

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Joint CTF-SCF/16/4/Rev.1

June 14, 2016

Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees

Oaxaca, Mexico

June 15, 2016

Agenda Item 4

FY17 CIF Business Plan and Budget

PROPOSED DECISION

The Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees reviewed and approves the document *Joint CTF-SCF/16/4/Rev.1, FY17 CIF Business Plan and Budget*.

The Committees welcome the business plan and note that the proposed FY17 CIF budget provides administrative resources for the expected work program of the CIF's corporate management structure: the Trustee as manager of the financial assets of the CIF trust funds, the CIF Administrative Unit as the central coordinating unit of the CIF partnership, and the five Multilateral Development Bank (MDBs) as the implementing partners.

The Joint Meeting approves the document subject to budgetary adjustments required as a result of subsequent decisions made by the respective Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees from June 15 to 17, 2016; and as a result of decisions or supplemental requests made during the fiscal year.

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Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DPSP	Dedicated Private Sector Program
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
FIF	Financial Intermediary Funds
FIP	Forest Investment Plan
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MOOC	Massive Online Open-access Courses
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PROFOR	Program on Forests
SC	Sub-Committee
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SOCRATA	the World Bank's Online Open Source Data platform
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
TFC	Trust Fund Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework on Climate Change
WB	World Bank

1 Strategic Context

1. In its eight years of operation, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have been supporting participating countries in their efforts to build climate-resilient economies through low-carbon investments to spur economic growth, deliver jobs, and reduce climate impact. Through strategic partnerships with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) as implementing partners,¹ the CIFs continue to reap the benefits of its unique business model. Sixty-two² investment plans have been endorsed by the Trust Fund Committee of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and by the targeted programs of the Sub-Committees of the Strategic Climate Funds (SCF). As of June 30, 2016, a total of USD 6.7 billion will have been approved for funding of 219 programs, with this figure projected to increase to USD 8.1 billion by June 30, 2017.
2. One of the key features of the CIF business model is its support to a programmatic approach through planning and investments that draw on the strengths of diverse stakeholders and leverage other climate and development actions, such as policy and regulatory reform and capacity development. By partnering with MDBs to administer funds and support investment planning, the CIF ensures due diligence and high standards while benefiting from the banks' ability to leverage substantial financing, mobilize other actors, and harmonize policy support. The CIF has provided a platform from which governments can draw on the comparative strengths of different MDB partners to better coordinate the development and implementation of national investment plans. The CIF, in turn, provides MDBs with important concessional resources that can spur transformational impacts in recipient countries.
3. Drawing on the lessons learned from eight years of operations and benefiting from the strengths of the programmatic approach, the CIF's use of concessional finance to promote long-term sustainability is augmented by substantial co-financing. The maturation of the CIF provides the opportunity to drive improvements in the quality of its programming. This is particularly pertinent as the CIF begins to engage in 25 new countries, which were welcomed into the Forest Investment Plan (FIP) and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in 2015, underscoring the role of the CIF in the climate finance sphere as a partner to support participating countries as they manage the challenges of climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.
4. The experience and results of the CIF show that transformation can be achieved and momentum can be maintained—and increased—with global collaboration and complementary efforts. By lowering the high costs, risks, and learning curves of climate action, concessional financing such as that provided by the CIF is unlocking the potential of low-carbon, climate-resilient economies.

¹ The MDB partners of the CIF are the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the World Bank (WB).

² The approved investment plans include country investment plans submitted in the context of the CIF regional programs: CTF Concentrated Solar Power program in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA-CSP) and the PPCR Caribbean and South Pacific Program.

5. Business planning in FY17³ will therefore build on the activities of FY16 to ramp up engagement in additional countries. The business plan will be steeped in the CIF fundamental tenets of knowledge and learning, building on the tried and tested CIF business model while identifying and sharing results on the ground. In FY17, the strategic analysis to explore future directions of the programs of the CIF may continue. The CIF will pursue more robust risk and financial management; enhance knowledge, results, and learning; and broaden stakeholder engagement with a stronger focus on gender-responsive investments and a deepened private sector approach. The proposed budget for the fiscal year will support this approach.
6. It should be noted that the Business Plan and Budget is presented as a single document that covers the services and activities provided by the CIF partnership, which comprises the CIF Administrative Unit, MDBs, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as Trustee.

2 Highlights and Results of FY16 and Strategic Drivers

7. In FY16, concrete steps were taken to operationalize the expansion of the CIF in the new pilot countries of the FIP and the PPCR. The focus during the 2016 fiscal year was to work closely with the governments, through the MDBs to deepen the engagement, and to prepare and submit investment plans. Over 40 MDB-led joint and scoping missions were undertaken in the new FIP and PPCR pilot countries, in some instances jointly, to explore potential synergies in the process of preparing investment plans. This effort will culminate in the submission of seven investment plans in FY16: two investment plans for the FIP and five investment plans for the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP). In the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), in addition to identifying new financing modalities for the flagship program, by June 30, 2016 it is expected that 19 projects totaling USD 778 million will be approved by the CTF Trust Fund Committee from the CTF Investment Plans and the Dedicated Private Sector Program. Project approvals for the SCF Programs, including the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM), and the Private Sector Set-Asides will be: USD 142 million for PPCR, USD 86 million for FIP, and USD 139 million for SREP.
8. In addition, strategic discussions about the future operations of the CIF and its role in the climate finance architecture intensified in FY16. Different from preceding years, the partnership to undertake this analysis was widened to include two working groups created to work with the CIF Administrative Unit, the MDBs and the Trustee to conduct the strategic analysis and to explore financing modalities for the CTF. This resulted positively in a deeper, more focused analysis of these strategic issues.
9. The key strategic drivers and highlights of the activities of the CIF in FY16 are presented in the following section.

2.1 Strategic Analysis

10. At the joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees on November 9, 2015, the CIF Administrative Unit was asked to conduct a gap analysis of the climate finance architecture and explore the roles each CIF program could play based on that specific program's comparative advantage and value added. In response to this request, a gap analysis of the climate finance

³ FY refers to the period beginning July 1 each year to June 30 of the following year. This is in line with the World Bank fiscal year structure.

landscape was carried out to analyze the role of key entities and actors delivering climate finance to articulate if, and where, the CIF business model may hold a comparative advantage within this landscape. This analysis would inform the work to be carried out by the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs to develop new models for the future operations of the CIF and included an analysis of the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national actions for adaptation and mitigation, the financial instruments and delivery mechanisms, technologies and sectors.

11. During FY16, the CIF Administrative Unit, working closely with the MDBs and the Trustee and in consultation with the Trust Fund Committee members, carried out an analysis to explore how best to build on the CTF's financial and operational strength, experience, and unique "MDB-collective" business model to increase the scale and to broaden the range of the capital available to the CTF. The findings of the analysis were highlighted in a paper on *New Financing Modalities for the Clean Technology Fund (CTF)*⁴ presented during the November 2015 meetings held in Washington, D.C.
12. Taking into account the principles expressed in that paper, the Committee requested the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs and the Trustee, to further explore detailed modalities, including legal and institutional changes required, to strengthen the current business model of the CTF in mobilizing additional capital from public and private sources and deploying its resources efficiently and effectively for enhanced mitigation actions in developing countries. The Committee will review these modalities in the updated analysis in the document "*CTF Future Strategic Direction*," in conjunction with the discussion of the future of the CIF at its next meeting in June 2016.

2.2 Strategic Staffing

13. The CIF Administrative Unit and MDB coordination teams enhanced its skillset in FY16 to deliver on the CIF's mandate. Five senior and mid-level staff joined the CIF Administrative Unit during FY16, while four staff were hired as replacements for staff members who left the CIF Administrative Unit. The recruitment of a Lead Financial Specialist is underway. Additionally, there was an increase of staff and long-term consultants in the MDB teams; this increase was required to support task teams in expanding their engagement in the new CIF countries.⁵

2.3 Technology and Innovation in the CIF

14. In FY16, the CIF Administrative Unit increased efforts to target innovation through technology improvements. By operationalizing the Enterprise Resource Management (ERM) Risk Dashboards, the CIF is better able to ensure risk monitoring. The CIF Administrative Unit has also progressed to move its results data to the World Bank's Online Open Source Data platform, also known as SOCRATA, which provides users with the ability to create ad-hoc, on-demand visualizations of datasets using a toolkit provided within the dataset view on the web portal.

⁴ See [CTF Financing Modalities paper](#) (2015).

⁵ Details of new countries can be found on the CIF website:
[Co-Chair summary of the PPCR Sub-Committee meeting, May 14, 2015](#)
[Co-Chair summary of the FIP Sub-Committee meeting, May 15, 2015](#)

15. The CTF and the SCF Trust Fund Committees, at their Joint Meeting in April, 2009, approved CIF funding of USD 2 million to be managed by the Trustee for a multi-year special initiative on systems development. The objective was to develop a technology platform to support various business processes of the CIF. The CIF funds were to be leveraged with funds approved by the governing bodies of other Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs) to ensure that a common platform could be used across all FIFs housed at the World Bank. The platform, which currently has four FIFs involved, continues to be enhanced. Additional functionality (and funding) will be required to fully realize the potential of the system, which offers many automation opportunities for tasks currently performed manually.
16. Delivered to date have been the following:
 - a. Enhancements to the World Bank's financial accounting system to permit the Trustee to handle the CIF's more complex transactions (relative to other trust funds). The CIF was the first Financial Intermediary Fund trust fund at the Bank to receive loan contributions, provide funds for MDB lending, include investment plan allocations, and handle programs with sub-programs. Therefore a substantial amount of systems development and amendments to existing financial accounting systems was needed for the Bank to execute CIF transactions.
 - b. An external Trustee website where the CIF partnership and other interested parties can get real-time information on Contributions, Commitments, and Cash Transfers along with other financial documents and information posted by the Trustee. (www.fiftrustee.worldbank.org).
 - c. The FIF Collaboration space (currently under development), which is a secure, web-based platform for CIF program management. This platform will allow users to enter and edit projects and programs in a secure platform, track milestones and project/program status, enter and track sub-projects against program data, capture project level results indicators against benchmarks, analytical reporting and analytics to allow the user to analyze project portfolio information, co-financing information, milestone tracking, and progress against results targets. The platform is currently in "beta testing" between the CIF AU and the Trustee and a broader rollout which will include a "beta test" with the MDBs is foreseen in the near future.
17. To further facilitate the work of the Committees, a system to input comments on projects and programs was tested in June, 2016, and to be launched in July 2016. This was a first step in the process of fully automating the approvals by mail, including comment input and tracking, and technically integrating them into the FIF collaborative platform by the end of calendar year 2016. The automation of the process to a virtual space will more efficiently manage communications among the Committees, the CIF Administrative Unit, and the MDBs. In addition, an online platform to track decisions made by the various Committees was made operational in June, 2016.
18. In response to requests from the various Committees, the CIF Administrative Unit will now provide detailed disbursement forecast models during Committee meetings as Information Documents.

3 CIF Strategic Focus for FY17

19. In FY17, the CIF will increase its efforts in key thematic areas. Subject to guidance from the Joint meeting, expected results might include further work around the future operations of the CIF, an enhanced approach to risk management and financial management practices, a deepened gender-responsive approach, enhanced knowledge generation and sharing linked to evaluation and learning, enhanced results monitoring, broadened stakeholder engagement at the project level, and entry points and models for private sector development. To achieve this, the CIF has identified activities and methodologies intended to increase the focus on these areas through thematic activities and services, supporting the MDB engagement while leveraging lessons learned in building and managing a maturing CIF portfolio.
20. The strategic objective of the CIF in FY17 will remain one of building upon the successes of its business model and its partnerships. The CIF will continue to support the efforts of both countries and business leaders to take a more aggressive stance against climate change; it will also continue to provide examples and lessons on maximizing the impact of climate finance by adopting and deploying technologies for low-carbon development and climate resilience; creating viable, commercially oriented markets; linking investments to policy and regulatory reforms; and building strong institutions.
21. In formulating the business plan and budget for FY17, there is an acknowledgment that the ongoing strategic analysis will guide the future operations of the CIF. The FY17 business plan and budget may therefore be subject to budgetary adjustments required as a result of subsequent decisions made by the respective Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees, or as a result of supplemental requests made during the fiscal year.

3.1 Strategic Analysis

22. The strategic analysis that began in FY16 is expected to continue in FY17. Detailed analysis carried out in FY16 to identify gaps in the climate finance landscape and future directions of CIF programs, based on their comparative advantage in addressing these gaps, will inform deliberations in June 2016 during the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees, and in the CTF Trust Fund Committee and the SCF Sub-Committees. Following these deliberations and subsequent approved decisions, a plan to implement the recommendations of the strategic analysis and the associated budget implication might be fleshed out in FY17.

3.2 Strategic Staffing

23. Strategic staffing will continue in FY17 with the recruitment of five essential staff⁶:
 - a. **Deputy Program Manager.** This position was already part of the strategic staffing plan of the CIF Administrative Unit in FY16 but was used to recruit the Lead Finance Specialist. The

⁶ Subject to WB related HR headroom constraints placed on the CIF Administrative Unit, these positions might have to be filled on a consultancy basis instead of staff basis.

objective with this position is support the Program Manager to more adequately address the evolving needs of the CIF work program.

- b. **Online Communications Officer (Web Manager).** Because of growing reach and potential of the website and social media channels, as well as the complexity of the information on the website and the need for continuous optimization and quality control, the CIF Administrative Unit is in need of a full-time Web Manager to meet these needs and bring the website and other online channels to the next level, so that they become premier channels for climate-related knowledge and communications. The Web Manager will safeguard the integrity and accuracy of information on the website, serving both communications as well as governance purposes.
- c. **Gender Specialist.** This specialist support, combined with intermittent consultant inputs, will permit the gender program to fully respond to the growing demands generated through the first years of the Gender Action Plan. This support will include specific contributions to portfolio review and monitoring as well as knowledge and learning outreach.
- d. **Risk Management Analyst.** This analyst will be required to maintain the four risk management dashboards and to gather, aggregate, and post regularly updated critical risk-related information to these risk-reporting platforms. This support would include specific contributions to portfolio review and monitoring, and knowledge and learning outreach.
- e. **Financial Analyst.** The Financial Analyst will support the Lead Financial Management Specialist in cash flow modeling and analytics.

24. With these roles filled, the staff complement in FY17 for the CIF Administrative Unit would be 34 full-time positions. This complement of staff will bring with it in-depth expertise and knowledge and will enable the CIF Administrative Unit to better support the CIF's partnership work program.

3.3 Redefining Risk Management

25. With the goal of enabling informed risk-based decision-making at the Trust Fund Committee level, the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to lead the management, implementation, and coordination of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) platform, engaging CIF Administrative Unit staff, MDBs, and the Trustee as necessary and where appropriate. The aim is to provide timely, relevant, and critical risk-related information by:
- a. identifying, assessing, and monitoring the CIF's programs' and subprograms' exposures to key strategic, operational, financial, and compliance/legal/reputational risks;
 - b. reporting risk management efforts to the Trust Fund Committees, including summaries of risk-related changes and risk exposures, supported by credit risk modeling and stress testing;
 - c. maintaining the ERM dashboard, which involves gathering and posting updated critical related information. This function is to be supported by a risk management analyst proposed to be hired in FY17 to manage the functioning of this dashboard; and
 - d. integrating and automating risk data to incorporate numerous data sources and reduce manual content by automating the collection of corresponding data.

3.4 Enhanced Financial Management Practices

26. In FY17, the CIF Administrative Unit will work with the Trustee to improve the financial management framework and reporting for the CIF. The CIF Administrative Unit will enhance certain operational monitoring and analysis elements of the CIF financial reporting framework through its own dedicated, in-house staff (see also section 4.1.7 below). This will allow the CIF Administrative Unit to serve its stakeholders in a more timely and holistic fashion. More specifically, the CIF Administrative Unit's financial reporting enhancements would focus on the following areas:
- a. Increasing the frequency of resource availability reporting in collaboration with the Trustee;
 - b. Coordinate and work with the Trustee on periodic reconciliations of approvals, commitments and cancellations for each program;
 - c. As the importance of tracking reflows and obligations to loan contributors increases, Cash Account Statements will be generated on a weekly basis by the Trustee which the CIF Administrative Unit will monitor;
 - d. The Trustee will track currency-related gains and losses monthly which the CIF Administrative Unit will monitor and report via the Risk Dashboard;
 - e. The CIF Administrative Unit will prepare semi-annual disbursements report based on information provided by the MDBs to the Trustee in accordance with the FPAs;
 - f. Recording the submission of investment plans and funding requests to the Trust Fund Committee and the amounts approved;
 - g. Monitoring and managing funding limits against the CIF pipeline;
 - h. Modeling and projecting cash flow for liquidity and risk management purposes;
 - i. Tracking Capital/Grant/Loan provisions; and
 - j. Providing ad hoc financial reporting.
27. The CIF Administrative Unit requires dedicated and qualified financial resources staff with formal accounting training to manage these additional responsibilities. In March 2016 a position for a Lead Financial Specialist was advertised for this purpose. The proposed Financial Analyst to be recruited in FY 17 will support this endeavor.

