CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CIF
"BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR CLIMATE ACTION"

Contents

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Concentrated Solar Power
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DfID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EFPI	Energy for the Poor Initiative
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IDA	International Development Association
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries
TEIAŞ	Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Preface

Climate change poses a great challenge to the development gains of the past three decades. Sustained growth is at risk of stalling, or reversing. The poor are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change: the 2010 World Development Report estimates that developing countries will face up to 80 percent of the costs, while a 2˚C increase in temperature over preindustrial times could reduce GDP by 4 to 5 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

The world must act—differently, together, and now. With the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) discussions ongoing, and in accord with the Bali Action Plan, the 18-month-old Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are an interim measure established to fill a financing gap for climate mitigation and adaptation until a new institutional arrangement for climate is in place, which is anticipated by 2012.

The result of a unique design process, the Funds are an experiment—in how to respond in a fast and flexible manner to climate-related development issues and in how countries and interest groups work together. In the coming years, through the CIF, climate mitigation and adaptation investment activities will be piloted that initiate transformational change in sectors affecting or being affected by the global climate. The lessons learned from the CIF design and implementation will be shared with the international community and inform the negotiating parties during their deliberations for a new climate regime under the UNFCCC.

This annual report covers the first year of operation (October 30, 2008 to October, 30 2009), describing what the Funds are and how they came about. Its purpose is to make the Funds known to a wide range of stakeholders and to describe the design and early implementation process. So far, there are no results on the ground—programs are in the early stages. But future annual reports will provide a comprehensive analysis of program activities at the country-level.

This report will be complemented by an in-depth study of lessons learned from design and early implementation, to be the basis for the upcoming Partnership Forum in Manila in March 2010. The review will provide an honest reflection on the successes and challenges of the first 18 months of CIF operation.

Climate Investment Funds in brief

The new Funds
The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are two financing instruments designed to pilot how developing countries can initiate transformation to low-carbon and climate-resilient development paths through scaled-up financing channelled through the multilateral development banks (MDBs).

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) provides scaled-up financing for demonstrating, deploying, and transferring low-carbon technologies that have significant potential for long-term savings in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The CTF is designed to support country and regional investment plans that meet the criteria of potential for significant GHG emissions savings, cost effectiveness, demonstration at scale, development impact, implementation, and additional costs and risk premiums.

The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) is designed to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve climate-resilient, low-carbon development through three targeted programs with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches to climate action.

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
Supports countries to initiate steps and undertake scaled-up climate action toward transformational change by integrating climate resilience in their national development planning and sectoral policies.

Forest Investment Program (FIP)
Provides financing for readiness reforms and public and private investment support for country-led initiatives to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to promote improved sustainable management of forests.

Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP)
Helps low-income countries adopt renewable energy solutions through a programmatic approach that will allow them to leap-frog into a new pattern of energy generation and use, including market creation, private sector implementation, and efficient energy use.

Current funding

During the reporting period, 12 countries pledged $6.3 billion to the CIF—approximately $5 billion to the CTF and $1.3 billion to the SCF.

What's happening

Clean Technology Fund
In the past year, the CTF Trust Fund Committee has endorsed five investment programs that support wind power projects, rapid bus transit and light rail, energy efficiency schemes, and low-carbon financial intermediary projects. Investment plans are under preparation in 10 more countries, and the CTF has a target of endorsing 15–20 investment plans by the end of fiscal year 2010.

Endorsed investment plans:

- Egypt (CTF $300 million; leverages $1.9 billion).
- Mexico (CTF $500 million; leverages $6.2 billion).
- Morocco (CTF $150 million; leverages $1.6-1.9 billion).
- South Africa (CTF $500 million; leverages $1.6 billion).
- Turkey (CTF $250 million; leverages $2.1 billion).

Programs under preparation:

- Country: Colombia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam.
- Regional: Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Concentrated Solar Power (CSP).

Strategic Climate Fund

Of the three SCF targeted programs, the PPCR and the FIP are operational. SREP will become operational once a minimum funding level ($250 million) is achieved. Based on the recommendations of an independent expert group, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved nine countries and two regions to take part as pilot programs to be financed under the PPCR. Development of strategic programs describing the activities to be financed has begun in many of the pilot countries. The FIP Sub-Committee held its first meeting in October 2009.

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

- Operational.
- Funding to date: $614 million (as of September 30, 2009).
- Country programs: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia.
- Regional programs: Caribbean, and South Pacific Islands.

Forest Investment Program

- Operational.
- Design document approved by Trust Fund Committee in July 2009.
- Funding to date: $350 million (as of September 30, 2009).

Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries

- Design document approved by Trust Fund Committee in May 2009.
- Funding to date: $206 million (as of September 30, 2009).
- Funding needed to become operational: $250 million.

First-year accomplishments

Moving quickly from concept to disbursement

With a pragmatic operating approach to move quickly from concept to disbursement, the CIF have endorsed more than $1.7 billion in funding for five investment plans under the Clean

Technology Fund and are developing plans in an additional eight countries and one region. Under the PPCR, work has begun in 11 countries and 2 regions to formulate initial programming documents to be financed by the PPCR. Under the FIP, the sub-Committee is reviewing criteria necessary to establish its expert group and to select the pilot programs.

Harvesting knowledge

The CIF have a common priority objective to harvest early learning from the design and operations of their many programs. The CIF are to continuously strive to capture and disseminate knowledge to countries and diverse stakeholders. A first meeting of PPCR pilot countries was convened in October 2009 to build a community of practice among the PPCR pilot countries in order to exchange experiences and to document good practices and early lessons.

Engaging stakeholders

With openness and inclusion as goals, the CIF governing structure has been designed to formally include nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous peoples, multilateral partners, and the private sector in Trust Fund Committee deliberations. Civil society, indigenous peoples, and the private sector joined with independent facilitators to develop a process to self-select active observers for Trust Fund Committees. Incorporating stakeholder participation is an ongoing process. Selected observers met for the first time in October 2009.

Overview: Today's changing development context

To see today's effects of climate change, travel to the highlands of Yemen. The poorest country in the Arabian Peninsula, Yemen is also one of the driest on the planet: freshwater availability is 15 percent of the regional average. More than half of Yemen's cultivated area relies on rainwater for irrigation. For more than 2,000 years, farmers have terraced the hillsides and developed agro-biodiversity to trap and make the most of water as a precious resource.

These traditional methods of survival have worked for millennia. Today, the agricultural sector, which adds 15 percent of GDP and employs 55 percent of the population, squeezes as much moisture out of the land (and sky) as possible, using 90 percent of the available water resources.

Climate change threatens all this. Modelling suggests that Yemen will be among the hardest hit by rising temperatures and droughts, which, along with flash floods, have become more frequent in recent years. According to one study, climate change could lead to a 50 percent drop in rain-based crop yields by 2020, a devastating proposition for rural areas that are home to 83 percent of Yemen's poor.[1] In 2008 flash floods killed more than 140 people and left 20,000 homeless in the Hadramaut and Mahrah provinces.

For developing countries like Yemen, climate change is about more than the environment: it is a primary development issue—often the difference between poverty and sustained economic growth—that threatens to reverse recent strides toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).[2]

Developing countries are eager to act. Yemen is incorporating climate change policies into its national development strategy (Vision 2025), better managing its coastlines in the face of rising sea levels, and developing a national strategy to manage water resources. But limited capacity and financial constraints mean Yemen often cannot react quickly enough. The developed world must contribute—not only for the sake of the global climate, but also to enhance the capacity of developing countries to protect and build their economic and social future.

Recognizing climate change as a core development issue

Between 1990 and 2005, 400 million people escaped poverty in the developing world. But climate change is becoming one of the greatest impediments to sustained economic growth, and its effects are already being felt. Economic growth and low-carbon, climate resilient development should not be at odds. Rather than being considered inimical to development, climate adaptation and mitigation must become a central pillar. This will not be easy. Governments, financing institutions, and industry must view development as an opportunity to better prepare countries for climate change, reducing its costs while continuing to promote sustainable, climate resistant and low carbon growth.

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[1] Yemen Acceptance of Offer to Participate in the PPCR Program.
[2] Approved by the United Nations, the Millennium Development Goals are a set of benchmarks that UN member states have agreed to meet by 2015.

The encouraging news is that developing countries are still building their economies. Unlike many developed countries with entrenched fossil fuel-based power and transport systems, developing countries can take a different path. The economies of developing countries are set to triple between 2002 and 2030. To meet the rise in demand, they will need to increase capacity by expanding power infrastructure, building modern transport systems, and increasing the productivity of farms and forests. To transform GHG emission trajectories and ensure climate resilient development, developing countries need access to increased financing and new technologies.

The role of the Climate Investment Funds

The CIF are contributing to this shift, offering financial assistance to catalyze lower carbon and climate-resilient growth trajectories. Though CIF funding is small in relation to the overall financial need, it can help by piloting and demonstrating what can be achieved through scaled-up investments. Successful programs can lead the way in overcoming barriers to climate smart development.

Successful adaptation and mitigation efforts can embolden development aims and provide countries and development agencies with valuable lessons. The CIF aim to show that, with strategic financing, it is possible to have combined climate resilient development and low-carbon impact.

After one year: the CIF's contributions to climate action

In their first year, the CIF have moved from a concept to incipient operations. The speed of development is a testimony to the urgency of the challenges the CIF mechanism seeks to address. It is also a testimony to the willingness of stakeholders across the board to take concerted action in the face of shifting need and response. And it is a testimony to the unique and innovative features designed and implemented by stakeholders for flexibility, rapid action, authentic stakeholder engagement, and learning.

Since December 2008, with about $5 billion in pledges, the Clean Technology Fund has endorsed investment plans totaling $1.7 billion for wind farms and associated transmission lines, as well as urban transport in Egypt; wind farms, urban transport, and energy efficiency measures in Mexico; renewable energy project and energy efficiency financing schemes in Turkey; utility-scale concentrated solar power and wind power plants, solar water heaters, and private sector-led energy efficiency and renewable energy development in South Africa; and, a new funding mechanism for clean energy investments in Morocco. Eleven low-income countries and regions are beginning to integrate climate resilience into sector strategies with the highest vulnerabilities to climate change — with PCPR support — to complement economic growth and poverty reduction efforts.

Features driving the early effectiveness of the CIF include the following.

Innovative design

The CIF design process aimed to be inclusive, and it became more so during the development of the SREP and FIP programs The participation from developed and developing countries, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), civil society, indigenous peoples, multilateral organizations, and the private sector has been critical to the process. The result is a funding mechanism that is operated equally among developed and developing countries and facilitated by the MDBs.

The CIF are also designed as an interim measure: participants took care to defer to the primacy of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in global climate negotiations. The CIF are not intended to prejudice the UNFCCC deliberations—including its financial architecture—and are to take necessary steps to conclude its activities once a new financial architecture is operational.

