiaries of this funding include universities and research institutes.

Finding the right national organization is key to combine the need of funding and to promote international scientific balanced collaboration. This is particularly significant at a time when private sector or philanthropic bodies financing is growing with an impact on the structuring of research on the continent. Close connection of academics with the funding agencies is the backbone of a re-institutionalisation of science in Africa (Arvanitis et al., 2022)

The success of research in Africa needs public, private and academic sector partnerships to secure self-funding and control over agendas and priorities. The diversification of funding sources is key for the sustainability of climate research, infrastructures and services, with a need for African governments and the private sector to take action.

II. FUNDING CLIMATE RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES

As defined in Europe, environmental research infrastructures are "facilities that provide resources and services for the research communities to conduct research and foster innovation in their fields". For scientists, the importance of long-term climate research infrastructures for studying and understanding the climate is obvious. These infrastructures are sources of invaluable data that provide information on the current state and evolution of key variables, data of high quality, governed by protocols that are guaranteed and shared by the scientific community. They are an innovation laboratory for testing new technologies and a place for scientific exchange to advance knowledge.

Funders, including Europe, on the other hand, have additional expectations. Whether institutional or private, they are now demanding that RIs have societal and economic impacts that are anticipated and demonstrated during the evaluation phases. These impacts motivate the funding of RIs for politicians or decision-makers, who must justify their investment, the return on which will only be seen over the long term. This return on investment and societal impact are currently required when applying for grants. This is as true for infrastructures located in European countries as it is for those being deployed outside Europe. The expectations of international or African funders are no different. RI management therefore

requires understanding, monitoring and contributing to this impact *in itinere*, throughout the life of the RI (van Drooge and Deuten, 2016 – H2020 ACCELERATE project).

Scientists and direct users of research infrastructures and climate observation sites consider their existence and their valorization in the long term. However, the different phases of construction and lifecycle of an RI are rarely planned from a financial point of view. The financial plan must also integrate human resources needs (staff salaries, recruitment, retention and training) and data management costs (ESFRI White paper 2020). Scientific excellence is the key element for RI but long-term sustainability requires an adequate funding model, and must be embedded in a supportive, policy-driven environment to be successful. Therefore, a joint effort combining international, European and national funding sources is vital for the development of the RI ecosystem. A single source of funding is not sufficient to cover the needs and maintenance of an RI. The expectations are multiple, including societal outreach, and require, beyond funding by international or national funders, strong support by decision-makers and national institutions in each country.

Ideally, governance models for RIs make sure that the roles and commitments of all the different stakeholders – international, European, member states or associated countries, regions, research performing organisations, research hosting institutions etc. – are well defined, agreed, coherent and completely consistent with their long-term sustainability.

From the European perspective, research infrastructures may be single-sited (single resource at a single location) or distributed (a network of distributed resources). A hybrid approach combines multiple players on a single instrumented site in a country embedded in a distributed regional or continental infrastructure. This approach promotes shared infrastructure and costs. The local take-up of the site is key for its sustainability.

On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, the Chacaltaya site is a vibrant example of success of a long-term observational site, combining international and national support and recognition, in line with international measurement protocols of a shared RI and the long-term consolidation of an instrumented site supported by a national university. Mt. Chacaltaya Observing Stations (CHC ensemble) is a unique facility for atmospheric observations, located in Bolivia and operational since 2011. It was established as a regional Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) station by the World Meteorological Organization in 2011 and upgraded to the 34th Global GAW station in 2022. The CHC ensemble routinely provides observations of more than 10 atmospheric variables, connected to both ICOS and ACTRIS Research Infrastructures. Observation data are distributed through the international networks AERONET, LALINET, and GAW. CHC is also a research facility that regularly hosts short-term research campaigns. Because the site is located in a very unique environment, its data are of interest to a large number of users worldwide. Operations are under the responsibility of the *Laboratorio de Física de la Atmósfera*, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) in Bolivia, with significant long-term involvement from several research institutes in Europe (France, Germany, Sweden, Spain, Finland). Routine measurements are performed with the strong support of UMSA local researchers and technicians. Researchers in Bolivia promote these scientific data through high-level publications. In parallel with research and observation activities, CHC is part of an excellence centre for atmospheric research in Bolivia and Latin America, offering numerous training courses to the research community in the Latin-America-Caribbean region. CHC is a candidate for becoming an ACTRIS National Facility in 2026.

A similar status can also be drawn up for the Lamto ecological station in Ivory Coast, placed under the aegis of the Ivorian Ministry of Higher Education and Research, under the responsibility of the Nangui Abrogoua University and the support of the UFHB which both provide scientific, logistical and technical support. This multidisciplinary station is labelled by the RI ACTRIS (SNO INDAAF) and ICOS. The Ivorian academic community is fully invested in the observations and valorization of this data.