3.5 Deepening the Gender Approach

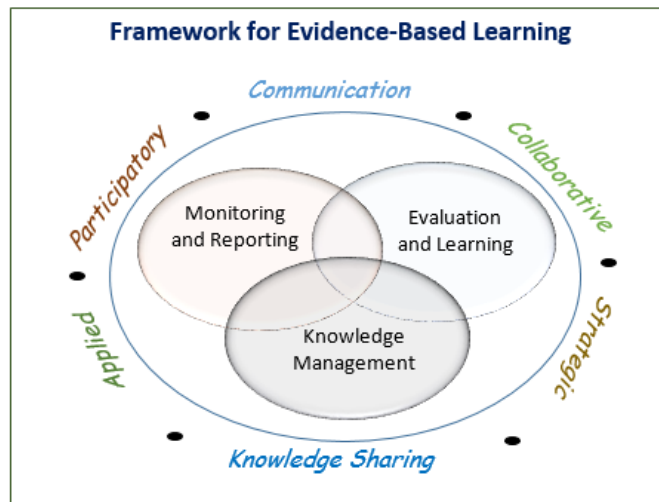
28. The CIF business model and partnership has a strong focus on gender mainstreaming. The gender work program for the coming fiscal year will include the launch of the Phase 2 Gender Action Plan, with a focus on mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and program guidance and on enhancing knowledge, learning, and technical support on gender in the CIF. FY17 will include the introduction of gender guidance notes on investment plan preparation; it will also include targeted technical support and capacity-building as well as an advancement of analytical studies begun in FY16, including the Gender and Renewable Energy study. MDBs have planned additional analytical pieces on gender for FY17, including the EBRD's expanded knowledge and learning effort on gender best practice in energy efficiency investments.
29. Gender policies and procedures will be strengthened in FY17. This process will include a focus on a gender review of the cover sheets of investment plans and project submissions (including investment plan revisions) to ensure that teams receive feedback on their performance on the three CIF gender

scorecard indicators, including a review of results frameworks. FY17 will also feature a focus on learning through the preparation of case notes on institutional lessons from gender integration across the portfolio. To deepen social inclusion and outreach in CIF investment plan preparation processes, the CIF Gender Program will work with the Stakeholder Engagement team to provide guidance on good practice in gender-responsive stakeholder engagement, including good practice for CIF governance. On the results agenda, the gender program will also work to identify results and impact across the portfolio regarding effectiveness of the use of gender quotas, targets, and related measures in finance lines, training, employment, and other typical project elements, as well as seek to examine the contribution of CIF programming to the gender Sustainable Development Goal and gender targets under other global sectoral commitments, such as Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) targets.

3.6 Enhancing the Generation and Sharing of Knowledge and Learning

30. To increase the quality, scope, and reach of evidence-based knowledge, results, and learning efforts in the CIF, a more integrated approach will be developed in FY17 to capture the generation and sharing of knowledge. This includes improving collaboration within the CIF partnership with the MDBs as well as the wider community of stakeholders to widen the knowledge base and facilitate increased knowledge sharing and learning. The diagram in Figure 1 provides an initial framework for this more integrated approach. In this framework, activities related to the three primary areas of Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Reporting, and Evaluation and Learning are supported by the key principles of being strategic, applied, participatory, and collaborative, and are underpinned by robust communication and knowledge sharing. These principles combine to more fully leverage the CIF’s unique opportunity and mandate to serve as a learning laboratory for scaled-up climate action.

Figure 1: Integrated Approach to Knowledge



31. A key aspect of enhancing knowledge and learning in FY17 is the operationalization of a special initiative on Evaluation and Learning. This initiative, working with a representative Advisory Group, will present a separate Business Plan to be approved at the Joint Meeting in June, 2016. Based on stakeholder consultations and the work of the Advisory Group, thematic learning priorities and approaches will be developed to guide a subsequently more detailed work plan and budget that will

identify particular evaluation and learning activities within the special initiative. This initiative will allow the CIF and its partners to commission and undertake important evidence-based learning on key themes that have the ability to significantly improve programming and investment decisions for the CIF and other actors.

32. In FY17, the CIF will focus on increasing the quality, scope, and reach of evidence-based knowledge, results, and learning efforts. New activities and investments in knowledge management, monitoring, and evaluation and learning, combined with strong communications, will increase the CIF's ability to generate robust learning and to share this learning with the broader climate community. The timing of this increase is appropriate because the maturation of CIF programs and portfolios along with accumulated experience and lessons learned now allow enhanced evidence-based learning and sharing to take place. For example, a new evaluation and learning initiative will allow the CIF to commission strategic evaluations of programs and issues of priority interest to the CIF community, such as whether and how CIF funding can help to trigger transformational changes in institutions, markets, or technology adoption.
33. Additional analytical work will deepen knowledge of specific technologies and approaches in the CIF, while an increase in the quality and availability of CIF results through enhanced reporting and open data platforms will enhance the ability to demonstrate achievements in the CIF. For instance, in partnership with the European Space Agency (ESA), the CIF will support the new PPCR countries in their resilience agendas. The ESA will participate in upcoming joint missions (at their own cost) and highlight Earth observation (EO) capabilities in important climate impact areas related to the PPCR strategic direction in each country. The ESA will also provide capacity building and hands-on demonstration of EO products while supporting countries to develop their EO requirements and specifications that could be integrated into planning documents for countries' Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).
34. Finally, robust and continuous communications activities will further establish the CIF as a thought leader and a recognizable, influential actor in the global climate finance community. The overall goal is to more fully leverage the unique breadth and depth of CIF experience in order to fulfill the original CIF mandate as a learning laboratory and a leading purveyor of knowledge about what works in climate finance. Strategic investments in these areas will allow the CIF to better understand and amplify its impact, and use cutting-edge knowledge to further catalyze actions toward a low-carbon, climate-resilient future.

3.7 Enhancing Results Monitoring

35. The CIF portfolio has expanded in volume and geographic coverage and has matured significantly over the last few years. Greater visibility invites greater scrutiny, and a greater focus on results, to adequately assess the performance of the CIF. In FY17, the CIF Administrative Unit will work with MDBs and pilot countries to improve on the availability and quality of results data and information garnered from CIF projects and programs. This will entail introducing innovative approaches to generate the results story of the CIF in a more systematic and timely way, and will include:

- a. developing country-specific results factsheets;
 - b. partnering with the WB Science of Delivery Initiative to develop a 'delivery case study' and to explore options for estimating the greenhouse gas effects of policies and actions; and
 - c. migrating the results data of the CIF programs to the FIF online platform.
36. With the development of new CIF country investment plans and the possibility of revisions to the current investment plans in FY17, the CIF will develop guidance documents to ensure alignment of new/revised investment plan results frameworks with the revised CIF programs results frameworks, as well as to ensure that project results frameworks are aligned to investment plan results frameworks. The CIF will also support the systematic integration of CIF core indicators in individual investment plan and project results frameworks.

3.8 Broadening Country-Level Stakeholder Engagement

37. Ensuring meaningful and effective engagement of all relevant stakeholders, particularly in the design and implementation of investment plans, is vital. This ensures greater attention to local priorities, which will enhance the efficacy of investment plan implementation. CIF projects and programs have a long-term timeframe and stand a greater chance of being sustained if they are inclusive and enjoy broad public understanding and support. The CIF stakeholders include national and sub-national government agencies and development partners as well as non-state actors.
38. Strategic steps will be taken to enhance and strengthen the breadth, depth and quality of stakeholder engagement in CIF investment plans and programs. These strategic measures, approved by the Joint Meeting, include CIF efforts to strengthen country coordination, conduct stakeholder mapping, and strengthen countries' capacity to encourage governments to appreciate the case for strengthening engagement and providing strong leadership. The strategic measures will be tailored to suit country and project contexts and will be built on a number of good practice examples from the CIF as well as the policies, guidelines, and best practice of the MDBs and other development agencies.

3.9 Enhancing Private Sector Engagement

39. In light of the significant amounts of private sector finance currently required to help meet the goals set at the 2015 United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP21), the CIF will continue to support scalable, transformative private sector investments throughout each of the programs of the CIF. During FY17, the CIF will work to identify technologies and business plans where concessional climate finance can play a potentially catalytic role in developing countries. For example, insurance vehicles for climate adaptation, innovative business models for distributed generation and electricity access, and energy storage financing have all been highlighted as potential target areas for support. At the same time, the most challenging CIF markets still require concessional financing to support more-established low-carbon technologies, such as utility-scale solar photovoltaics (PV), because policy and macroeconomic barriers remain prohibitively high for commercial investment in those markets.
40. Both of these frontiers will require the CIF to further strengthen and potentially refine avenues for private sector financing in order to overcome barriers to investment and meet the current needs of the climate mitigation and adaptation markets. For example, although the SCF set-aside process

demonstrated initial successes, modified frameworks for private sector financing windows along the lines of those approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in early 2015 may be necessary to catalyze new private sector investments under other SCF programs as well; these might be explored by the CIF in FY17. With regard to the CTF, new financing modalities currently being explored may include a larger role for private sector investment under the program because financing gaps for innovative renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transportation remain significant.

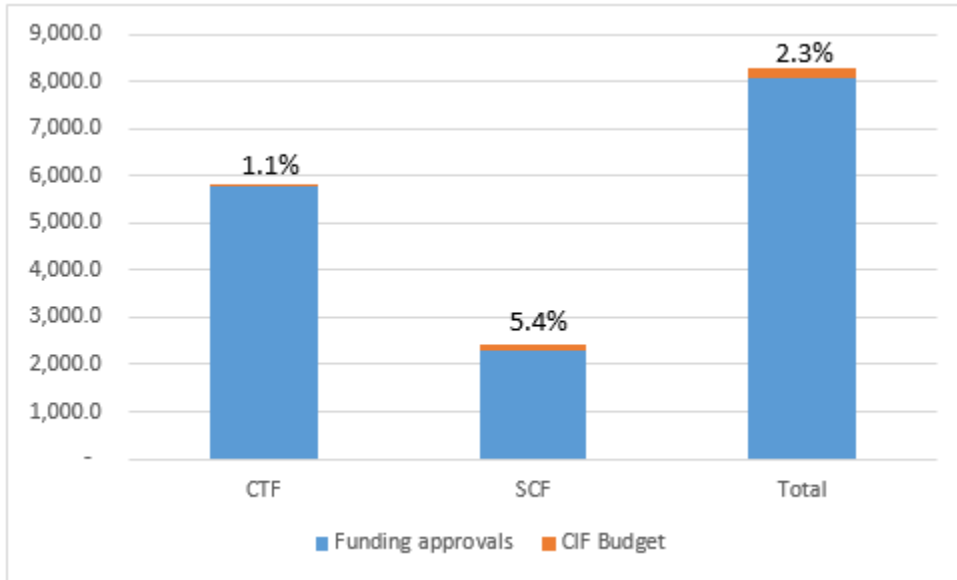
41. To date, the CIF's private sector operations have generated significant results in a multitude of sectors, markets, and technologies. In FY17, the CIF will therefore support a range of products that create a knowledge base that demonstrates the successes and challenges of the CIF's private sector low carbon investments in developing countries. The CIF will also generate knowledge products that help build the capacity of CIF stakeholders and others in the climate finance space, so they can undertake new and innovative low-carbon investments.

4 Activities and Achievements of FY16; Opportunities for FY17

42. In May 2015, the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees approved a budget of USD 24.9 million to cover the estimated expenditures for administrative services, MDB support for country programming of CIF resources, and CIF special initiatives for FY16. In August 2015, a supplemental budget of USD 16.3 million was approved⁷ by the Joint Meeting to cover the costs of budgetary adjustments required as a result of the addition of 25 countries to CIF programs and other subsequent decisions made by the respective Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees from May 11 to 15, 2015. With the approval of the supplemental budget, the approved budget for FY16 totaled USD 41.2 million.
43. A new budget framework was introduced in FY16 to link the allocation of budget resources to seven priority areas under administrative services. This principle will be maintained in FY17. The activities and achievements of FY16 and the proposed budget and activities of FY17 will be discussed under four budget categories: Administrative Services, Learning and Knowledge Exchange, Support for Country Programming, and Special Initiatives.
44. The proposed CIF budget for FY17 amounts to USD 23.8 million, which consists of USD 20.5 million for Administrative Services, USD 1.4 million for Learning and Knowledge Exchange, and USD 1.9 million for other Special Initiatives. Figure 2 reflects an analysis of CIF operational efficiency by comparing the volume of approved funding for projects and programs to the CIF cumulative administrative and operational budget from FY09 – FY17. This analysis shows that the cumulative CIF administrative and operational budget is 2.3 percent of funding approvals for projects and programs. In FY17, the ratio of the proposed FY17 budget to approved funding is expected to be 2.4 percent.

⁷ CIF (August, 2015) Approval of CIF supplemental budget

Figure 2: CIF Cumulative Budget as a percentage of Project Funding (FY09-FY17)



45. In FY16, it is expected that the approved budget for Administrative Services will have a minor underrun of USD 259,500, or 1.4 percent. Any unutilized funds by the end of the fiscal year will be returned to the CTF and SCF Trust Funds. Other budget categories are approved for multi-year activities to be implemented across fiscal years. It is estimated that USD 10.2 million under the multi-year Country Programming Budget will have been utilized by MDBs by FY16 with the remaining balance being available for allocation in FY17. Consequently, no additional funds will be requested for the Country Programming Budget in FY17.
46. Table 1 provides a summary of the projected FY16 budget outcome and proposed FY17 budget by categories.

Table 1: Approved FY16, Revised FY16 and Proposed FY17 Budget by Category (USD '000)

	FY16 Approved	FY16 Revised	Variance		FY17 Proposed	Variance	
	Budget ^{1/}	Budget	\$	%	Budget	\$	%
	A	B	(B-A)		C	(C-B)	
Administrative Services:							
Trustee	3,478.0	3,320.0	(158.0)	-4.5%	3,407.0	87.0	2.6%
<i>of which External Audit Fee</i>	800.0	800.0	-		800.0	-	
Admin Unit	7,835.7	7,835.6	(0.1)	0%	9,900.3	2,064.7	26.3%
<i>of which IBRD TF Cost Recovery</i>	721.2	668.6	(52.6)		1,084.8	416.3	
MDBs	7,142.4	7,040.9	(101.5)	-1.4%	7,221.3	180.4	2.6%
ADB	1,109.5	1,109.5	0.0	0%	1,109.5	-	-
AfDB	1,011.2	994.7	(16.5)	-2%	1,019.4	24.7	2.5%
EBRD	582.8	553.6	(29.2)	-5%	528.6	(24.9)	-4.5%
IDB	998.1	947.5	(50.7)	-5%	1,028.1	80.6	8.5%
IBRD	2,526.8	2,524.6	(2.2)	0%	2,599.0	74.4	2.9%
IFC	914.0	911.1	(2.9)	0%	936.7	25.6	2.8%
Total	18,456.0	18,196.5	(259.5)	-1.4%	20,528.5	2,332.0	12.8%
Multi-Year Activities (funds to be utilized in multi years):							
	Approved Budget for	Expected Utilization			Proposed Budget for		
	Activities Beginning in	at Activity			Activities Beginning in		
	FY16 ^{1/}	Completion			FY17		
Learning and Knowledge Exchange	1,102.2	1,102.2			1,385.0		
Support for Country Programming	10,534.6	10,185.7					
Special Initiatives	11,115.0	11,115.0			1,892.0		
Total	22,751.8	22,402.9			3,277.0		
Summary of FY17 Proposed Budget							
					FY17 Proposed Budget		
Administrative Services					20,528.5		
Multi-year Activities					3,277.0		
Total					23,805.5		

1/ FY16 approved budget included both original and supplemental budget

4.1 Administrative Services

47. The seven target areas of the Administrative Services category are (i) Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, Sub-Committees, and managing relations; (ii) Investment plan development, update, and revision; (iii) Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects; (iv) Knowledge management and communications; (v) Monitoring and evaluation; stakeholder engagement in review of investment plan implementation; (vi) Gender mainstreaming; and (vii) Managing resources and risk, in two subsections (Managing resources and Managing risk).
48. Administrative Services represent the services provided by the CIF Administrative Unit, the focal point teams of the MDBs, and the trustee to deliver on the mandate of the CIF. As observed in Table 2, the overall budget expenditures for FY16 came in slightly under the approved amount by 1.4 percent. Although the budget expenses remained flat overall, resources were shifted between target areas as needed to adequately address the changing priorities in the work program during the year.