Country-led process

Developing countries are already making efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, crafting responses to the extent possible within the context of their development priorities. But many lack the funds and capacity to respond fully. In some cases, despite government efforts, immediate economic growth is outpacing efforts to incorporate low-carbon initiatives and climate resilience into national development plans. The country-owned approach, a key element of the CIF, is designed to enable countries to address their national development priorities while using additional financing to bridge the immediate funding gap that limits their current capacity to incorporate low-carbon and climate resilient programs into national development plans and implementation initiatives

Targeting transformational technologies and practices

The CIF present opportunities to invest in programs that use groundbreaking ways to develop sustainably. These can be in the form of new financial arrangements to scale up existing low-carbon technologies or innovative adaptation schemes. Regardless of the path, each program must initiate or facilitate steps toward transformational impact to help catalyze climate smart development. Identifying barriers and developing solutions, the CIF aim to provide tools and practices that can shift countries to low-carbon trajectories and develop climate resilient practices that can be replicated elsewhere, adapted to local conditions.

Representative governance structure

The CIF are governed by Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees on which representation is shared equally between contributor countries and potential recipient countries. Decisions are based on consensus. The MDBs collaborate with a country to prepare jointly investment strategies for CIF programs, consulting with other development partners and interested stakeholders at the country level.

Engaging the full range of stakeholders

In response to early stakeholder concerns, the CIF are making strides to create an open process with active stakeholder voice. In consultations with myriad groups, the CIF have incorporated into the governing structure formal self-selection processes for civil society, private sector, and indigenous peoples representatives to participate as active observers in the governance meetings. Representatives from Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP, UNEP and the UNFCCC are also invited as active observers. Stakeholders will also participate fully in the annual Partnership Forum, the second of which will be held in March 2010 at the headquarters of the ADB in Manila. The forum serves as an opportunity to openly and candidly assess progress made, suggest strategies going forward, and analyze lessons learned.

Systematically learning by design

Over the past year, the CIF have been laboratories for developing new ideas on how to provide large-scale climate finance to developing countries to help mitigate and adapt to climate change. The CIF are designed to be flexible. As laboratories for transformational action, they conduct experiments that can be adjusted as the process goes along.

> Adapting to climate change in Nepal
>
> With a share of less than 0.025 percent of global GHG emissions, Nepal can hardly be considered a large contributor to climate change. But the effects of climate change on Nepal are easy to see. A national communication report projected that by the end of this century, temperatures in Nepal will rise 4°C in winter and 2.5–3°C in summer. Snowmelt is increasing water flow at an alarming rate, affecting agriculture and threatening to destroy infrastructure.
>
> Nepal's PPCR program builds upon other activities that have assisted capacity building, analytical work, and investments for promoting climate change adaptation. With the assistance of GEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Nepal is developing a National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)[3] to identify affected sectors and come up with urgent and immediate responses. The PPCR will complement these efforts and develop a multistakeholder framework to address medium-term requirements to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and related investments.
>
> In September 2009, a joint programming mission led by the Government of Nepal in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, International Finance Corporation and the World Bank, was organized to take stock of the range of climate change related activities in Nepal and agree on the process and broad scope of potential PPCR activities. The mission held a two-day workshop with key government ministries, departments and agencies, representatives of donor agencies and UNDP. Drawing on developments in the NAPA, the workshop was clustered on five thematic groups: agriculture and food security, climate-induced disasters and infrastructure, forests and biodiversity, water resources and energy, and public health and urban settlements.
>
> Two underlying themes emerged as crucial to building climate resilience to climate change impacts in Nepal: (i) adopting a multisectoral approach particularly focusing on sectors at the frontline of impacts which involve the water-agriculture-forestry nexus, and (ii) employing bottom up initiatives, recognizing that impacts are disproportionately borne at the local level.
>
> *Source:* Nepal Acceptance of Offer to Participate in the PPCR Program.
> Note: The National Adaptation Program of Action is a UN program that provides a process for Least Developed Countries to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change—those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage.

[3] The National Adaptation Program of Action UN program that provides a process for Least Developed Countries to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change – those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage.

Part 1: What are the Climate Investment Funds?

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are a pair of financing instruments designed to initiate transformational change toward low-carbon and climate-resilient development through scaled-up financing administered by the MDBs.

The CTF finances scaled-up demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon technologies for significant GHG reductions. The focus is on piloting scaled-up investment in countries or regions with opportunities for large GHG abatement.

The SCF finances targeted programs in developing countries to pilot new climate or sectoral approaches with scaling-up potential. Three programs have been designed under the SCF: Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the Program for Scaled Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP).

Recognizing that climate change is also a development issue, the CIF fund low-carbon and climate resilient projects that bolster country-led development and poverty reduction efforts.

The CIF open the opportunity for blending funding for climate solutions with financing from other multilateral banks, contributor governments, and the private sector, thereby leveraging substantial additional funds.

The CIF are designed to offer valuable lessons for deliberations underway in the UNFCCC. They are seen as an interim measure to strengthen the global knowledge base for low-carbon and climate-resilient growth solutions, and in accordance with a sunset clause, will take the necessary steps to conclude its activities once a new financial architecture has become operational.

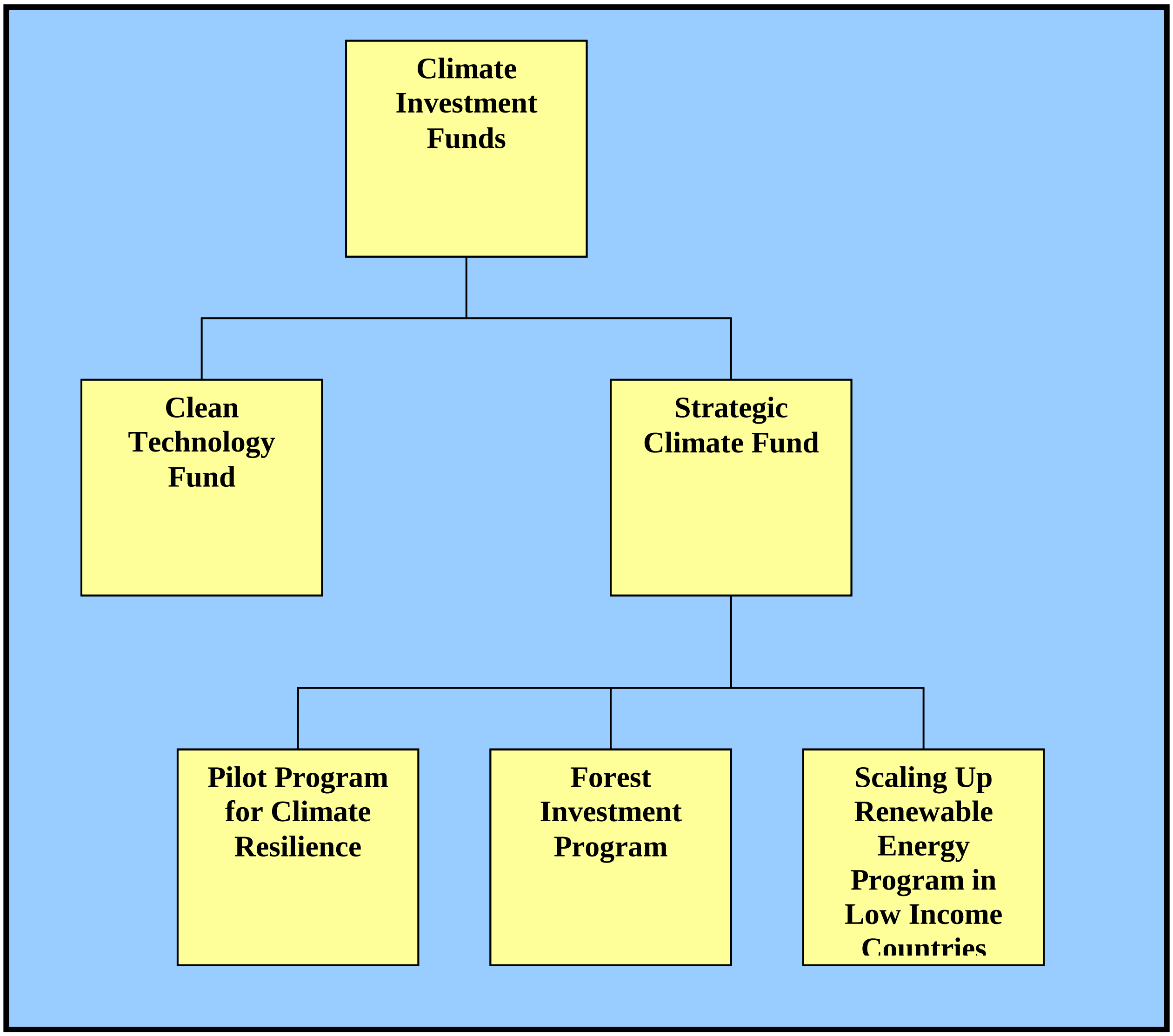
An innovative governing structure

The governing structure incorporates equal representation of contributor and recipient countries, who together reach decisions by consensus. The governing bodies are responsible for approving programming and operational priorities, operational criteria and financing decisions. All investment plans, strategies, programs, and policies are publicly disclosed.

Representatives from civil society, indigenous peoples, and the private sector are chosen through self-selection to observe and contribute to CIF deliberations. Representatives from the GEF, UNDP, UNEP and the UNFCCC are also invited as active observers. Representatives from the MDBs take part in committee meetings but do not vote in funding decisions.

The CIF are implemented jointly by the MDBs: African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and World Bank Group, including the International Finance Corporation (IFC). To foster collaboration and discussion among the MDBs, an MDB committee has frequent meetings, allowing for a collaborative partnership among the banks and with the Administrative Unit.

Figure 1. The CIF structure



Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

Emerging economies will see an inevitable large increase in emissions in the next decade. Faced with energy and environmental challenges, many see value in clean technology to meet their energy security and development goals while reducing the rate of emissions growth. Countries also seek improvements in efficiency and new transport systems. But a financing gap and other barriers often prevents them from using low-carbon technologies.

The CTF was created to support and speed the process of deploying low-carbon technologies to meet countries' development objectives. Providing scaled-up financing to reconcile development and carbon reduction, it offers highly concessional financing for large-scale, country-initiated energy, energy efficiency and transportation projects that have significant potential for long-term GHG emissions savings.

The CTF is expected to support 15–20 country and regional investment plans that meet the criteria of potential for significant GHG emissions savings, cost effectiveness, demonstration at scale, development impact, implementation, and additional costs and risk premiums. To access CTF funding, a country must be eligible for official development assistance (ODA) and have an active MDB country program.

When a country expresses interest in CTF financing, it collaborates with the MDBs, other development partners, private industry, and civil society to develop an investment plan highlighting how the proposed CTF investment program fits a low-carbon national development vision.

