



Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees
Washington D.C. (Virtual)
Tuesday, June 22, 2021 – Wednesday June 23, 2021

FY22 CIF BUSINESS PLAN AND BUDGET



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Joint CTF-SCF/TFC.24/5
 May 26, 2021

PROPOSED DECISION

The Joint Meeting of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund Committees has reviewed the Joint CTF-SCF/TFC.24/5, *FY22 CIF Business Plan and Budget* and welcomes the business plan and notes that the proposed FY22 CIF budget provides administrative resources for the expected work program of CIF’s operating structure: the CIF Administrative Unit as the central coordinating unit of the CIF partnership, the Trustee as administrator of the financial assets of the CIF trust funds, and the six MDBs as the implementing partners.

The Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees approves the business plan and administrative budget contained in the document Joint CTF-SCF/TFC.24/5, *FY22 CIF Business Plan and Budget*, as detailed in this FY22 Budget Commitment Table and supported by Table 1 and Annex 1 in the document.

FY22 Budget Commitment Details (USD '000)

	CTF	SCF	Total
Total	11,775.6	11,254.0	23,029.7
Administrative Services	10,050.6	10,404.0	20,454.7
Multi-Year Activities:	1,725.0	850.0	2,575.0
<i>Country Engagement</i>	-	625.0	625.0
<i>Special Initiatives</i>	1,725.0	225.0	1,950.0

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1 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are at the forefront of global climate action. Over the past 13 years, the USD 8.5 billion CIF has mobilized key development partners, and catalyzed transformational change in more than 72 developing countries. CIF has incentivized innovation and targeted strategic investments to priority climate action areas, such as renewable energy development and access, sustainable forestry, and climate resilience.

Since its inception, CIF has delivered unparalleled levels of climate finance, evidenced through its robust portfolio of 376 innovative climate-smart investment projects. CIF continues to maintain its leadership role in climate finance, pioneering new business and investment models and driving multi-MDB cooperation and inclusive, country-led investment planning approaches. It is broadening outreach to increase awareness and inspire change, incentivizing multi-stakeholder partnerships to create a strong global climate advocacy network, and laying a strong foundation for evidence-based learning to help catalyze climate investments.

In fiscal year 2022 (FY22), CIF aims to pro-actively address emerging priorities, such as a green and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, integration of renewable energy into power systems, generation and storage of clean energy, decarbonization of industries, climate-smart urbanization, sustainable natural capital management, and acceleration of coal transitions. The newly approved CIF investment programs¹ will help drive greater climate ambition within CIF partner MDBs and countries, while also helping to promote deeper alignment of expertise and resources across development finance institutions for greater impact. CIF expects to launch these new programs, in the lead-up to COP26, once a minimum capitalization target is achieved for each.

Navigating the unprecedented and catastrophic disruption caused by COVID-19, CIF approached FY21 with hope and cautious optimism, viewing the recovery window as an opportunity to accelerate transformational change and the necessary transitions toward a climate-smart future. As the year progressed, CIF continued with its innovative and inclusive approach to support countries and MDBs with recovery-focused funding mechanisms as they worked toward building back greener and better to overcome the pandemic's lingering effects on people and economies and to prepare for the next looming crises triggered by climate change.

CIF also continued working toward the next set of innovative financing mechanisms, including advanced modeling for a revitalized CTF 2.0, and design of a new venture-focused investment window to support high-risk but high-impact technologies, models, and approaches. CIF has also been exploring potentially catalytic ways to engage with the private sector at scale, including mechanisms for private sector capital, such as institutional investors, to contribute to CIF at the

¹ The following new programs were approved in FY20 and FY21: Integration of Renewable Energy into Power Systems Program; Climate-Smart Urbanization Program; Accelerating Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Transition in Industry Program; Nature, People and Climate Investment Program; and Accelerating Coal Transition Investment Program.

fund level while generating significant private sector financing opportunities at the project level. Work to establish these initiatives will continue in FY22.

