

Funding source	Lending or guarantees to	Overview
InvestEU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private entities such as special-purpose vehicles (SPV) or project companies, large corporates, midcap companies, including small midcap companies, and SMEs - Public sector entities (territorial or not) and public-sector type entities - Mixed entities, such as public-private partnership (PPPs) and private companies with a public purpose - Non-for-profit organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funds typically allocated through a local EIB partner/intermediary - Builds on the success of the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) - Hopes to leverage €26.2bn funding commitment into at least €372bn of private financing by providing a limited guarantee for lenders
ELENA – European Local ENergy Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member States - Public bodies - Regional, municipal, local authorities - Public corporations - Social housing associations or homeowner associations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides grant support for technical assistance during the preparation (not implementation) of investment programmes, including the business model and the design of the financing scheme - Focuses on energy efficiency measures (renovation/renewables/district heating and PV). The grant covers up to 90% of costs related to project development support and should be linked to a planned investment programme of a min €20 million in size (with a minimum of a three-year implementation period).
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public bodies - Some private sector organisations (especially small businesses) - Universities - Associations - NGOs - Voluntary organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ERDF aims to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the European Union by correcting imbalances between its regions - One of the key pillars of ERDF for 2021-2027 is “A greener, carbon free Europe”, which will focus on implementing the Paris Agreement and investing in energy transition, renewables and the fight against climate change - Funding criteria vary depending on the current assessed economic development of the region - No minimum size for a project to be eligible
EU Cohesion Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low-income Member States (gross national income (GNI) per capita, measured in PPS and figures for the period 2015-2017, is less than 90% of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It aims to reduce economic and social disparities and to promote sustainable development

	average GNI per capita of the EU-27)	
European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ESF+ is the new instrument which is merging existing programmes: the ESF, the Youth Employment Initiative, the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) and the Employment and Social Innovation programme (EaSI) - The ESF Plus has a total budget of €88 billion (in 2018 prices). - The ESF invests in people, with a focus on improving employment and education opportunities across the European Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>also aims to improve the situation of the most vulnerable people at risk of poverty</i> - Provide education and training to those struggling with employment or social inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>This could come in the form of providing employment and training for the renovation of buildings</i>
European Urban Initiative (EUI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Innovativeness</u>: project that is looking for funding to finance the normal activities of cities will not be selected - <u>Quality</u>: projects have to meet certain standards such as clear objectives, evidence of proper preparatory work, realistic ambitions according to the timeline and funding. - <u>Partnership</u>: there should be evidence of the active involvement of stakeholders - <u>Transferability</u>: solutions have to be beneficial to as many cities as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is a single instrument, financed by €500 million from ERDF, that replaces different programmes such as the Urban Innovative Actions and URBACT. - Housing associations can work with cities as partners. - Exact funding criteria and focus <u>not yet decided</u>
Just Transition Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member states and regions with high dependence on fossil fuel and carbon-intensive industries - Companies and sectors, active in or comprising carbon-intensive industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) is a key tool to ensure that the transition towards a climate-neutral economy happens in a fair way, leaving no one behind. It provides targeted support to help mobilise at least €65-75 billion over the period 2021-2027 in the most affected regions, to alleviate the socio-economic impact of the transition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>creating new jobs in the green economy</i> - <i>investing in renewable energy sources</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>providing affordable loans to local public authorities</i> - <i>improving energy infrastructure, district heating and transportation networks.</i> - <i>investing in research and innovation activities</i>
Just Transition Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regions/ territories most affected by the transition towards climate neutrality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Just Transition Fund (JTF) is the first pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism (JTM). - The JTF will provide €17.5bn in the coming years - €10bn from NGEU and €7.5bn from the EU Budget. - There are two areas of JTF financing of particular interest for developing HOUSEFUL type solutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Fostering “investments in the deployment of technology and infrastructures for affordable clean energy, in greenhouse gas emission reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy”</i> - <i>“investments in enhancing the circular economy, including through waste prevention, reduction, resource efficiency, reuse, repair and recycling”</i>
Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member states - Individual regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REACT-EU will provide €47.5bn in funding between 2021 and 2027 – coming 100% from NGEU. - Member States can request up to 100% financing of projects through REACT-EU, meaning no co-financing is required - support investments contributing to the transition towards a digital and green economy - support job creation, in particular for people in vulnerable situations, youth employment measures, skills development, in particular to support the twin green and digital transitions
LIFE Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public body operating under a national government’s authority, e.g. local authority, national administration etc. - private commercial organisation - private non-commercial organisation (NGOs etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LIFE is the EU’s funding instrument for the environment. Its general objective is to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation by co-financing pilot or demonstration projects - Budget for 2021-2027 of €5.4bn - The main supported areas include ‘Circular economy’ (facilitating the

		transition toward a sustainable, circular, toxic-free, energy-efficient and climate-resilient economy), and the 'Clean Energy Transition' (facilitating the transition towards an energy-efficient, renewable energy-based, climate-neutral and -resilient economy)
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