The CTF supports programs that can shape markets for technology or provide broader development and environmental benefits. By building new creative financing models, overcoming existing risk perceptions, and creating knowledge spillover, these pilot programs seek to encourage initiatives outside the CTF—from the public and private sectors and in MDB energy portfolios.

Within a short time, the CTF has approved large-scale collaborative projects under the endorsed investment plans, supporting a wide range of technologies and financial arrangements in the hope of maximizing climate impact and lessons learned.

First Clean Technology Fund Investment Plans under way June 2009

Endorsed Investment Plans: Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Turkey, South Africa.

Investment Plans under preparation: Colombia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, regional (Middle East and North Africa CSP).

Endorsed Investment Plans under the CTF:

January 2009

Egypt
Wind Power, Urban Transport
Endorsed CTF $300 million » $1.9 billion

Mexico
Energy Efficiency, Urban Transport, Wind Power
Endorsed CTF $500 million » $6.2 billion

Turkey
Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency
Endorsed CTF $250 million » $2.1 billion

October 2009

Morocco
Electricity Generation, Energy Conservation, Urban Transport
Proposed CTF $150 » $1.5-2 billion

South Africa
Solar Power (CSP), Wind Power, Solar Water Heaters, Energy Efficiency
Proposed CTF $500 million » $2.4 billion

Investment Plans under preparation for endorsement in December 2009:

Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, Regional Program for Concentrated Solar Power in Middle East and North Africa

CTF AT A GLANCE

Implemented by	MDBs: AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the IFC.
Governance	CTF Trust Fund Committee (TFC) of representatives from eight contributor and eight eligible recipient countries, IBRD, RDB.
Observers	MDBs, Trustee, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, civil society organizations (4), private sector representatives (2)
Financing	Concessional financing instruments (such as grants and concessional loans), risk mitigation instruments (such as guarantees), and equity.
Country eligibility	ODA and MDB eligibility.
Status	Operational.

CTF Turkey

The Turkey CTF Investment Plan addresses renewable energy and energy efficiency. It aims to support the low-carbon objectives of the country's ninth Development Plan (2007–13) and related strategies, legislation, and programs. The investment plan is a partnership among the Government of Turkey, EBRD, the IFC, and the World Bank.

Turkey's GHG emissions are growing rapidly, and the energy sector is the major contributor, with energy needs continuing to grow. The CTF Investment Plan will assist the government in promoting clean energy development from domestic renewable resources (such as wind, hydro, biomass, and solar) and improving energy efficiency, primarily in industry and small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

For example, Turkey wants to expand renewable energy, particularly wind power, to help reduce CO_2 emissions and ensure security of the energy supply. The investment plan will help the government expand wind energy toward its target of 20,000MW by 2020—an amount that would meet almost half of Turkey's present energy needs.

The investment plan identifies two priority investment areas.

Private sector renewable energy and energy efficiency

The objective of the investment plan is to help increase privately owned and operated energy production from indigenous renewable energy sources in the market-based framework of the Turkish Electricity Market Law and enhance energy efficiency in order to curb GHG.

The CTF cofinanced projects in the investment plan—which will also mobilize resources from EBRD, IBRD, and IFC—aim to use local financial institutions to intermediate the funds to the private sector—a model expected to enable spreading the experience beyond the project's boundaries. Turkey aims to use the CTF to help banks and industry surmount barriers, increase lending for clean energy, and create a market for energy efficiency investments.

Turkey is also launching an energy efficiency program covering industries, SMEs, municipal facilities, and buildings.

Smart grid design

Turkey's CTF Investment Plan aims to help the development of smart-grid solutions to better integrate renewable resources into the national transmission grid.

CTF financing will help the Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEIAŞ) start implementing a modern high-technology solution to grid problems caused by intermittent renewable energy. The project will help promote and foster large-scale integration of renewable energy resources in a manner that meets the requirements of grid security and economic efficiency.

Source: CTF Turkey Investment Plan.

Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)

For the urban and rural poor in low-income countries, climate change is more than just an abstract concept; they already feel its impact in droughts, declining crop yields, and flooding. To make matters worse, countries often lack the infrastructure and basic services that could prevent climate-related maladies from becoming a humanitarian crisis.

Because global warming intensifies the costs of poverty and reverses recent development gains, action is needed to help low-income countries better manage the effects of climate change through development and antipoverty efforts. This response requires a two-pronged approach: mitigation, to avoid increasing GHG emissions, and adaptation, to manage short- and long-term effects.

The SCF is an overarching fund designed to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve climate-resilient, low-carbon development. Targeted programs will provide grants and concessional loans to pilot new development approaches or scaled-up activities aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response.

Under the SCF three targeted programs will operate:

- The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience is designed to support countries as they undertake scaled-up climate action and transformational change by integrating climate resilience in their national development planning and implementation.
- The Forest Investment Program provides financing for readiness reforms and public and private investment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to promote improved sustainable management of forests. It also provides a voice to indigenous peoples and local communities to develop forest-related policies and has a dedicated initiative to offer grants for indigenous and community-generated programs.
- The Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries helps low-income countries adopt renewable energy solutions that will allow them to leap-frog into a new pattern of energy generation and use.

Through the targeted programs, the SCF is designed to generate useful experience and lessons from learning-by-doing, channel new and additional financing for climate change, provide incentives for scaled-up and transformational mitigation and adaptation action in the context of poverty reduction, bolster efforts to maintain, restore, and enhance carbon-rich natural ecosystems, and maximize cobenefits of sustainable development.

SCF programs aim to complement activities and capacity building supported by other funding sources, such as the GEF, the Adaptation Fund, bilateral organizations, UN agencies and NGOs.

SCF AT A GLANCE

Implemented by	MDBs: AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, IBRD, and the IFC.
Governance	SCF Trust Fund Committee (TFC) of representatives from eight contributor and eight eligible recipient countries, IBRD, RDB.
Observers	MDBs, Trustee, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, civil society organizations (4), indigenous peoples (2), private sector representatives (2).
Financing	Concessional financing instruments (such as grants and concessional loans) and risk mitigation instruments (such as guarantees), and equity.
Country eligibility	ODA and MDB eligibility.
Status	Operationalized through 3 targeted programs.

PPCR: Bolivia

High in the Andes near Lake Titicaca, Bolivian families are trying to adapt to an unpredictable climate. Over the past five years, rain patterns have varied—hail, frost, and high winds threaten agriculture. In the last few years, 1.4 million people have been affected by six large flooding episodes and 75,000 by droughts. The Chacaltaya glacier, which supplies water to La Paz, has lost 82 percent of its surface area since 1982 and could disappear by 2013.

In response, Bolivia has made climate change adaptation a central aspect of its 2006–2010 development plan. A National Plan of Adaptation is helping apply top-down reforms (food security, human health, education, and hydric resources) to complement grassroots efforts (assessing vulnerability and developing local adaptive capacity).

Recently selected as a PPCR pilot program, Bolivia has identified critical sectors that can benefit—water resources management, food security, and vulnerability reduction—and will combine the PPCR with existing efforts.

Source: Bolivia Acceptance of Offer to Participate in the PPCR Program.

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

Even though they emit substantially less carbon, the world's poorest countries and communities are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change handicapping development and prosperity. But as they deal with the problem, governments face capacity and resources constraints, and climate uncertainty also makes decision-making more difficult.

The PPCR is a program under the SCF designed to address these issues. It pilots and demonstrates ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into low-income countries' core development planning. The PPCR operates in two phases: phase one supports countries developing a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, including technical assistance to prepare an underlying investment program, and phase two provides financing for implementing the Strategic Program.

Developing a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

- Indicative timeframe: 3–18 months; preferably limited to 12 months.
- Phase one: up to $1.5 million available in grant financing depending on country needs. Regional pilots may request additional funding to cover transaction costs.
- Phase two: grants and optional concessional loans will fund public and private sector projects under endorsed Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience in support of development plans or strategies addressing adaptation.
- Deliverables: enhanced cross-sect oral coordination for integration of climate resilience into national development planning and financing processes; Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, including a program of priority investments (institutional strengthening, policy reform, sector investments); financing plan; and expected funding from PPCR and collaborative arrangements.

Country-led pilot programs build on NAPAs and are strategically aligned with other sources of adaptation finance, such as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), UNDP, and other donor-funded activities. They aim to provide an inclusive platform for all development partners to cooperate, engage in dialogue, and align behind a common strategic approach.

Immediate outcomes of the PPCR program should include:

- Increased capacity to integrate climate resilience into country and sectoral strategies.
- More inclusive strategies for climate-resilient growth and development.
- Increased awareness of vulnerabilities and potential impacts of climate change among government and nongovernment stakeholders.
- Scaled-up investment for broader interventions and programming for integrating climate resilience into national/sectoral, private, and subnational development plans and budgeting.
- Improved coordination among key stakeholders to implement country-specific climate resilient programs.

To assist the Sub-Committee in selecting the countries and regions to be included in the pilot program, an independent Expert Group was established to provide recommendations to the Sub-Committee based on agreed criteria.

PPCR AT A GLANCE

Funding	$614 million as of September 30, 2009.
Implemented by	MDBs: AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, IBRD, and the IFC.
Governance	PPCR Sub-Committee of representatives from six contributor and six eligible recipient countries and the Adaptation Fund Board.
Observers	MDBs, Trustee, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, civil society organizations (4), indigenous peoples (2), private sector representatives (2), representative from a community dependent on adaptation approaches to secure livelihoods.
Country eligibility	ODA and MDB eligibility.
Status	Operational.

The PPCR Expert Group

To provide the Sub-Committee with recommendations regarding potential pilot countries and regions with the most vulnerability and potential for transformative action, the PPCR Sub-Committee established an eight-member Expert Group with varied backgrounds and expertise. The group was requested to recommend pilot countries based on criteria agreed by the Sub-Committee, including vulnerability along with a country's preparedness and the possibility for rapid results. Geographic and hazard distributions were also a factor: the more varied the circumstances, the greater breadth of lessons provided.

Members of the Expert Group were chosen by the Sub-Committee. The Expert Group included a climate change scientist with a background assessing global risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, and a development and climate change specialist familiar with country policies and development processes, and economists, environmental specialists, governance and institutions specialists, anthropologists, and specialists in rural development and resources management.

The Expert Group was designed to be an interdisciplinary team in order to reflect the wealth of knowledge and experience on climate change and adaptation practices in developing countries. The group included experts from developing and developed countries and reflected a regional and gender balance.

After consulting with outside stakeholders, the Expert Group submitted a list of potential candidates ahead of the Sub-Committee meeting. Along with the list, they provide detailed justifications for each choice and comprehensive findings from their deliberations.

Forest Investment Program (FIP)

Deforestation and forest degradation is the second leading cause of global warming, producing roughly 20 percent of the world's GHG emissions and a third of the emissions in developing countries.

Developing countries face an urgent need to manage their forests sustainably to reduce GHG emissions and achieve other development and environmental objectives.