These instrumented sites benefit from good national visibility in the academic environment, enabling access to national and international fundings. They are supported by researchers from the South, who are best placed to defend their importance with regard to the climate agendas of their countries and access to international funders. In all cases, the necessary sources of funding are multiple, national, bilateral and international. The success of a sustainable deployment depends on the hosting country's institutional and scientific support and ownership of the infrastructure.

The construction of a permanent research infrastructure dedicated to GHG observations could be based on African national meteorological services to benefit from site infrastructures and to share technical personnel. This solution remains fragile, however, due to the chronic under-funding of these national services, a lack of personnel and infrastructure, and the deterioration of existing infrastructures. The main consequence of these obstacles is a paradoxical situation: while the lack of data directly impacts meteorological services (Sultan et al., 2016), they then turn to closed strategies for selling their data in order to ensure their own survival. While these provide short-term financial relief, they can create long-term barriers to data access, precisely when data is more essential than ever for decision support, research and public use. In addition, the accessibility and reliability of these data is unfortunately under increasing threat, and faces unprecedented diplomatic, economic and security challenges.

Hybrid solutions are emerging in the meteorological landscape that can provide inspiration for other RIs, with the emergence of new private players. As an example, the TAHMO (Trans-African Hydro-Meteorological Observatory) initiative, a joint venture between the Technical University of Delft (Netherlands) and Oregon State University (USA), attempts to respond to this paradox by developing a complementary observation network based on a hybrid business model:

- Stations are financed and deployed by research programs and development initiatives, which retain ownership of the data.
- Station data is fed back into the network and provided free of charge to national meteorological services and researchers on request.
- Network data is resold to private initiatives.

Even in these new hybrid scenarios, the support of national political bodies and the institutionalization of climate observation remain a necessary condition.

III. FUNDING CLIMATE SERVICES

Climate services (CS) are innovative solutions for risk reduction, effective resilience policies and adaptation planning. They are intended to provide tailored information to decision-makers and policy-makers. Many experts point out the importance of stakeholder engagement to ensure the usefulness of climate services in Africa (Sultan et al., 2020). The appropriate integration of the existing climate services within the national contexts is essential to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability. The identification of priorities and needs through national plans is pivotal. These plans should inform investments along the whole value chain; clearly identify needs in terms of the observing networks, capacity development and research data infrastructures (source: report from the Knowledge Exchange Research Data Expert Group and Science Europe Working Group on Research Data, 2016).

Several sectorial climate services are also developed and supported by international organisations. The FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) led the development of climate services for agriculture. WMO defined the Global Framework on Climate Services with recommendations including financing and the

« last mile barrier » (Cellier et al., 2021). WMO coordinates international joint efforts for climate services for water resources and hydrological disasters. For example, the HydroSOS service, supporting the Early Warnings for All initiative for hydrological disasters.

Vaughan and Dessai (2014) analysed the constraints and contexts that hold back the full development of climate services and their effective use by end-users and policymakers. Among the limiting factors, they pointed out the inadequate business model adopted by the climate services.

Paparizos et al. (2023) questioned the commercialization pathways for Climate Services. They observed that a sustainable commercialization pathway is still lacking to ensure that an active market of users and stakeholders rapidly benefit from science-based information. Their results suggest that a revenue model where a third party absorbs costs to the end-user is most promising, whereas a user-pay model seems to have the least potential. A horizontal model integration is one possible commercialization pathway for CS which rely on an integration to national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS). In this scenario, it is likely that research institutes and universities are part of the service. In this case, CS would benefit from distribution networks and knowledge of NMHSs. This scenario is conceivable insofar as the NMHSs benefit from stable revenue stream. On the contrary, in many cases, NMHSs struggle with financial means and underfunding. Moreover, this would make the services dependent on (limited) subsidies from NMHS, government and research projects, preventing any sustainable funding model. Therefore, realistically, the services would also have to cater to external actors such as businesses. A second scenario suggests a “vertical” integration, where the CS is integrated with the services of already existing actors in the supply and/or value chain of end-users (e.g. smallholder farmers). In this case, the partner pays for the operational and maintenance costs and the acquisition of weather and climate scientific data and thereby absorbs costs to the end-user. The advantages associated with this commercialization pathway include a stable revenue model, provided by the key partner. Disadvantages are that in this revenue model there is less space for research into CIS as weather and climate data is not the main aim of the financier. This also includes the potential loss of training and the co-creation aspect that the services should have in order to provide actionable knowledge of the service. A third “hybrid” scenario can be designed where the CSs become a platform for end-users which provides access to bundled services. In this scenario, the CSs can independently look for integration with NMHS and other data/models providers; yet also look for other partners. Revenue streams can originate from private businesses, governments, projects and partners who pay for their end-users. In this case, the CS is developed as a company and not like a project. This scenario can give more freedom to explore potential business solutions without being prone to the mother organization of universities, NMHS and/or private partners.