The subsequent sections of this Budget Plan will elaborate on the rationale for these changes.

49. The estimated expenditures for the FY17 Administrative Services under the seven target areas total USD 20.5 million, which is an increase of USD 2.3 million over the FY16 revised budget of USD 18.2 million. This increase, when compared to FY16, emphasizes that despite a 48 percent increase in the number of countries, and the ensuing increase in the level of engagement, the administrative services budget increased by about 13 percent when compared to the earlier years of CIF operation.
50. Table 2 presents details of the administrative services budget, including variances between the approved FY16 budget, and projected utilization at the end of the fiscal year. The table also presents a comparison of the FY16 and FY17 budget, including variances broken down by target area.

Table 2: Administrative Services - FY16 Projected Budget Outcome and FY17 Proposed Budget by Target Area (USD '000)

Target Area	FY16 Approved Budget 1/ A					FY16 Revised Budget B					Variance (B-A)	FY17 Proposed Budget C					Variance (C-B)
	Trustee	Admin Unit	MDBs	Total	% of Total	Trustee	Admin Unit	MDBs	Total	% of Total	\$	Trustee	Admin Unit	MDBs	Total	% of Total	\$
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, Sub-Committees, and managing relations	907.9	3,568.3	1,487.6	5,963.8	32.3%	655.1	3,784.7	1,448.8	5,888.6	32%	(75.2)	676.2	4,465.1	1,550.9	6,692.3	33%	803.6
2. Investment plan development, update and revision	-	574.3	1,013.4	1,587.7	8.6%		422.1	1,162.5	1,584.6	9%	(3.1)		367.7	1,160.5	1,528.2	7%	(56.4)
3. Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects.	-	84.9	989.7	1,074.6	5.8%		82.1	1,143.0	1,225.1	7%	150.4		132.8	1,192.2	1,325.1	6%	100.0
4. Knowledge management and communications	-	1,608.9	1,581.4	3,190.3	17.3%		1,974.0	1,355.3	3,329.3	18%	139.0		2,041.9	1,428.7	3,470.6	17%	141.3
5. Monitoring and evaluation; stakeholder engagement in review of IP implementation	-	882.4	847.4	1,729.7	9.4%		804.5	803.6	1,608.1	9%	(121.6)		1,386.8	828.9	2,215.7	11%	607.6
6. Gender mainstreaming	-	664.7	322.4	987.1	5.3%		477.6	294.6	772.2	4%	(215.0)		677.7	330.1	1,007.8	5%	235.6
7. Managing resources and risk																	
7a. Managing resources	2,570.1	96.6	900.3	3,567.0	19.3%	2,664.9		833.1	3,498.0	19%	(69.0)	2,730.8	320.1	730.0	3,780.9	18%	282.9
7b. Managing risk		355.6		355.6	1.9%		290.6		290.6	2%	(65.1)		508.1		508.1	2%	217.5
Total	3,478.0	7,835.7	7,142.4	18,456.0	100%	3,320.0	7,835.6	7,040.9	18,196.5	100%	(259.5)	3,407.0	9,900.3	7,221.3	20,528.5	100%	2,332.0

51. The following sections provide a retrospective view of the activities and achievements of FY16 and outlines further activities and opportunities of the seven target areas under the Administrative Services category in FY17.

4.1.1 Target Area 1: Policy Development, Working with the Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees, and Managing Relations

FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	Variance	FY17 Proposed budget	Variance (FY17 proposed/ FY16 revised)
5,963.8	5,888.6	(75.2)	6,692.3	803.6

* All units are in USD '000

52. The CIF business model is distinguished by a uniquely broad-based and inclusive governance structure. In FY16, the estimated expenditures for target area 1 are slightly under the original allocation by USD 75,200. While there were unforeseen costs at the time of budget preparation related to the strategic work requested by the Joint Meeting, which included the cost of convening the working groups and other brainstorming sessions, procuring consultants to support the various analytical tasks and other related activities, designing and developing the comment input and tracking system, and designing and developing the decision-tracking application, the costs associated with these business needs were absorbed by the funds available for staffing costs which were recruited later than initially anticipated by the CIF Administrative Unit.

Key Activities of FY16

53. **Strategic analysis:** The strategic analysis to determine the future operations of the programs of the CIF was a major task carried out under this target area. In November 2015, two working groups—comprised of Trust Fund Committee members and MDBs—were established to engage in a brainstorming and consultation process for the work on the gap analysis of the climate finance architecture and to explore new CTF financing modalities for the CTF. The findings of the initial CTF analysis were highlighted in a paper on *New Financing Modalities for the Clean Technology Fund (CTF)*,⁸ which as presented in a document entitled “*CTF Future Strategic Direction*,” during the November 2015 meetings. An updated analysis will be presented to the CTF Trust Fund Committee for consideration during its June 2016 meeting.
54. **Trust Fund Committee and Sub-Committee Meetings:** The CIF Committees meet in person twice a year to carry out their responsibilities, and they respond year round to requests submitted for approval by mail. The work of the Committees to support programming and operational policies and guidance continued in FY16 with particular attention paid to policy development, endorsement of new investment plans and project funding, and policy approvals by mail. As a result of the strategic analysis, there were more meetings than anticipated in FY16. In addition, it was decided that the June meeting of the Trust Fund Committee and Sub-Committees will be held alongside the FIP Pilot Country meetings, in Oaxaca, Mexico, which would offer an opportunity for Committee members to see CIF projects on the ground.
55. **Approval of policy documents:** Throughout the year the CIF has sought to further define and streamline its policy and guidance document with the Committee reviewing or approving, among

⁸ CIF (2015) [CTF Financing Modalities paper](#) (2015)

other documents: a Code of Conduct; a Note on the Roles and Responsibilities of Co-Chairs, Committee Members, and Observers, and a Methodology for Assigning Decisions. These and other activities are captured in the recently launched CIF Decision Tracking tool available on the CIF website.⁹

56. **Seat selection and orientation of new members:** Membership in the Trust Fund Committee and Sub-Committees is for a period of 18 months, with the next membership term beginning at the Committee meetings in June 2016. From March to April 2016, the CIF Administrative Unit, working in collaboration with the recipient and contributor countries, successfully facilitated and finalized the self-selection process for membership by contributor and recipient countries on the Trust Fund Committee and Sub-Committees for the next membership term. On the fringes of the Pilot Country and Trust Fund Committee meetings in June 2016, an orientation will be held to facilitate the integration of the new committee members into their duties.
57. **Stakeholder Advisory Network (SAN):** A Stakeholders Advisory Network (SAN) was conceptualized in FY16 to enhance inclusivity, transparency, and accountability, and to allow more effective in-country engagement with stakeholders by supporting the implementation of investments plans through partnership and collaboration among non-state actors at the country, regional, and global levels. Details of the SAN and its role in the overall stakeholder engagement strategy of the CIF are discussed as part of target area 5.
58. **Technology improvements in the CIF:** In an effort to continue improving efficiency of the CIF processes, several new products were developed in FY16. A decision-tracking mechanism designed to efficiently track and monitor decisions approved during Trust Fund Committee and Sub-Committee meetings, and a comment input and tracking system designed to provide stakeholders with the ability to input comments on projects directly into a collaborative platform, which includes the ability to monitor post-approval comments. Both products were tested in May, 2016 and will be launched in June 2016.

FY17 Proposals and Opportunities

59. With a shifting focus on technology in the CIF, funds have been allocated toward improving system technology and development to increase efficiency of interactions with CIF stakeholders. For instance, through use of collaborative platforms, the CIF will improve virtual engagement with a wide variety of stakeholders through communities of practice. It is anticipated that the comment input and tracking application housed within the FIF environment will be fully automated within the approval by mail system by the end of 2016.
60. During FY17, the Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees will meet in December 2016 and May/June 2017 to review, approve, and endorse investment plans, projects, strategic policy documents, and other standard reports.

⁹ <http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>

Strategic Staffing

61. The strategic staffing will continue in FY17 to ensure that the CIF Administrative Unit can effectively and efficiently perform its responsibilities.

Budget Requirement in FY17

62. A budget of USD 6.7 million is proposed to support activities under target area 1 in FY17. This represents an increase of USD 803,600 over the FY16 revised budget. This variance includes the cost of the proposed deputy program manager, and reflects the realignment of staff cost across target areas¹⁰.

4.1.2 Target Area 2: Investment Plan Development, Update, and Revision

FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	Variance	FY17 Proposed budget	Variance (FY17 proposed/ FY16 revised)
1,587.7	1,584.6	(3.1)	1,528.2	(56.4)

* All units are in USD '000

63. Since inception, the CIF, with the MDBs on the frontlines, have assisted participating countries and regional organizations in developing investment plans. In 2015, the CIF welcomed 10 new countries to the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and 15 to the Forest Investment Program (FIP)—out of a pool of over 70 applicants—to expand the CIF’s global reach to 72 countries. These new PPCR and FIP countries are now embarking on developing investment plans.

Investment Plan Development in FY16

64. In FY16, the SREP Sub-Committees endorsed four investment plans: for Mongolia, Bangladesh, Rwanda, and Uganda (November 2015). The SREP Cambodia investment plan is expected to be endorsed in June 2016. It was expected that three additional investment plans would be endorsed in FY16. However, because of extenuating circumstances such as the Ebola crisis in Sierra Leone, the national elections in Benin, and delays in processing grant agreements, the submission of the remaining SREP investment plans will be deferred to FY17. Investment plans for Côte d’Ivoire and Mozambique are expected to be endorsed by the FIP Sub-Committee during the June 2016 Committee meetings.

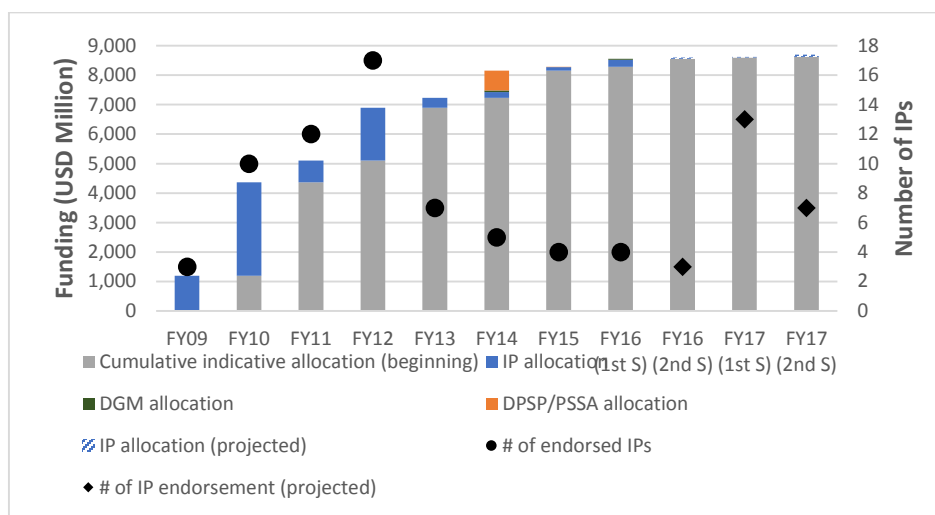
FY17 Proposals and Opportunities

65. Building on the momentum of FY16, the CIF will continue to support countries in developing investment plans and SPCRs. It is envisaged that a total of 20 investment plans (8 investment plans for the FIP; 6 SPCRs for the PPCR; and 6 investment plans for the SREP) will be submitted in FY17. In FY17, it is expected that more investment plans will be submitted across programs than in previous

¹⁰ Program Coordinators and other staff will charge more of their time to support the activities of this target area in line with the experience gained in FY16, the first year where the new seven budget target areas were being implemented.

years. Figure 3 indicates that 20 investment plans will be submitted in FY17 (13 investment plans in the first half of the fiscal year, and 7 in the second half), representing 2.5 times more submissions than the annual average of 8 investment plans. Consequently, the level of support provided by the MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit to the countries that is necessary to ensure the delivery of high-quality investment plans will increase.

Figure 3: Projected Investment Plan Submissions



66. The SCF Trust Fund Committee agreed that a focused independent technical review of proposed investment plans and strategies proposed for funding under the SCF targeted programs would contribute to enhancing the quality of the plans and strategies. Consequently, the SCF programs have developed updated guidelines and terms of references to conduct these independent technical reviews, in collaboration with the MDBs. All investment plans prepared over FY17 and FY18 will be subject to this preliminary expert review.

Budget Requirement in FY17

67. A budget of USD 1.5 million is proposed in FY17, which is a similar level as the FY16 budget. The administrative costs of the Lead MDBs¹¹ in providing technical support and policy guidance to the new CIF countries and program teams in the course of preparing investment plans and SPCRs increased in this target area, while the costs for the other supporting MDBs reduced.

68. New SCF countries received a total of USD 17.4 million in investment plan preparation grants in FY16. These grants supported preparatory activities for investment plans and strategic programs for climate resilience in 24 SCF countries. These funds, in addition to the MDB country programming resources, support the countries in developing their investment plans. A breakdown of IPPG approvals for new SCF countries is provided in Annex 4.

¹¹ CIF countries choose an MDB to “Lead” the process of preparing their investment plans, in coordination with other MDBs.

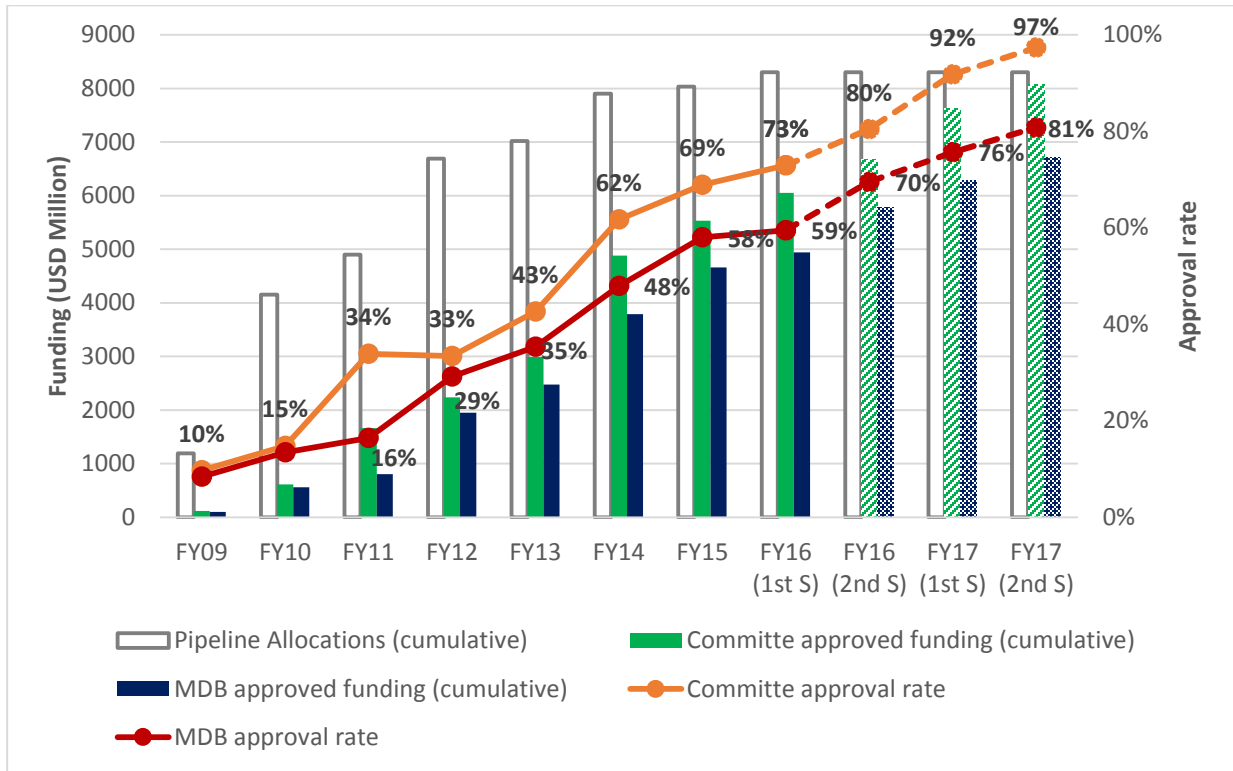
4.1.3 Target Area 3: Development and Approval of CIF Funding of Programs and Projects

FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	Variance	FY17 Proposed budget	Variance (FY17 proposed/ FY16 revised)
1,074.6	1,225.1	150.4	1,325.1	100.0

* All units are in USD '000

69. Through Semi Annual Operational Reports and Results Reports prepared for the CTF and SCF programs, the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs report on the progress made toward annual targets for the development of CIF projects and programs, provide revisions to projections for project approval timelines, and provide an analysis of factors driving such revisions.
70. The Trust Fund Committee and Sub-Committee approval rate continues to increase. Figure 4 provides a snapshot of the trends in project approvals since the inception of the CIF to end FY17. Ninety-two percent of projects are expected to be approved by first semester of 2017, while the MDB board approval rate, which slowed between FY15 and FY16, is expected to increase to 76 percent at the end of FY17 (Figure 4).
71. It is projected that 49 project proposals will be approved by the Trust Fund and Sub-Committees in FY16. USD 1.1 billion (19 CTF projects for USD 778.4 million and 30 SCF for USD 367.3 million) will be submitted for Committee approval in FY16. This includes USD 80 million channeled through the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM), to encourage indigenous people to participate in the fight against deforestation and degradation, and allocations for the SCF private sector set-asides.