Rural populations in many developing countries depend on forests and their rich ecosystems for their livelihoods, sustenance, and cultural survival, including more than 60 million indigenous peoples. Poverty, population growth, poor agricultural practices, and increasing demand for wood (for markets and domestic use) all contribute to the destruction of forest habitats and related livelihoods.

But sustainable management of forests is a particularly complex problem in the face of competing development priorities: forest products are one of the most important economic assets for many developing countries in Latin America, Central Africa, and Southeast Asia. Slash-and-burn agricultural practices are common in many countries, and globally there is a lack of recognition of the economic value of forest-related environmental services.

Filling an investment gap for carbon-reducing forest initiatives, the FIP is designed to offer a critical financing bridge to work with countries in addressing the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The carbon benefits are vast: forests provide a cost-effective means to address climate change—better forest practices reduce GHG emissions—and preserving and enhancing forest biomass results in substantial carbon benefits.

Success depends on stakeholder voice

To be effective, support must be built from the ground up, incorporating forest communities, indigenous peoples, and other locally involved communities. Their participation depends on strengthening their capacity to play an active role in national REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and FIP processes and on recognizing and supporting their tenure rights, forest stewardship roles, and traditional forest management systems.

The FIP Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Dedicated Initiative are being established to provide grants to communities, countries, or regions where there are FIP activities. At the planning stage, the grants will support participation in the development of FIP investment strategies, programs, and projects and strengthening the capacity of these groups to play an informal and active role in FIP processes. At the implementation stage, grants to indigenous peoples and local communities will be an integral component in each pilot.

Significant multilateral efforts are under way to help developing countries engage in large-scale response to deforestation, including large scale efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+); however, additional global investment is needed to complement these efforts. The FIP is designed to work with other mechanisms in the forest aid architecture by providing up-front financing to countries to support their readiness strategies for REDD+, which emerge from inclusive national planning processes. Pilots will also work closely with stakeholders and communities on a country level.

The FIP should catalyze shifts from business-as-usual policies and development paths. It is a learning tool to initiate and facilitate steps toward transformational change in developing country forest policies and practices. At the implementation level, it is a vehicle to pilot and scale up replicable models of sustainable forest management efforts. It is designed to help finance large-scale investments and leverage additional financial resources, including those from the private sector.

The FIP will implement a small number of country-led pilot programs to support:

- Investments that build institutional capacity, forest governance, and information.
- Investments in forest mitigation efforts, including forest ecosystem services.
- Investments outside the forest sector to reduce the pressure on forests.

FIP AT A GLANCE

Funding	$350 million as of September 30, 2009.
Implemented by	MDBs: AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, IBRD, and the IFC.
Governance	FIP Sub-Committee of representatives from six contributor and six eligible recipient countries.
Observers	MDBs, Trustee, GEF, FCPF Secretariat, UNFCCC, UN REDD Technical Secretariat, civil society organizations (2), indigenous peoples (2), private sector representatives (2).
Country Eligibility	ODA and MDB eligibility.
Status	Disbursements expected to begin in 2010.

Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP)

With 1.5 billion people without electricity—mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia—mass energy production is a top priority. Low-income countries often must make difficult trade-off decisions, choosing among a set of competing economic, social, and environmental priorities. To achieve development goals, the International Energy Agency expects that Africa will require an additional 250 million tons of oil equivalent between 2006 and 2030, and Asia (not including China and India) an additional 400 million.

As countries themselves recognize, development of renewable energy is a tremendous opportunity for climate smart economic growth. Developing regions are awash with untapped renewable potential. Africa uses less than 10 percent of its hydro capacity. Asia (excluding China) uses only 25 percent. Kenya has large geothermal resources, and Africa has one of the highest average annual solar radiations in the world.

To tap into this potential, the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries offers a two-pronged approach. It is designed to support low-income countries in their efforts to expand energy access and stimulate economic growth through the scaled-up deployment of renewable energy solutions. It will contribute to transforming the renewable market through a programmatic approach that involves support for market creation, private sector implementation, and productive energy use.

SREP will pilot and demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in the energy sector by creating new economic opportunities and increasing energy access through the use of renewable energy.

Moving from demonstration to scaled-up delivery

SREP will be implemented in a small number of low-income countries selected on agreed criteria to maximize its impact and demonstrative effects. It aims to achieve widespread deployment of renewable projects through a country-led, outcome-focused, and programmatic approach. SREP should assist in government policy, barrier removal, and capital and revenue funding that can be achieved only through interventions involving all stakeholders and a range of funding sources and incentives.

SREP is designed to achieve results through action on the ground

The program aims to:

- Provide policy support and technical assistance to develop ambitious national renewable energy strategies.
- Support scaling-up of renewable energy by underwriting additional capital costs and risks associated with renewable energy investments and other instruments for reducing risk to investors.
- Help tackle real and perceived risks in the financial sector through concessional credit lines.
- Encourage private sector investment to significantly increase renewable energy capacity in a country’s energy supply.

SREP AT A GLANCE

Funding	Target of $250 million minimum to launch program.
Implemented by	MDBs: AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, IBRD, and the IFC.
Governance	SREP Sub-Committee of representatives from six contributor and six eligible recipient countries.
Observers	MDBs, Trustee, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, civil society organizations (4), indigenous peoples (2), private sector representatives (2), Energy for the Poor Initiative representative (1).
Country Eligibility	Must be low-income country eligible for MDB concessional financing and engaged in an active MDB country program.
Status	To be operationalized once minimum level of funding is achieved.

Part 2: The CIF's contribution to climate action

Innovative design

In May 2008 representatives from roughly 40 countries, the multilateral development banks (MDBs), and other development partners gathered in Potsdam, Germany, to finalize a proposal for the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). This marked the end of a six-month process to build a representative framework for the distribution of funds to transform how development projects include climate change consideration.

Along with country representatives and the MDBs, the design process invited representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), bilateral agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private sector entities, and technical experts to comment on the design.

The process began with a call for action. As the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) continues to develop a comprehensive strategy to combat climate change, the Bali Action Plan[4] made a call for new approaches to low-carbon development—technologies, financial schemes, adaptation plans—that can deliver an immediate impact and provide new ideas to transform how developing countries react to climate change, and how to pay for it.

Participants wanted the CIF to help scale up existing practices, but also to serve as a laboratory for new financing schemes and as a chance to develop sustainable development strategies with stakeholders. Participants recognized that the money can travel a lot further if the pilot projects are designed to provide lessons and engender the use of best practices.

To do so, the CIF must be responsive to a diverse set of stakeholders and engage developing countries with a central role in distributing the funds. The Trust Fund Committees were designed to be small, with equal representation of contributor countries and potential recipients. Decisions are based on consensus.

The meetings also focused on what to fund. Initially emphasis was placed on supporting large technology projects in emerging countries. But not all countries have the capacity to scale up large power projects or build large city transport networks. Many have different priorities and urgent needs—for example, adapting to climate unpredictability and improving development plans to better take account of climate change.

In response, representatives decided to design two funds: one for clean technology and the other to pilot new approaches to diverse climate challenges, including adaptation, particularly in low income countries. This would ensure that the CIF would provide a more

[4] The Bali Action Plan on Climate Change, agreed at the 2007 UNFCCC meeting in Bali, calls for the international community to do more in providing financial resources and investments that support action on mitigation, adaptation, and technology cooperation.

comprehensive approach to addressing climate mitigation and adaptation in a manner that reflects the priorities of a broad spectrum of developing countries.

Another aspect of the design process was defining the role of the MDBs, which were engaged to collectively implement the CIF. Countries recognized the advantages of MDB participation. These institutions are keenly aware of the development aspects of climate change and developing countries can work with institutions where they have a long-standing relationship focussed on development issues. The MDBs also have the operational capacity and unmatched ability to leverage additional funds from the public and private sectors.

The CIF provide a new framework for MDB collaboration. The investment plans under each fund provide a common platform for MDB assistance to countries, and also enhance broader coordination by recipient countries of development partners active at the country level.

Members agreed that CIF projects and decisions should be transparent. They designed a Partnership Forum, an annual meeting of stakeholders, for dialogue on strategic directions of the CIF and analysis of results and impacts. They have adopted a policy for “active observers” to participate in meetings of the governing committees, and they have agreed to a robust policy on public disclosure of information.

Country-led process

Developing countries are already taking action toward low-carbon, climate resilient development. Many countries are investing in and encouraging clean technology. Mexico proposes a 50 percent emission reduction from 2002 to 2050 and wants 8 percent renewable-generated power by 2012. Brazil aims to reduce deforestation by 70 percent. Colombia installed a highly successful bus rapid transit system. And Indonesia is reducing fossil-fuel subsidies and offering tax breaks for pollution control equipment.

Facing severe water shortages, in 2009 Yemen’s cabinet endorsed a National Adaptation Program for Action (NAPA) that identifies priority adaptation options, which they can combine with Vision 2025, their poverty reduction strategy. Governments are also using creative schemes to address the risks of a changing climate: in Mongolia, livestock herders are partnering with the government and private insurers to mitigate the risks of losing herds during severe winters. In 2008, Malawi’s government made a similar arrangement to protect itself against drought.

The objective of the CIF is to bolster such efforts for sustainable development and poverty reduction by scaling up projects and increasing the speed of implementation. Activities financed by the CIF, based on a country-led approach, will be integrated into country-owned development strategies, consistent with the Paris Declaration.[5]

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[5] The 2005 Paris Declaration, endorsed by over 100 countries, aims to increase harmonization, alignment, and management of aid for results with a set of actions and indicators that can be monitored.

When a country approaches the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) for financing, it provides information on existing efforts to integrate climate change policies into national development plans. Assisted by a joint MDB mission, the country develops a low-carbon investment plan for endorsement by the CTF Trust Fund Committee. The Government also ensures coordination with other development partners and outreach to interested stakeholders in the country. The plan is to function as the basis for investment finance intended to support country-owned programs in partnership with MDBs, other development partners, civil society and the private sector. The programs are to operate under a common framework for planning, implementation, expenditure, and monitoring and evaluation. This streamlines the process and aligns it with other country-led initiatives.

The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) also supports joint scoping and programming missions to selected pilot countries to develop initiatives that align with existing country-owned adaptation and mitigation strategies under each of the targeted programs.

The CIF are making efforts to balance a country-led emphasis with a desire to ramp up programs quickly in order to generate knowledge to benefit UNFCCC climate negotiations. Thus far, countries have responded quickly to the CTF: 5 country investment plans are endorsed, and 8 additional country and regional investment plans are under preparation by the countries and the MDBs. The CTF Trust Fund Committee is looking for comprehensive large-scale projects that can make the most impact. But it is also realistic about the time it takes to put together a sound proposal and does not want to compromise important country-generated sustainable development plans for the sake of speed. It also wants to ensure that there is ample time to engage with stakeholders.

