



NCF portfolio overview and project summaries

The Nordic Climate Facility (NCF) was a challenge fund financed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). Through nine calls for proposals, NCF supported innovative climate change adaptation and mitigation projects in developing countries, bringing together Nordic organisations and local partners to test and scale climate solutions.

This document provides an overview of all projects financed under Calls 1–9. For each project, the table includes key project information, financing data, and a summary of the project's objectives, intervention logic, and achievements.

Comprehensive Project Completion Reports are available for all NCF projects. To request a copy, please contact NDF at info@ndf.int.

Helsinki, July 2026



Call 1

Theme: Water Resources and Energy Efficiency

Launch of call for proposals: 2009

Projects: 14 projects

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Enhancing Capacity for Adaptation to, and Mitigation of, Climate Change in Kibera, Nairobi	Water and sanitation	Kenya	Solvatten AB	Sweden	360 051 €	301 290 €
<i>Project summary: The Enhancing Capacity for Adaptation to, and Mitigation of, Climate Change in Kibera, Nairobi project aimed to improve access to safe water while strengthening climate resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions among vulnerable households in Kibera, one of Africa's largest informal settlements. The project introduced solar-based water treatment technology that enabled households to access safe drinking water without relying on traditional fuel sources for water purification. In addition to improving public health and reducing vulnerability to water-borne diseases during floods and droughts, the intervention reduced household fuel consumption and associated emissions. The project reached thousands of residents through awareness raising and technology deployment and demonstrated a practical approach to simultaneously addressing climate adaptation, health and mitigation challenges in low-income urban communities. The success of the initiative contributed to wider replication and recognition of the technology beyond the project area.</i>						
Fuel Efficient Stoves in East Africa: Reducing Emissions and Improving Livelihoods	Energy	Kenya	CARE Danmark	Denmark	838 923 €	343 842 €
<i>Project summary: The Fuel Efficient Stoves in East Africa: Reducing Emissions and Improving Livelihoods project aimed to increase access to affordable and energy-efficient cookstoves in East Africa while creating a sustainable financing mechanism through carbon markets. The project worked across Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania to establish a multi-country Clean Development Mechanism Programme of Activities for improved cookstoves. Implementation proved more complex and time-consuming than originally anticipated, and Tanzania ultimately did not participate due to regulatory challenges. Nevertheless, the project successfully established one of the first multi-country cookstove carbon-credit programmes in the region, expanded access to carbon finance for stove suppliers and facilitated the dissemination of improved cookstove technologies. By reducing fuelwood consumption and pressure on forests while improving household energy efficiency, the project generated climate benefits and created a platform capable of continuing beyond the lifetime of NCF support.</i>						
Demand Side Management for Climate Change Adaptation for the Ethiopian Power Sector	Energy	Ethiopia	HIFAB OY	Finland	477 079 €	407 300 €
<i>Project summary: The Demand Side Management for Climate Change Adaptation for the Ethiopian Power Sector project aimed to strengthen the resilience of Ethiopia's electricity system by developing a comprehensive demand-side management strategy for a power sector heavily dependent on hydropower. Recognising the vulnerability of hydropower generation to changing rainfall patterns and drought conditions, the project developed analytical tools, action plans and institutional capacity to improve electricity efficiency and reduce demand pressures. Training activities and stakeholder engagement helped strengthen awareness of demand-side management approaches among sector institutions and professionals. Although the project primarily focused on planning and capacity development rather than direct implementation, it generated recommendations and strategies that could support future reductions in energy consumption, improved system resilience and avoided greenhouse gas emissions.</i>						



Building Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change	Water and sanitation	Kenya	ORGUT Consulting AB	Sweden	1 190 733 €	496 750 €
<i>Project summary: The Building Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change project aimed to strengthen Kenya's ability to manage climate-related risks to water resources by building the capacity of water authorities, local water-user organisations and other stakeholders. The project combined regional climate modelling, hydrological analysis, adaptation planning and practical implementation measures to improve understanding of climate impacts on water availability and management. It supported the development of adaptation strategies, practical guidance tools and investment planning for vulnerable catchments while promoting knowledge transfer to national and local institutions. The project also helped implement adaptation measures at community level and strengthened institutional capacity to address long-term climate challenges. Its outputs later informed subsequent water-resource initiatives, demonstrating the lasting value of the tools and methodologies developed during implementation.</i>						
The Bukaleba Charcoal Project	Forestry	Uganda	Green Resources AS	Norway	976 018 €	220 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Bukaleba Charcoal project aimed to demonstrate cleaner and more efficient charcoal production methods in Uganda through the establishment of sustainable high-yield charcoal kilns using plantation-grown biomass. The project sought to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pressure on natural forests by replacing traditional charcoal production techniques, which are highly inefficient and environmentally damaging. During implementation the project faced significant challenges, including technical delays, a serious safety incident, redesign requirements and difficult market conditions associated with competition from non-sustainably produced charcoal. Despite these setbacks, four improved charcoal kilns were successfully commissioned and demonstrated the viability of more efficient production methods. Although the project ultimately delivered a reduced scope compared with the original ambitions, it generated valuable operational experience and demonstrated technologies capable of reducing emissions and improving resource efficiency in the charcoal sector.</i>						
Mount Elgon Integrated Watershed Management Project	Agriculture and fishery	Kenya	Vi Skogen	Sweden	385 440 €	227 751 €
<i>Project summary: The Mount Elgon Integrated Watershed Management project aimed to improve livelihoods and strengthen resilience to climate change among communities living in the Mount Elgon catchment area in Kenya. The project promoted agroforestry, sustainable agricultural practices, soil and water conservation measures and community-based natural resource management to address increasing environmental pressures associated with climate variability and land degradation. Farmers received training and support to adopt more sustainable land-use practices, while tree planting and watershed protection activities contributed to improved ecosystem services and catchment health. Through a combination of livelihood improvement and environmental restoration measures, the project strengthened adaptive capacity among local communities while helping safeguard an important regional water resource.</i>						

GHG Mitigation and Sustainable Development through the Promotion of Energy Efficient Cooking in Social Institutions in Ethiopia	Energy	Ethiopia	Gaia Consulting	Finland	256 000 €	212 000 €
<i>Project summary: The GHG Mitigation and Sustainable Development through the Promotion of Energy Efficient Cooking in Social Institutions in Ethiopia project aimed to reduce fuelwood consumption and greenhouse gas emissions through the introduction of energy-efficient institutional cookstoves in schools, universities and prisons. The project successfully installed improved cooking technologies across numerous institutions and demonstrated substantial reductions in biomass use and associated emissions. In addition to climate benefits, the intervention improved cooking conditions, reduced indoor air pollution and lowered operational costs for participating institutions. Training and local production activities supported capacity development and created opportunities for continued dissemination of the technology. The project demonstrated the effectiveness of institutional cookstoves as a practical mitigation measure while laying the groundwork for wider replication across Ethiopia.</i>						
Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Environmentally Sustainable Water Resources Management in Isiolo District	Water and sanitation	Kenya	Danish Red Cross	Denmark	678 770 €	391 447 €
<i>Project summary: The Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Environmentally Sustainable Water Resources Management in Isiolo District project aimed to strengthen climate resilience among vulnerable communities in northern Kenya through improved access to safe water. The project introduced innovative solar-powered water supply systems and promoted environmentally sustainable water-resource management practices in drought-prone areas. By improving water access for local communities, the intervention reduced vulnerability to recurrent droughts while helping address health, livelihood and food-security challenges. The project benefited thousands of people, demonstrated significant adaptation outcomes and generated mitigation co-benefits through the use of renewable energy technologies. Its success also contributed to further replication and broader recognition of the approach beyond the original project area.</i>						
Climate-Proofed Water Conservation Strategies in Northern Ghana	Water and sanitation	Ghana	DHI	Denmark	171 662 €	44 005 €
<i>Project summary: The Climate-Proofed Water Conservation Strategies in Northern Ghana project aimed to strengthen climate resilience in northern Ghana through improved water conservation, storage and water-resource management strategies. The project sought to identify and promote practical approaches for increasing water security in communities vulnerable to droughts, floods and changing rainfall patterns, including rainwater harvesting, flood retention and improved management of surface and groundwater resources. During implementation, the project assessed water-resource availability and distribution across the three northern regions of Ghana, identified vulnerable communities, evaluated feasible water-conservation technologies and carried out capacity-building activities for Water Resources Commission staff and local water user groups. However, the project was discontinued at an early stage because the local implementation arrangements were not able to sustain progress and carry the planned activities forward. As a result, the project's contribution was primarily limited to technical assessments, capacity development and identification of adaptation options, while the planned demonstration and implementation of climate-resilient water conservation measures were not realised.</i>						