Over the past year, CIF dedicated substantial efforts towards strategic engagement and outreach, including a focus on deepening partnerships and leveraging opportunities for complementarity with various global entities, like the Green Climate Fund, and the Alliance for Hydromet Development. Such engagement and outreach activities will continue in FY22 in the lead-up to COP26 and thereafter.

CIF will also continue to host engaging online events and webinars on pressing climate challenges and the future of climate action in a world rocked by COVID-19. CIF will continue to enhance the understanding of the latest approaches and tools in climate finance through thought leadership and cutting-edge research on emerging global priorities, such as how to accelerate climate action while ensuring that the transition to a low-carbon and resilient future is just and leaves no one behind.

We are optimistic that FY22 will bring more opportunities to accelerate the global march toward a better climate future. Despite the challenges of the past year, CIF has continued to deepen existing partnerships, elevate online engagement, and innovate through new programs and initiatives. We have demonstrated that by strategically leveraging partner ambitions, collective expertise, and the right financial tools, it is possible to create a viable path forward through the new climate economy. Facing an ever-narrowing window to act on the climate crisis, CIF is uniquely positioned to build on its successful track record to unlock ever-greater ambition and investment.

Mafalda Duarte
Head, Climate Investment Funds

2 FY22 BUDGET PROPOSAL

1. The CIF Business Plan and Budget document is approved annually by the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund Committees. This document presents the Business Plan and Budget proposal for the fiscal year 2022 (FY22) to support activities of the CIF partnership² and administrative services provided by the CIF Administrative Unit, the CIF Trustee, and multilateral development banks (MDBs) through the period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. The following table summarizes the proposed FY22 budget commitment for the CTF and SCF Trust Funds.

Summary table: FY22 Budget Commitment (USD '000)

	CTF	SCF	Total
Total	11,775.6	11,254.0	23,029.7
Administrative Services	10,050.6	10,404.0	20,454.7
Multi-Year Activities:	1,725.0	850.0	2,575.0
<i>Country Engagement</i>	-	625.0	625.0
<i>Special Initiatives</i>	1,725.0	225.0	1,950.0

2. This budget proposal covers administrative services, which are a significant portion of the annual CIF work plan and include the core services provided by the CIF Administrative Unit, the MDB focal point teams, and the Trustee to deliver on the CIF mandate. CIF administrative services focus on seven priority areas: 1) Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, Sub-Committees, and managing relations, 2) Investment plan development, update, and revision, 3) Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects, 4) Knowledge management and communications, 5) Monitoring and evaluation and stakeholder engagement in review of investment plan implementation, 6) Gender mainstreaming, and 7) Managing resources and risk. The budget proposal also covers multi-year activities, which are typically designed for specific initiatives or purposes that may extend over multiple fiscal years.
3. Project-related costs incurred by the MDBs are managed outside the CIF administrative budget. The MDBs recover their costs of preparing, supporting implementation, and supervising CTF-funded programs and projects through a fee applied to CTF loans and guarantees paid by the borrower as well as program implementation service fees approved by the Trust Fund Committee. Under SCF's targeted programs, recovery occurs through fees approved case-by-case by the Trust Fund Committee based on requests for payment for project implementation support and supervision services.

² Comprised of the CIF Administrative Unit, IBRD as CIF Trustee, and these multilateral development banks (MDBs) as CIF Implementing Entities: African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDB Group), the World Bank Group's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)

4. For FY22, a budget of USD 23.03 million is proposed to deliver on strategic focus areas of the CIF partnership, including USD 20.45 million for administration services and USD 2.58 million for multi-year activities. Table 1 provides an overview of the FY21 approved budget and expected utilization and the proposed FY22 budget. Annex 1 contains additional tables and details.