Figure 4: CIF Portfolio Overview



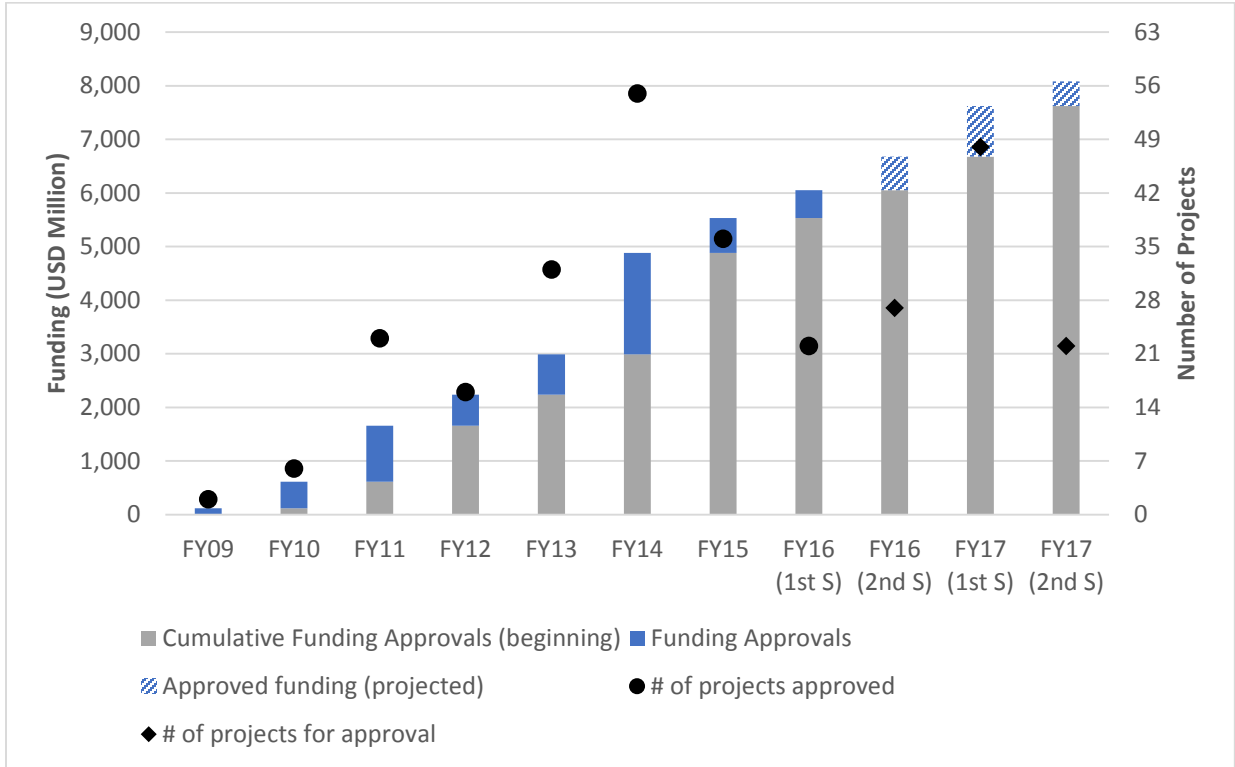
72. The CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, continues to conduct regular reviews of the project pipeline during the fiscal year, including expected timelines for project submissions for Committee approval as well as potential withdrawals, in order to ensure adequate portfolio management.

73. The projected FY16 budget utilization for this target area exceeded the original allocation by USD 150,400, mainly as a result of the increased support by the MDBs related to project preparation and approvals.

FY17 Proposals and Activites

74. Program activities will concentrate on the implementation of existing investment plans and support for the new pilot countries in the preparation of their investment plans. Figure 5 outlines the trends in project approvals from the inception of the CIF. Seventy projects for USD 1.4 billion of funding are projected to be submitted to the Committees for approval during FY17.

Figure 5: Trends in Project Approvals: CIF Inception to FY17



Budget Requirement in FY17

75. A budget of USD 1.3 million is proposed in FY17, representing an increase of USD 100,000 over FY16. The increase reflects the increased level of engagement required to prepare CIF projects, including increased interactions with operational teams during project preparation, approval, and supervision.

4.1.4 Target Area 4: Knowledge Management and Communications

FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	Variance	FY17 Proposed budget	Variance (FY17 proposed/ FY16 revised)
3,190.3	3,329.3	139.0	3,470.6	141.3

* Includes supplemental budget of USD 140,000 approved on August 25, 2015.

* All units are in USD '000

76. This target area is based on an integrated knowledge management and communications strategy created to ensure close coordination between the CIF Administrative Unit, the MDBs, and CIF countries from the planning stage through to dissemination so that knowledge can be captured and lessons learned shared effectively.

Achievements and Activities of FY16

Knowledge Management

77. The knowledge and learning activities carried out by the CIF draws on a variety of approaches to distill both tacit and explicit knowledge gained from the design and implementation of CIF investment plans on how to initiate transformation toward low-carbon, climate-resilient development. The relevance of the CIF knowledge and learning agenda increased in FY16 with the addition of new countries in each of the SCF programs.
78. In August 2015, the CIF concluded a second project with Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) with the publication of *Lessons on the Role of Public Finance in Deploying Geothermal Energy in Developing Countries*¹². This work draws lessons from a series of three case studies and three dialogues undertaken between October 2014 and June 2015 on how public finance can be utilized more effectively to scale up global deployment of geothermal power. It draws on experience from both CIF and non-CIF projects and facilitates learning among CIF recipient countries about policy, regulatory, financial, and technical aspects of geothermal development. The analysis highlights the importance of additional concessional finance to unlock geothermal potential and the critical role that the CIF has played in funding the earliest, riskiest stages of geothermal development.
79. A PPCR Learning Series was launched in January 2016 with monthly learning events that aim to raise awareness for and discuss important and emerging topics that are critical in climate resilient development planning. The sessions target PPCR task teams and bring together researchers (universities, research institutes, and think tanks) and practitioners (development finance institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and businesses) from inside and outside the World Bank to share their expertise and experience in a practice-oriented way. The series is also open to the other key PPCR stakeholders involved in the SPCR development process (country focal points, partner MDBs, CIF Administrative Unit) and World Bank staff more broadly. Four learning events have been organized so far. The first session, in January 2016, focused on climate resilience and migration¹³; the second one, in February, highlighted the importance of climate resilience in the urban context¹⁴; and the third session, in March, 2016 featured the complex interaction between climate resilience and landscape approaches¹⁵. The fourth session in April, 2016 focused on the El Nino effects on food security. Each of the events had about 100 participants—both virtually and online. The sessions are recorded and learning digests are made publicly available afterwards. The learning series will continue on a monthly basis through to FY17.
80. In collaboration with the Hydromet and Climate Services Community of Practice at the World Bank, the CIF will develop a generic terms of reference to carry out upstream assessments of climate data and information needs for various key sectors—especially agriculture, water, infrastructure, coastal management, and health—to systematically address climate risks at the national and sector planning levels as well as at the project level to ensure longer-term sustainable development. This activity seeks to ensure that the new country programs learn from the earlier round of investment in this area (including larger World Bank experiences). Most of the new PPCR countries have expressed

¹² CPI, 2015: *Lessons on the role of public finance in deploying geothermal energy in developing countries*

¹³ [Link to recording: PPCR Learning Series 1: Migration](#)

¹⁴ [Link to recording: PPCR Learning Series 2: Urban context](#)

¹⁵ [Link to recording: PPCR Learning Series 3: Landscape approaches](#).

interest in carrying out such an assessment that will inform the development of the SPCRs.

81. An e-Platform for Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development was developed to highlight the need to recognize and strengthen weather and climate services as a system of interconnected parts and processes. The e-Platform aims to raise awareness of policy makers and help project managers integrate weather and climate services considerations appropriately into their projects, both in terms of project conceptualization and delivery. The platform also raises awareness of weather and climate services and how important this is to climate-resilient development. The prototype e-Platform has been developed and reviewed by external and internal partners. The IBRD PPCR Focal Point team is now working to finalize the e-Platform for public launch, incorporating the feedback received from that review.
82. The MDBs continue to lead the work on consolidating lessons from their CIF portfolios and projects to inform their engagement with clients on both CIF and wider climate finance activities. Additionally the new pilot countries offer the potential to enhance the CIFs as a learning laboratory through more focused knowledge management. Brief descriptions of various knowledge products led by the MDBs, most of which identifies lessons learned on mainstreaming climate change considerations into development planning, are provided in Annex 3.

Communications

83. The CIF continued to build upon efforts initiated in FY15 to share experiences and lessons with audiences that influence climate policy and action. To this end, the CIF was more visible at international events and conferences in FY16. The CIF participated in the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Adaptation Committee Expert meeting on livelihoods and economic diversification in September 2015 in Bonn. It was also represented at other international events, such as the World Forestry Congress in South Africa in September 2015 and the Africa Climate Resilient Infrastructure Summit in April 2016, which was jointly organized by African Union, the World Bank, and UNECA. These engagements help both the current and new African PPCR countries to explore avenues for the Africa Climate Resilient Infrastructure Facility (ACRIF) to support countries' climate resilience needs through the SPCR development and beyond; this meeting also addressed ways in which the existing platforms in countries such as Mozambique and Zambia could showcase the importance of knowledge, complemented by capacity building through the ACRIF.
84. The CIF was also actively engaged in disseminating key lessons from the first phase of PPCR countries. Using brochures and other online resources, effort was made to distill and frame lessons learned from the design and early implementation stages of the PPCR for dissemination.
85. The CIF digital work continues to grow. About 12,000 people from 150 countries now visit the CIF website every month—a doubling of website visitors in one year. Thanks to much stronger online content, the number of Twitter followers increased from 400 in 2014 to 7,000 at the end of 2015. FY16 also saw the first concerted media push from the CIF, resulting in news stories in various international media sources. Press releases related to the Trust Fund Committee meetings resulted in over 20 national media reports. A successful media campaign was launched around the official opening of the Noor CSP plant in Morocco—and resulted in close to 20,000 downloads of a Noor

plant video. Social media campaigns in FY16 reached over 500,000 people. Details of other blogs, articles, and knowledge products prepared in FY16 are included in Annex 3.

86. Several communications-related training events took place in FY16 to disseminate CIF knowledge; these were organized by the AfDB with support from the CIF. The journalist training on “Energy and Climate Training for Reporters in Africa” was hosted at the AfDB Annual Meetings in Lusaka, Zambia; an REDD+ training was hosted in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, in April 2016 and featured in a blog; and PPCR training was held in March 2016, which included a program to raise awareness about climate-smart agriculture and the role of hydromet data and services in enhancing agricultural yield.
87. The projected utilization for this target area in FY16 exceeds the original allocation by USD 139,000. To respond to the needs of an expanded CIF, more knowledge and communication activities were undertaken in FY16 than was initially envisaged. This approach contributed to the successful engagement in new pilot countries and the development key partnerships with other institutions to leverage the CIF knowledge agenda. In addition, the CIF Administrative Unit also made extra efforts to ensure the smooth functioning of the CIF website. Furthermore, the cost of convening the meetings of the Evaluation and Learning Advisory Group was also absorbed here because no specific budget had been allocated for this purpose.

FY17 Proposals and Opportunities

Knowledge Management

88. The CIF knowledge and learning work program and CIF communications activities in FY17 will be more ambitious than in FY16, and may be adjusted to reflect the outcome of the decision by the Joint CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in June 2016 on future directions for the CIF.
89. The Evaluation and Learning strategic initiative will harness the work of the Advisory Group and will commission strategic studies and other learning and knowledge-sharing activities around priority themes identified by the Advisory Group in consultation with the wider CIF community.
90. To encourage learning among countries around deepening the PPCR programmatic approach, there will be an increased focus in FY17 on South-South learning through virtual exchanges among countries, and through regional exchanges between the regions of the CIF programs. In addition, MDBs plan to produce a stream of knowledge products and blogs to share knowledge generated through CIF activities. In FY17, targeted activities will highlight the achievements, challenges and lessons from CTF and SREP engagement in the Asia Region.
91. To help develop the engagement of indigenous people and local communities, particularly in CTF and SREP projects, the CIF Administrative Unit is preparing an assessment paper entitled “Contribution of Traditional Knowledge and Technology to Climate Solutions” to be completed and disseminated in FY17. The CIF Administrative Unit will also finalize a case study of CIF experiences in stakeholder engagement at the country level. To promote learning, the CIF Administrative Unit will prepare an assessment of current M&R practices in CIF countries, with a view to identifying areas of improvement.

92. The CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the ADB will prepare a study on “Delivering Mitigation: Achievement, Challenges and lessons from the CTF and SREP”. IBRD PPCR team will prepare two analytical studies on Climate-Resilient Power Systems Planning. The purpose will be to develop an approach for power system planning for client countries that incorporates information on climate variability projections and potential climate change impacts. This analysis will also help identify technical capacity requirements (e.g. modeling expertise, climate information services), key policy requirements and institutional arrangements (e.g. linking hydromet agencies with power sector planners and utilities) required to successfully mainstream climate change consideration into power sector planning. IBRD will also carry out a study to develop guidance on capacity building for climate resilience at a national level and to develop a set of indicators to assess the progress. IDB will finalize its gender studies and disseminate the results at seminars. A few knowledge management products proposed by MDBs in FY17 are elaborated in Annex 3.

Communications

93. In FY17, there will be a renewed momentum to capture and disseminate results on the ground. The communications function within the CIF drives the development and implementation of an integrated and multi-channel communications strategy. Going forward, it will be essential to steer communications toward building an external profile for the CIF. This evolution requires a clear strategy to increase the visibility and influence of the CIF in the global climate finance architecture, a concerted effort to position the CIF as a thought leader and solutions provider, and an improvement of the knowledge pool by creatively sharing the CIF’s lessons and results.