Adapting to Climate Change in Bolivian Andean Communities Depending on Tropical Glaciers	Water and sanitation	Bolivia	Diakonia	Sweden	805 653 €	496 951 €
<i>Project summary: The Adapting to Climate Change in Bolivian Andean Communities Depending on Tropical Glaciers project aimed to help vulnerable highland communities adapt to the impacts of glacier retreat and changing water availability in the Bolivian Andes. The project focused on participatory planning and locally tailored adaptation measures in areas dependent on glacier-fed water resources, including communities associated with the Sajama, Mururata and Illimani glacier systems. Through capacity-building, community engagement and adaptation planning, the project strengthened local understanding of climate risks and supported the development of strategies to address future water-resource challenges. Particular attention was given to the differentiated impacts of climate change on livelihoods and vulnerable groups. The project contributed to improved preparedness and adaptive capacity among communities facing long-term changes in water availability.</i>						
Providing Assistance for Design and Management of Appropriate Water Harvesting Technologies in Arid Lands	Water and sanitation	Kenya	Niras Natura AB	Sweden	640 607 €	500 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Providing Assistance for Design and Management of Appropriate Water Harvesting Technologies in Arid Lands project aimed to enhance resilience among pastoralist and farming communities in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands by improving access to water and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods. The project supported the design and implementation of water-harvesting systems, encouraged improved agricultural and land-management practices and strengthened local capacities to manage scarce water resources. Community training and demonstration activities helped disseminate practical techniques for water conservation and improved land productivity. By reducing vulnerability to recurrent droughts and strengthening local natural-resource management, the project contributed to enhanced climate resilience and more sustainable livelihood opportunities in some of Kenya's most climate-sensitive regions.</i>						
Scaling the Solar Market Garden	Agriculture and fishery	Benin	Naps Systems	Finland	783 066 €	415 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Scaling the Solar Market Garden project aimed to demonstrate and expand the use of solar-powered drip irrigation systems in rural Benin as a means of improving agricultural productivity, food security and climate resilience. Building on earlier pilot experience, the project installed and tested solar irrigation systems that enabled farmers to cultivate crops more efficiently with reduced dependence on rainfall. The intervention particularly benefited women's groups by improving access to productive agricultural technologies and creating opportunities for income generation. The project demonstrated the technical and economic viability of solar-powered irrigation under challenging rural conditions and generated results that supported further replication beyond the original project sites. By combining renewable energy with efficient water management, the project contributed to both climate adaptation and sustainable rural development.</i>						

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Urban and Industrial Waste to Energy-Promoting Sustainable Energy in Bolivia	Waste management	Bolivia	Royal Institute of Technology	Sweden	647 233 €	440 627 €
<i>Project summary: The Urban and Industrial Waste to Energy – Promoting Sustainable Energy in Bolivia project aimed to promote renewable-energy generation from organic waste in the cities of La Paz and El Alto. The intervention logic was that improved waste management combined with biogas production could reduce greenhouse gas emissions, address urban environmental challenges and create opportunities for sustainable energy generation. The project undertook technical and economic feasibility studies, developed waste-management guidelines, prepared policy recommendations and facilitated technology transfer between Swedish and Bolivian partners. It contributed to a strategic framework for future waste-to-energy investments and provided a roadmap for the development of biogas initiatives within Bolivia’s urban waste-management sector.</i>						
Karisimbi Geothermal Prospect	Energy	Rwanda	Reykjavik Geothermal	Iceland	681 423 €	449 584 €
<i>Project summary: The Karisimbi Geothermal Prospect project aimed to advance the development of geothermal energy resources as a reliable source of low-carbon electricity and industrial energy in Rwanda. The intervention logic was that proving geothermal resources and supporting exploratory development would unlock large-scale renewable-energy investments and reduce reliance on fossil-fuel-based power generation. The project supported drilling engineering, technical oversight and geothermal resource development activities in partnership with Rwandan authorities. It contributed to strengthening Rwanda’s geothermal knowledge base, advancing resource exploration and laying the groundwork for future geothermal development and private-sector investment.</i>						
Sustainable Renewable Energy Businesses in Uganda	Energy	Uganda	Norges Vel	Norway	670 680 €	500 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Sustainable Renewable Energy Businesses in Uganda project aimed to support the development of local renewable-energy enterprises capable of delivering sustainable and commercially viable energy solutions. The intervention logic was that strengthening entrepreneurial capacity and supporting renewable-energy business development would expand clean-energy access while creating local economic opportunities. The project established a Renewable Energy Incubator at Makerere University, supported entrepreneurs and existing renewable-energy enterprises, and piloted renewable-energy business models including husk-power systems. It contributed to the creation of new renewable-energy businesses, expanded access to electricity for rural households and generated significant greenhouse-gas emission reductions through renewable-energy deployment.</i>						

Strengthening the Resilience of People Living in High Risk Urban and Semi-Urban Areas to weather-related disasters	Urban development	Malawi	Finnish Red Cross	Finland	721 934 €	499 500 €
<i>Project summary: The Strengthening the Resilience of People Living in High Risk Urban and Semi-Urban Areas to Weather-related Disasters project aimed to increase preparedness and resilience among vulnerable communities exposed to climate-related hazards in Malawi. The intervention logic was that improved early warning systems, enhanced disaster-risk management and stronger community preparedness would reduce vulnerability to floods, cyclones and other extreme weather events. The project strengthened collaboration between meteorological services and local communities, established disaster-risk-reduction committees, developed preparedness plans and introduced new communication mechanisms including SMS-based warnings. It contributed to enhanced resilience among approximately 15,000 people and improved local capacity to anticipate, prepare for and respond to weather-related disasters.</i>						
Promoting Renewable Energy Technologies for Enhanced Rural Livelihoods	Energy	Nepal	FCG Finnish Consulting Group	Finland	510 583 €	341 505 €
<i>Project summary: The Promoting Renewable Energy Technologies for Enhanced Rural Livelihoods project aimed to improve rural livelihoods while reducing greenhouse-gas emissions through the deployment of renewable-energy technologies in Nepal. The intervention logic was that improved access to efficient renewable-energy systems would reduce dependence on traditional fuels, improve productivity and strengthen rural economic development. The project installed improved water mills, improved cooking stoves and hydraulic ram pumps, while providing extensive training and technical support. It contributed to improved living conditions, reduced emissions, increased energy access and enhanced agricultural productivity for remote rural communities.</i>						
Increasing climate resilience in Maputo - GIS tool for urban adaptation to climate change and flood risk	Urban development	Mozambique	COWI A/S	Denmark	586 857 €	499 236 €
<i>Project summary: The Increasing Climate Resilience in Maputo – GIS Tool for Urban Adaptation to Climate Change and Flood Risk project aimed to improve urban adaptation to climate change through the development of a GIS-based climate-risk assessment and planning tool. The intervention logic was that better information on flood risks, climate impacts and urban vulnerability would support more effective planning and disaster-risk reduction. The project developed high-resolution risk-mapping tools, flood-inundation assessments and planning instruments tailored to local conditions. It strengthened local institutional capacity and enabled authorities to identify priority adaptation measures, supporting more resilient urban development and flood-risk management in Maputo.</i>						