Efforts must ensure that the investment plans are prepared through a collaborative process that includes myriad interests and aligns with existing programs offered by other development partners. Lessons from the development of initial investment plans are being applied in the preparation of the next cohort.

Supporting Mexico's low-carbon overhaul

Mexico has emerged as a global leader in climate change. In 2008, Mexico announced a plan to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50 percent below 2002 levels by 2050. To meet this ambitious goal, Mexico launched the Special Climate Change Program as part of its 2007–2012 national development plan. The program identifies funding priorities and potential financing resources.

Mexico has collaborated with the World Bank to prepare a low carbon growth study that was readily accepted by a part of the government's on-going national climate change strategy.

The CTF is building upon these efforts by providing up to $500 million in financing to improve bus and light rail transit in big cities, increase energy efficiency, and build wind power plants. This financing is expected to be combined with financing from the government, MDBs, other international organizations, bilateral organizations, carbon finance and the private sector for a total financing package of $6.2 million.

Transport is a top priority. More than 75 percent of Mexicans live in sprawling cities, and transport contributes 18 percent of Mexico's GHG emissions, a 27 percent increase from 1990 to 2005. The CTF will supply $200 million to the plan, buttressed by a $600 million loan from the World Bank.

Several wind power projects are underway in Mexico, mostly in the state of Oaxaca. CTF money will support a 500MW wind power project and a small hydropower project with an estimated capacity of 325MW.

CTF money will also support energy efficiency projects. Studies estimate that more than 20 percent of Mexico's energy consumption can be reduced through more efficient energy use.

Targeting potential for transformation

The CIF offer an unprecedented opportunity to make an impact quickly by scaling up financing and other incentives for climate mitigation and adaptation actions that lead to on-the-ground impacts: reducing CO_2, preserving forests, and shoring up climate smart development practices.

But benefits should also be fully integrated into a country's development institutions and systems. This can happen in several ways. Building 400MW of wind power generation can jumpstart the capacity to build more, reducing the initial capital costs and encouraging investment. Working with countries and stakeholders to create sustainable development plans can help a country identify sectors vulnerable to climate change so that they can target the largest needs. Establishing landownership titles for rainforest areas can engender sustainable management.

All this can be replicated in other countries with different investment schemes.

The country-led approach builds national capacity for low-carbon, climate resilient development. Countries are in the lead during the entire process—project design, consultations, and implementation. Trained government officials, technicians, and local manufacturers can apply and benefit from knowledge and capacity spillover. The CIF also identify barriers and initiate their removal to low-carbon, climate resilient growth, from financing to regulation.

Programs also develop partnerships, transforming how different agencies and countries work together. The CIF hope to foster more collaboration with NGOs and other interests not always invited to the table to plan development programs. The MDBs can also learn from CIF practices and incorporate them in MDB-wide lending activities.

Concentrated solar power: a transformative technology

Soaring energy demand is a global phenomenon. But nowhere is growth more precipitous than in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), thanks to burgeoning populations and rapid economic growth. Since 1980 the region has set the pace globally. This development is positive. But it puts a strain on current power systems and presents governments with the daunting task of meeting soaring energy demand while also avoiding inefficient and polluting means of generating it.

Despite high capital costs, renewable energy is an attractive solution: it is clean, potentially inexhaustible, and avoids volatile commodity prices. And of all the options, concentrated solar power (CSP) is of particular interest in MENA countries—areas hardly short of sunlight. Projects are in the design process in Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco.

To bolster these efforts, the CTF Trust Fund Committee reviewed a concept note in May 2009, circulated ahead of a formal proposal, to cofinance a regional CSP program that would build eight to 10 large CSP power plants—a one gigawatt deployment in total—across six to nine countries in the region.

According to estimates, the program would avoid releasing 2.6 million tons of carbon emissions into the atmosphere per year, roughly 1.5 percent of the current energy sector emissions in the Southern Mediterranean countries. This will diversify energy portfolios and allow some capacity to be sold to southern Europe at a premium price. Revenue could also come from carbon trading schemes.

If the projects are approved, the CTF can overcome the initial financial barriers to building CSP on a large scale. They will provide the critical mass to attract private investment, use economies of scale to reduce costs, and manage country and technical risk. Increased manufacturing capacity would follow, boosting the local economy (current MENA region solar projects use 30 percent locally manufactured hardware) and providing long-term production capacity.

Expert groups to speed the transformation

The PPCR, FIP, and SREP include, in each case, an independent expert group to make recommendations for selection of pilot countries or regions based on program-specific criteria. Each group consists of members chosen for expertise, strategic and operational experience, and diversity of perspectives (scientific, economic, gender, and developmental). Group members must also have climate change experience in such areas as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and health. The group includes experts from developing and developed countries and reflect a regional and gender balance.

Leveraging transformation

The MDBs, the largest development organizations in the world, can offer grants, highly concessional financing, and knowledge and experience. The leveraging capacity is unmatched. It has been estimated that for every dollar an MDB spends, it leverages six more from outside. For the CIF, MDB involvement mitigates risk and encourages other actors to invest in low-carbon business plans.

An innovative approach to governance

The governing structure

The governing structure of the CIF is unique. Contributor and developing countries (potential recipients) are equally represented. Decisions are taken by consensus, with no provision for voting arrangements. If a consensus is not possible, the proposal is postponed or withdrawn. A country can choose to stop a consensus decision or state an objection by attaching a note to the decision, in which case the majority will carry.

The Trust Fund Committees of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) each consist of eight members from contributor countries, chosen through a consultation among contributors, and eight representatives from eligible recipient countries. Representatives from eligible recipient countries are selected on a regional basis through consultations among such countries. Each representative serves for a two-year term; however, to begin, some members will serve only one year to stagger arrivals.

The SCF Sub-Committees have six representatives from contributor and developing countries respectively. At least one member from each also has a seat on the SCF Trust Fund Committee. Like the CTF and SCF Committees, developing countries are geographically representative. Countries selected for pilot programs are given first priority to sit on Sub-Committees.

One representative of the RDBs, agreed among the RDBs, and a representative from the World Bank also serve as nonvoting members on each Trust Fund Committee. They do not have seats on the Sub-Committees. Other stakeholders may observe and take part in the meetings. Representatives from the GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, civil society, indigenous peoples, and the private sector can attend and voice their opinions during meetings. Civil society, indigenous peoples, and the private sector are chosen through a self-selection process.

Disclosing the process

The CIF recognize the fundamental importance of transparency and accountability to the success of their investments, and the governing bodies of the funds have agreed that it is essential to be open about their activities and to seek opportunities to share lessons with the widest possible audience.

The CIF have established a website on which they regularly post information on the funds, including the document and proposed decisions to be considered by the CIF Committees. The first Partnership Forum was broadcast on the web to allow for wider participation in the event.

In May 2009, the Trust Fund Committees approved a disclosure policy that calls for country-owned investment plans and strategies developed under each of the trust funds to be disclosed in-country prior to their submission to a CIF Committee for approval. Proposed plans are also posted on the CIF website no later than three weeks prior to review of the proposal by a Committee.

In the case of proposed programs and projects, an information document describing the proposal is to be made public at least two weeks prior to a decision on the funding of the proposal.

The policy recognizes that a country or a project proposer may have justifiable reasons for not publicly disclosing all information in an investment plan or project. In this case, certain information may be kept confidential. This is to be done only on an exceptional basis, and nondisclosure of information is to be justified to the Committee.

MDB collaboration

A partnership among MDBs on this scale is unprecedented. If the framework of the CIF gets MDBs to join forces more broadly, it could contribute to shifting how the development community approaches climate change—and lead to better results.

The geographical presence and the financial resources at the disposal of the MDBs are enormous. Their leveraging power is unmatched. Thousands of managers with global expertise bring knowledge to local projects. Combining these resources maximizes lending impact.

This is an attractive prospect for contributors and for countries seeking large-scale financing. But for it to succeed, the MDBs must work to operate a common, coordinated, and lean framework to oversee the disbursement of funds and knowledge.

Understanding the proper role of the MDBs is critical. In a governance capacity, the MDBs function as a facilitator and advisor, as spelled out in the governance framework. MDB representatives do not vote on the Trust Fund Committees and defer to country representatives to select programs and appoint expert groups. An Administrative Unit, housed at the World Bank, supports the work of the CIF in an advisory and administrative capacity.

A separate MDB Committee, comprising a representative from each bank, harmonizes MDB climate change portfolios and links programs with CIF-supported initiatives. The collaboration on this committee and at the country level is one of the most successful and unique features of the CIF. It meets virtually with the CIF Administrative Unit on a regular basis to give MDBs a more active role in reviewing CIF proposed policies and criteria, making recommendations to the Administrative Unit, managing the pipeline of programs, and monitoring progress in implementing approved programs. The Committee also engages with outside actors—bilateral development agencies and development partners—to promote cofinancing.

Getting the banks to assume a cooperative, advisory role takes time. The potential for competition between the banks is being addressed and resisted. All banks have an equal voice, and the banks engage jointly with a government to develop a CIF-financed program.

Some early results on the ground show increased cooperation among MDBs and also with the private sector. Regular MDB Committee meetings have helped align activities, and this cohesion is trickling down. The MDBs are jointly learning and integrating climate change into their regular lending and policy assistance.

Engaging a full range of stakeholders

The CIF aim to be part of the ongoing global collaborative effort to address climate change. To align development, low-carbon growth, and climate resilience the Funds are engaging a diverse set of interests in order to create a response as inclusive as global warming is widespread. To accomplish this the Funds are in the process of formalizing a collaborative governing structure—not only among contributors, eligible recipient countries, and the MDBs, but also among UN organizations, the GEF, the UNFCCC, the Adaptation Fund Board, bilateral development agencies, NGOs, private sector entities, and scientific and technical experts.

This is an ongoing process. Since the CIF began, countries, stakeholders, and the MDBs have been discussing ways to balance dialogue and decision-making—to let voices be heard, both at the country level and in the CIF governing committees, while integrating investment programs with ongoing country-driven strategies to address climate change. In addition to the formal participation of the GEF, UNDP, UNEP and UNFCCC, over the past year the CIF have developed a framework for adding meeting observers—from civil society, indigenous peoples groups, and the private sector—that are chosen by a transparent process of self-selection that is inclusive across world regions. The self-selection for indigenous peoples is under design, with temporary representatives designated by the Chair of the UNFPII observing meetings to date. The self-selection process has been designed and approved for non-profit civil society and private sector representatives to attended meetings as observers. Selected observers met for the first time in October 2009. A range of stakeholders will also be encouraged to participate in the upcoming Partnership Forum, scheduled for March 2010 in Manila.