94. The communications activities of the CIF in FY17 will be built around a work program encompassing two broad areas:

1. *Increase the visibility and influence of the CIF through a strategic communications and strategy-building partnerships for advocacy and communications through:*

- a. Thought leadership, which will include continuing the implementation of a results-based communications and knowledge management strategy and providing well-packaged and digestible communications products (visuals, fact sheets, infographics) around cutting-edge publications and lessons learned. It will aim to disseminate such knowledge products in strategic fora designed for both internal and external audiences; extract stories from CIF mission briefs and implementation status updates, communicate country level results more effectively.
- b. Continued CIF Administrative Unit and MDB collaboration, which will take place in communications outreach and sharing resources, and will include analytical work, cross-posting of multimedia resources on CIF and MDB multimedia channels, and partnering on bespoke projects and products where beneficial.
- c. Facilitation of strategic partnerships and relationship building, which will work with thought leaders (think tanks, leading NGOs, foundations, private sector actors etc.);
- d. A CIF presence at high-level events, which will occur both as an individual entity and also with partner organizations (including the World Bank Group Annual and Spring Meetings,

other MDB annual meetings, COP and UNFCCC meetings, and high-profile events in donor and recipient countries).

2. *Position the CIF as a thought leader and solutions provider by a sustained media and online engagement to provide:*

- e. An expanded and higher-quality online presence, by renewing and improving the website, strong expanding the use of social media with an emphasis on audiovisual materials with integrated packages and launches, particularly around “spikes” in the communications calendar (for example, for large events such as the COP, International Women’s Day and so on).
- f. Beneficiary testimony and results—the two key threads through all CIF communications activities—which will focus on a subset of CIF countries to obtain in-depth stories, monitoring and evaluation results, and learning facts, and to produce a variety of products based on these findings. This will be complemented by efforts from the MDBs to continue documenting project sites through photos and to prepare videos and blogs for FY17 that will feed into the larger CIF repository.

Budget Requirement in FY17

95. A budget increase of USD 141,300 is foreseen in this target area. The increase is mainly the result of the increased focus on knowledge generation and dissemination through a wide variety of media, complemented by a more targeted media outreach. Other factors include the hiring of a web manager in the CIF Administrative Unit and the strengthening of the communications efforts with the MDBs. In addition, the annual cost of the logistics and other related expenses for the Evaluation and Learning Advisory Group activities are covered in this target area, costs which were not part of previous year’s work programs.

4.1.5 Target Area 5: Monitoring and Evaluation, Including Stakeholder Engagement

FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	Variance	FY17 Proposed budget	Variance (FY17 proposed/ FY16 revised)
1,729.7	1,608.1	(121.6)	2,215.7	607.6

* All units are in USD ‘000

96. To ensure accountability, learning, and progress toward investment goals, the CIF requires all countries to report annually on results achieved. The PPCR and FIP programmatic monitoring and reporting systems are rooted in the desire to maintain the programmatic nature of the investment plans throughout their implementation. These are country-led and participatory processes, entirely managed by the pilot countries. They aim to engage different in-country stakeholder groups, including government institutions at national, subnational, and local levels as well as civil society, local communities, and the private sector in discussing results achieved and lessons learned with the implementation of investment plans.

97. In FY16, the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with the MDBs provided support to strengthen the FIP and PPCR pilot countries' capacity to engage in this relatively new programmatic monitoring and reporting approach.
98. *Building in-country capacity through training.* In FY16, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, conducted training workshops in four PPCR countries (Jamaica, Haiti, Tajikistan, and Tonga) and in two FIP countries (Democratic Republic of Congo and Mexico). These workshops provided the opportunity to (i) enhance national capacities to collect, analyze, and use data to make decisions and judgments about the effectiveness of the CIF interventions and to (ii) enhance the capacity of in-country stakeholders to prepare monitoring reports in compliance with the CIF reporting requirements for PPCR and FIP. Thirty to fifty in-country stakeholders participated in these different trainings. In addition, missions were undertaken in Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to provide technical support and participate in annual core indicators scoring workshops.
99. CIF Results communities of practice. During the FY16 reporting period, the PPCR and FIP Results communities of practice provided weekly guidance and tools to facilitate the in-country monitoring and reporting process. Approximately 105 practitioners from FIP and PPCR countries, including country focal points, monitoring and evaluation specialists, MDB focal points, consultants, and task team leaders joined the two communities. This was complemented by variety of collaboration methods and formats, including webinars and teleconferences.

Results Reporting

100. The CIF Administrative Unit, with the support of the MDBs, collected, compiled, synthesized, and analyzed the country/regional results data from 55 projects currently in the process of being implemented, and produced the 2015 CIF Semi-Annual Reports and Results Reports for all CIF programs. While results for CTF and SREP are collected and compiled by the MDBs, results for FIP and PPCR were collected by the pilot countries based on the programs' results framework. In order to further support these processes in selected FIP and PPCR countries, monitoring and reporting workshops were held in Laos, Indonesia, Ghana, and Tonga to build in-country capacity on results monitoring and reporting. All country results reports are published on the CIF website.
101. CIF results datasets are now available on the World Bank's Online Open Source Data platform (SOCRATA), to be moved to the FIF system once it is operational. The online platform will ensure quality control and convenient access to the Trust Fund Committee members and other users to serve their individual analytical needs. In parallel, there has been an ongoing work to migrate all data—operations, financial, and results—to the FIF Collaboration Platform.

Stakeholder Engagement

102. The FY16 CIF business plan emphasized three main areas for enhancing stakeholder engagement: (i) stakeholder involvement at the CIF governance level, (ii) the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities; and (iii) stakeholder participation at the country level. Work completed, or expected to be completed, by the end of the fiscal year in each of these areas is summarized below.

103. Enhancing stakeholder participation at the governance level. The Stakeholder Advisory Network (SAN) was conceptualized to enhance inclusivity, transparency, and accountability, and to allow more effective in-country engagement with stakeholders by supporting the implementation of investments plans through partnership and collaboration among non-state actors at the country, regional, and global level. Its launched is expected in early FY17. Informal and formal meetings with influential civil society organizations (CSOs) were also held in Washington, Brussels, and Kiev to strengthen the CIF engagement with the CSOs and private sector associations and networks.
104. Enhancing the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities (applies at both the governance and country levels). Indigenous peoples and local communities are fully involved in stakeholder consultations at the country level and are, in many cases, the main beneficiaries of CIF funding. Regional workshops in Hanoi, Nairobi, and Lima were held to solicit views, thoughts, and perspectives on how to enhance indigenous peoples' engagement in the CIF at all levels. In addition, a global event was held in New York at the margin of the annual United Nations Permanent Forum on Indegenous Issues (UNPFII), and the largest gathering of indigenous peoples to showcase mechanisms and approaches for enhancing the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the CIF.
105. Enhancing stakeholder participation at the country level. As part of the effort to strengthening stakeholder engagement at the country level, the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees approved a document entitled "Work Program for Enhancing National-Level Stakeholder Engagement in the Climate Investment Funds"¹⁶ along with an associated multiyear budget. The CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDBs and observers of the CIF governing bodies, has prepared a best practice guide on stakeholder mapping as an important part of the approved work plan. In addition, a study tour was organized and a knowledge product addressing stakeholder engagement in selected CIF pilot countries was produced to create opportunities for substantive South-South exchange between pilot countries and to foster peer-to-peer support and advice on engagement.

FY17 Proposals and Opportunities

Monitoring and Evaluation:

106. The M&E work program for the coming fiscal year will focus on three priority areas for action:
- a. Improving availability of high-quality results data and information about CIF projects and programs. With an ever-growing CIF portfolio with majority of projects under implementation and some reaching mid-term and completion stages, there is a pressing demand from CIF management and CIF stakeholders to access more project-level results and detailed implementation information. In FY17, the CIF Administrative Unit will work with the MDBs to improve the availability and quality of CIF projects and programs results data. This will be done through Country Results Factsheets, which are designed to share information related to the performance of individual projects and the whole country program, and through a partnership with the WB Science of Delivery Initiative to develop

¹⁶ Approved decision (2015) Work program for enhancing observers' participation in the Climate Investment Funds

“delivery case studies.” Moreover, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, will explore standardized approaches for estimating and reporting the change in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals resulting from policies and actions. In addition, the CIF will be working to migrate the program results data of the CIF programs to the FIF online platform.

- b. *Taking stock of existing CIF M&E practices.* The revised PPCR Programs Results Frameworks, adopted in 2012, made the provision that each PPCR pilot country, in collaboration with the MDBs, will implement the approved revised results framework from 2013-2016 and report back on the usefulness and feasibility of this results framework. In FY17, CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with MDBs, will work with pilot countries to assess the usefulness, feasibility, effectiveness and sustainability of the country-led and participatory PPCR monitoring and reporting system, including its revised results framework. Lessons will be presented to the PPCR Sub-Committee and shared widely with the PPCR community and beyond. Moreover, CIF Administrative Unit will continue to explore how moving the results reporting under SREP from being purely summative across project level indicators handled by the MDBs, towards country owned reporting on program level outcomes to be consistent with the programmatic approach principles and with current practices in the two other SCF programs (FIP and PPCR) can be best achieved.
- c. Building in-country capacity for monitoring and reporting and promoting the engagement of all relevant stakeholders at the country level. The CIF Monitoring and Reporting Country Capacity Building Program was initiated in FY16 by the CIF Administrative Unit in coordination with the MDBs. Through training and knowledge exchange, the program aims to strengthen the capacity of PPCR and FIP pilot countries to monitor and report results achieved through their investment plan’s implementation. Building on the momentum created in FY16, along with requests made by many pilot countries and regional programs with specific monitoring and evaluations needs, the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs will continue to provide support to these countries in FY17. In addition, a specific training program targeting CIF’s observers will be developed and implemented to strengthen the capacity of observers to support CIF results reporting requirements, and also to emphasize the importance of non-state actors in the reporting process.

Stakeholder Engagement

- 107. The CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs, working together, will continue to support pilot country initiatives designed to ensure effective stakeholder engagement at the country level and to enhance stakeholder engagement at the governance level to include national and sub-national government agencies and development partners as well as non-state actors (Table 3).

Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement: Objectives, Outputs and Results for FY17

Objective	Main outputs and results
1. Enhance stakeholder engagement at CIF governance level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Meeting with CSOs and private sector networks held in selected countries b) Publish knowledge product that address the engagement of stakeholders at the CIF governance c) Select fourth-round observers group (representatives of indigenous peoples, CSOs, and private sector) d) Hold virtual handover workshop for the incoming and outgoing groups of observers e) Hold virtual and face-to-face orientation meetings for the new group of observers
2. Broaden and strengthen country ownership through enhanced stakeholder engagement at the country program level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Hold stakeholder consultations to assist new countries in preparing investment plans g) Stakeholder meetings to review progress in the implementation of investment plans, supported by the MDBs, held in selected pilot countries h) Prepare information material on how country systems can be used, adapted, or strengthened for CIF purposes i) Hold study tours for pilot countries j) Complete and disseminate an assessment paper entitled “The Contribution of Traditional Knowledge and Technology to Climate Solutions.” k) Meet with indigenous peoples networks

Budget Requirement in FY17

108. In FY17, a budget of USD 2.2 million is estimated in this target area, representing an increase of USD 607,600 over the FY16 budget utilization level. The budget drivers for the increases include staff cost for two senior specialists, for Evaluation and Learning, and for Monitoring and Reporting, who joined the CIF Administrative Unit at the end of FY16; and a realignment of staff time across target areas which will lead to an increased focus on monitoring and evaluation, as well as stakeholder engagement in FY17. Additionally, it is envisaged that the program coordination teams of the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs will work extensively to identify, capture, and report on results in FY17. This target area will also cover the costs of the stakeholder engagement work program, which was approved by the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in October, 2015,¹⁷ another new business need which was not included at the time of preparing the FY16 budget.

¹⁷ [Approved decision \(2015\) Work program for enhancing observers’ participation in the Climate Investment Funds](#)

4.1.6 Target Area 6: Gender Mainstreaming

FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	Variance	FY17 Proposed budget	Variance (FY17 proposed/ FY16 revised)
987.1	772.2	(215.0)	1,007.8	235.6

* All units are in USD '000

109. In June 2014, the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees approved the *CIF Gender Action Plan FY15-FY16*, which outlines activities in (i) policy development; (ii) program support; (iii) analytical work; (iv) monitoring and reporting; and (v) knowledge management and learning activities. FY16 outputs and results under this plan are described below.
110. Policy development. FY16 activities included the preparation of a Phase 2 Gender Action Plan for presentation at the Joint Meeting of the Trust Fund Committees in June 2016 to be held in Oaxaca, Mexico. The CIF Administrative Unit has also been instituting an online program to track Trust Fund Committee member comments on approved projects and investment plans. In this context, gender comments will be examined and followed up with MDB focal points in the coming months.
111. Program support. Demand for CIF gender program support from the MDBs and CIF countries continued to grow in FY16. At the request of the AfDB, technical inputs regarding gender were provided to the SREP Investment Plan for Uganda, which was approved in November 2015. The AfDB expressed interest in similar technical support in the next round of SREP investment plan preparation, including for Benin. The CIF Administrative Unit also collaborated with the IDB in February 2016 in supporting Nicaragua in its planning of a gender session for a SREP project preparation workshop.
112. At the November 2015 FIP Sub-Committee Meeting, the Government of Ghana expressed interest in direct technical support on gender for its FIP forestry projects. The CIF Administrative Unit and the FIP MDBs are collaborating on enhancing natural forest and agroforest landscapes to provide support on gender and forest governance and on value chain development for the remainder of FY16 and into FY17. Showing its commitment to advancing this work, the Government of Ghana has already appointed an in-country gender focal point to support the project.
113. Analytical work. The planned analytical program, particularly the gender and renewable energy study, proceeded slowly during the year as a result of the CIF Gender Program's taking time to assess recent related studies and publications during FY16—including work by the World Bank, the IUCN, and others—to ensure that the CIF's study effort adds value. Study implementation will thus continue through FY17. It should be noted that the CIF gender program budget for FY16 was underutilized in large part because of the slow movement on this study.

114. The MDBs also continued with their analytical efforts on gender in CIF programming during the year. In FY16, the EBRD, in coordination with the CIF Administrative Unit, undertook a Gender Assessment for Ukraine on energy efficiency, following the approach used in the Turkey and Kazakhstan assessments in FY15. Further, the EBRD team is on track to deliver a toolkit of lessons from all three country assessments by June 2016. The toolkit will synthesize assessment recommendations, best practices, and key entry points. Also in FY16, the ADB finalized its review of gender best practices in the CIF portfolio. Planned analytical work by the IDB on gender and forests and by the World Bank on gender in the context of Disaster Risk Vulnerability (DRV) in St. Lucia is still ongoing for FY17 delivery, per the original plan.
115. *Monitoring and reporting.* Monitoring and reporting on gender in the CIF comprises three main streams: (i) reporting on Gender Action Plan indicators annually at the spring committee meetings; (ii) efforts to improve gender-disaggregation of the CIF program results reporting, especially core indicators; and (iii) 6-monthly reporting for each program in the Semi-Annual Reports (the last, particularly in response to Joint and Sub-Committee requests in May 2015 for such an elaboration on gender within the Semi Annual Reports).
116. The Semi Annual Reports approach to gender is a new innovation in FY16. It builds on the methodology developed during the FY15 full gender portfolio review of CIF investment plans and projects approved since inception. Specifically, there is reporting on three “scorecard” indicators, which examine programs and the overall CIF portfolio at investment plan and project levels for presence of (i) sector-specific gender analysis. (ii) activities targeted toward women, and (iii) gender-disaggregated indicators. Results are reported from inception of the investment plan through the current reporting period, and for investment plans and projects approved during the reporting period. Baseline figures are also available in the CIF Gender Action Plan results framework, for comparison against target and actual achievements.
117. The now-routinized portfolio review process has been helpful in identifying patterns among programs regarding attention to gender as well as the need to provide more targeted support and guidance to teams upstream of investment plan and project preparation. Work in the CIF to improve gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting toolkits prepared by the monitoring and reporting team was also undertaken for the FIP and the PPCR.
118. The CIF gender program has been contributing regularly to gender policy and strategy development dialogue among key climate finance institutions, including among the gender focal points of the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Additionally, the CIF continues to interact with the gender and climate strategies and programs of the MDBs—for example, by providing formal inputs to both the World Bank and EBRD gender strategies and by regularly contributing to the World Bank’s new Climate Change Action Plan design and implementation and the upcoming World Bank Gender and Climate Program.
119. In FY16, gender engagement in the CIF grew its global external presence through expanded relations with key stakeholders in gender and climate, including CSOs, think tanks, climate finance mechanisms, other multilateral programs, and UN agencies. In addition, sector-specific dialogue and collaboration by CIF Gender with World Bank programs in particular increased during FY16, including

with ESMAP and with forest funds such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and Bio Carbon Finance (BioCF).