Fuel from Waste: Demonstrating the Feasibility of Locally Produced Ethanol from Household Cooking in Addis Ababa	Energy	Ethiopia	Stockholm Environment Institute	Sweden	646 921 €	346 059 €
<i>Project summary: The Fuel from Waste: Demonstrating the Feasibility of Locally Produced Ethanol for Household Cooking in Addis Ababa project aimed to reduce poverty and greenhouse-gas emissions by replacing traditional biomass fuels with locally produced ethanol for household cooking. The intervention logic was that converting waste products into clean cooking fuel could improve health outcomes, reduce pressure on forests and create livelihood opportunities. Despite significant implementation challenges, including prolonged difficulties securing project land and permits, the project successfully commissioned Ethiopia's first community-oriented ethanol micro-distillery and distributed ethanol-fuelled cookstoves. It demonstrated the technical and commercial feasibility of local ethanol production for household cooking, created employment opportunities and established a platform for future clean-cooking and waste-to-energy initiatives.</i>						
Financing Sustainable Energy Through Remittances Flows	Energy	Bolivia	Gaia Consulting	Finland	757 362 €	476 246 €
<i>Project summary: The Financing Sustainable Energy Through Remittances Flows project aimed to increase access to renewable-energy and energy-efficiency technologies by linking remittance flows to sustainable-energy investments in Bolivia. The intervention logic was that remittance income could be leveraged to finance renewable-energy technologies for low-income households while reducing greenhouse-gas emissions. The project developed the EcoBazar platform, established partnerships with financial institutions and technology providers, and successfully piloted the sale of solar water heaters financed through remittance-linked mechanisms. It contributed to increased adoption of renewable-energy technologies, introduced an innovative financing model and demonstrated strong potential for scaling both within Bolivia and internationally.</i>						
Enhancing Sustainable Energy Supply for Tea Factories	Industry	Rwanda	Pöyry Management Consulting	Finland	330 318 €	280 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Enhancing Sustainable Energy Supply for Tea Factories project aimed to improve the sustainability and efficiency of energy use within the tea-processing sector in Rwanda and Uganda. The intervention logic was that combining sustainable biomass supply, renewable-energy options and energy-efficiency measures would reduce emissions while improving industrial competitiveness. The project assessed six tea factories, developed factory-specific Action Plans, conducted energy audits and produced a Sustainable Energy Supply Manual for Tea Factories. It contributed practical recommendations for sustainable fuelwood production, renewable-energy deployment and improved energy management, strengthening the long-term climate resilience and sustainability of tea production systems.</i>						



Climate Resilient Action Plans for Coastal Urban Areas	Urban development	Sri Lanka	NIVA	Norway	551 496 €	378 308 €
<i>Project summary: The Climate Resilient Action Plans for Coastal Urban Areas project aimed to strengthen climate resilience in vulnerable coastal cities in Sri Lanka through participatory adaptation planning and practical adaptation measures. The intervention logic was that improved planning, ecosystem restoration, disaster preparedness and climate-resilient infrastructure would reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards in coastal urban areas. The project developed Climate Resilient Adaptation Strategies and Supporting Action Plans, established coastal protection and ecosystem-restoration measures, created rapid-response and knowledge-management systems, and delivered extensive training and awareness-raising activities. It contributed to stronger local planning capacity, improved disaster preparedness and the development of adaptation approaches that were subsequently replicated in other municipalities.</i>						



Call 3

Theme: Innovative low-cost climate solutions with focus on local business development

Launch of call for proposals: 2011

Projects: 14 projects

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Developing Low-Cost, Community-Based Solutions to Mitigate and Adapt with Climate Change while Creating Business Solutions	Forestry	Nepal	Danish Forestry Extension	Denmark	451 715 €	360 565 €
<i>Project summary: The Developing Low-Cost, Community-Based Innovative Solutions to Mitigate and Adapt with Climate Change while Creating Viable Local Business Solutions project in Nepal aimed to strengthen climate resilience and local livelihoods through agroforestry, sustainable forest management and the commercialisation of non-timber forest products. The intervention logic was that improved ecosystem management combined with value-added production and market access would generate sustainable incomes while improving environmental resilience. The project established producer groups, supported essential-oil production, introduced improved cookstoves and strengthened community forestry practices. It contributed to new income opportunities, women's economic empowerment and enhanced sustainable management of community forest resources.</i>						
ADAPTea: Climate Change Adaptation for FAIRTRADE Tea Producers in East Africa	Agriculture and fishery	Kenya	The Foundation Vi Planterar Träd	Sweden	651 734 €	444 936 €
<i>Project summary: The ADAPTea project aimed to strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of Fairtrade tea producers in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The intervention logic was that integrating sustainable land management, agroforestry and climate-risk planning into tea production systems would improve productivity and resilience. The project supported adaptation planning, introduced climate-smart farming practices and developed communication platforms to reach farmers across the region. It contributed to the adoption of sustainable land-management practices among thousands of tea producers and strengthened climate awareness throughout the tea value chain.</i>						
Biomass Green Briquette Fuel (GBF) Production (BidiePa) under Kitchen Efficiency Programme	Energy	Ghana	C. F. Nielsen A/S	Denmark	923 403 €	494 790 €
<i>Project summary: The Biomass Green Briquette Fuel (GBF) Production project in Ghana aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation through the production of biomass briquettes made from agricultural and forestry residues. The intervention logic was that renewable briquettes could provide a cleaner and more sustainable alternative to charcoal and firewood while creating local enterprises. The project established a briquetting plant, developed distribution mechanisms and promoted community awareness of renewable cooking fuels. It contributed to increased access to renewable energy, job creation and measurable emissions reductions through the replacement of traditional biomass fuels.</i>						



Efficiency Enhancement and Entrepreneurship Development in Sustainable Biomass Charcoaling in Ghana	Energy	Ghana	Pöyry Management Consulting	Finland	926 788 €	499 998 €
<i>Project summary: Efficiency Enhancement and Entrepreneurship Development in Sustainable Biomass Charcoaling in Ghana aimed to promote sustainable charcoal production through improved kiln technology and dedicated biomass plantations. The intervention logic was that more efficient charcoal production combined with sustainable feedstock supply would reduce emissions, decrease pressure on natural forests and generate rural employment. The project established plantations, constructed retort kilns and trained entrepreneurs throughout the charcoal value chain. It contributed to sustainable charcoal production, local business development and improved resource efficiency compared with traditional charcoal-making methods.</i>						
Promoting Cañahua in the Extreme Climatic Conditions of the Bolivian Altiplano: A Nutritive Crop with Tolerance to Climate Change	Agriculture and fishery	Bolivia	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	435 575 €	269 952 €
<i>Project summary: The Promoting Cañahua in the Extreme Climatic Conditions of the Bolivian Altiplano project aimed to improve food security and climate resilience through the promotion of Cañahua, a highly nutritious native crop tolerant to drought and frost. The intervention logic was that wider adoption of climate-resilient crop varieties together with improved processing and market access would strengthen livelihoods in the Bolivian highlands. The project improved crop management, established processing facilities and strengthened producer organisations. It contributed to higher yields, expanded cultivation, increased household incomes and the commercialisation of Cañahua products in domestic and export markets.</i>						
Scaling Up Low Carbon Household Water Purification Technologies in the Mekong Sub Region	Water and sanitation	Cambodia	Finland Futures Research Centre	Finland	4 619 097 €	439 095 €
<i>Project summary: The Scaling Up Low Carbon Household Water Purification Technologies in the Mekong Sub Region project aimed to reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions by expanding access to low-cost ceramic household water purification technologies in Cambodia and Lao PDR. The intervention logic was that reducing the need to boil water would decrease fuelwood consumption while improving health outcomes. The project scaled up local production and distribution of ceramic water purifiers and utilised carbon finance to support implementation. It contributed to significant emissions reductions, reduced pressure on forests and improved access to safe drinking water for large numbers of rural households.</i>						

Ecological Food Processing Unit	Agriculture and fishery	Burkina Faso	DTI	Denmark	459 684 €	340 488 €
<i>Project summary: The Ecological Food Processing Unit project in Burkina Faso aimed to demonstrate the commercial and technical viability of renewable-energy-based food processing. The intervention logic was that integrating solar energy, biofuels and agricultural value addition could reduce emissions while creating new economic opportunities for farmers. The project established the region's first renewable and waste-energy-based food processing unit and supported processing of rice, mangoes and cassava products. It contributed to reduced post-harvest losses, increased value addition and new market opportunities for local agricultural producers.</i>						
NAMA and Innovative Energy Optimisation in the Steel Sector in Bangladesh	Industry	Bangladesh	Viegand & Maagøe A/S	Denmark	389 747 €	288 166 €
<i>Project summary: The NAMA and Innovative Energy Optimisation in the Steel Sector in Bangladesh project aimed to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions within Bangladesh's steel sector while supporting development of a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA). The intervention logic was that improved production technology and operational practices could reduce energy consumption and demonstrate pathways for sector-wide decarbonisation. The project developed and tested heat-recovery solutions, trained factory staff and prepared a draft NAMA together with monitoring and reporting standards. It contributed to improved energy-efficiency practices and provided a framework for scaling low-carbon measures across the steel industry.</i>						
Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) for Resilience to Climate Change Impact on Water Availability in Ghana	Water and sanitation	Ghana	SINTEF	Norway	413 968 €	330 199 €
<i>Project summary: The Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) for Resilience to Climate Change Impact on Water Availability in Ghana project aimed to improve urban climate resilience through affordable and standardised rainwater-harvesting systems. The intervention logic was that improved collection and storage of rainfall would enhance water security while creating new business opportunities for local service providers. The project developed standardised system designs, installed demonstration systems and trained local artisans. It contributed to improved access to water, increased local technical capacity and stronger awareness of rainwater harvesting as a climate-adaptation measure.</i>						
Cambodian Farmland Carbon (CAFACA) Project	Agriculture and fishery	Cambodia	NORDECO	Denmark	539 026 €	383 386 €
<i>Project summary: The Cambodian Farmland Carbon (CAFACA) Project aimed to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers while increasing carbon sequestration in agricultural landscapes. The intervention logic was that climate-smart farming and tree planting, linked to voluntary carbon markets, could generate both environmental and economic benefits. The project established a carbon-sequestration mechanism, facilitated large-scale tree planting and connected farmer associations to carbon and corporate social responsibility markets. It contributed to increased farmer incomes, adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and significant carbon sequestration through agroforestry and landscape restoration.</i>						