As for RIs, climate services require active and well-defined participation by government, business, organized civil society, and academia (Bresseur and Gallardo, 2021). The involvement of the private sector in the priority areas of the GFCS is often specified in the national frameworks and require a support from strong national institutions. The engagement of the private sector in the provision of climate services (CS) in Africa is expected and could contribute to the efficiency of those services if the enabling environment is provided for their operations. In Africa, the provision of such services has been the responsibility of governments through national meteorological and hydrological services. These services, however, do not benefit from sufficient financial support from African governments to operate effectively and fully embrace this critical mission, despite a widespread recognition of the importance of weather and climate information (UN, Economic Commission for Africa, 2021). In their report, the UN recommend to put in place a comprehensive policy and legal framework on the involvement of private actors in the provision of climate services; and upgrading the current infrastructure, equipment and software of national meteorological and hydrological services to state-of-the-art systems to meet private sector demand for high quality,

To ensure sustainable funding for CS, beyond the life of a particular project, new economic models must be applied. The private-public partnership is crucial to ensure that services are tailored to the needs of the socio-economic sector. The involvement of the private sector in the creation and dissemination of services is underway and must be supported by an organized institutional environment that guarantees a clear national policy, a strong legal framework and access to reliable climate data. This desired commitment from the private sector must be built within a solid institutional framework that includes NMHSs and the academic sector. The participation of the latter remains essential to enable future developments and maintain these services at the highest level of scientific knowledge.

CONCLUSION

This paper provides a non-exhaustive inventory of innovative financing opportunities available for climate services in Africa, with a particular focus on global, African and national funders. Various sources of funding exist with their specificities and types of projects. The diversity of funders highlights the many options for grants, loans, credit guarantees and blended finance available to potential beneficiaries such as governments, NGOs, research institutions and private companies. By leveraging these funding opportunities, it is possible to develop and implement innovative and sustainable solutions to build climate resilience in Africa. The success of these initiatives will depend on the ability of multilateral funders, implementing agencies and stakeholders to collaborate effectively and mobilize the resources needed to turn climate challenges into opportunities for sustainable development. This remains a particular challenge for observational research infrastructures and climate services which require long-term investments.

The construction of research infrastructures is often initiated by the scientific/academic world, which is very aware of the need to have reliable and accessible field data, acquired according to international standards. No donor, whether national, European or international, can solely ensure the operational maintenance of these research infrastructures over time. It is therefore necessary to build a hybrid financing strategy and to advocate for a better distribution of climate funding. It is critical today to devote part of these funds to the acquisition of climate data, in addition to major adaptation or mitigation projects. For example, managing Africa's debt to provide inclusive investments in nature and climate protection could provide a financial source for climate observation and services towards greater debt sustainability. It is also important to ensure that African actors are the main beneficiaries in an equitable approach to directing funds (e.g. the hub-and-spoke model). Scientific research projects finance instrumentation, training of technical staff, logistics and the scientific development of measurement sites. But these bi- or multilateral projects are often limited in time. It has been demonstrated that the sustainability of such research infrastructures in the countries of the Global South requires strong institutionalization at the national level and ownership by African actors. Indeed, these national actors are best placed to defend funding requests from international or national donors who finance climate research. Economic models and financing of climate services are also evolving. Hybrid approaches are being explored that involve the private sector, a key player in ensuring sustainable deployment, without excluding national observation services or the academic world. Different scales of funding are needed during the whole lifetime of RI or climate services from international north-south and south-south collaborations projects and fundings between research teams including capacity building efforts, up to the international fundings (incl. Europe) to consolidate observational and data research infrastructures. The institutionalisation of the climate research infrastructure and services is pivotal for the sustainability of the fundings.

LIST OF FUNDS

This non-exhaustive list provides potential funding sources for initiatives or projects that would contribute to the building and establishing of an African climate observation network. Some are examples of funding for related past or current projects in which the KADI partners are involved.

Funding Body	Topic(s)	Description	Eligibility	Application Period (Past or future)
The World Bank, in its capacity as the Trustee, manages the CREWS Trust Fund that supports the CREWS Initiative to receive contributions and holds in trust, as a legal owner, to administer the funds, assets and receipts that constitute the Trust Fund pursuant to the terms of the Contribution Agreements. World Bank/GFDRR, WMO and UNDRR serve as Implementing Partners	Prioritizing early warning systems to improve climate change adaptation as reflected in National Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans for climate change.	The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative (CREWS) is a mechanism that provides financial support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to establish risk-informed early warning services, implemented by three partners, based on clear operational procedures. The World Bank/GFDRR, WMO and UNDRR serve as Implementing Partners. Although investment to strengthen climate services has increased, funding needs remain unmet. Closing the funding gap requires building on existing investments, leveraging additional funds and improving effectiveness. Website: www.crews-initiative.org	All LDCs and SIDS are eligible for CREWS funding. https://www.crews-initiative.org/sites/default/files/ckeditor/files/CREWS Pipeline Countries and Regions List.pdf	The CREWS Steering Committee regularly reviews information on capacity gaps, demands and leveraging potential across LDCs and SIDS to prioritize its investments.
World Bank – African Center of Excellence	Although not primarily dedicated to	The Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence (ACE) Project is a World Bank initiative in collaboration with governments of participating	All African countries	