Table 1: FY21 Projected Budget Outcome and FY22 Proposed Budget (USD '000)
Summary of Budget Request

	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget
Total	23,495.7	22,951.0	23,029.7
Administrative Services	20,629.7	20,085.0	20,454.7
Multi-year Activities	2,866.0	2,866.0	2,575.0

Administrative Services	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget
Total	20,629.7	20,085.0	20,454.7
Administrative Unit	10,263.6	9,991.8	10,079.2
MDBs	6,720.0	6,411.3	6,551.5
<i>ADB</i>	<i>983.0</i>	<i>979.0</i>	<i>938.3</i>
<i>AfDB</i>	<i>1,005.7</i>	<i>898.5</i>	<i>956.9</i>
<i>EBRD</i>	<i>408.5</i>	<i>408.5</i>	<i>408.5</i>
<i>IDB Group</i>	<i>941.1</i>	<i>927.4</i>	<i>943.9</i>
<i>IBRD</i>	<i>2,451.8</i>	<i>2,372.7</i>	<i>2,393.9</i>
<i>IFC</i>	<i>930.0</i>	<i>825.2</i>	<i>910.1</i>
Trustee	2,846.0	2,882.0	3,024.0
<i>External Audit Fee</i>	<i>800.0</i>	<i>800.0</i>	<i>800.0</i>

Multi-Year Activities (funds to be utilized in multi years)	Approved Budget for Activities Beginning in FY21	Expected Utilization at Activity Completion	Proposed Budget for Activities Beginning in FY22
Total	2,866.0	2,866.0	2,575.0
Country Engagement	566.0	566.0	625.0
Special Initiatives	2,300.0	2,300.0	1,950.0
<i>Enhanced M&R activities in CTF</i>	<i>300.0</i>	<i>300.0</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH) Phase III</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>450.0</i>
<i>E&L Initiative Extension: Year 2 (FY21) / 3 (FY22)</i>	<i>2,000.0</i>	<i>2,000.0</i>	<i>1,500.0</i>

5. Table 2 provides a breakdown of approved FY21 costs by the seven CIF administrative services target areas, expected utilization by end FY21, and the proposed budget for FY22.

Table 2: Administrative services: FY21 projected budget outcome and FY22 proposed budget by target area (USD '000)

Target Area	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget
Total	20,629.7	20,085.0	20,454.7
1. Policy development, working with the Trust Fund Committees, Sub-Committees, and managing relations	7,003.9	6,844.7	6,815.1
2. Investment plan development, update, and revision	145.7	107.3	87.4
3. Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects	702.1	742.4	679.4
4. Knowledge management and communications	3,933.2	3,724.6	3,667.3
5. Monitoring and evaluation; stakeholder engagement in review of investment plan implementation	3,309.5	3,208.4	3,465.4
6. Gender mainstreaming	1,026.2	992.8	1,046.1
7. Managing resources and risk	4,509.0	4,464.8	4,694.0
of which External Audit Fee	800.0	800.0	800.0

6. The following are highlights of the CIF administrative services budget:
- a. FY21 budget utilization remains within the overall approved envelope, and due to the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be lower in certain areas since some planned activities were either held virtually or canceled. Trustee costs are expected to marginally exceed the approved budget due to an increase in the investment management fees on account of larger trust fund cash balances.
 - b. The Administrative Unit, the MDBs and the Trustee have made significant efforts through FY21 to develop and pursue operationalization of the approved new CIF programs, including the CIF COVID-19 Technical Assistance Response Initiative for Green and Climate Resilient Recovery (COVID-19 Window) and the Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT) investment program (See Section 3.2 for more details on new programs). Expected savings in FY21, due to cancellation of the TFC meetings and other in-person activities, are being used to pursue such efforts.
 - c. The proposed FY22 budget is aligned with projections provided for SCF administrative costs until FY28 and the decisions of the SCF Trust Fund Committee on cost reductions. Marginal increases in certain categories of the FY22 budget are primarily to provide for preparatory work and operationalization of the new programs, including the preparation of design documents, operational modalities, expressions of interests, and other activities, as well as to cover an expected increase in the World Bank indirect cost recovery for financial intermediary fund secretariats. A supplemental budget to cover the cost of programming

and pipeline preparation for the new programs will be requested upon receipt of sufficient contributions to such programs.