Business Development Closing the Rural-Urban Nutrient and Carbon Dioxide Cycles	Waste management	Kenya	Niras Natura AB	Sweden	246 626 €	199 396 €
<i>Project summary: The Business Development Closing the Rural-Urban Nutrient and Carbon Dioxide Cycles project in Kenya aimed to establish a community-owned business model that would convert waste from sanitation facilities in Nairobi’s informal settlements into biogas and organic fertiliser. The intervention logic was that recycling nutrients and energy from human waste could improve sanitation, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create new economic opportunities for vulnerable communities. During implementation, the project completed technical designs, established a pilot gas-production unit, obtained environmental approvals and advanced preparations for a biogas and fertiliser production facility linked to community-managed sanitation infrastructure. However, prolonged implementation delays, difficulties securing a suitable project site, design revisions and higher-than-anticipated investment requirements prevented the project from progressing as originally envisaged. As a result, the planned production facility was not completed, and the anticipated benefits related to renewable-energy generation and fertiliser production were not realised.</i>						
From Waste to Local Business Development and Vigorous Soil	Agriculture and fishery	Tanzania	The Royal Norwegian Society for Development	Norway	509 525 €	310 171 €
<i>Project summary: The From Waste to Local Business Development and Vigorous Soil project in Tanzania aimed to improve livelihoods, soil quality and renewable-energy access through the use of agricultural residues and biochar-based business models. The intervention logic was that converting agricultural waste into commercially valuable products could improve soil productivity while generating new income opportunities. During implementation, the original technology concept underwent several revisions in response to technical and economic challenges. The project ultimately focused on supporting women’s entrepreneur groups, establishing business plans and promoting renewable-energy enterprises. It contributed to entrepreneurship, access to finance and local business development while generating practical lessons on technology adaptation and implementation.</i>						

Call 4

Sustainable consumption and production of biofuel in Uganda	Energy	Uganda	Aalborg University	Denmark	366 666 €	238 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Sustainable Consumption and Production of Biofuel in Uganda project aimed to promote sustainable bioethanol production and use as an alternative to fossil fuels and traditional cooking fuels. The intervention logic was that a scalable and affordable bioethanol production model could reduce greenhouse gas emissions, limit deforestation, improve health outcomes and stimulate new value chains based on agricultural residues. The project tested a low-cost bioethanol production technology, established a demonstration facility and developed a national expansion plan for scaling production. While the original objective of establishing two modular production units was not achieved, the project demonstrated the technical feasibility of the concept, developed an innovative dual-fuel cooking solution and laid the foundation for future commercialisation of bioethanol production in Uganda.</i>						
Waste recycling in Mozambique through the establishment of Waste Transfer and Recycling Centres: Testing concept and formulation of bottom-up NAMA	Waste management	Mozambique	NIRAS A/S	Denmark	1 467 152 €	500 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Waste Recycling in Mozambique project aimed to increase recycling rates and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the establishment of an innovative Waste Transfer and Recycling Centre (WTRC) and the development of a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action framework for the waste sector. The intervention logic was that improved waste recovery and value addition could reduce landfill emissions, create economic opportunities and provide a basis for scaling sustainable waste management nationally. The project established and operationalised Mozambique's first Waste Transfer and Recycling Centre in Beira, supported recycling and waste recovery activities, and developed a bottom-up NAMA proposal for the waste sector. It demonstrated the viability of integrated waste management approaches and laid the groundwork for replication in other municipalities, although construction delays meant that the facility had not yet reached its intended operational capacity by project closure.</i>						
Reduction of greenhouse gases and deforestation related to food processing in sub-Saharan Africa	Agriculture and fishery	Tanzania	Matis	Iceland	681 665 €	488 903 €
<i>Project summary: The Reduction of Greenhouse Gases and Deforestation Related to Food Processing in Sub-Saharan Africa project aimed to improve food security while reducing deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions through more efficient fish-processing technologies in Tanzania. The intervention logic was that improved smoking and drying systems could significantly reduce firewood consumption, lower emissions and improve the quality and safety of fish products. The project designed and deployed improved fish smoking and drying units in communities around Lake Tanganyika, trained local users and builders, and strengthened processing skills and business opportunities. It contributed to substantial reductions in firewood use, improved food preservation and quality, enhanced livelihoods and demonstrated a scalable approach for reducing environmental impacts associated with traditional fish processing.</i>						



Piloting REDD+ Monitoring and Non-Wood Forest Product Value Chains to Mitigate Green House Gas Emissions in the Rural Communities of Bandafassi	Forestry	Senegal	Arbonaut Ltd.	Finland	858 568 €	450 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Piloting REDD+ Monitoring and Non-Wood Forest Product Value Chains project in Senegal aimed to strengthen climate resilience and reduce pressure on forest resources by promoting sustainable livelihoods based on non-wood forest products and improved natural-resource management. The intervention logic was that enhanced value chains, entrepreneurship and REDD+ monitoring systems would create incentives for sustainable forest management while improving local incomes. The project strengthened value chains for products such as honey, shea, tamarind and baobab, established local processing facilities, and provided training to community groups, particularly women and youth. It also developed and piloted a REDD+ Measurement, Reporting and Verification system and introduced improved cookstoves and beekeeping technologies. The project contributed to local enterprise development, strengthened sustainable natural-resource management and demonstrated practical approaches for linking livelihood improvement with forest conservation and climate mitigation.</i>						
3Ws Innovative Water Solutions	Water and sanitation	Uganda	Aqua Unique Norge AS	Norway	623 522 €	359 355 €
<i>Project summary: The 3Ws Innovative Water Solutions project in Uganda aimed to improve climate resilience, public health and urban livelihoods by providing access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and wastewater treatment services. The intervention logic was that an integrated water purification, sanitation and wastewater management model could reduce environmental pollution, improve health outcomes and support more resilient urban communities. The project developed a public-private partnership concept for delivering water and sanitation services at Nakawa Market in Kampala, including water purification, wastewater treatment and sanitation facilities. However, implementation faced prolonged delays, including challenges related to finalising arrangements with local counterparts and securing co-financing. The project was subsequently cancelled before the planned facilities were implemented and no disbursements were made. As a result, its contribution remained at the concept-development stage, while demonstrating an innovative approach for integrating water supply, sanitation and wastewater management in dense urban environments.</i>						
Leveraging Markets for Climate Friendly Sustainable Development, in Laikipia, Kenya	Agriculture and fishery	Kenya	NEPCon	Denmark	802 965 €	468 201 €
<i>Project summary: The Leveraging Markets for Climate Friendly Sustainable Development project in Laikipia, Kenya aimed to improve livelihoods and strengthen climate resilience among vulnerable rural communities through conservation agriculture, rainwater harvesting and ecological restoration. The intervention logic was that climate-smart farming practices, improved water management and stronger market access would increase resilience to climate variability while generating environmental and economic benefits. The project supported approximately 4,000 farmers in adopting conservation agriculture and rainwater harvesting techniques, facilitated the establishment of producer marketing organisations, and promoted sustainable grazing and land-restoration practices. It contributed to improved food security, stronger market participation and enhanced climate resilience, while also supporting large-scale carbon sequestration through restoration of degraded rangelands and improved natural-resource management.</i>						