	<p>research funding, environmental ACE funding can support the consolidation of infrastructure (such as calculators or analysis platforms) that are used for research and capacity building.</p>	<p>countries to support Higher Education institutions specializing in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), Environment, Agriculture, applied Social Science / Education and Health. It is the first World Bank project aimed at the capacity building of higher education institutions in Africa.</p> <p>For example: ACE CCBAD (Climate change and biodiversity) in Ivory Coast</p>		
<p>The Green Climate Fund (GCF) operates through a network of over 200 Accredited Entities and delivery partners who work directly with developing countries for project design and implementation. Partners include international and national commercial banks,</p>	<p>Adaptation and mitigation in specific result areas: https://www.greenclimate.fund/the-mes-result-areas</p>	<p>The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change in line with the Paris Agreement. GCF invests across four transition areas: the built environment; energy and industry; human security, livelihoods and wellbeing; and land-use, forests and ecosystems. GCF scales up investment in ecosystems by supporting large-scale measures that protect, restore and manage ecosystems to enhance adaptation and reduce emissions. In order to do this, GCF focuses on two main areas: ecosystem-based management of terrestrial and</p>	<p>At least half of its adaptation resources must be invested in the most climate vulnerable countries (SIDS, LDCs, and African States).</p>	<p>There GCF seeks to target gaps in the current climate finance landscape, and some areas that have large potential are not adequately financed through current channels. The GCF addresses these through Requests for Proposals (RfP) and pilot programmes which are focused on specific themes. Some RFPs and pilot programmes have been approved by the GCF Board. National Designated Authorities (NDA), Accredited Entities (AE) and their partners are encouraged to</p>

<p>multilateral, regional and national development finance institutions, equity funds institutions, United Nations agencies, and civil society organizations.</p>		<p>freshwater ecosystems; and ecosystem-based coastal and marine zone management. GCF is mandated to invest 50% of its resources to mitigation and 50% to adaptation in grant equivalent.</p>		<p>submit concept notes and funding proposals in any of the active RFPs within the indicated time period. Each RFP is different, and project proponents should contact the GCF Secretariat to verify that climate projects being proposed meet the criteria set.</p>
<p>The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a family of funds dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, and strains on land and ocean health. Its grants, blended financing, and policy support help developing countries address their biggest environmental priorities and adhere to international environmental conventions.</p>	<p>https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/how-projects-work</p> <p>The GEF provides funding through four modalities: full-sized projects, medium-sized projects, enabling activities, and programmatic approaches. The selected modality should be the one that</p>	<p>GEF is a family of funds dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, and strains on land and ocean health. Its grants, blended financing, and policy support help developing countries address their biggest environmental priorities and adhere to international environmental conventions. Over the past three decades, the GEF has provided more than \$23 billion and mobilized \$129 billion in co-financing for more than 5,000 national and regional projects.</p> <p>The family of funds includes the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF), and Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Trust Fund (CBIT).</p>	<p>Countries may be eligible for GEF funding in one of two ways: a) if the country has ratified the conventions the GEF serves and conforms with the eligibility criteria decided by the Conference of the Parties of each convention; or b) if the country is eligible to receive World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) financing or if it is an eligible recipient of UNDP technical assistance through its target for resource assignments from the core (specifically TRAC-1 and/or TRAC-2).</p>	<p>Each modality requires completion of a different template.</p>

<p>Over the past three decades, the GEF has provided more than \$23 billion and mobilized \$129 billion in co-financing for more than 5,000 national and regional projects.</p>	<p>best supports the project objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full-sized Project (FSP): GEF project financing of more than two million US dollars. - Medium-sized Project (MSP): GEF project financing of less than or equivalent to two million US dollars. - Enabling Activity (EA): A project for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or report to fulfil commitments 			
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	<p>under a convention.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Program: A longer-term and strategic arrangement of individual yet interlinked projects that aim at achieving large-scale impacts on the global environment.</p>			
<p>SOFF is a United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UNMPTF) created by World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment</p>	<p>Sustained collection and international exchange of surface-based weather and climate observations according to the Global Basic Observing Network</p>	<p>Providing grant funding for the collection of weather and climate data. Website: https://www.un-soff.org/</p>	<p>Countries with the most severe shortfalls in observations, prioritising the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. SOFF provides support to countries in three phases, the Readiness Phase, Investment Phase and Compliance Phase. These are implemented through a close collaboration between beneficiary countries, Implementing Entities and peer advisors.</p>	<p>Templates can be downloaded by countries interested in applying for funding.</p>