- d. Costs associated with investment planning continue to fall significantly as reflected in the 40 percent reduction in the FY22 budget proposal, when compared to FY21. The nominal budget proposed in FY22 covers MDB costs associated with expected changes to endorsed investment plan envelopes through restructuring, funding reprioritization, and other changes.
- e. Knowledge management and communications continue to be an area of priority in FY22. Considering the additional support to knowledge activities through the CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative, there is a marginal decrease in the budget envisaged for knowledge management. Costs for CIF communications increase in FY22, with the further development of the CIF website and the elevation of CIF presence through communication campaigns and other activities.
- f. Monitoring and reporting (M&R) activities are projected to increase in FY22 due to expanded work in portfolio M&R analytics. Giving due consideration to the ongoing SCF efficiency efforts, a marginal five percent increase in the budget has been proposed for M&R activities in FY22.
- g. Gender mainstreaming continues to be an area of importance for CIF. Following guidance from the Trust Fund Committees, CIF gender activities in knowledge, capacity building, and upstream technical support to MDBs and countries will be enhanced in FY22. There is a marginal two percent increase in the proposed gender core budget for FY22 over the approved FY21 budget, with the expectation of support through the multi-year country engagement budget and the special initiative for Women Climate Leadership, which will continue to target gender capacity building efforts in CIF countries.
- h. Costs associated with managing resources and risk, which includes Trustee costs, external audit fees, and financial and risk management costs, are expected to increase by around 4 percent over the approved FY21 budget primarily due to an increase in Trustee investment management fees.

2.1 Multi-Year Budget and Special Initiatives

- 7. For FY22, the multi-year budget request is proposed under two categories: 1) Country Engagement for USD 0.625 million, and 2) Special Initiatives for USD 1.95 million. Details of FY21 accomplishments and FY22 proposed activities in the multi-year categories are available in Annexes 2 and 3.

Table 3: Proposed FY22 Budget for Multi-Year Activities (USD '000)

	Total	CTF	SCF	SCF Programs		
				FIP	PPCR	SREP
Multi-Year Proposed Total Budget	2,575.0	1,725.0	850.0	249.5	517.3	83.3
Country Engagement	625.0	-	625.0	200.0	425.0	-
<i>CIF Administrative Unit-coordinated country engagement activities</i>	225.0	-	225.0	-	225.0	-
<i>MDB-coordinated country engagement activities</i>	400.0	-	400.0	200.0	200.0	-
Special Initiatives	1,950.0	1,725.0	225.0	49.5	92.3	83.3
<i>CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH) Phase III</i>	450.0	225.0	225.0	49.5	92.3	83.3
<i>E&L Initiative Extension: Proposed Budget - Year 3 (FY22)</i>	1,500.0	1,500.0	-	-	-	-

2.2 Proposed Multi-Year Activities

8. **Country Engagement (USD 0.625 million):** The following activities are proposed under the country engagement budget category (see Annex 2 for more details):
- Development of Climate and Health Country Profiles (USD 0.225 million):** This budget will support the preparation of six Climate and Health Country Profiles (CHCPs), which provide an initial country-level assessment of the human health risks of current and projected climate change and the public health policies and programs that need to be endorsed in order to reduce health risks. The analysis will be undertaken in collaboration with the World Bank.
 - Support to MDB-Coordinated Country Engagement Activities (USD 0.4 million):** This budget will supplement funding to MDB-coordinated activities responding to country demand for support to gender mainstreaming, South-South learning, enhancing country systems for results reporting, and stakeholder reviews of implementation of investment plans and strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCR).