FY17 Proposals and Opportunities

120. The gender work program for the coming fiscal year is expected to include the launch of the Phase 2 Gender Action Plan, with continued focus on the objectives of (i) mainstreaming gender in CIF policies and programs and (ii) enhancing knowledge and learning, and technical support on gender in the CIF. FY17 work will include rolling out gender guidance on investment plan preparation, developing targeted technical support and capacity-building, and advancing the analytical studies begun in FY16. On the policy side, FY17 will also feature the development of program-specific gender guidance on investment plan preparation and the preparation of case notes on institutional lessons from gender integration across the portfolio.
121. The Gender and Renewable Energy study will be a key focus, with interim deliverables planned, including in-person workshop with the MDBs. The MDBs have planned additional analytical pieces on gender for FY17 that include an IBRD study on Gender-Sensitive Post Disaster Response Model and Adaptation Finance (FY17 delivery) and delivery of the Technical Note on Gender and Forests by the IDB. The EBRD's mainstreaming of gender and energy efficiency approaches will also continue during the year through support to operations.

Gender Mainstreaming Program in FY17

122. The five categories of outputs and results of the gender mainstreaming program in FY17 are shown in Box 1.

Box 1: Main Outputs and Results

1. Policy and tool development

- a) Program-specific guidance sheets on gender in the investment plan preparation process
- b) Regular discussions with the CIF Gender Working Group on the implementation of Phase 2 Gender Action Plan and its thrust areas
- c) Strengthened tracking of program Sub-Committee comments on gender at investment plan and project approval stage, along with MDB and CIF Administrative Unit response

2. Program support

- a) Two sector-specific guidance sheets prepared (for example, gender and forest value chains; gender and climate services), with online dissemination
- b) The CIF gender website maintained
- c) Technical cross-support of CIF programs and projects, as requested by the MDBs (for example, a new SREP countries investment plan process; the FIP Ghana on gender and forests)

3. Analytical work

- a) A CIF Administrative Unit study on Gender and Renewable Energy prepared
- b) CIF Administrative Unit case notes on Institutional Lessons on Gender Integration in CIF IPs and projects made available.
- c) An IBRD study on “Developing a Model for Gender-Sensitive Post-Disaster Response and Gender-Inclusive Adaptation Finance” linked to the St. Lucia DRV Project
- d) IDB technical note on Gender and Forests

4. Monitoring and reporting

- a) Annual reporting on CIF gender program indicators; contributions to core CIF reporting (Results Reports and Semi-Annual Operational Reports)
- b) Continued support to strengthen program toolkits and capacity on gender in monitoring and reporting

5. Knowledge and learning

- a) Gender content mainstreamed in CIF learning events, including CTF Pilot Countries Meetings and other South-South learning exchanges
- b) Two-page notes disseminating gender results and best practices from CIF projects
- c) Continued dialogue with other climate finance mechanisms and the MDBs on gender and climate policies and priorities

Budget Requirement in FY17

123. In FY17, a budget of USD 1 million is proposed in this target area, representing an increase of USD 235,600. This reflects the need to hire a gender specialist and the continuation of the study on Gender and Renewable Energy.

4.1.7 Target Area 7: Managing Resources and Risk

	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	Variance	FY17 Proposed budget	Variance (FY17 proposed/ FY16 revised)
Managing Resources	3,567	3,498.0	(69.0)	3,780.9	282.9
Managing Risk	355.6	290.6	(65.1)	508.1	217.5

* All units are in USD '000

124. Since inception of the CIF, the administrative task of managing and reporting on CIF resources and risk has been carried out by three parties: the World Bank as Trustee, the CIF Administrative Unit, and the MDBs according to CIF requirements and following the MDBs' established procedures. All CIF units maintain accounting and financial records related to their CIF operations and report on the use of CIF administrative funds. Effective and efficient management of CIF's financial resources enables the CIF units to implement their operational and thematic work programs, and is a necessary condition for the CIF to accomplish its overall mission.

Managing Resources

125. The CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDBs, prepares and reports on the use of annual budgets for the administration of the CIF. The MDBs manage cash flow and resources transferred by the Trustee, including funding approved for country projects and programs, with the MDB Committee serving as the mechanism for coordination.

126. In FY16, the Trustee, collaborating with the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs, provided a range of services, including financial management of CIF resources, management of CIF transactions, accounting and reporting, legal services, and the commitment and disbursement of CIF resources following decisions of the Trust Fund Committee, Sub-Committees, or the MDB Committees. The MDBs also continue to support the reporting and management of CIF resources.

127. Toward the end of FY16, the CIF Administrative Unit and Trustee began reviewing the financial reporting needs of the CIF, particularly in the context of potential requirements for the New CTF Financing Modalities. The CIF Administrative Unit and Trustee have agreed that that frequency of some reports prepared by the Trustee will increase (e.g. weekly cash flow reporting) and the content of other reports (e.g. monthly and quarterly) will be adjusted to meet the needs of the CIF. Cash flow modelling for the CTF will continue to be performed by the Trustee for the purposes of servicing the loan contributions, pursuant to the agreements signed by the Trustee, while cash flow modelling for liquidity and risk management purposes will be handle by the CIF Administrative Unit when the relevant staff have joined the team.

Managing Risk

128. Activities conducted in this area focused on the following areas:

a. In January 2016, the CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDBs and the Trustee, proposed the *CTF New Financial Product Classification Criteria* to the CTF Trust Fund Committee to facilitate the implementation of the revised loss-sharing arrangements with the Contributors to the CIF.

b. *Enhancing the Trust Fund Committees' knowledge and awareness of the CIF's risk exposures.* The CIF Administrative Unit presented the *Annual Risk Management Report on the CTF and SCF* to the Joint Trust Fund Committee in November 2015; this report included assessments of Tier 1 and 2 risk exposures relative to corresponding risk tolerances.

c. *Operationalizing ERM Risk Dashboards.* The CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDBs and the Trustee, developed and operationalized of the CTF Risk Management Dashboard in January 2016 to facilitate risk monitoring.

d. *Assessing the CIF's Financial Management and Reporting Framework in the context of potential requirements for the New CTF Financing Modalities.* Beginning in February 2016, the CIF Administrative Unit has worked, in conjunction with the Trustee, on the assessment of the operational effectiveness of the financial procedures and financial reporting framework in place for the CIF. A review of roles and responsibilities of the groups within the IBRD that are involved in the provision of financial management services was conducted. Process and control activities, along with related systems were also examined. A memorandum of understanding between the Trustee and the CIF Administrative Unit has been finalized which defines procedures and timelines with respect to roles and responsibilities of the CIF Administrative Unit and the Trustee regarding CIF financial management activities.

129. The projected utilization for this target area is less than the original allocation by USD 134,100 in FY16. This was mainly the result of the change in the IBRD's Trust Fund Cost recovery policy. The approved FY16 budget in this target area included the labor cost of IBRD staff who provide support to the CIF Administrative Unit and IBRD focal teams in the area of accounting and resource management. However, with the implementation of the new policy starting on July 1, 2015, these staff can no longer charge their cost to the CIF Trust Funds. Instead, a 17 percent indirect rate is applied uniformly to all staff and consultant cost. The result is a temporary decrease in the utilization in the FY16 budget, but an increase in the FY17 budget due to an increase in CIF Administrative Unit staff costs in this target area.

FY17 Proposals and Activities

Managing Resources

130. Activities of the Trustee in relation to managing resources for FY17 will comprise the following components:

- i. **Financial and program management:** Trustee costs for staff time and expenses for this activity in FY17 are expected to be approximately 19% lower than approved FY16 levels for services to the

SCF, and unchanged in nominal terms for the services to the CTF. During FY17, the Trustee will carry out its financial management, transaction and reporting obligations, as established in the CIF governing documents and legal agreements, and recent agreements reached on division of roles and responsibilities between the CIF Administrative Unit and Trustee. This will include collaboration with CIF Administrative Unit staff dealing with financial issues to review and update the content and format of interim reporting to ensure it meets the ongoing needs of the CIF and its TFC members. During FY16, the Trustee took several steps, including: i) enhancing the FIF Trustee website to make financial information available in a more timely and more user friendly fashion, ii) familiarizing CIF Administrative Unit staff with Trustee systems and financial procedures, iii) instituting new processes that include a monthly reconciliation process with CIF Administrative Unit to ensure decisions of CIF Trust Fund Committees are recorded consistently across CIF Administrative Unit and Trustee systems, iv) concluding the annual reconciliation process with six MDBs, covering commitments, cancellations, and cash transfers, v) enhancing the quality of the cash-flow model with new processes established related to the development, maintenance and review of the model, in line with the World Bank's model risk management framework.

This work will continue in FY17, in addition to: i) engaging with CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs on the options and implications of the New Financing Modalities for CTF, including any required amendments to Trustee agreements, processes to seek necessary internal approvals, etc.; ii) continuing to enhance the availability of financial information to the CIF Administrative Unit and contributors through regular and timely reporting, including on the Trustee website (www.fifTrustee.worldbank.org), iii) preparing and issuing financial status reports for the SCF and CTF for use by the Trust Fund Committees and CIF Administrative Unit and other reports used by the CIF Administrative Unit, iv) increasing the frequency of reconciliations of financial information with the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs, and iv) providing additional financial information required by the CIF Administrative Unit and contributors to them directly, as needed. The budget request in FY17 is USD 883,000.

- ii. **Investment management:** Investment management fees cover the management of trust amounts invested by the World Bank Treasury and are calculated based on a flat fee of 3.5 basis points against the average, annual balance of the portfolio. The projected average portfolio size for the CIF trust funds for FY17 is USD 3.2 billion in total, of which USD 2.1 billion represents the estimated portfolio size for the CTF and USD 1.1 billion for the SCF. The investment management fee is expected to remain at or near the same levels as FY16. The budget request for investment management is USD 1.2 million.
- iii. **Accounting:** Costs are based on the management of the accounting model for the CIF Trust Funds, including maintenance of appropriate records and accounts to identify contributions and other receipts (reflows and return of unused funds) as well as Trust Fund liabilities to MDBs, preparation of annual Financial Statements and arrangement of external audits, with a budget request of USD 360,000.
- iv. **Legal services:** Costs are based on staff time required for legal and policy advice, legal review of financial documents, drafting new legal documents, including but not limited to contribution agreements, and amending the existing legal documents for the CIF as necessary. The budget proposal for FY17 for this activity is USD 104,000.

131. **External audit costs:** These amounts do not represent Trustee staff time and expenses, but rather amounts transferred to MDBs and paid to external auditors. These flow-through costs are paid by the Trustee from trust fund resources to: i) the MDBs to cover their costs for external audit of their CIF trust funds, and ii) the external auditors of the World Bank. These costs, at USD 800,000 are estimated to be unchanged in FY17.

Managing Risk

132. With the goal of enabling informed risk-based decision making at the Trust Fund Committee level, the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to lead the implementation and coordination of the ERM program, engaging CIF Administrative Unit staff, the MDBs, and the Trustee as necessary and where appropriate. The aim is to provide timely, relevant, and critical risk-related information through the following three initiatives:

133. Risk Management Reporting to the Trust Fund Committees. In FY17, an Annual Risk Management Report will be provided to the Trust Fund Committees, detailing assessments of Tier 1 and Tier 2 risk exposures within the strategic, operational, financial, and compliance/legal/reputational risk categories, as well as an appraisal of these risk exposures in the context of the CIF's corresponding risk tolerances; and provide a mid-year Risk Management Update summarizing risk-related developments and changes in risk exposures.

134. Intra-year Risk Monitoring: A Risk Management Analyst will be hired to assist with maintaining the four risk management dashboards (one for each CIF program/subprogram), gathering, aggregating, and posting updated critical risk-related information to these risk-reporting platforms on monthly and quarterly bases. The Risk Management Analyst will also support the following risk-monitoring activities:

- a. monitor news and media sources for events (for example, natural disasters, corruption) potentially affecting the CIF's projects countries;
- b. monitor and report changes to credit ratings that rating agencies assign to the CIF's recipient countries;
- c. obtain updated credit risk assessments of the CIF's private sector portfolios from the MDBs;
- d. stress test the expected credit-related losses associated with the CIF's loan portfolio based on the credit ratings assigned by rating agencies and the MDBs; and
- e. monitor CIF program/subprogram project implementation progress and milestones, and report implementation risk metrics and key risk indicators using the Risk Management Dashboard.

135. Risk Data Integration and Automation. A third key initiative for FY17 will be to enhance the four Risk Management Dashboards by integrating various data sources and automating the corresponding data and information flows to minimize the need for manual content updates.

Budget Requirement in FY17

136. In FY17, the proposed budget for target area seven totals USD 4.3 million, representing an increase of USD 500,400. The main driver of this increase is the additional staffing costs¹⁸. In addition, with the operationalization of the risk management dashboard, the annual maintenance cost needs to be funded.

4.2 Learning and Knowledge Exchange

	Approved Budget for Activities Beginning in FY16	Expected Utilization at Activity Completion	Proposed Budget for Activities Beginning in FY17
Learning and Knowledge Exchange	1,102.2	1,102.2	1,385.0

* All units are in USD '000

137. A PPCR pilot country meeting took place in July 2015 in Frascati Italy, and the FIP pilot country meeting will be convened in June 2016 in Oaxaca, Mexico. The PPCR meeting was organized in cooperation with, and hosted by, the European Space Agency-European Space Research Institute (ESA-ESRIN). The meeting brought together representatives from both existing and newly accepted PPCR countries and included a day-long orientation session to familiarize new countries with the PPCR and enable learning from the first phase of PPCR pilots on the process of developing an SPCR.

138. The meeting benefited from the expertise of ESA-ESRIN, which hosted an Earth observation (EO) for development advocacy event showcasing specific examples of how EO satellites can help to support climate monitoring at the country and regional levels and enhance resilience to climate variability and change. The ESA has prioritized climate resilience for future potential EO activities and indicated interest in working with PPCR countries to develop EO applications in support of their resilience agendas, as previously outlined.

139. The PPCR meeting also included a dedicated workshop on climate services that brought in experts from the UK Met Office, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, the Red Cross Climate Centre (to lead a climate gaming session), and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) to exchange with country representatives on the latest science developments in the area of climate services.

140. The PPCR Pilot Country meeting included gender-specific learning activities supported by presentations which emphasized the need to bolster women's assets, their participation in decision making, and their skills development and offered relevant tools. The PPCR Tajikistan Pyanj River Basin Project was presented as a case of good practice in gender mainstreaming, which has led to strong results on women's improved water security and reduced poverty.

141. A FIP pilot countries meeting will be held in Oaxaca, Mexico in June, 2016. The meeting will feature a broad knowledge agenda aimed at engaging new FIP pilot countries and promote the exchange of lessons, knowledge, and best practices among old and new FIP countries. Gender content will also

¹⁸ Additional staff include the Lead Financial Specialist, and the proposed Financial Analyst and Risk Analyst for the CIF Administrative Unit

feature in the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting in Oaxaca, in light of the strong gender achievements from the FIP projects implemented by the country's national forest agency, CONAFOR. A pilot countries meeting for the CTF/SREP has been moved to FY17. The CIF will continue to pursue strategic partnerships with external organizations to ensure that pilot countries benefit from expertise outside of the CIF network.