al Programme (UNEP)	regulations.			
UNFCCC - Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance	Climate Finance - Develop innovative finance instruments and business models.	<p>The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance network accelerates well-designed financial instruments that can unlock billions towards a sustainable, inclusive, net zero economy, while also reducing private investors' risks. A public-private partnership, the Lab brings together and catalyses broader government and private sector efforts to scale climate finance.</p> <p>Lab instruments are working to drive investment to crucial mitigation and adaptation sectors.</p>		
Climate Policy Initiative	Climate finance	CPI is an analysis and advisory organization with deep expertise in finance and policy. Our mission is to help governments, businesses, and financial institutions drive economic growth while addressing climate change.	Governments, financial institutions	
Climate Policy initiative - Impact Financing Facility for Climate-Focused Social Enterprises	Climate finance - Facilitate access to credit for climate social enterprises	<p>Established in 2014, the Lab develops transformational proposals to mobilise private investment at scale, supporting nations and businesses to access finance for tackling their climate goals.</p> <p>A credit guarantee facility to help climate-focused social enterprises build a credit history and access trade debt.</p>	Social enterprises, SMEs	
WMO	Climate and meteorological observati	Regional programmes such as the Trans-African Hydrometeorological Observatory (TAHMO) are working to develop a vast	All countries	Research calls and international initiatives to support, strengthen, and coordinate the development, delivery,

	<p>onal networks and climate services</p>	<p>network of 20 000 weather stations across Africa and strengthen hydrometeorological monitoring and climate resilience in agriculture (TAHMO, 2020).</p> <p>Global Framework on Climate Services (GFCS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recommendations 1) Climate services with proven demonstrated benefits for adaptation in the agricultural sector need to be operationalized, scaled up and supported by adequate financing. 2) Systematic observations are fundamental for the provision of climate services. 3) The urgency of action is required for SIDS and Africa. 4) The last mile barrier needs to be addressed. 5) Enhanced climate science is the basis for priority climate actions. 6) Systematic monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic benefits associated with climate services. ● Climate services for water resources and hydrological disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Example : HydroSOS - water resources and forecast - backbone supporting the Early Warnings for All initiative for hydrological disasters and thus supports local resilience 	<p>and use of climate services (service, data management...)</p>
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		and preparedness.		
UNDP Climate Promise	Initiative to help countries meet their emission reduction targets under the Paris Agreement.	Support countries in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).	Governments, NGOs	
AESA (Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa)	AESA is a funding and agenda setting platform seeking to address Africa's health and development challenges by promoting the development of Africa's research leadership, scientific excellence and innovation.	<p>The African Academy of Sciences (AAS) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency created AESA with the support of the Wellcome Trust, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID).</p> <p>AESA functions as a policy and advocacy think tank, setting, aligning and ensuring an Africa-led, Africa-centred, and Africa-relevant science agenda for the continent.</p> <p>Implementing programmes to develop research leadership and impact the growth of Africa. Programmes falling under AESA are the Developing Excellence in Leadership, Training and Science (DELTAS) Africa, Grand Challenges Africa (GC Africa), Climate Impacts Research Capacity and Leadership Enhancement (CIRCLE), Human Hereditary and Health in Africa (H3Africa), Good Grant Financial Practice (GFGP)</p>		

		and Science, Engineering, Technology and Mathematics (STEM).		
European Union	Climate projects and research infrastructures	<p>The EU funds both collaborative and innovative research projects and promotes the consolidation of international research infrastructures</p> <p>Infrastructures are an essential pillar of Europe's research strategy. The European Union does not fund these infrastructures directly but does play a crucial role by funding the processes involved in creating or upgrading them. These range from the phase of analysing the requirements of the communities involved to the administrative and scientific implementation of infrastructures. It also entails running projects that fund access to such infrastructures and thus financially supporting their usage.</p> <p>Collaborative projects, if they do not directly finance the RI, can rely on the RI to develop science fronts or field campaigns, participating in the scientific valorization of these.</p> <p>A recent example is the DACCIWA project in West Africa: https://www.ecmwf.int/en/about/media-centre/science-blog/2020/dacciwa-5-year-programme-weather-climate-and-air-pollution</p>		