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Technology, adaptation and mitigation: Greening the economy of urban agriculture at Kanata metropolitan area, Bolivia	Agriculture and fishery	Bolivia	Diakonia	Sweden	595 479 €	445 736 €
<i>Project summary: The Technology, Adaptation and Mitigation: Greening the Economy of Urban Agriculture at Kanata Metropolitan Area project in Bolivia aimed to strengthen adaptation and mitigation capacity through urban agriculture, improved water management and sustainable waste management practices. The intervention logic was that introducing innovative environmental technologies and strengthening local organisations would enhance livelihoods while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving resilience to climate change. The project implemented urban agriculture initiatives, introduced water-efficient and waste-management technologies, and supported capacity development among local stakeholders. It contributed to improved environmental management, strengthened local climate action and increased resilience among participating communities.</i>						
Community Driven Climate Adaptation - Making Sustainable Climate Adaptation Solutions Accessible to the Urban Poor	Urban development	Bangladesh	Plan Denmark	Denmark	586 830 €	391 182 €
<i>Project summary: The Community Driven Climate Adaptation – Making Sustainable Climate Adaptation Solutions Accessible to the Urban Poor project aimed to increase the resilience of vulnerable urban populations by supporting community-led adaptation solutions. The intervention logic was that locally driven planning and implementation of adaptation measures would improve living conditions and reduce climate-related risks for low-income households. The project facilitated community engagement, strengthened local capacity and supported the implementation of practical adaptation measures tailored to local needs. It demonstrated the value of participatory approaches to urban climate adaptation and contributed to improved resilience among vulnerable urban communities.</i>						
Introducing Renewable Energy Solutions to Enhance Energy Security and Build Climate Resilience in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan	Energy	Pakistan	WWF Sweden	Sweden	656 813 €	432 379 €
<i>Project summary: The Introducing Renewable Energy Solutions to Enhance Energy Security and Build Climate Resilience in Karachi project in Pakistan aimed to improve energy access and climate resilience in low-income urban communities through decentralised renewable energy solutions. The intervention logic was that combining renewable energy technologies with community-based implementation models would improve energy security, reduce emissions and strengthen resilience to climate-related stresses. The project introduced renewable energy systems in selected communities, strengthened local capacity and demonstrated the feasibility of cleaner and more reliable energy solutions in underserved urban areas. It contributed to improved energy access, reduced reliance on conventional energy sources and increased awareness of renewable energy opportunities.</i>						

Implementing Incentives for Climate Resilient Housing Among the Urban Poor in Viet Nam	Buildings and housing	Viet Nam	Vista Analyse	Norway	915 365 €	498 450 €
<i>Project summary: The Implementing Incentives for Climate Resilient Housing Among the Urban Poor project in Viet Nam aimed to promote climate-resilient housing solutions for vulnerable urban households by developing incentives and financing mechanisms that encourage resilient construction practices. The intervention logic was that reducing financial and informational barriers would enable low-income households to invest in housing solutions that better withstand climate-related hazards. The project worked with local stakeholders to develop and test incentive mechanisms, supported awareness raising and demonstrated approaches for integrating climate resilience into housing development. It contributed to increased understanding of climate-resilient housing options and established a basis for future scaling of resilient housing practices among low-income communities.</i>						
Climate Resilient Low Cost Buildings in Marsabit County, Kenya	Buildings and housing	Kenya	HAMK	Finland	244 607 €	195 686 €
<i>Project summary: The Climate Resilient Low Cost Buildings in Marsabit County project in Kenya aimed to improve housing conditions and climate resilience through the promotion of affordable, low-carbon and climate-resilient building solutions in arid and semi-arid areas. The intervention logic was that locally appropriate construction technologies, renewable energy solutions and strengthened technical capacity would support the development of a more sustainable building sector while improving resilience to climate stresses. The project developed training materials, built capacity among local stakeholders and supported efforts to strengthen the policy and regulatory environment for sustainable construction. However, the project did not progress to the planned construction phase and the intended demonstration housing units were not realised. As a result, its contribution was primarily in capacity building, awareness raising and laying groundwork for future adoption of sustainable building approaches rather than demonstrating the full housing model in practice.</i>						



Call 6

Theme: Green Growth for Sustainable Livelihoods

Launch of call for proposals: 2015

Projects: 11 projects

[illegible]



Encouraging Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Investments through Private Sector Engagement in Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) and Small-scale Water Supply Infrastructure in Laos	Water and sanitation	Laos	SIWI	Sweden	998 758 €	384 322 €
<i>Project summary: The Encouraging Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Investments through Private Sector Engagement in Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) and Small-scale Water Supply Infrastructure project in Lao PDR aimed to increase climate resilience and improve access to sustainable water and sanitation services through market-based investments in decentralised wastewater treatment and small-scale water supply systems. The intervention logic was that strengthening private-sector participation and demonstrating viable business models would support wider adoption of climate-resilient water and sanitation infrastructure while improving environmental and public health outcomes. The project supported the development and promotion of investment models for decentralised water and wastewater solutions, engaged public and private stakeholders, and strengthened local capacity for implementation and operation. It contributed to improved awareness of sustainable water and sanitation approaches and demonstrated pathways for mobilising investment in resilient water infrastructure.</i>						
Improving rural livelihoods in the North Central region in Viet Nam through innovative development of supply chains for energy-efficient cook stoves and wood from sustainable sources	Forestry	Viet Nam	NEPCon	Denmark	992 892 €	387 814 €
<i>Project summary: The Improving Rural Livelihoods in the North Central Region in Viet Nam project aimed to improve rural livelihoods and reduce emissions through sustainable wood supply chains, energy-efficient solutions, and better forest management. The original concept focused on energy-efficient cookstoves and pellet-based cooking solutions, but baseline studies showed that rural households were unlikely to adopt pellet-based cooking because firewood was largely available for free. The intervention was therefore reoriented towards sustainable forest management, certified wood supply, and industrial-scale pellet production. The project trained farmers in sustainable plantation management, expanded certification efforts, strengthened pellet production capacity, and improved the use of wood-processing residues. It contributed to improved farmer livelihoods, stronger sustainable forest value chains, and a more viable business case for replacing fossil fuels with certified biomass pellets in industrial applications.</i>						

Improving climate resilience for small-scale coffee farming systems in Uganda through modelling of adaptation and mitigation potential in the coffee value chain	Agriculture and fishery	Uganda	NIRAS A/S	Denmark	1 251 050 €	499 886 €
<i>Project summary: The Improving Climate Resilience for Small-Scale Coffee Farming Systems project in Uganda aimed to create a climate-resilient coffee value chain through climate-smart agricultural practices, renewable energy investments, and the Farmer Ownership Model. The intervention logic was that empowering farmers to retain more value within the coffee value chain, while investing in adaptation and mitigation measures, would improve resilience and livelihoods. The project trained more than 8,000 farmers, established demonstration sites for agroforestry and climate-smart technologies, and installed a grid-connected industrial solar photovoltaic system at the NUCAFE processing facility. It increased farmer incomes, reduced processing costs, supported emissions reductions, and demonstrated scalable approaches for integrating renewable energy and climate-smart agriculture into coffee production.</i>						
Climate Friendly Cold Storage for Artisanal Fisheries in Mozambique	Agriculture and fishery	Mozambique	Ocean Excellence Ehf.	Iceland	130 551 €	94 244 €
<i>Project summary: The Climate-Friendly Cold Storage for Artisanal Fisheries project in Mozambique aimed to improve livelihoods and climate resilience in the artisanal fisheries sector by piloting a cold-storage solution that could reduce post-harvest losses without relying on energy-intensive ice production. The intervention logic was that improved, climate-friendly cold storage would allow fishing communities to increase the value of existing catches while reducing spoilage and strengthening food security. During implementation, the project developed and tested the concept, but ultimately concluded that the proposed solution was not socially or financially viable in the small-scale fisher context. The project was therefore discontinued before large-scale deployment, with its main contribution being learning on the practical limitations of the proposed technology and business model.</i>						
Climate resilience and diversification of livelihoods in Northern Uganda	Agriculture and fishery	Uganda	Strømme Foundation	Norway	550 281 €	393 099 €
<i>Project summary: The Climate Resilience and Diversification of Livelihoods in Northern Uganda project aimed to improve climate resilience and diversify rural livelihoods in Uganda's Karamoja region through agroforestry, beekeeping, improved crop production, savings groups, and energy-efficient cooking technologies. The intervention logic was that multiple complementary livelihood options would reduce vulnerability to climate shocks while improving household incomes and natural resource management. The project supported 1,500 households with climate-smart livelihood activities, expanded adoption of fuel-efficient stoves, promoted tree planting, and strengthened income generation and savings. It contributed to improved livelihood diversification, food security, forest restoration, reduced firewood consumption, job creation, and stronger participation of women in household and community-level development activities.</i>						