Engaging civil society

Formally involving civil society in CIF decision-making is an experiment welcomed by many stakeholders of the CIF. The role of active observers will need to be further refined and in some cases, revised to fully comply with the principles of transparency and inclusiveness and to maximise their contribution to the achievement of CIF objectives. The process is taking time. CIF decision-makers agreed to formalize a role and self-selection process for civil society observers on Trust Fund and Sub-Committees.

This process began with concerns over the approval of the CIF. Indeed, the design documents for each operational committee (CTF, SCF, PPCR) did not provide for civil society representation. But after the design process and early Trust Fund Committee meetings, civil society representatives—NGOs, indigenous peoples, and the private sector—expressed a desire to play a larger role in deliberations. The Trust Fund Committees agreed on the need for formalizing civil society participation. In December 2008, the Administrative Unit contacted the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), an NGO umbrella organization, to conduct a review of best practices on civil society participation and provide recommendations.

Based on practices of other multilateral bodies, the IUCN's findings advocated greater civil society involvement to offer independent monitoring, technical expertise, and access to different stakeholders and communities. The IUCN also believed that such a presence would strengthen the democratic processes of the CIF Trust Fund Committees. It suggested that observers be self-selected under criteria determined by each constituency that maximized expertise (relevant to a particular Committee) and achieved a better geographical balance and more equitable gender representation.

Based on IUCN's recommendations, the CIF Administrative Unit prepared a proposal for the Trust Fund Committees, which finalized the Guidelines for Inviting Civil Society Observers to meetings.

Under these guidelines, active observers may: a) request the floor during discussions of the Trust Fund Committee to make verbal interventions, b) request the Co-chairs to add agenda items to the provisional agenda, and c) recommend to the Trust Fund Committee or the co-Chairs external experts to speak on a specific agenda item.

To begin the process of selecting observers, the CIF Administrative Unit reached out to RESOLVE, a non-profit facilitator, which conducted interviews with NGOs to gather ideas for the self-selection process. In April 2008, drawing on these interviews, RESOLVE formed a group of non-profit civil society members (not interested in serving themselves as CIF observers) to serve on an advisory committee to develop the self-selection criteria and process.

In June, a call for applications, translated into 11 languages, went out to non-profit CSOs. A month later, after the application window shut, RESOLVE posted a short list of candidates on its website for NGOs to vote on. Based on the voting results and an interest in balanced representation (region and need), the advisory committee and RESOLVE selected candidates and alternates for each committee. A similar process, including the application of lessons learned, will guide the selection process for civil society observers for the FIP and SREP.

The World Business Council or Sustainable Development organized a similar self selection process for representatives from the private sector (see below).

The October meetings were the first test of the working arrangement of self selected observers. Upcoming meetings will gauge whether the new framework will work and if adjustments need to be made.

Status of self-selection of indigenous peoples observers

The CIF Administrative Unit (AU) approached representatives of the indigenous peoples groups that had participated in the FIP design process, and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), to receive advice on an approach for the observer self-selection process. In response, the Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN) proposed "Process and Criteria for the Selection Process of the Indigenous Peoples Observers to the Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees of the CIF." This proposal was based on experience of indigenous peoples in Asia.

In a teleconference with representatives from the indigenous peoples community (including UNFPII), the CIF Administrative Unit, and RESOLVE (the NGO that facilitated the self-selection process for civil society), the proposal was discussed in light of the lessons from the self-selection process for civil society. It was decided to revise the proposal, taking into consideration all comments, and to adapt the process to account for diverse regional capacities and needs.

Indigenous peoples groups are still considering how best to organize their self selection process.

Engaging the private sector
Some skeptics might look at the CIF and suggest that $6 billion will do little to keep global warming to an increase of 2°C. In a sense, they are right: while $6 billion is an achievement, it falls dishearteningly short of the $140–165 billion the World Bank estimates is needed annually to reduce emissions.

But in another sense, they should be hopeful: during the next 20 years, trillions of dollars will be spent to upgrade power plants, run power lines, and build public transport systems. And the majority of this money (roughly 80%) will come not from bilateral funding or MDB loans, but from the private sector. The challenge is to ensure that much of this development is low in carbon. The private sector has a critical role in this because it can leverage public funding and policies with innovative investments and development of clean technologies. In developing countries, engaging the private sector will lead to a much needed increase in the number of counterparts for project development and implementation.

To achieve the goal of shifting private sector investment onto a low-carbon path, a mix of financial incentives, technical assistance, and knowledge transfer will be required, while the goal of additionality must be kept in mind. Cash incentives alone will help. But they will not suffice. CIF funding can provide large amounts of concessional funds, as well as the targeted technical support required for capacity building, to ensure that the investment will achieve the transformational objective. Combining the CIF with the demonstrated expertise of the MDBs will give the private sector an opportunity to experiment with more large-scale green technology projects, and it will help address the challenge of adaptation. Technical assistance combined with concessional finance reduces the risk and increases the attractiveness of projects to private investors, allowing businesses to work with new clients in emerging or low-income countries that need to either replace or expand their energy infrastructure. Large-scale projects also increase familiarity and build delivery capacity in the industry that establishes them, which can reduce costs and barriers in the future.

There are already several encouraging signs that this is happening. All the approved CTF investment plans have private sector involvement and foresee capacity building measures. For the Turkish Investment Plan, the CTF is investing $250 million in local financing institutions, and this will be supported by considerable technical assistance. These local banks can then offer loans to private sector projects with carbon-reduction benefits; in the process, the banks will develop lasting management capability to assess such loans. Mexico is using development bank loans, including $200 million in CTF money, for urban transport projects, which have leveraged $643 million in private funding. Another $50 million CTF loan bolsters an existing $135 million International Finance Cooperation (IFC) initiative for private investment in renewable energy. And a $1.1 billion public-private wind project in Egypt is using $200 million in CTF funding for transmission lines.

Two CTF projects in Egypt

As Egypt's population grows at an astonishing clip of 2 percent a year, it faces massive challenges to meet energy demand that is increasing at 7 to 8 percent annually. To meet the surge, a bevy of power projects are slated for construction over the next five years, ramping up energy production to 32,000MW, up from 22,000MW currently.

Although carbon-based power plants will be the bulk of the new projects, Egypt is making significant strides to expand renewable energy production. This can help compensate for declining oil production—now averaging 664,000 barrels a day in 2007, down from 950,000 in 1995—which threatens to make Egypt more vulnerable to volatile commodity prices.

The renewable goals are ambitious: the government has set a target of 20 percent renewable energy production by 2020 and by then hopes to generate 7,200MW from wind alone.

To meet this, Egypt is one of the first countries to apply for funding through the CTF, which has endorsed $300 billion in concessional financing that augments additional funding from the AfDB, IFC, the World Bank, bilateral development agencies, the private sector, and other sources.

Two projects will benefit. The first is a wind project, already 400MW strong, which lacks adequate transmission capacity to build an additional 600MW installation. The CTF will contribute $200 million for the $1.1 billion project. The second part of the program offers $100 million to help finance a public transit overhaul in Cairo, an $865 million undertaking.

Both programs offer relief for Egyptian air quality and roadways. Egypt has some of the fastest growing GHG emissions in the world, ranking in the top 11 globally. Under current trends, Egypt faces a 50 percent increase in GHG emissions, 70 percent of which comes from the electricity and transport sectors.

Public transport reform has much potential in Egypt; roughly two-thirds of the population use public transport, so significant changes can have a big impact. The CTF will partially finance light rail and bus rapid transit to help reduce the 20 million motorized person trips clogging the roadways at present—and spewing 13 million tons of CO_2 a year. The government hopes to reduce carbon emissions by 1.5 million tons annually by constructing six new bus rapid transit corridors in Cairo and rail links to major suburbs.

Involving the private sector in CIF governance

On a governance level, the CIF are making strides to include the private sector. Once the CIF were operational, stakeholders suggested creating a formal self-selection process to choose private sector observers. In response, the CIF Administrative Unit invited the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), a CEO-led global association of roughly 200 companies dealing with business and sustainable development, to create and administer a self-selection process.

The Council received applications for three committees—the CTF, SCF, and the PPCR—and two observers were selected on the basis of criteria created by the WBCSD advisory board that maximized representation from different types of business and spread representation across different geographical locations. The selection process was designed to attract highly qualified candidates that can make a contribution to the specific committee.

Observers are instructed to report findings and circulate them to the WBCSD and other sustainable development partners. The WBCSD's website will post the observations.

The selected private sector observers first participated in meetings at the end of October 2009. The WBCSD has also been requested to assist in the self-selection process for the private sector observers in the FIP and SREP. The process for self-selecting private sector representatives for the PPCR has not been concluded yet. The WBCSD decided not to recommend anyone but to keep the opportunity open and continue to seek a suitable candidate.

Including Indigenous Peoples: the FIP design process

During the final design meeting of the CIF, it was agreed that to form a comprehensive response to climate change, a Forest Investment Program (FIP) should be established to mobilize funds to reduce deforestation and degradation and promote sustainable management of forests. Poverty and potentially more profitable land uses in forested and semi-forested regions are the leading cause of deforestation and degradation, which contributes 18 percent of global GHG emissions.

But forest policy affects more than the climate; it affects livelihoods. Forests are home to 60 million indigenous peoples who are completely dependent on forest resources, while 350 million are highly forest dependent. Forests provide fuel, food, medicines, building material, and sellable goods.

In the first FIP design meeting in October 2008, countries agreed that it was imperative to include indigenous peoples and local communities in the process to take into account country-led priority strategies, along with other programs, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD). Learning lessons from designing the CTF, SCF, and PPCR, the design meeting also decided to form a working group of government representatives, NGOs, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and UN agencies to draft a design document ahead of the second meeting.

At the second meeting in March 2009, a draft design was circulated and posted on the FIP website for comments. Developed and developing countries and other stakeholders sent in comments, which were then posted for others to read.

Commenting groups offered praise for including indigenous peoples organizations in the design process as a logical legal consequence of the rights of indigenous peoples to participate in international policy processes related to developments that will affect their territories, supporting rights protected in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

After the third design meeting, in May, the co-chairs formed two working groups composed of governments, NGOs, and indigenous groups to develop precise language for two critical sections of the FIP design document, including guidelines for consultations to be carried out with indigenous peoples and local communities. Each group then presented its findings to the co-chairs, who proposed a final design document to the SCF Trust Fund Committee for approval.

One substantial outcome of the design process was a dedicated initiative to provide grants to indigenous peoples and local communities. Among other things, the grants aim to support capacity building for indigenous peoples and local communities to support their tenure rights, forest stewardship roles and traditional forest management systems and to participate in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating FIP activities.

Working with institutional partners

In response to the 2007 Bali Action Plan, which called for multilateral bodies to support integrated adaptation and mitigation, the CIF are a way to increase the availability of innovative financing for low-carbon and climate resilient projects. Within this framework, the CIF are intended to complement and support the efforts of other institutions and bilateral efforts at the country level.