142. In FY17, the resources needed for Learning and Knowledge Exchange activities are estimated at USD 1.4 million to fund two pilot country meetings (CTF/SREP and PPCR for USD 960,000). The rationale for a joint CTF-SREP pilot countries meeting is that a number of CTF and SREP countries are pursuing the same technologies for low-carbon development (for example, geothermal, wind power) and facing similar challenges (for example, lack of availability of finance in domestic markets) and therefore they would benefit from learning from each other. Other activities include two events at the World Bank Group Annual Meetings in Washington, DC, COP22 in Morocco, and two knowledge and learning studies on energy efficiency.
143. The CTF has allocated close to USD 1.2 billion—nearly 20 percent of its portfolio—to public and private sector projects with an energy efficiency component. Although investments in energy efficiency have long been considered “low-hanging fruit,” the CTF experience reveals a mixed story of successes and challenges for the MDBs in delivering the energy efficiency portfolio. Given the drive by the MDBs to scale up support for energy efficiency to deliver NDCs and achieve mitigation financing targets, the CIF will undertake analytical work in FY17 to better understand what has worked and what has not and to generate recommendations on how to effectively expand financing of energy efficiency by the MDBs. This work will include both written outputs and at least two workshops/dialogues and will further include participation by national development banks and other financiers. This work aligns with internal efforts within the MDBs (such as the re-launch of the World Bank's Energy Efficiency Community of Practice) to share knowledge and derive lessons to inform future investment in energy efficiency.
144. The CIF launched the first of three roundtable workshops and study tours in FY16, organized in partnership with the ESMAP to enable learning from experts and among SREP and CTF countries on the effective design and implementation of clean energy mini-grids. The SREP has allocated more than USD 140 million to mini-grid projects identified through country investment plans in 13 countries, representing a relevant and strategic part of the SREP portfolio, with strong ownership from countries. An additional USD 55 million has been allocated to mini-grids projects through the CTF Dedicated Private Sector Program on Renewable Energy Mini-Grids and Distributed Power Generation. In FY17, the CIF and the ESMAP will organize two additional workshop-study tours targeting officials from relevant CIF recipient countries to dig deeper into the economic, financial, technical, policy, regulatory, institutional, and social aspects of clean energy mini-grids.

4.3 Support for Country Programming

145. The multi-year country programming budget is used by the MDBs (as lead-MDB or otherwise) to support country programming and to cover expenditures for investment plan preparation, investment plan revision and update, stakeholder review meetings, knowledge management, and for monitoring and results reporting to build capacity to set up or enhance country systems to monitor and report on agreed core indicators.
146. The Trust Fund Committees consider and approve requests for annual top-ups to the multi-year budget based on projections of funding needs. The MDB Committee reviews and approves MDB funding requests for planned individual activities following established procedures. Upon approval, the Trustee transfers funds to the respective MDBs. Unused funds are returned by the MDBs to the Trustee. These returned funds are then available to be “recycled” for funding new support proposals.
147. In FY16, the estimates for support for country programming activities total USD 10.2 million. A summary of the FY16 country programming budget is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: FY16 Country Programming Estimates (USD’000)

Activity	CTF	SCF	Total
IP Preparation	-	9,001.7	9,001.7
IP Update	60.0	240.0	300.0
Stakeholder Review Meetings	25.0	150.0	175.0
Results Framework Implementation	-	557.0	557.0
Other	-	152.0	152.0
Total	85.0	10,100.7	10,185.7

Country Programming in FY17

148. In FY17, the use of the country programming budget will be broadened to include south-south learning activities to harness and share knowledge that can be applied to strengthen IP preparation, broad based monitoring and results capacity building to maintain the programmatic approach at the country level and to establish a systematic monitoring and reporting framework. In addition, in FY17, this budget will support stakeholder engagement at the country level and build country systems for stakeholder engagement through supporting the institutions, regulations, policies, practices, and processes for stakeholder participation.
149. To support this expanded approach, some activities proposed in FY17 include a detailed analysis of country-specific NDCs to ensure that investment plan development and update is informed by the NDCs, and provide clear links among investment plans, the SPCRs, and the NDCs where feasible. South-South learning remains a key element of the CIF’s knowledge and learning agenda and the pilot countries meetings continue to be a vital platform for shared learning among countries. In

addition, south-south knowledge exchanges will be conducted to share new ideas and approaches to reach country development goals, provide opportunities for new CIF pilot countries to learn from the older countries. Other activities include Massive Online Open-access Courses (MOOC) to facilitate stakeholder engagement at the country level and knowledge products highlighting lessons learned in preparation and implementation of CIF projects and programs.

150. To support these activities, an estimate of USD 6.5 million is required for country programming in FY 17 (see table 5). The request includes USD 150,000 for the CIF Administrative Unit to hire consultants to conduct the independent technical quality review of 27 SCF investment plans. It is expected that the projected balance of the country programming budget, as of June 30, 2016, will be USD 8.2 million and will be sufficient to cover these FY17 estimated requests. Hence no top-up budget is required in FY17. Table 6 provides a summary of all approvals to support country programming for both CTF and SCF programs, including the balance of funds based on returns by the MDBs. Details of country programming utilization and requests are included in Annex 2.

Table 5: FY17 Estimated Requests for Country Programming

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	SCF	Total
IP Preparation	-	2,647.9	1,603.0	636.0	4,886.9	4,886.9
IP Update	60.0	-	60.0	-	60.0	120.0
Results Framework Implementation	-	395.0	82.0	-	477.0	477.0
Stakeholder Review Meetings	100.0	45.0	110.0	50.0	205.0	305.0
Other	5.0	415.0	212.0	55.0	682.0	687.0
Total:	165.0	3,502.9	2,067.0	741.0	6,310.9	6,475.9

Table 6: Summary Balance of CTF and SCF Budgets for Support for Country Programming FY09-FY17 (USD'000)

	CTF	SCF	Total
1. Country programming budget approved by TFCs (FY09-FY16)	5,277.7	34,603.7	39,881.4
2. Allocations by the MDB Committee	4,032.7	29,557.3	33,590.0
3. Funds returned by MDBs by 12/31/2015	649.5	1,280.9	1,930.4
4. Projected balance of funds as of 06/30/16 (1-2+3)	1,894.4	6,327.3	8,221.7
5. FY 17 estimated requests for country programming	165.0	6,310.9	6,475.9
6. Estimated balance of country programming budget for FY18	1,729.4	16.4	1,745.8

4.4 Special Initiatives

	Approved Budget for Activities Beginning in FY16 ^{1/}	Expected Utilization at Activity Completion	Proposed Budget for Activities Beginning in FY17
Special Initiatives	11,115.0	11,150.0	1,892.0

* All units are in USD '000

1/ including both original and supplemental budget

Evaluation and Learning

151. In May 2015, the Joint Meeting of the CTF and the SCF Trust Fund Committees endorsed a proposal to enhance the generation of knowledge from evaluation for learning in the CIF, and, to support this work, created a Special Initiatives budget funded through a USD 9.3 million equivalent contribution by the United Kingdom. In FY16, considerable progress was made to advance this work with the formation of an Advisory Group on Evaluation and Learning, which met three times during the year; the hiring of a Senior Evaluation and Learning Specialist, who joined the CIF Administrative Unit in March 2016; the undertaking of over 40 key stakeholder interviews; and the preparation of a business plan to guide the three-year program of work. In FY16, the Advisory Group focused on developing parameters for how it will conduct its work, including governance, participation, and other processes; it also focused on consolidating evaluation and learning priorities for the strategic initiative. These learning priorities drew upon existing documentation, Advisory Group discussions, and the results of over 40 stakeholder interviews from the broader CIF community. The final business plan covers both (i) the structure, governance, and processes of how the Advisory Group will operate and (ii) the high-level thematic learning priorities that this initiative will cover as well as guidance on the implementation of activities to support evaluation and learning around these priority themes. The business plan will be considered by the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in June 2016.

Knowledge and Learning

152. In FY16, USD 500,000 (USD 150,000 under the CTF and USD 350,000 under the SCF) was approved as a Special Initiative to enable the MDBs to pursue innovative knowledge management activities during the year. This is a multi-year budget and as such, unutilized funds will be carried over for the same purpose in FY17. Proposals from the MDBs are under preparation and will be submitted for funding approval by the MDB Committees in FY17.

Multi-Tier Access Framework to Support Investment Planning in SREP

153. In FY16, a CIF-ESMAP managed initiative, Using Multi-Tier Access Framework to Support Investment Planning in SREP Countries, was approved. This special initiative is intended to support selected SREP countries in developing and implementing investment plans that integrate Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) as one of the tools to measure progress toward reaching the goal of universal access to modern energy services. The special initiative targets at least 10 SREP pilot countries. The current list includes Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

154. By the end of FY16, the first phase should be completed, including country selection, development of survey tool, methodology, manuals, guidelines, and communication with relevant stakeholders in the selected country. In addition, it is expected that by end FY16, first contracts will be signed and data collection will begin in one or two countries. The overall CIF-ESMAP special initiative is expected to be completed by September 2017, including survey implementation (by December 2016); data processing and preparation of Country Diagnostic Reports and the Final Report (by March 2017); and a last phase of communicating results and capacity building activities for governments (by September 2017). These capacity building activities will help to inform governments' energy access approaches and the application of MTF in their regular monitoring and evaluation activities.

Enterprise Risk Management Dashboard

155. Four Risk Management Dashboards—one each for the CTF, the PPCR, the SREP, and the FIP—have been developed in phase I. These dashboards provide meaningful risk assessment, reporting, and monitoring capability to stakeholders. These dashboards are secure sites protected by user ID and password and access is provided only through invitation by CIF Administrative Unit.

156. The CTF Risk Dashboard was migrated to production in January 2016. The remaining dashboards—the PPCR, SREP, and FIP dashboards—are expected to be migrated by end June, 2016.

Other Multi-Year Special initiatives

157. The Joint Meeting, in May 2015 allocated funding of USD 1.8 million to three CIF projects, to promote evidence-based learning in the CIF. The funding was approved in the FY15 Budget as a special initiative to support additional data collection in these projects. The benefiting projects, listed below, are undertaking impact evaluations with support from the Development Impact Evaluation Initiative (DIME):

- a) PPCR, Mozambique: Sustainable Land Water Resource Management Project (AfDB)
- b) FIP, Brazil: Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use (IBRD)
- c) FIP, Burkina Faso: Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project (AfDB)

158. Among these projects, only the PPCR project reached the Concept Note stage in FY16. It is expected that baseline data collection will start before the end of FY16. The design and implementation of impact evaluations for the two FIP projects will start in FY17.

FY17 Opportunities and Proposals

159. In FY17, several special initiatives to explore the use of innovative technologies and new areas in the CIF are being proposed with a total budget requirement of USD 1.9 million. These initiatives include the following:

- a. *Continuation of CIF strategic analysis.* It is anticipated that the activities related to the strategic analysis underpinning the future directions of CIF, including further development

of options for financing modalities for the CTF will continue in FY17. A preliminary budget of USD 1 million has been proposed as a special initiative, to cover such additional work.

- b. Support to GHG analysis and harmonization of methodology. In the energy sector, CIF funding, along with other partners, will support the development of a joint database of emission factors to complete the harmonization process and bridge methodological gaps for certain project types, such as geothermal, biomass, grid-extension, mini-grid, and off-grid. In the transport sector, CIF funding will pilot the application of the harmonized principles through institution-specific methodologies to understand the drivers of divergence in results and obtain robust demand data to strengthen existing GHG accounting methodologies and ensure comparability of results. Furthermore, as more and more CTF projects have started to report results, the CIF will undertake GHG analysis of the CTF portfolio by sector and technology. CIF funding will create a platform to support the MDBs to harmonize GHG reporting of existing CTF projects. Estimated budget: USD 100,000.
- c. Collaboration with the PROFOR team. PROFOR offers a range of tools and methodologies that have clear and current-use potential in countries' investment plan preparation and implementation. As a special initiative, the FIP will partner with PROFOR to extend the use of the tool within two FIP pilot countries to identify the governance baseline, plan investments, and track progress. It would also allow for a joint FIP/PROFOR publication. This collaboration will also ensure the use of Predictive Proxy Indicators, which link investment to proven impact. This tool will aid the process of identifying robust, yet practical, indicators to track and assess the impacts of forest-related investments. Estimated budget: USD 112,000.
- d. Phase II of the ERM. Planned to start from July 2016, phase II of the ERM dashboard process will enhance the existing dashboards and automate data to the dashboards, which are currently provided manually through Excel files. As much of the data resides in multiple systems (Trustee, CIF Administrative Unit, and MDBs), an interface among the existing dashboards and other systems will be built where data can seamlessly flow automatically to the dashboards. This phase will also include a workflow and alerts application as well as building identified risks into the dashboards. Estimated budget: USD 180,000.
- e. The second year implementation of the multi-tier access framework. To support investment planning in the SREP will continue in FY17. A budget of USD 500,000 has been approved in the FY16 Business Plan and Budget. However, the budget will only be requested contingent on the full utilization of the first year budget.

Annex 1: FY16 Budget Outcome and FY17 Proposed Budget - Supporting Tables

Table A1.1: Administrative Services - FY16 Projected Budget Outcome and FY17 Proposed Budget by Target Area USD '000

Target Area	FY16 Approved Budget 1/					FY16 Projected Utilization					Variance	FY17 Proposed Budget					Variance
	A					B					(B-A)	C					(C-B)
	Trustee	Admin Unit	MDBs	Total	% of Total	Trustee	Admin Unit	MDBs	Total	% of Total	\$	Trustee	Admin Unit	MDBs	Total	% of Total	\$
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, Sub-Committees, and managing relations	907.9	3,568.3	1,487.6	5,963.8	32.3%	655.1	3,784.7	1,448.8	5,888.6	32%	(75.2)	676.2	4,465.1	1,550.9	6,692.3	33%	803.6
2. Investment plan development, update and revision	-	574.3	1,013.4	1,587.7	8.6%		422.1	1,162.5	1,584.6	9%	(3.1)		367.7	1,160.5	1,528.2	7%	(56.4)
3. Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects.	-	84.9	989.7	1,074.6	5.8%		82.1	1,143.0	1,225.1	7%	150.4		132.8	1,192.2	1,325.1	6%	100.0
4. Knowledge management and communications	-	1,608.9	1,581.4	3,190.3	17.3%		1,974.0	1,355.3	3,329.3	18%	139.0		2,041.9	1,428.7	3,470.6	17%	141.3
5. Monitoring and evaluation; stakeholder engagement in review of IP implementation	-	882.4	847.4	1,729.7	9.4%		804.5	803.6	1,608.1	9%	(121.6)		1,386.8	828.9	2,215.7	11%	607.6
6. Gender mainstreaming	-	664.7	322.4	987.1	5.3%		477.6	294.6	772.2	4%	(215.0)		677.7	330.1	1,007.8	5%	235.6
7. Managing resources and risk																	
7a. Managing resources	2,570.1	96.6	900.3	3,567.0	19.3%	2,664.9		833.1	3,498.0	19%	(69.0)	2,730.8	320.1	730.0	3,780.9	18%	282.9
7b. Managing risk		355.6		355.6	1.9%		290.6		290.6	2%	(65.1)		508.1		508.1	2%	217.5
Total	3,478.0	7,835.7	7,142.4	18,456.0	100%	3,320.0	7,835.6	7,040.9	18,196.5	100%	(259.5)	3,407.0	9,900.3	7,221.3	20,528.5	100%	2,332.0

1/ FY16 approved budget includes both original and supplemental budget

Table A1.2: Administrative Services - FY16 Projected Budget Outcome by Fund Program (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		Total	
	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget
Trustee	1,931.1	1,858.0	1,547.0	1,462.0	3,478.0	3,320.0
Admin Unit	3,273.4	2,992.9	4,562.7	4,842.7	7,835.7	7,835.6
MDBs	1,886.9	1,825.3	5,255.5	5,215.6	7,142.4	7,040.9
Total	7,091.3	6,676.2	11,364.8	11,520.3	18,456.0	18,196.5

Table A1.3: Administrative Services - FY16 Approved and Revised Budget for Trustee by Fund Program and Target Area (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		Total	
	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, sub-committees, and managing relations	465.1	351.4	442.8	303.7	907.9	655.1
7. Managing resources and risk	1,466.0	1,506.6	1,104.1	1,158.3	2,570.1	2,664.9
Total	1,931.1	1,858.0	1,547.0	1,462.0	3,478.0	3,320.0

Table A1.4: Administrative Services - FY16 Approved and Revised Budget for Administrative Unit by Fund Program and Target Area (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		Total	
	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, sub-committees, and managing relations	1,528.5	1,408.6	2,039.8	2,376.1	3,568.3	3,784.7
2. Investment plan development, update and revision	198.0	155.8	376.3	266.3	574.3	422.1
3. Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects	28.6	22.8	56.3	59.3	84.9	82.1
4. Knowledge management and communications	530.9	855.3	1,078.0	1,118.8	1,608.9	1,974.0
5. Monitoring and evaluation; stakeholder engagement in review of IP implementation	415.2	248.6	467.2	555.9	882.4	804.5
6. Gender mainstreaming	292.7	171.6	372.1	306.0	664.7	477.6
7. Managing resources and risk	279.4	130.2	172.8	160.4	452.2	290.6
Total	3,273.4	2,992.9	4,562.3	4,842.8	7,835.7	7,835.6