Promotion of solar PV cooling in Burkina Faso	Energy	Burkina Faso	Danish Technological Institute	Denmark	41 344 €	30 197 €
<i>Project summary: The Promotion of Solar PV Cooling project in Burkina Faso aimed to demonstrate solar-powered cooling with thermal storage as a way to reduce peak electricity demand, improve access to cooling services and create commercial opportunities in a context of power shortages. The intervention logic was that solar cooling could reduce pressure on the electricity system during hot-season peak demand while supporting businesses dependent on reliable cooling. However, the project did not proceed to full implementation as implementation was challenged by the security situation on the ground and financial vulnerability. As a result, the project did not reach demonstration or scale-up stage and did not generate substantive climate or development impacts within the project period.</i>						
Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in a Changing Climate in Bugesera District	Agriculture and fishery	Rwanda	SMHI	Sweden	531 181 €	223 719 €
<i>Project summary: The Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in a Changing Climate in Bugesera District project in Rwanda aimed to strengthen smallholder resilience through market-oriented climate-smart agriculture, combining agroforestry, organic farming and solar-powered drip irrigation systems. The intervention logic was that improved water management, low-carbon technologies and diversified agricultural production would increase productivity, strengthen livelihoods and reduce vulnerability to climate variability in a predominantly rain-fed farming system. During implementation, the project introduced climate-resilient agricultural approaches and established important foundations for more sustainable production systems. However, implementation challenges within the local delivery structure limited progress and prevented the project from being implemented as originally envisaged. As a result, only part of the planned activities were completed and the project did not realise its full climate and development potential.</i>						
Reducing vulnerability to climate change in rural Nepal by supporting local business development based on forest-land-management renewable energy initiatives	Forestry	Nepal	Danish Forestry Extension	Denmark	526 101 €	351 025 €
<i>Project summary: The Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in Rural Nepal project aimed to strengthen climate resilience and livelihoods in rural Nepal through women-led forest enterprises based on agroforestry, non-timber forest products, and renewable energy. The intervention logic was that strengthening women's organisations and linking forest-based production to viable markets would generate sustainable incomes while improving environmental management. The project established and strengthened women's enterprises producing medicinal and aromatic plants, expanded agroforestry and restoration activities, introduced biogas systems, and developed long-term commercial relationships for essential oils. It improved income opportunities, enhanced local economic roles for women, restored degraded land, and contributed to reduced pressure on forests and lower greenhouse gas emissions.</i>						



Increased resilience to climate change through enhanced local green growth development in Bolivia	Forestry	Bolivia	Verdens Skove	Denmark	672 754 €	480 276 €
<i>Project summary: The Increased Resilience to Climate Change through Enhanced Local Green Growth Development project in Bolivia aimed to strengthen the climate resilience of indigenous communities in the Chiquitano dry forest through sustainable forest management, agroforestry, and the development of local value chains for timber and non-timber forest products. The intervention logic was that diversified forest-based livelihoods, improved community planning, and stronger forest governance would reduce vulnerability to climate change while creating incentives for forest conservation. The project implemented integrated forest management plans, established agroforestry systems, strengthened several value chains, and supported local processing enterprises. It contributed to improved livelihoods, local employment, strengthened indigenous organisations, and substantial climate benefits through avoided deforestation and sustainable land management.</i>						



Call 7

Theme: Climate as Business – Testing Innovative Green Business Concepts

Launch of call for proposals: 2017

Projects: 13 projects

Title	Sector	Country	Grantee	Country	Total project cost	NCF financing
Innovative business models and tools for building climate resilience of SMEs	Financial services	Sri Lanka	UNEP DTU Partnership	Denmark	620 907 €	470 676 €
<i>Project summary: The Innovative Business Models and Tools for Building Climate Resilience of SMEs project in Sri Lanka aimed to enhance SME resilience to flooding by developing decision-support tools and risk management approaches. The intervention logic was to enable businesses to assess climate risks and implement adaptation measures. The project developed and piloted a digital tool providing early warning, risk assessment and adaptation guidance, and demonstrated its potential usefulness, although institutional uptake remained pending. It contributed to advancing practical tools for climate risk management in the private sector.</i>						
Solar solutions for African smallholder farmers	Agriculture and fishery	Zambia	Solar Village AS	Norway	650 737 €	481 546 €
<i>Project summary: The Solar Solutions for African Smallholder Farmers project aimed to improve livelihoods and resilience by providing solar-powered agricultural and household technologies through micro-financing. The intervention logic was to integrate solar technologies into existing agricultural value chains to increase productivity and income. The project achieved substantial training and outreach results and demonstrated viable use cases for solar applications, although product sales fell short of targets due to operational constraints and currency challenges. It generated important lessons for scaling productive-use energy solutions in agriculture.</i>						
JutePP - the sustainable material for plastic products	Industry	Bangladesh	Juteborg Sweden AB	Sweden	525 624 €	250 000 €
<i>Project summary: The JutePP project in Bangladesh aimed to develop jute fibre-reinforced plastic granules as a sustainable alternative to conventional plastics while establishing an inclusive value chain linking jute farmers to industrial production. The intervention logic was to combine material innovation with value-chain development to reduce plastic use, lower emissions and improve farmer incomes. The project developed product prototypes, established market interest and advanced preparatory work towards production. However, the core objective of starting JutePP granulate production was not achieved due to disagreements between partners, which hindered operational production. As a result, expected outcomes related to job creation, farmer income generation, climate benefits and improved resilience did not materialise.</i>						



Reducing the negative impact of flooding on the Viet Nameese society	Infrastructure	Viet Nam	Cold A/S	Denmark	646 086 €	419 956 €
<i>Project summary: The Reducing the Negative Impact of Flooding on the Viet Nameese Society project aimed to introduce an innovative, reusable flood prevention system as an alternative to traditional sandbags. The intervention logic was to provide a faster, more flexible and environmentally friendly solution that could strengthen flood response capacity for communities, SMEs and public authorities. Implementation was significantly affected by Covid-19, import constraints and partner changes, limiting demonstrations and engagement with decision-makers. Despite this, the project demonstrated the technical and economic viability of the solution, generated important market awareness and redirected efforts towards opportunities in the Mekong Delta, contributing to continued uptake prospects beyond the project period.</i>						
Digital Technology for Climate Change Adaptation For Burkina Faso Smallholders	Agriculture and fishery	Burkina Faso	Ignitia AB	Sweden	537 709 €	410 065 €
<i>Project summary: The Digital Technology for Climate Change Adaptation for Burkina Faso Smallholders project aimed to provide highly localised weather forecasts to farmers via SMS. The intervention logic was that accurate and timely climate information would improve farming decisions and resilience. The project significantly exceeded its targets, reaching hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries and achieving high adoption, customer satisfaction and forecast accuracy. It demonstrated a scalable and commercially viable model for mobile-based climate information services with clear impacts on farming practices and resilience.</i>						
Using Effective Beneficial Microorganisms to Mitigate GHG emissions and Build Resilient Farming Systems in Bolivia	Agriculture and fishery	Bolivia	Biosa Danmark	Denmark	514 977 €	403 805 €
<i>Project summary: The Using Effective Beneficial Microorganisms to Mitigate GHG Emissions project in Bolivia aimed to promote sustainable agricultural development by introducing microorganism-based solutions for dairy and crop production. The intervention logic was to reduce methane emissions and improve manure management through probiotic supplements and bio-fertiliser production, thereby enhancing productivity, soil health and farmer incomes. The project successfully tested business concepts, established local production facilities and trained farmers, resulting in increased milk yields, improved incomes, higher soil organic matter and measurable emissions reductions. It also created employment and demonstrated a circular production model, although certification of the bio-fertiliser was delayed by external factors.</i>						
Solar Housing Systems for Malawian Farmers	Energy	Malawi	M-PAYG APS	Denmark	463 789 €	220 282 €
<i>Project summary: The Solar Housing Systems for Malawian Farmers project aimed to address rural energy poverty by providing off-grid solar home systems to smallholder farmers through a pay-as-you-go model. The intervention logic was to combine affordable financing with last-mile distribution to enable access to clean energy and support productive uses. However, the project failed to establish a viable business model due to very low purchasing power among target customers, with only limited sales achieved before closure. While the expected impact was not realised, the project generated important insights into affordability constraints and the need to better align energy solutions with local economic conditions.</i>						