Other developing partners are encouraged to collaborate on CIF programs, and representatives from the GEF, UNDP, UNEP, and UNFCCC are invited to join the CIF Trust Fund Committees as observers.

Additionality

The CIF are designed to bolster existing funding mechanisms, not deplete them. Contributions to the CIF are to be in addition to existing development financing. While climate change is a major global issue, combating it should not be at the expense of other development efforts.

Part 3: Learning by design

Getting results

Within one year, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) has moved rapidly from the design phase to early implementation. The CIF have already allocated close to $1.7 billion, mostly for clean technology investment plans. Interest among developing countries continues to grow. At the beginning of 2009 three countries had submitted investment plans to the CTF. As of end October 2009, two more investment plans have been endorsed and an additional eight are under preparation. Meanwhile, nine countries and two regions are participating in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). A first meeting of the pilot countries was held at the end of October to begin to build a community of practice among the PPCR countries in order to exchange experiences and to document good practices and early lessons.

The Forest Investment Program (FIP), unveiled this summer, now has enough financing to begin operations. Meanwhile, the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) will start as soon as sufficient funds are pledged.

Speed is the key to the CIF's success. Their impact depends on action. To develop lessons ahead of a new climate change agreement, programs must be up and running soon.

A meeting of pilot countries participating in the PPCR was held in October 2009 to begin to build a community of practice to share lessons learned and experience and to promote South-South learning among PPCR countries. At the meeting, the following early lessons and considerations emerged from countries' initial involvement in the program:

A meeting of pilot countries participating in the PPCR was held in October 2009 to begin to build a community of practice to share lessons learned and experience and to promote South-South learning among PPCR countries. At the meeting, the following early lessons and considerations emerged from countries' initial involvement in the program:

10 Themes from PPCR Lessons Learning Meeting

#1: Diversity

- Countries and regions have diverse:
  - Adaptation challenges
  - Plans and planning processes
  - Institutions and capacities
  - Resources and bottlenecks
- Challenges also differ within countries:
  - e.g., coastal and mountainous areas
- Because of diversity PPCR must:
  - Design a tailored approach with each country or region, based on where each country or region currently is
  - Avoid "one-size-fits-all"
  - Select right mix of planning, capacity building, technical assistance, financing.

#2: Existing Country Planning

- As PPCR enters, each country has existing plans and planning processes:
  - NAPA
  - Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategies
  - Planning cycles: e.g. five-year strategy
- Hence, PPCR should:
  - Build on existing plans and processes
  - Avoid duplication
  - Fit timing to planning cycles (e.g. 5-year horizons)
  - Move quickly to implementation where possible

#3: Cross-Cutting Problem, Cross-Cutting Solutions

- Adaptation is a multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional problem
- Need strong coordination at level of national government, across Ministries and agencies: whole-of-government approach
- Plans cut across sectors
- Foster culture of coordination, build capacity to coordinate
- Integrate adaptation in budget planning
- Set up dialogue: climate change ←→ disaster response
- Architecture differs by country, but good experience with some form of Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, Ministry of Finance or Planning in lead, Ministry of Environment as Secretariat
- Coordination needs run broader and deeper than national government, from communities to regions, and across sectors: see next slides

#4: Opportunity for Donor Coordination

- MDB's coordinating in PPCR: valuable
- Also link with bi-lateral donors
- Important to clarify expectations up front – what government will do, what MDB's will do, where capacity bottlenecks are, to prepare planning process?

#5: Local Communities, Anti-Poverty

- Reducing poverty reduces vulnerability
- Need to connect adaptation with fighting poverty
- Focus on the most vulnerable, the poor, women and children
- Food security, access to safe water
- Begin with link to affected communities, from the start – build from there
- Overcome literacy constraints
- Early community engagement → community ownership → sustainability

#6: Multi-Sector, Multi-Stakeholder

- Engage with civil society, private sector:
  - Regionally, nationally, locally
  - Early in planning process
  - Foster dialogue
  - Country ownership of plans
  - Financial support for outreach and engagement

#7: Build and Share Knowledge

- Adaptation still relatively new
- No one has all answers, all need to build knowledge and capacity
- Rich, complex network of knowledge to share:
    - Local, traditional knowledge – share across communities, to national, regional and global levels
    - Technical knowledge, projections, assessments, scenarios
- Systems to gather and share data
- Identify and fill knowledge gaps
- Evaluation and monitoring
- Sharing lessons: good practices AND bad
- National or regional centers of excellence

#8 Full Policy Cycle

- Raise awareness within government – across sectors, even those not now thinking about adaptation – and across civil society and private sector: communicate, communicate, communicate
- Build institutional capacity
- Move from policy to legislation to implementation, including regulation and enforcement
- Combine effective short-term steps (low-hanging fruit) with links to long term
- Climate uncertainty, so must plan not for individual events (disasters), but holistically
- Adaptation not a one-time process: will be with us for foreseeable future
- Re-assess, adjust, improve based on experience

#9: Insurance – A Private Sector Example

- Developing countries major potential market for insurance companies – now relatively little activity
- Create enabling environment
- Regulation and incentives
- Micro-insurance
- Avoid moral hazard, link insurance to incentives to reduce vulnerability
- Disaster in Florida increases re-insurance rates in Caribbean

#10: Challenges

- Move from planning to implementation as rapidly as possible
- Balance speed vs. depth, "doing it right"
- Limited resources, so must set priorities – do that collaboratively
- Need financially sustainable solutions, for long term
- Policy making amidst uncertainty

Feedback from Pilot Countries

Administrative Procedures

- Pilot Countries need administrative procedures that will capture:
    - Diverse nature of pilot countries
    - Will be flexible

- Meet country or regional specific needs
- Examples:
  - Global Facility for Disaster Risk Management
  - Clean technology procedures

Regional Aspects in Single Country Pilots

- What happens in one country affects another (e.g. Nepal area with close proximity to other countries)
- The PPCR process must consider taking a regional approach in areas with strong linkages regarding Climate Change Impacts.
  - In context of knowledge management and lesson sharing
  - Early warning systems – not limited to political boundaries

Guidance on Alternative Country Pilot

- Can one country be replaced by another if conditions on the ground are not conducive?

Grants and Loans

- Allocation of grants and loans:
  - Why make a provision for loans on such a cross-cutting issue?
  - Climate change issues may be with us for a long time. Won't countries drift into unsustainable debt positions such as prior to HIPC?
    - Concern from Togo, Bolivia, Zambia
- Observation: Credit no harsher than IDA terms, highly subsidized, long grace period (40 years est.)

Monitoring and evaluation

To establish a comprehensive measurement system for all CIF programs, the CTF and SCF Trust Fund committees have formed a working group, chosen from Committee members, to develop a set of standardized and coherent results frameworks for the CTF, the SCF, and the sub-programs. The results framework will provide the basis for assessing how the objectives of the CIF will be achieved. Alignment with the Managing for Development Results (MfDR) agenda of the MDBs will ensure that the CIF's results frameworks are linked with the results frameworks at the country level to comprehensively assess operational quality and outcomes. The results frameworks will also monitor financial flows, promote accountability for resource use, and document results and lessons. Results achieved through the CIF will be published and publically available. The working group is scheduled to complete its work by February 2010.

Engaging stakeholders

The challenge in the first year was translating the cooperative effort of the design process to an inclusive operational structure. Decision-making and disclosure were problematic at the beginning. But as time went on, Trust Fund Committee members agreed on the need for developing a formal role for other stakeholders as observers. The design of the self-selection process was based on independent advice—from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector—and using best practices from other organizations. The NGO and private sector observers met for the first time at the October 2009 meetings. A self-selection process for indigenous peoples is still in the design stages and awaits approval.

The 2010 Partnership Forum: encouraging feedback and learning

Learning is a systematic component of the CIF. In a sense it is the primary objective. During the first year, the CIF benefited from this quality, revising the governing structure to include civil society observers, and incorporating lessons into the FIP and SREP design process. Lessons to date have focused mainly on the design process and the new governing structure.

To catalyze dialogue among all relevant stakeholders and harvest learning from experiences to date, the CIF hold an annual Partnership Forum to openly assess existing programs and to promote feedback and an exchange of ideas among stakeholders. The first Partnership Forum was held in 2008 in Washington, DC, which was limited in scope because the Funds were so new, but offered lessons that will be taken fully into account in the next Forum, which will be in March 2010 at ADB headquarters in Manila. Participants will include: developed and developing countries, the multilateral development banks (MDBs), Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), bilateral development agencies, NGOs, indigenous peoples, scientific and technical experts, and the private sector.

An Advisory Committee has been established to design the format of the forum and to ensure active participation from a wide range of stakeholders. The eight member committee has representatives from the Administrative Unit, MDBs, NGOs (North and South), UNEP, indigenous peoples, and the private sector.

The CIF has commissioned a study on lessons learned from the design process and operational lessons, to be released at the Partnership Forum. The principal methodology for the study is individual or small-group discussions with the consultant, under a protocol that welcomes open, thoughtful contributions without attribution of comments to individuals or organizations. The consultant aims to meet with a significant cross section of people who have participated in the design and early operations of the CIF, at the global level (design process, Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees) or country or regional level (pilots, investment plans), or both. Interviewees will include participants from governments, multilateral development banks, civil society, the private sector and indigenous peoples and local communities, in both developed and developing countries. Participants may have worked with one or more programs or funds within the CIF structure.

Participants at the Partnership Forum are encouraged to be open and candid about what has been achieved and what improvements can be made. The Forum is also a chance to build awareness of the opportunities for CIF participation.

Learning symposiums will be held during the week-long event. A private sector forum will explore opportunities to engage in implementing the CIF and their programs. Another will present emerging scientific and technical knowledge led by the UNEP. Current pilot countries will also provide early lessons.

Emerging lessons

The CIF are a new experiment—and to date there are few lessons from the ground. But critical self-reflection of the design and early implementation process reveals a host of talking-points—achievements and challenges—that offer lessons on how the CIF can become more effective and inclusive. The forthcoming in-depth study of lessons learned, to be released at the 2010 Partnership Forum in Manila, will unpack these lessons more fully, and will examine, among other things:

- Governance, decision-making and country ownership.
- Meaningful engagement of diverse stakeholders, globally, regionally, nationally and locally.
- Improving transparency, communications, and trust.
- Ability to pilot investments to generate impact at scale, to change "business as usual," and to produce broadly usable knowledge for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Coordination among MDBs and recipient country governments and stakeholders to yield a streamlined, country-led process.
- Combining strong capacity to fund projects with strategic and programmatic planning at the country or regional level.
- Flexibility to respond to diverse country opportunities, capacities, and needs.
- Expanding private sector involvement in finance and implementation.
- Effective design and use of a results framework to monitor and evaluate program implementation and impact.