Bilateral Development Aid Agencies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry point is public policy-making (not science or observation) - Requires a statement of needs from the African country, which receives the financial funds (strong political support needed) - Medium-term financing (project based funding) - Belgium : ENABEL, France: AFD, Germany: GIZ, Taiwan : International Cooperation and Development Fund, US : USAID, Japan: Japan International Cooperation Agency - JICA, South Africa: Development Bank of Southern Africa - DBSA, Spain: AECID, etc... 	Depending on the agency priorities in terms of objectives and countries	
The German Federal Government's funding programme: International Climate Initiative (IKI)	Climate action and biodiversity conservation	The IKI Small Grants program supports projects in. It aims to empower local stakeholders, especially non-profit organizations, in implementing innovative and impactful environmental projects. Website: https://iki-small-grants.de/application/	Non-profit organizations in the fields of environmental and climate protection in developing and emerging countries. The organisation must have been operative for at least three years (36 months by the time of the submission deadline). Over the last three years, the organisation must have generated an average annual revenue of at least EUR 60,000 and no more than EUR 500,000	IKI Small Grants comprises two components: 'International Calls' and 'Funding Institutions', accompanied by extensive capacity development measures. Both components share a common goal: supporting small-scale, local, or regional climate and biodiversity action in ODA-eligible countries. The component 'International Calls' seeks to reach

				projects directly through regular calls for proposals and the provision of direct funding. Over a 7-year period, about 15 million euros will be provided to approximately 120 selected projects. The programme runs from 2019 to 2026
Fund for Innovation in Development (FID)	The fund welcomes a variety of projects, including those addressing poverty, health, education, and climate change.	FID is hosted by AFD (Agence Française pour le Développement) FID supports projects that offer innovative solutions to development challenges, focusing on impact, cost-effectiveness, and scalability. https://lnkd.in/dyE9VQd9	Activities in all low- and middle-income countries eligible for official development assistance (OECD list), regardless of the nationality and origin of the innovators, researchers and organizations. Special attention is given to applications for projects in the 19-priority country for French aid. Teams can submit their applications regardless of where the applicant and partner organizations are. The priority countries are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Chad, and Togo.	Applications under this Call can be submitted at any point throughout the year.
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Climate – Adaptation – Mitigation	The Debt Reduction and Development Contract (abbreviated C2D in French for Contrat de désendettement et de développement) is the main additional French bilateral component for debt relief for developing countries. It consists of a mechanism for refinancing due instalments	Le C2D : pour quels pays ? In Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Uganda, Democratic	The Ivorian C2D amounts to an unprecedented amount of 2.9 billion euros divided between three contracts signed in 2012, 2014 and 2021. The last one is on-going.

		<p>through grants: the debtor country continues to honour the debt service but, as soon as repayment is confirmed, France reserves a subsidy of an equivalent amount to finance poverty reduction programmes, selected by mutual agreement with the beneficiary country.</p> <p>For example: A scientific project on the characterization of the atmospheres of Abidjan and Korhogo and their impacts on health (lead UFHB)</p>	<p>Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania.</p>	
<p>Norad - the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation - is a professional body under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)</p>	<p>Climate change and environment. https://www.norad.no/en/front/thematic-areas/climate-change-and-environment/</p>	<p>Norad is the Norwegian agency for development cooperation. It ensures that Norwegian development aid funds are spent in the best possible way, and to report on what works and what does not work. https://www.norad.no/en/front/funding/</p>	<p>Organisations within civil society, research, higher education and private sector development that work with local partners in developing countries.</p>	<p>Calls are launched under different thematic areas periodically: https://www.norad.no/en/front/funding/</p>
Funding Body	Topic(s)	Description	Eligibility	Application Period (Past or future)
<p>Climate Investment Funds (CIF) works exclusively through six multilateral development banks, including the African Development Bank, to</p>	<p>CIF has four key programs: clean technology, energy access, climate resilience, and sustainable</p>	<p>With \$11.1 billion pledged, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is one of the largest active climate finance mechanisms in the world. CIF has invested in almost 400 projects in 72 low- and middle-income countries. CIF accelerates climate action by empowering transformation.</p>	<p>Middle- and low-income countries. In Africa, the implementing facility is the African Development Bank Group.</p>	