A New Cookstove and Fuel for East Africa's Under-served Small Businesses	Energy	Kenya	Emerging Cooking Solutions	Sweden	698 697 €	477 191 €
<i>Project summary: The A New Cookstove and Fuel for East Africa's Under-served Small Businesses project aimed to introduce improved cookstoves and renewable biomass fuels for small commercial users. The intervention logic was to reduce fuel consumption and emissions while improving profitability for small businesses. A commercial pilot demonstrated that users could achieve substantial cost savings, and that financing mechanisms were essential for adoption. While the cookstove component showed strong potential for scalability, the biomass briquette component was not yet cost-competitive, highlighting key constraints for scaling integrated clean cooking solutions.</i>						
New and Affordable Building Materials Promoting Sustainability in Nepal (NABIN)	Buildings and housing	Nepal	DanChurchAid	Denmark	602 129 €	448 828 €
<i>Project summary: The New and Affordable Building Materials Promoting Sustainability in Nepal project aimed to promote Compressed Stabilised Earth Bricks as a low-cost, resilient and climate-friendly alternative to conventional building materials. The intervention logic was to create local enterprises, strengthen supply chains and increase demand for sustainable construction solutions. The project achieved large-scale impacts in enterprise creation, job generation, housing construction and emissions reduction, while improving access to finance and embedding the technology in local planning frameworks. It demonstrated a highly scalable model linking climate mitigation, resilience and livelihood development.</i>						
Testing biochar-pigeon pea agroforestry businesses in Zambia (ClimChar Zambia)	Agriculture and fishery	Zambia	Menon Economics	Norway	705 103 €	456 290 €
<i>Project summary: The Testing Biochar–Pigeon Pea Agroforestry Businesses project in Zambia aimed to develop an integrated agricultural model combining crop production, biochar and soil improvement. The intervention logic was to increase yields, improve soil moisture retention and store carbon. The project demonstrated measurable improvements in maize productivity and soil carbon, although adoption and impact were lower than expected due to contextual factors. It provided robust evidence on the potential and limitations of biochar-based systems and highlighted the importance of long-term adoption support.</i>						
Improved business through seasonal forecasting for coffee in Viet Nam	Agriculture and fishery	Viet Nam	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	757 015 €	432 166 €
<i>Project summary: The Improved Business through Seasonal Forecasting for Coffee project in Viet Nam aimed to enhance climate resilience and value chain performance through seasonal forecasting and advisory tools. The intervention logic was to translate climate data into actionable guidance for farmers and traders. The project developed a digital application providing forecasts and agronomic advice, but uptake was limited during the project period due to delays and dissemination challenges. Despite this, it demonstrated the potential of integrating climate science into farm-level decision-making and provided important learning on how to improve adoption through stronger extension support.</i>						



Greening Tea Factories in Kenya: Using Absolicon Solar Collectors in Tea Process	Industry	Kenya	Absolicon Solar Collector AB	Sweden	382 080 €	307 272 €
<i>Project summary: The Greening Tea Factories in Kenya project aimed to reduce emissions and energy costs in tea processing through energy efficiency and solar thermal technologies. The intervention logic was to target industrial heat use by replacing fuelwood with solar and improving efficiency. The project demonstrated reduced energy consumption, emissions and costs in participating factories, and successfully piloted solar thermal systems at one tea factory. It also developed innovative financing concepts and contributed to broader sector initiatives, establishing a pathway for scaling clean industrial heat solutions.</i>						
Shifting the Market to Clean and Efficient Stoves and Fuels	Energy	Cambodia	Differ AS	Norway	848 939 €	378 716 €
<i>Project summary: The Shifting the Market to Clean and Efficient Stoves and Fuels project in Cambodia aimed to develop a complete value chain for clean cooking technologies and renewable biomass fuels. The intervention logic was to enable local production and distribution of stoves and pellet fuels, thereby reducing emissions, improving health and creating jobs. The project achieved measurable results in stove sales, fuel production, employment and emissions reductions, although uptake was below initial targets. It contributed to building a viable market foundation and demonstrated the role of carbon finance in improving affordability and scaling clean cooking solutions.</i>						



Call 8

Theme: Testing the Business Viability of Climate Solutions

Launch of call for proposals: 2018

Projects: 8 projects

Title	Sector	Country	Grantee	Country	Total project cost	NCF financing
KjuonGo, a digital revolution for sustainable fuel wood in Cambodia	Forestry	Cambodia	UNEP DTU Partnership	Denmark	755 094 €	489 303 €
<i>Project summary: The KjuonGo project in Cambodia aimed to establish a sustainable and traceable charcoal value chain as a competitive alternative to charcoal produced from illegal logging. The intervention logic was to combine community-based sustainable wood supply, improved production techniques, and a digital tracking system to ensure transparency and traceability throughout the supply chain. The project successfully onboarded community forests, established a functioning supply chain, and demonstrated that sustainably produced charcoal could compete with traditional market alternatives. It contributed to reducing pressure on natural forests, improving rural livelihoods, and introducing a replicable model for sustainable biomass energy systems, despite operational challenges during implementation.</i>						
Biomass Pellet industry: a clean energy solution for Nepal	Energy	Nepal	Arbonaut Ltd.	Finland	2 073 197 €	500 000 €
<i>Project summary: The Biomass Pellet Industry project in Nepal aimed to establish a commercially viable and sustainable alternative to fossil fuels by developing a biomass pellet value chain based on forest undergrowth and agricultural residues. The intervention logic was to convert low-value biomass into densified energy products that could replace coal and firewood, while reducing forest fire risks and generating local income opportunities. The project successfully established a pellet production facility and biomass supply chain, initiated pellet and briquette production, sold significant volumes of pellets, and enabled industrial users to substitute fossil fuels. It created local jobs, supported community participation in biomass collection, and introduced digital tools for biomass mapping and forest management, demonstrating a scalable clean energy business model with strong replication potential.</i>						



Green, Scalable, Affordable and Portable Power to off grid families in Tanzania	Energy	Tanzania	Peoples Portable Power ApS	Denmark	555 608 €	338 530 €
<i>Project summary: The Green, Scalable, Affordable and Portable Power project in Tanzania aimed to expand access to renewable energy for off-grid households and small businesses through modular, portable solar battery systems connected to microgrids. The intervention logic was to extend electrification beyond the physical limits of mini-grids by enabling users to access portable, remotely managed energy services. The project developed and tested GPS-enabled battery units and demonstrated the technical feasibility and customer value proposition of the solution. Although deployment targets were only partially met due to external constraints such as COVID-19 disruptions and operational challenges, the project created local economic opportunities, supported small businesses, and generated critical lessons on the technical, organisational and financing requirements for scaling flexible off-grid energy solutions.</i>						
Platform for Climate Resilience and Risks, of the Nicaraguan Agricultural Sector	Agriculture and fishery	Nicaragua	Ingemann Supply	Denmark	808 050 €	467 737 €
<i>Project summary: The Platform for Climate Resilience and Risks project in Nicaragua aimed to enhance climate resilience in the agricultural sector by providing farmers and financial institutions with access to digital climate information and decision-support tools. The intervention logic was that improved agro-meteorological data and risk analytics would enable producers to adopt climate-smart practices and allow financial institutions to better assess agricultural risks. The project developed and deployed digital platforms delivering forecasts, early warnings and farm-level risk assessments, reaching thousands of producers and supporting widespread adoption of improved practices. It contributed to increased resilience, improved productivity and livelihoods, and strengthened integration of climate information into agricultural decision-making and financial services.</i>						
Piloting Africa's first affordable PAYGO, real-time data-enabled clean cookstove	Energy	Zambia	Emerging Cooking Solutions Sweden	Sweden	635 796 €	394 194 €
<i>Project summary: The Piloting Africa's First Affordable PAYGO, Real-Time Data-Enabled Clean Cookstove project aimed to increase access to clean cooking solutions by integrating advanced biomass stoves with PAYGO financing and real-time data monitoring. The intervention logic was to address affordability constraints and information gaps by enabling usage-based payments while collecting data to improve performance, customer engagement and carbon finance verification. The project successfully deployed connected cookstoves, reached hundreds of households, and achieved significant emissions reductions. It also generated real-time usage data, allowing refinement of the business model towards service-based delivery, and demonstrated the potential for scalable, data-driven clean cooking solutions.</i>						