Annexes

Financial statements

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND
Table 1. Status of Pledges, Contributions and Receipts
as of September 30, 2009
(in millions)

Contributor		Contribution Type	Pledges			Effective Contribution c/		
			Currency	Amount a/	USD eq.	Total	Receipts	Outstanding
Australia		Grant	AUD	100	88	100	50	50
France		Loan	EUR	203	298	-	-	-
Germany		Loan	EUR	500	733	-	-	-
Japan		Grant	USD	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Spain		Capital	EUR	80	117	80	10	70
Sweden		Grant	SEK	600	86	600	300	300
United Kingdom	b/	Capital	GBP	385	620	385	230	155
United States		Grant	USD	1,980	1,980	-	-	-
					4,923			

a/ Total value amounts to USD eq. 4.9 billion.

b/ Amount pledged under the Strategic Climate Fund and allocated to the Clean Technology Fund.

c/ Represents countersigned contribution agreement.

STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND
Table 1. Status of Pledges, Contributions and Receipts
as of September 30, 2009
(in millions)

		Pledges			Effective Contribution d/		
Contributor	**Contribution Type**	**Currency**	**Amount a/**	**USD eq.**	**Total**	**Receipts**	**Outstanding**
Australia	Grant	AUD	50.0	44	50.0	35.9	14.1
Canada	Grant	CAD	100.0	93	100.0	85.0	15.0
Denmark	Grant	DKK	130.0	26	-	-	-
Germany	Grant	EUR	50.0	73	-	-	-
Japan	Grant	USD	200.0	200	-	-	-
Netherlands	Grant	EUR	54.4	80	-	-	-
Norway b/	Grant	USD	176.0	176	-	-	-
Switzerland	Grant	USD	20.0	20	-	-	-
United Kingdom c/	Capital	GBP	800.0	1,289	800.0	300.0	500.0
United States	Grant	USD	20.0	20	-	-	-
				2,020.9			

a/ Total value amounts to USD eq. 2 billion.

b/ Norway's pledge to Forest Investment Program was made in USD and to Scaling Up Renewable Energy in NOK.

c/ Includes allocation of GBP 385 million to the Clean Technology Fund, GBP 3.5 million to Readiness Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), GBP 11.5 million to Carbon Fund of the FCPF and GBP 50 million to the Congo Basin Fund.

d/ Represents countersigned contribution agreement.

STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND

Table 1a. PPCR - Status of Pledges, Contributions and Receipts

as of September 30, 2009

(in millions)

		Pledges			Effective Contribution b/		
Contributor	**Contribution Type**	**Currency**	**Amount a/**	**USD eq.**	**Amount**	**Receipts**	**Outstanding**
Australia	Grant	AUD	40.0	35	40.0	25.9	14.1
Canada	Grant	CAD	100.0	93	100.0	85.0	15.0
Germany	Grant	EUR	50.0	73	-	-	-
Japan	Grant	USD	50.0	50	-	-	-
United Kingdom	Capital	GBP	225.0	362	225.0	23.0	202.0
				614			

a/ Total value amounts to USD eq. 614 million.

b/ Represents countersigned contribution agreement.

STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND
Table 1b. FIP - Status of Pledges, Contributions and Receipts
as of September 30, 2009
(in millions)

		Pledges			Effective Contribution b/		
Contributor	**Contribution Type**	**Currency**	**Amount a/**	**USD eq.**	**Amount**	**Receipts**	**Outstanding**
Australia	Grant	AUD	10.0	9	10.0	10.0	-
Denmark	Grant	USD	10.0	10	-	-	-
Norway c/	Grant	USD	150.0	150	-	-	-
United Kingdom d/	Capital	GBP	100.0	161	100.0	12.0	88.0
United States	Grant	USD	20.0	20	-	-	-
				329.9			

a/ Total value amounts to USD eq. 330 million.

b/ Represents countersigned contribution agreement.

c/ USD 50 million will be released after January 2010, with a higher level of funding to be released over the following two years contingent upon (i) the significant participation of other donors; (ii) operational progress of the program; and (iii) outcome of UNFCCC deliberations on financing for REDD.

d/ The UK pledge is GBP 50 million, with up to a further GBP 50 million available contingent upon (i) operational progress of the program and (ii) the outcome of wider deliberations on interim forest financing.

STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND

Table 1c. SREP - Status of Pledges, Contributions and Receipts a/

as of September 30, 2009

(in millions)

		Pledges			**Effective Contribution c/**			
Contributor	**Contribution Type**	**Currency**	**Amount b/**	**USD eq.**	**Amount**		**Receipts**	**Outstanding**
Netherlands	Grant	EUR	54.4	80	-		-	-
Norway	Grant	NOK	150.0	26	-		-	-
Switzerland	Grant	USD	20.0	20	-		-	-
United Kingdom	Capital	GBP	50.0	81	50.0	d/	15.0	35.0
				206.3				

a/ SREP is not officially established yet.

b/ Total value amounts to USD eq. 206 million.

c/ Represents countersigned contribution agreement.

d/ Represents provisional allocation.

STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND
Table 1d. Status of Pledges, Contributions and Receipts - Unallocated
as of September 30, 2009
(in millions)

		Pledges			Effective Contribution b/		
Contributor	**Contribution Type**	**Currency**	**Amount a/**	**USD eq.**	**Amount**	**Receipts**	**Outstanding**
Denmark	Grant	DKK	79.2	16	-	-	-
Japan	Grant	USD	150.0	150	-	-	-
				165.6			

a/ Total value amounts to USD eq. 166 million.
b/ Represents countersigned contribution agreement.

Endorsed investment plans and approved projects

Egypt – Investment Plan: $300million in CTF Financing				
Project	Involved MDBs	CTF Amount	Expected Co-Financing	Co-Financing Sources
Wind Energy Scale-up Program (Transmission)	IBRD	$150 million	$310 million	Private Sector, IBRD, Government
Wind Energy Scale-up Program (Independent Power Producers)	AfDB/IFC	$50 million	$546 million	Private Sector, AfDB/IFC, Government
Urban Transport Sector	IBRD	$100 million	$765 million	Private Sector, IBRD, Government

Mexico – Investment Plan: $500million in CTF Financing				
Project	Involved MDBs	CTF Amount	Expected Co-Financing	Co-Financing Sources
Private Sector Energy: Private Sector Wind Development	IFC/IDB	$15.6 million	$120 million	IFC, Private Sector
Private Sector Energy Projects	IFC	$34.4 million	$380 million	IFC, Private Sector
Urban Transport Transformation Project	IBRD	$200 million	$ 2494 million	Government, GEF, CCIG, IBRD, Carbon Finance, Private Sector
IDB Public-Private Sector Proposal for Mexico's Renewable Energy CTF Program	IDB	$53.9 million	$2060 million	IDB, Private Sector, Government
IDB Renewable Energy	IDB	$71.6 million		Government, IDB, Private Sector, other
IDB Energy Efficiency	IDB	$75 million	$337 million	Government, IDB, Carbon Finance, Private Sector, other
Lighting and Appliances Efficiency	IBRD	$50 million	$600 million	Government, IBRD, Carbon Finance

Turkey– Investment Plan: $250million in CTF Financing				
Project	Involved MDBs	CTF Amount	Expected Co-Financing	Co-Financing Sources
Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	IBRD	$100 million	$1050 million	IBRD, Private Sector, TKB (Turkiye Kalkinma Bankasi) and TSKB (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey)
IFC Energy Efficiency: Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program	IFC	$21.7 million	$220 million	IFC, Private Sector
IFC/EBRD Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Projects	IFC, EBRD	$78.3 million	$200 million	IFC, EBRD, Government, Private Sector
TEIAS (Turkish Electricity Transmission Company) Transmission including Smart Grid for CTF	IBRD	$50 million	$400 million	IBRD, TEIAS

Morocco – Investment Plan: $150million in CTF Financing				
Project	Involved MDBs	CTF Amount	Expected Co-Financing	Co-Financing Sources
Fond de Developpement de l"Energie ("FDE")	AfDB, IBRD, IFC	$150 million	$1,500-1,800 million	IBRD, AfDB, Hassan II Fund, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, IFC, private sector

South Africa – Investment Plan: $500million in CTF Financing				
Project	Involved MDBs	CTF Amount	Expected Co-Financing	Co-Financing Sources
Eskom Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)	AfDB, IBRD	$250 million	$350 million	AfDB, IBRD, European Investment Bank (EIB), KfW
Eskom Wind Power	AfDB, IBRD	$100 million	$300 million	AfDB, IBRD, AFD (Agence Francaise de Developpement)
Private Sector Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency/Solar Water Heaters	IFC, AfDB	$ 150 million	$1200 million	AfDB, IFC, European Investment Bank (EIB), AFD (Agence Francaise de Developpement), Private Sector

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Trust Fund Committee Stakeholder Observers

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
Term: October 2009—Partnership Forum 2011

Clean Technology Fund

Observer	Region	Organization
John Gakumba Bosco	Africa	Nile Basin Discourse Forum in Rwanda (Rwanda)
Bhawani Shanker Kusum	Asia	Gram Bharati Samiti (India)
Smita Nakhooda	Developed Countries	World Resources Institute (U.S.)
Omar Esau Nuñez Vasquez	Latin America	Honduran Association of Boards for Water Systems Administration (Honduras)
Wasim Wagha	Alternate	DAMAAN Development Organization (Pakistan)

Strategic Climate Fund

Observer	Region	Organization
Elder Ogazi Emeka	Africa	Transparency and Economic Development Initiatives, Climate Change Nigeria, and Publish What You Pay Nigeria (Nigeria)
Bhola Bhattarai	Asia	Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal (Nepal)
Susanne Breitkopf	Developed Countries	Greenpeace International (US)
Teresa Flores Bedregal	Latin America	Association for Defense of Nature—PRODENA (Bolivia)
Sena Alouka	Alternate	Jeunes Volontaires pour l’Environnement (Togo)

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

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Maksha Ram Maharjan	Asia	CARE Nepal (Nepal)
Ilana Solomon	Developed Countries	ActionAid (US)
Sergio Fonseca	Latin America	APREC Coastal Ecosystems (Brazil)
Ghan Shyam Pandey	Alternate	Federation of Community Forestry Users (Nepal)

Private Sector Observers
Term: October 2009—Partnership Forum 2011

Clean Technology Fund

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Marc Stuart, Ecosecurities	The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
Steve Sawyer (supported by Business Council for Sustainable Energy/Lisa Jacobson)	Global Wind Energy Council

Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)

Observer	Company/Organization Represented
Granville Martin, JPMorgan Chase	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
Elizabeth Wallace	Frontier Finance International

Indigenous Peoples observers

Indigenous peoples groups are consulting to establish a self selection process.

Other observers

CTF TFC
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

SCF TFC
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

FIP SC
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Secretariat (FCPF)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
UN-REDD Technical Secretariat

PPCR SC
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)
Representative from a community dependent on adaptation approaches to secure livelihoods

SREP
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Energy for the Poor Initiative (EFPI)