<p>mobilize investments to pilot and scale cutting-edge climate solutions to address frontier climate challenges.</p>	<p>forests. https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-investment-funds-cif</p>			
<p>African Development Bank – Climate Action Window</p>	<p>Adaptation and mitigation https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-and-partnerships/climate-action-window/all-proposals-climate-action-window</p>	<p>The Climate Action Window (CAW) aims to support 37 low-income African countries in their climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, with US\$4 billion in funding.</p> <p>The CAW, designed to accelerate mitigation action in Africa's least developed countries, offers a unique opportunity for projects aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The CAW is structured around three sub-windows: adaptation, mitigation, and technical assistance (TA). The allocation of funding between these sub-windows is 75% for adaptation, 15% for mitigation, and 10% for TA.</p> <p>The CAW is designed to increase incentives for ADF countries to participate in climate adaptation and mitigation projects, despite their limited resources.</p> <p>The Climate Action window has three sub-windows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation sub-window: resources channelled through the sub-window will build 	<p>External beneficiaries:</p> <p>(i) Governments and government entities of ADF countries (see below for a list of ADF countries)</p> <p>(ii) Regional or sub-regional intergovernmental bodies and other intergovernmental vehicles including climate centres, river basin organizations, regional economic communities.</p> <p>(iii) Non-sovereign entities (such as NGOs, Community Based Organizations and UN Agencies) that fulfil the eligibility criteria.</p> <p>(iv) Proposals from consortia are allowed if all members of the consortium are eligible beneficiaries.</p> <p>Internal beneficiaries:</p> <p>African Development Bank departments: Bank departments may submit proposals directly or may work with eligible external beneficiaries to support them</p>	<p>The first CAW call was with a strong focus on accelerating adaptation action. The second call (2024) was on mitigation</p>

		<p>resilience to climate-related shocks and extreme events, and strengthen the adaptive capacity of ecological, social, or economic systems or policy processes in response to climate change and related impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation sub-window: resources channelled through the sub-window will support projects that aim to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases or enhance the sinks that accumulate and store them. The goal is to promote approaches that avoid emissions altogether. • Technical assistance sub-window: resources channelled through this window will support ADF countries to increase the bankability of Paris-aligned climate projects, prepare, and strengthen Long-Term Strategies (LTSs), NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Climate Diagnostics for Country 	<p>in preparing high quality project concept notes.</p> <p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</p>	
<p>The African Climate Foundation, established in 2020, is the first African-led strategic grant-maker working at the nexus of climate change and development. The African Climate Foundation</p>	<p>Climate change and development nexus</p>	<p>The African Climate Foundation Fellowship (ACFF) supports mid-career professionals, practitioners, and academics from Africa, working at the climate change and development nexus, to serve in placements in regional, national and academic institutions, as well as leading African NGOs and think tanks. African Climate Foundation Fellows contribute to strengthening institutional thinking and policy development and/or African scholarship and research so as to support evidence-based</p>	<p>Mid-career professionals, practitioners, and academics from Africa, working at the climate change and development nexus</p>	<p>The ACF's grant life cycle: Pre-Award: 1-4 months. Award Implementation: 6 weeks; Post-Award; Project duration dependent</p>

<p>Fellowship (ACFF) is one of the support programmes .</p>		<p>responses and policies to inform responses to climate change, economic development and economic diversification in Africa. https://Africanclimatefoundation.org/fellowships/</p>		
<p>The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) a multi-donor fund hosted by the AfDB</p>	<p>Agriculture, Cities, Disaster Risk Reduction, Energy, Gender, Industry and Infrastructure, Nature-based Solutions and Ecosystem Services, Oceans and Coasts, Rural Development, Transport, Waste and Water</p>	<p>The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) offers small grants to African governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and regional institutions to support African countries to transition towards climate-resilient, low-carbon development, and scale-up climate finance access. https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal/climate-funds-explorer/africa-climate-change-fund-accf</p>	<p>The regional member countries of the African development Bank. African governments (including sub-national, local and municipal governments), African regional organizations (intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations from the public sector. UN Agencies may be considered on a case-by case basis), African Funds (Funds must be legally registered in an African country. African research institutions (institutes must be legally registered in an African country, and must have demonstrated credibility and track record).</p>	<p>A proposal must be submitted to the Secretariat during a call for proposals. The proposals are peer reviewed by two Bank experts. More information and eligibility criteria can be found here.</p>
<p>African Development Bank - African Green Banks Initiative</p>	<p>The African Green Banks Initiative seeks to establish green banks in Africa to</p>	<p>Ambition: Climate finance flows in Africa remain insufficient with only \$30 billion mobilized in 2021, representing less than 5% of the total climate investment worldwide. Private sector mobilization is still very limited, representing less than 15% of total climate finance flows</p>	<p>Government, private bank, public bank, microfinance institutions</p>	

	<p>finance sustainable projects.</p> <p>https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-and-partnerships/Africa-and-green-banks-initiative</p>	<p>throughout the continent. Measures to increase private sector engagement in support of Africa's climate ambition need to be further promoted.</p> <p>The Initiative is working to create a \$1.5 billion worth ecosystem of green investment facilities by 2030.</p> <p>As a catalytic initiative relying on a blended finance approach, the Initiative comprises two financing windows: 1. Technical Assistance (TA) and 2. Green Finance Facility (GFF).</p>		
<p>African Development Bank - Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program</p>	<p>The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP) is a joint initiative of the African Development Bank and the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA).</p>	<p>It aims to mobilize \$25 billion, over five years, to accelerate and scale climate adaptation action across the continent.</p> <p>The AAP works on the following four bold interconnected initiatives/pillars to achieve transformational results by 2025 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Climate-Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security Pillar has a goal to scale up access to climate-smart digital technologies, and associated data-driven agricultural and financial services for at least 30 million farmers in Africa • The African Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Pillar aims to scale up new technologies, designs, and nature-based solutions to adapt urban and rural 		