Solution for increasing farm system resilience and carbon sinks on sandy soils	Agriculture and fishery	Kenya	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Sweden	475 159 €	364 648 €
<i>Project summary: The Solution for Increasing Farm System Resilience and Carbon Sinks on Sandy Soils project in Kenya aimed to improve agricultural productivity and resilience through the application of subsurface water retention technology. The intervention logic was to enhance soil moisture retention and nutrient availability in degraded sandy soils, thereby increasing yields and resilience to climate variability while supporting carbon sequestration. The project implemented demonstration plots, supported farmer training and capacity building, and demonstrated significant productivity gains and improved biomass production. While scale-up remains constrained by high upfront costs, the project provided strong evidence of the technology's potential and identified pathways for wider adoption through improved financing and targeting of higher-value crops.</i>						
Radically Reducing Energy Consumption and CO₂-Emissions in Bangladesh	Industry	Bangladesh	JS Ventilation A/S	Denmark	381 844 €	244 764 €
<i>Project summary: The Radically Reducing Energy Consumption and CO₂ Emissions in Bangladesh project aimed to improve energy efficiency in buildings and industrial facilities by introducing advanced ventilation and cooling technologies. The intervention logic was to demonstrate that improved ventilation systems could significantly reduce energy use, emissions and operational costs. Implementation was heavily affected by external constraints, including COVID-19-related disruptions and delays in equipment delivery, which limited installation and demonstration activities. Despite this, the project established local production facilities, trained partners, and maintained stakeholder engagement, generating valuable market insights and demonstrating the potential of the technology, although full impact was not realised within the project period.</i>						
Development, Adaptation, and Mitigation through Watershed Protection in Bolivia	Water and sanitation	Bolivia	Stiftelsen GRID-Arendal	Norway	637 048 €	375 860 €
<i>Project summary: The Development, Adaptation, and Mitigation through Watershed Protection project in Bolivia aimed to strengthen climate resilience by integrating watershed conservation with rural water infrastructure through a unified financing and implementation model. The intervention logic was that protecting upstream forests and investing in downstream water systems are mutually reinforcing actions that generate adaptation, mitigation and development benefits. The project successfully implemented watershed agreements and water infrastructure across multiple communities, conserving substantial forest areas, improving water access for thousands of households, and strengthening local institutional capacity. It demonstrated a scalable and financially sustainable model linking ecosystem services with infrastructure investment, laying the groundwork for replication through revolving financing mechanisms.</i>						



Call 9

Theme: Testing the Viability of Innovative Climate Solutions

Launch of call for proposals: 2019

Projects: 9 projects

[illegible]



Closing the Nutrient Loop on Sustainable Aquaculture in Tanzania	Agriculture and fishery	Tanzania	Swedish Agricultural University	Sweden	363 729 €	253 949 €
<i>Project summary: The Closing the Nutrient Loop on Sustainable Aquaculture project aimed to improve the sustainability and affordability of fish feed in Tanzania by establishing a circular production system using insect-based protein derived from organic waste. The intervention logic was to reduce reliance on imported feed by creating a locally produced, environmentally sustainable alternative, while simultaneously addressing waste management challenges. The project successfully established an insect-based feed production line with local partners and developed a nutritionally balanced, price-competitive tilapia feed using local inputs. It demonstrated reduced emissions compared to conventional feed and transferred technical knowledge through training and collaboration, enabling local production capacity and laying the foundation for a scalable circular aquaculture value chain.</i>						
Coffee Vision	ICT	Viet Nam	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	596 745 €	462 468 €
<i>Project summary: The Coffee Vision project aimed to improve sustainability and climate resilience in coffee supply chains by developing an AI- and satellite-based platform to map coffee production, deforestation risks, and agroforestry practices. Its intervention logic was that improved geospatial data and decision-support tools would enable supply chain actors to reduce deforestation and promote climate-resilient production. The project successfully developed the Terra-i+ platform, providing high-resolution datasets on deforestation risk, shade cover, carbon stocks and climate suitability, tailored to certification, compliance and sourcing needs. It demonstrated a viable business model with initial users and strong market interest, contributing to increased transparency and more informed decision-making in coffee supply chains while offering scalability to other commodities and geographies.</i>						
Digital solution for climate smart agricultural production - Ethiopia	Agriculture and fishery	Ethiopia	Farmforce AS	Norway	712 566 €	436 521 €
<i>Project summary: The Digital Solution for Climate Smart Agricultural Production project in Ethiopia aimed to demonstrate how digital systems can support climate-smart agriculture by improving traceability, farm management and access to sustainability data. The intervention logic was that better data collection and digital integration would enable farmers to adopt improved practices and allow buyers to verify and reward climate-smart production. The project deployed Farmforce's digital platform, reaching nearly 20,000 farmers, mapping thousands of hectares and supporting tree planting and carbon estimation. It strengthened digital traceability, integrated climate-smart tools such as deforestation monitoring and carbon accounting, and created a foundation for more transparent and resilient agricultural value chains, although monetisation of climate attributes remained limited.</i>						

MACSU - Matatu Conversion for Sustainable Urban environment	Transport	Kenya	Opibus AB	Sweden	733 835 €	362 644 €
<i>Project summary: The MACSU project aimed to support the electrification of Nairobi's public transport system by testing the feasibility of electric buses and associated business models. The intervention initially focused on retrofitting existing diesel buses, but subsequently shifted towards developing new electric buses adapted to local conditions when retrofitting proved less scalable. The project successfully delivered both a retrofitted prototype and the first locally manufactured electric bus, established charging infrastructure, and developed operational and financing arrangements. While original output targets were not fully achieved, the project generated critical technical and commercial learning and helped position the local partner to scale electric mobility solutions in Kenya.</i>						
From diesel to solar: Reducing emissions through PAYG at health clinics in Kenya	Energy	Kenya	Differ AS	Norway	493 114 €	370 210 €
<i>Project summary: The From Diesel to Solar project aimed to reduce emissions from private health clinics in Kenya by replacing diesel-based electricity with solar PV systems financed through a pay-as-you-go, lease-to-own model. The intervention logic was to overcome upfront cost and financing barriers by standardising technical and commercial structures to attract private investment. The project developed standardised system designs and financing documentation, assessed a pipeline of clinics and signed three contracts, with one installation completed. The pilot demonstrated significant reductions in diesel use and improved energy reliability, confirming the commercial viability of the model, while also highlighting remaining barriers related to financing conditions and currency risks.</i>						
Piloting, optimizing and future-proofing high efficiency heat networks in Kenya	Industry	Kenya	EA Energy	Denmark	355 812 €	260 923 €
<i>Project summary: The Piloting, Optimising and Future-proofing High Efficiency Heat Networks project aimed to reduce energy losses and emissions in industrial heat systems by introducing advanced pre-insulated pipe technologies and a service-based delivery model. The intervention logic was to combine Nordic technology with a local energy service approach to reduce upfront investment barriers and improve efficiency. The project demonstrated the solution at a pilot site, showing reduced heat losses and lower fuel consumption, and contributed to local capacity building through training and knowledge transfer. Although fewer sites were implemented than planned, it provided a practical proof of concept and strengthened the case for wider adoption in industrial applications.</i>						
Impact at origin: catalyzing sustainable agriculture with smallholder farmers	Agriculture and fishery	Nicaragua	Arvid Nordquist	Sweden	427 495 €	326 977 €
<i>Project summary: The Impact at Origin project in Nicaragua aimed to catalyse sustainable coffee production by linking agroforestry practices with verified climate and livelihood impacts within supply chains. Its intervention logic was to use digital monitoring tools to measure, verify and communicate climate benefits, thereby enabling private-sector co-investment. The project mapped over 1,400 hectares of farmland, introduced agroforestry practices including extensive tree planting, and developed carbon monitoring and calculation tools. It improved farmer resilience, supported income diversification and contributed to measurable carbon sequestration potential, while refining a scalable model for integrating smallholders into climate finance mechanisms.</i>						