Table A1.5: Administrative Services - FY16 Approved and Revised Budget for MDBs by Target Area (USD '000)

	ADB		AFDB		EBRD		IDB		IBRD		IFC		Total	
	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY16 Approved Budget	FY16 Revised Budget
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, sub-committees, and managing relations	190.5	173.6	188.7	185.8	162.0	184.0	205.8	195.1	513.3	524.0	227.3	186.3	1,487.6	1,448.8
2. Investment plan development, update and revision	96.1	85.6	173.2	170.7	80.5	76.6	85.5	77.6	331.0	585.6	247.2	166.5	1,013.4	1,162.5
3. Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects	96.1	116.6	123.4	121.9	75.9	56.2	200.5	180.2	442.1	417.5	51.8	250.5	989.7	1,143.0
4. Knowledge management and communications	388.2	392.5	204.6	201.9	95.8	76.1	172.1	157.3	567.4	462.1	153.3	65.3	1,581.4	1,355.3
5. Monitoring and evaluation; stakeholder engagement in review of IP implementation	175.8	190.7	93.7	91.2	78.3	67.6	69.7	66.9	357.0	285.0	72.9	102.2	847.4	803.6
6. Gender mainstreaming	78.7	65.7	38.4	36.8	44.9	39.1	98.2	104.1	21.8	17.7	40.5	31.2	322.4	294.6
7. Managing resources and risk	84.2	84.8	189.2	186.4	45.4	53.9	166.3	166.2	294.3	232.6	121.0	109.2	900.3	833.1
Total	1,109.5	1,109.5	1,011.2	994.7	582.8	553.6	998.1	947.5	2,526.8	2,524.6	914.0	911.1	7,142.4	7,040.9

Table A1.6: FY17 Proposed Budget by Fund Program and Budget Category (USD '000)

	CTF	SCF	Total
	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget
Administrative Services:			
Trustee	1,942.0	1,465.0	3,407.0
Admin Unit	3,898.4	6,001.9	9,900.3
MDBs	1,919.0	5,302.2	7,221.3
Sub-total	7,759.4	12,769.1	20,528.5
Learning and Knowledge Exchange	735.0	650.0	1,385.0
Support for Country Programming	-	-	-
Special Initiatives	1,190.0	702.0	1,892.0
Total	9,684.4	14,121.1	23,805.5

Table A1.7: Administrative Services - Summary of FY17 Proposed Budget for MDB by SCF Program (USD '000)

	PPCR		FIP		SREP		Total	
	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget
ADB	310.2	310.2	266.3	266.3	276.1	276.1	85.7	852.7
AFDB	247.9	256.2	276.7	282.6	322.6	332.5	847.3	871.3
EBRD	100.8	131.5	56.1	58.5	94.0	26.0	250.9	216.0
IDB	231.1	246.0	239.1	257.4	229.3	255.9	699.5	759.3
IBRD	753.4	753.4	776.5	788.2	534.8	593.1	2,064.7	2,134.7
IFC	201.1	187.3	100.4	93.7	199.0	187.3	500.5	468.4
Total	1,844.5	1,884.6	1,715.3	1,746.7	1,655.8	1,670.9	5,215.6	5,302.2

Table A1.8: Administrative Services - FY17 Proposed Budget for Administrative Unit by Fund Program and Target Area (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		Total	
	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, sub-committees, and managing relations	1,408.6	1,748.8	2,376.1	2,716.3	3,784.7	4,465.1
2. Investment plan development, update and revision	155.8	121.3	266.3	246.4	422.1	367.7
3. Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects	22.8	66.4	59.3	66.4	82.1	132.8
4. Knowledge management and communications	855.3	754.5	1,118.8	1,287.4	1,974.0	2,041.9
5. Monitoring and evaluation; stakeholder engagement in review of IP implementation	248.6	519.1	555.9	867.7	804.5	1,386.8
6. Gender mainstreaming	171.6	297.8	306.0	379.9	477.6	677.7
7. Managing resources and risk	130.2	390.5	160.4	437.7	290.6	828.2
Total	2,992.9	3,898.4	4,842.8	6,001.9	7,835.6	9,900.3

Table A1.9: Administrative Services - FY17 Proposed Budget for Trustee by Fund Program and Target Area (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		Total	
	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, sub-committees, and managing relations	351.4	371.6	303.7	304.6	655.1	676.2
7. Managing resources and risk	1,506.6	1,570.4	1,158.3	1,160.4	2,664.9	2,730.8
Total	1,858.0	1,942.0	1,462.0	1,465.0	3,320.0	3,407.0

Table A1.10: Administrative Services - FY17 Proposed Budget for Trustee by Fund Program and Activities (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		Total	
	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget
Financial and Program Management	440.0	460.0	435.0	423.0	875.0	883.0
Investment Management	792.0	840.0	418.0	420.0	1,210.0	1,260.0
Accounting	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	360.0	360.0
Legal Services	46.0	62.0	29.0	42.0	75.0	104.0
Sub-total Costs	1,458.0	1,542.0	1,062.0	1,065.0	2,520.0	2,607.0
External Audit of MDBs and Trust Funds	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	800.0	800.0
Total	1,858.0	1,942.0	1,462.0	1,465.0	3,320.0	3,407.0

Table A1.11: Administrative Services - FY17 Proposed Budget for Administrative Unit by Fund Program and Target Area (USD '000)

	ADB		AFDB		EBRD		IDB		IBRD		IFC		Total	
	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget	FY16 Revised Budget	FY17 Proposed Budget
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, sub-committees, and managing relations	173.6	173.6	185.8	190.7	184.0	264.3	195.1	197.6	524.0	493.6	186.3	231.2	1,448.8	1,550.9
2. Investment plan development, update and revision	85.6	85.6	170.7	169.0	76.6	28.8	77.6	87.7	585.6	611.3	166.5	178.1	1,162.5	1,160.5
3. Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects	116.6	116.6	121.9	126.6	56.2	45.7	180.2	202.7	417.5	435.0	250.5	265.7	1,143.0	1,192.2
4. Knowledge management and communications	392.5	392.5	201.9	208.1	76.1	86.0	157.3	176.8	462.1	479.3	65.3	85.9	1,355.3	1,428.7
5. Monitoring and evaluation; stakeholder engagement in review of IP implementation	190.7	190.7	91.2	93.4	67.6	29.5	66.9	95.2	285.0	331.7	102.2	88.4	803.6	828.9
6. Gender mainstreaming	65.7	65.7	36.8	41.4	39.1	34.9	104.1	102.8	17.7	36.5	31.2	48.8	294.6	330.1
7. Managing resources and risk	84.8	84.8	186.4	190.2	53.9	39.5	166.2	165.3	232.6	211.6	109.2	38.6	833.1	730.0
Total	1,109.5	1,109.5	994.7	1,019.4	553.6	528.6	947.5	1,028.1	2,524.6	2,599.0	911.1	936.7	7,040.9	7,221.3

Annex 2: Country Programming Budget

Table A2.1: FY16 Country Programming Budget Estimates by Program (\$'000)

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	SCF	Total
<i>Investment Plan preparation</i>	-	1,952.1	4,897.0	2,152.6	9,001.7	9,001.7
<i>Investment Plan Update</i>	60.0	60.0	-	180.0	240.0	300.0
<i>Monitoring and Reporting</i>	-	295.0	262.0	-	557.0	557.0
<i>Stakeholder Review Meetings</i>	25.0	30.0	30.0	90.0	150.0	175.0
<i>Knowledge Management</i>	-	20.0	132.0	-	152.0	152.0
Total:	85.0	2,357.1	5,321.0	2,422.6	10,100.7	10,185.7

Table A2.2: FY17 Country Programming Budget Estimates by Program (\$'000)

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	SCF	Total
<i>Investment Plan preparation</i>	-	2,647.9	1,603.0	636.0	4,886.9	4,886.9
<i>Investment Plan Update</i>	60.0	-	60.0	-	60.0	120.0
<i>Monitoring and Reporting</i>	-	395.0	82.0	-	477.0	477.0
<i>Stakeholder Review Meetings</i>	100.0	45.0	110.0	50.0	205.0	305.0
<i>Knowledge Management</i>	5.0	415.0	212.0	55.0	682.0	687.0
Total:	165.0	3,502.9	2,067.0	741.0	6,310.9	6,475.9

Table A2.3: Projected Balance of CTF and SCF Budgets for Support for Country Programming FY09-FY17 (\$'000)

	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	SCF	Total
1. Country programming budget approved by TFCs (FY09-FY16) of which:						
FY09-FY15	5,277.7	9,213.6	4,503.6	10,351.9	24,069.1	29,346.7
FY16		4,777.3	6,139.0	(381.6)	10,534.6	10,534.6
Total Approved	5,277.7	13,990.9	10,642.5	9,970.3	34,603.7	39,881.4
2. Allocations by MDB Committee						
FY09-FY15	3,947.7	8,402.2	3,804.8	7,249.6	19,456.6	23,404.3
FY16 (as of 12/31/2015)	-	907.1	2,666.9	481.5	4,055.5	4,055.5
FY16 Projections (1/1/16-6/30/16)	85.0	1,450.0	2,654.1	1,941.1	6,045.2	6,130.2
Total Allocated	4,032.7	10,759.3	9,125.8	9,672.2	29,557.3	33,590.0
3. Funds returned by MDBs (12/31/2015)	649.5	337.8	247.4	695.7	1,280.9	1,930.4
4. Projected balance of funds as of 06/30/16 (1-2+3)	1,894.4	3,569.4	1,764.1	993.9	6,327.3	8,221.7
5. FY17 Estimated requests for country programming	165.0	3,502.9	2,067.0	741.0	6,310.9	6,475.9
6. Estimated balance of funds as of 6/30/2017	1,729.4	66.5	(302.9)	252.9	16.4	1,745.8

Annex 3: Overview of CIF Knowledge Products and Activities led by MDBs

Completed Knowledge Products in FY 16

Title and Description	MDB
ADB and the Climate Investment Funds: Country Factsheets (2 nd edition)	ADB
Mainstreaming climate change risk management in development: lessons learned from ADB experience in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	ADB
ADB and the Climate Investment Funds: Developing a Private Sector Portfolio	ADB
ADB and the Climate Investment Funds: Building Gender into Climate Finance	ADB
Progress update - private sector study (ongoing activity):	IBRD
Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE)	IBRD
Climate Services Solutions: Informing the new generation of hydromet and climate services investments, and their role with the Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience	IBRD
Capacity Building for Monitoring and Reporting on Climate Resilience	IBRD
Complementarity of Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management	IBRD
GROWING GREEN – mid-year review AfDB/CIF (LINK)	AfDB
FINANCING CHANGE – AfDB/CIF ANNUAL REPORT 2015 (LINK)	AfDB
Payment for Environmental Services (LINK)	AfDB
Spearheading Change – Climate Finance Brochure (LINK)	AfDB
Blog series: Climate Change in Africa: LINK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the AfDB supports the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience LINK • Africa also starts paying for nature’s services LINK 	AfDB
Blog series: Climate Change in Africa report (LINK)	AfDB
Climate Change Success Story: Expanding geothermal development in Kenya (LINK)	AfDB
Climate Change Success Story: Largest concentrated solar plant in Africa reducing Morocco’s dependency on external power (LINK)	AfDB
South African wind energy farm lights up over 120,000 homes while saving carbon emissions (LINK)	AfDB
Renewable Energy in Africa: Mali country profile (LINK)	AfDB
Renewable energy in Africa: Tanzania country profile (LINK)	AfDB
Briefing note on the significance of INDCs (LINK)	AfDB
VIDEO: The Effective Deployment of Mitigation Finance: Lessons from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) – COP21 (LINK)	AfDB

VIDEO: Noor, the largest concentrated solar power complex in the World (LINK)	AfDB
VIDEO: Menengai Geothermal Project in Kenya (LINK)	AfDB
PRESS KIT: NOOR: the largest concentrated solar power complex in Africa increases the share of renewable energy in electricity generation in Morocco (LINK)	AfDB
CLIMATE FINANCE NEWSLETTER (LINK)	AfDB
<p>PRESS RELEASES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya to tap into Rift Valley geothermal resources and strengthen private sector investment in renewable energy - LINK • Half of Africa's nations advancing climate solutions to front burner in national development plans: report - LINK • Sierra Leone poised to transform renewable energy sector with strengthened public and private sector participation - LINK • World's largest concentrated solar power plant in Morocco showcases AfDB's New Deal on Energy for Africa - LINK • World's largest concentrated solar plant opened in Morocco - LINK • Uganda awarded grant to prepare transformational Strategic Program for Climate Resilience - LINK • Rwanda gets go-ahead to transform its energy sector, builds on multi-program synergies to develop renewables - LINK • Uganda receives endorsement of plan to transform energy through geothermal, solar and wind resources - LINK 	AfDB
SHAREPOINT AfDB/CIF PLATFORM (LINK)	AfDB

Proposed Knowledge Products in FY 17

Title	MDB	Description
Delivering Mitigation: Achievements, Challenges and Lessons from the Clean Technology Fund and the Scaling up Renewable Energy Program	ADB	The aim of the document is to highlight progress and lessons from project preparation and implementation for selected projects in the ADB/CTF and SREP portfolio
Climate-Resilient Power Systems Planning:	IBRD	The main objective of this analytical work is to develop an approach for power system planning for client countries that incorporates information on climate variability projections and potential climate change impacts.
Understanding Adaptive Capacity: Development of an Assessment Framework and Implementation	IBRD	The objective of the study is to develop guidance on capacity building for climate resilience at a national level and to develop a set of indicators to assess the progress.
Gender inclusion within the CIFs programs and projects	IDB	Two knowledge products on gender began in FY16 and will be completed in FY17. Seminars will be organized by the gender consultant to mainstream gender considerations into CIF programs and projects

Annex 4: Summary of CIF country engagement in FY 16

Mission conducted in FY 16

Country	Dates
SREP	
Bangladesh	July 27-30, 2015
Uganda	August 17-25, 2015
Mongolia	August 25-28, 2015
Rwanda	September 21-October 2, 2015
Benin	August 3-14, 2015
Cambodia	April, 2016
Sierra Leone	February 23-26, 2016
Zambia	April 8-10, 2015
Malawi	April 11-13, 2016
PPCR	
Bhutan	October 26-30, 2015
Honduras	November 9-11, 2015
Honduras	March 8-16, 2016
Ethiopia	February 15-19, 2016
Kyrgyz Republic	October 19-23, 2015
Madagascar	November 30-December 4, 2015
Malawi	November, 2015
Philippines	November 23-27, 2015
Philippines	April 2016
The Gambia	February 1-5, 2016
Rwanda	November 23-25, 2015
Uganda	October 19-23, 2015
FIP	
Uganda	October 19-23, 2015 March 20-26, 2016 June 13-24, 2016
Cote d'Ivoire	November 9-20, 2015 March 1-4, 2016
Rwanda	November 23-27, 2015
Guatemala	February 23-25, 2016
Cameroon	September 21-25, 2015
Mozambique	September 28 – Oct 4, 2015

Country	Dates
Congo	October 6-9, 2015
Zambia	June 27 – July 1, 2016
Honduras	November 9-11, 2015
Cambodia	December 17-18, 2015
Tunisia	September, 28-30, 2015 June 20-24, 2016
Bangladesh	January 19-21, 2016

IPPGs approved in FY16

In FY16, a total of 24 Investment Plan Preparation Grants (IPPGs) were approved as at May 31, 2016 by the MDB Committee to SCF countries to facilitate the preparation of Investment Plans and Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience. The investment preparation grants for FIP countries follows the established norm of USD 250,000 per country, while the PPCR countries receive USD 1,500,000 per country, and SREP countries receive USD 300,000.

	FIP	PPCR	SREP
1	Nepal	Rwanda	Sierra-Leone
2	Cambodia	The Gambia	Zambia
3	Bangladesh	Kyrgyz Rep.	Madagascar
4	Mozambique	Philippines	
5	Tunisia	Uganda	
6	Uganda	Ethiopia	
7	Guatemala	Madagascar	
8	Honduras	Bhutan	
9	Rwanda	Honduras	
10	Zambia		
11	Cote d'Ivoire		
12	Cameroon		