		<p>infrastructure to Africa's current and future climate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Youth Empowerment for Entrepreneurship and Job Creation in Climate Adaptation and Resilience Pillar has the goal of developing the skills of 1 million African youth (aged 18-35) to prepare them for green jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities • The Innovative Financial Initiatives for Africa Pillar aims to make substantive headway towards closing the adaptation finance gap. Africa receives less than 4% of global climate finance due to an inability to access existing international funds 		
<p>Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES)</p>	<p>AFRI-RES seeks to set up an Africa-based centre of technical competence and excellence to assist governments, planners and private developers in Africa to integrate climate change</p>	<p>AFRI-RES is a partnership between the Africa Union, African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the World Bank Group that was established with support from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF).</p>	<p>Governments, planners, private developers</p>	

	in project planning and design, thereby attracting funding from both development and climate finance sources.			
Funding Body	Topic(s)	Description	Eligibility	Application Period (Past or future)
The Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation (FONSTI) was created in 2018. Designed on the model of the Swiss National Fund (SNSF), it is a research support fund in Ivory Coast	Innovative projects – Support for instrumented stations and platforms	<p>The FONSTI intends to finance high-quality scientific research and technological innovation programs and projects likely to have an impact on the socio-economic and cultural development of Côte d'Ivoire. FONSTI is a legal entity under private law of a particular type recognized as being of public utility.</p> <p>The Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation (FONSTI) is one of the main Ivorian donors, offering funding to strengthen the leadership of public universities and grandes écoles in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>Fund national research programs as well as scientific and technological research projects by allocating resources to researchers;</p> <p>Contribute to the scientific, economic and social</p>	<p>Universities, Grandes Ecoles and Research Centers</p> <p>Researchers and Teacher-Researchers</p> <p>Technological Start-Ups</p> <p>Innovators, Inventors</p>	

		<p>valorization of research results;</p> <p>Provide support to research structures in terms of rehabilitation of stations and laboratories, acquisition of research equipment and access to scientific information;</p> <p>Disseminate scientific and technological information;</p> <p>Protect research achievements through intellectual property;</p>		
<p>National research organisations, National research agencies</p>	<p>Environment and climate projects</p> <p>Long-term observatories</p>	<p>In the framework of international collaborations, research organizations in Europe can finance research projects, international research networks, and young research teams on short and medium terms. They can also support environmental and climate observatories on a long-term basis (longer than a decade).</p> <p>Supports from french national research organisations are diverse :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-decadal observation networks in Africa jointly supported by IRD and CNRS (e.g. the International Network to study Deposition and Atmospheric composition in Africa (INDAAF) - Young associated teams at the French National Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD) (e.g. JEAI PATI - Physico-chimie Atmosphérique et Impacts in Ivory Coast – a research group on air 		

		<p>pollution coordinated by national universities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborative research projects funded by the National Research Agency (e.g. Air Pollution Mitigation Actions for Megacities in Africa (APIMAMA) on the reduction of air emissions and impact on health - Interdisciplinary project IPORA on human health in Africa co-funded by INSERM, IRD and University of Bordeaux : https://www.bordeaux-population-health.center/signature-de-laccord-ipora-a-abidjan-cote-divoire/ - ... 		
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Additional links:

AFD Funding Programs: <https://www.afd.fr/en/financing>

Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP): <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-adaptation-acceleration-program-aaap>

Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF): <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-climate-change-fund>

African Climate Resilience Investment Facility (AFRI-RES): <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/afri-res>

African Green Banks Initiative: <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/African-green-banks-initiative>

Canadian Local Initiatives Fund: <https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/cfli-fcil/index.aspx?lang=eng>

Catalyst Climate Resilience Fund: <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/the-lab/catalyst-climate-resilience-fund/>

Catalytic Climate Finance Facility (CC Facility): <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/the-lab/catalytic-climate-finance-facility/>

Climate Action Window (CAW): <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-action-window-caw>

FONSTI: <https://fonsti.org>



Green Climate Fund: <https://www.greenclimate.fund>

Impact Financing Facility for Climate-Focused Social Enterprises: <https://www.climatefinancelab.org/the-lab/impact-financing-facility-for-climate-focused-social-enterprises/>

IReSP Funding Programs: <https://www.iresp.net>

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF): <https://www.thegef.org/topics/least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf>

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF): <https://www.thegef.org/topics/special-climate-change-fund-sccf>

UNDP Climate Promise: <https://www.undp.org/climate-promise>