2.3 FY22 Special Initiatives

9. **CIF Collaboration Hub Phase III (USD 0.45 million):** This budget will support further development of the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH) to include an expanded results dashboard and gender reporting and analytics. Annex 3 has more details on CCH Phase III enhancement proposal.
10. **E&L Initiative extension (USD 1.5 million):** A budget of USD 1.5 million is proposed for the FY22 (year 3) activities of the E&L Initiative.³ Funding in FY22 will be dedicated to expanded dissemination of E&L lessons to new audiences based on stakeholder mapping; strategic learning engagements and knowledge exchange with countries, MDBs, and others; implementation of a multi-faceted evaluation of development impacts in CIF programs; and other initiatives. Table 4

³ In FY20, USD 6 million in CTF and SCF funding was approved for the E&L FY 20-22 Business Plan out of which USD 2.5 million was allocated for FY20 activities, and USD 2 million for FY21 activities. The balance of USD 1.5 million in CTF funding is for FY22 activities and is part of the FY22 budget request.

provides a summary of funding allocation to the E&L Initiative. The [E&L FY21 Annual Report and FY22 Business Plan](#) has additional details. A detailed work plan will also be discussed at the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in June 2021. Allocation of proposed costs to SCF for this special initiative is consistent with the methodology for apportioning costs to SCF programs, as approved in [Long-term SCF Administrative Costs and Funding Options](#) (SCF/TFC.IS.1/2)

Table 4: Funding Allocation to E&L Initiative Extension by Year (USD '000)

	Total	CTF	SCF	SCF by Program		
				FIP	PPCR	SREP
E&L Initiative Extension	6,000.0	4,800.0	1,200.0	264.0	492.0	444.0
Year 1 - FY20	2,500.0	2,500.0	-	-	-	-
Year 2 - FY21	2,000.0	800.0	1,200.0	264.0	492.0	444.0
Year 3 - FY22	1,500.0	1,500.0	-	-	-	-

3 OVERVIEW OF CIF ACTIVITIES

11. FY21 is CIF’s twelfth year of operations. Both CIF funds, CTF and SCF, continue to move forward with renewed vigor following the Trust Fund Committees’ March 2020 approval of four new programs under SCF, their March 2021 approval of the Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT) investment program, additional funding received for the COVID-19 Window, additional resource pledges to the Global Energy Storage Program (GESP) under CTF, and full allocation of CTF’s remaining resources to the Dedicated Private Sector Programs (DPSP) III operations.
12. As of mid-FY21 (December 31, 2020), CIF had received USD 8.5 billion in contributions, out of which USD 7.5 billion had been committed, with USD 3.8 billion already disbursed. CIF is leveraging USD 60.8 billion in co-financing through 330 approved projects. Of these projects, eight were approved and seven were completed in the first half of FY21.
13. In FY21, CIF engaged in several strategic activities, including the establishment of the COVID-19 Window under the Technical Assistance Facility (CIF-TAF), operationalization of the GESP, continued exploration of new opportunities for private sector capital mobilization (including a new climate fund and venture-focused window), resurrected discussions on CTF 2.0, disseminated and applied CIF learning and evaluation outputs, and expanded outreach associated with fundraising. Following the approval of new CIF investment programs, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDB focal point teams commenced work on operationalizing them, with focus on activities related to the country selection process, pricing policy, pipeline management and cancellation policy.

3.1 Policy Development, Working with the Governing Bodies, and Managing Relations

14. This is one of the key target areas of the CIF work program and supports all strategic work defined for FY21 and FY22. Support to Trust Fund Committees continued in FY21, including the convening of the Trust Fund Committee Meetings in November 2020, the Intersessional Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in March 2021, and the planned Joint

Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees in June 2021. Considering the COVID-19 global pandemic, no in-person meetings were held in FY21.

15. During the fiscal year, the Committees took several key decisions that have continuing impact on the CIF work program, including approving a new program on coal transition, concepts and pipeline for the PPCR Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP), a country selection document for new SCF investment programs, the Gender Action Plan Phase 3, and the CIF-TAF COVID-19 Window.
16. Additional development and enhancements were made to the CCH to meet the increasing needs of the CIF portfolio, including the ability to request second-level approvals, such as restructuring of projects or funding, as well as extensions to specific milestone deadlines.
17. CIF facilitated the self-selection process for selecting new representatives on Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committee to take up the three-year membership term from December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2023. It carried out several orientation and training sessions for new members on CIF operations and governance and on interaction with the CCH. CIF also supported the selection and orientation of a new cohort of Observers.
18. In FY21, the CIF Administrative Unit, in close collaboration with the MDBs and Trustee, continued the preparation of strategic documentation for the new approved programs, the CIF-TAF, and policy documents, such as pipeline management/cancellation, CIF financial terms and conditions, the country selection process for new CIF programs, and an update to the CIF governing framework documents and rules of procedure. CIF has also made good progress on the development of new financing work streams, including the COVID-19 Window and the CIF climate ventures window.
19. Contributing countries continue to identify and announce new contributions to CIF's recently endorsed investment programs. Recent announcements include EUR 80 million (around USD 100 million eq.) from Germany to the GESP and USD 36 million from Sweden for the Accelerating Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Transition in Industry Program (CIF Industry).
20. In FY22, activities to support policy development, governance, and engagement with CIF stakeholders will continue and will include implementation of decisions taken through FY21, including the June 2021 Trust Fund Committees Meetings. Upon approval of the special initiative budget for the CCH, dedicated effort will be made to develop the CCH to meet the emerging needs and challenges of post-COVID-19 CIF operations. Depending on how the pandemic situation evolves, the CIF Administrative Unit will, consider planning for an in-person meeting in a CIF recipient country. Additional activities overlapping this CIF priority area are outlined herein.

3.2 New Programs, Initiatives, and Partnerships

21. In April 2020, the Joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees [endorsed](#) the following four new investment programs:
 - [Integration of Renewable Energy into Power Systems](#) (CIF RE Integration)
 - [Climate-Smart Urbanization](#) (CIF Cities)
 - [Accelerating Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Transition in Industry](#) (CIF Industry)
 - [Nature, People and Climate Investments](#) (CIF Nature)
22. Further, the Joint intersessional meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees held on March 23, 2021 [endorsed](#) a first-of-its-kind [Accelerating Coal Transition](#) (ACT) program.
23. **Operationalizing new CIF investment programs:** Work toward operationalizing the five new CIF investment programs continued in FY21 and will continue to be a major FY22 strategic objective. Related activities in FY22 will include establishment of new program account(s), changes to existing governing and legal documents, finalization of new legal documents (including updating the program design/operational documents), implementation of a process for eligible recipient countries to submit expressions of interest and establishment of an expert group to review them, , commencement of preparation and endorsement of investment plans, and establishment of a governance structure for the new programs. A supplemental budget will be requested to cover expenses related to operationalizing the proposed new programs, including setting up the financial and governance structure. In addition, the CIF Administrative Unit will explore and seek to develop new and additional funding partnerships, including with the private sector.
24. **COVID-19 Window:** In FY21, a new CIF COVID-19 Technical Assistance Response Initiative for Green and Climate Resilient Recovery was established and received funding of around USD 25 million from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. This window offers technical assistance and capacity building to support low- and middle-income countries to integrate green, low-carbon and climate-resilient policies and investments into their COVID-19 recovery plans. In addition to the official announcement at the launch event, senior representatives from donor and recipient countries, MDBs, and thought leaders discussed the state of play, the impact of COVID-19 on climate change actions, and the role of MDBs in green recovery. See Annex 3 for more details.
25. **Development of the CIF Climate Ventures Window:** The CIF Climate Ventures (CCV) window was identified as a mechanism that could work within the CIF business model to give MDBs the flexibility and incentive to support particularly high-risk but high-impact technologies, models, and approaches. During FY21, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs worked to develop a CCV proposal that could bring together a complete suite of investments and support mechanisms into a single window for the first time, to ensure that early-stage technology and innovation becomes a core feature of CIF's new programs, deployed through a programmatic approach. It is expected that this proposal will be presented to the joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees by end FY21.

26. **Driving private sector investment in the new CIF programs:** In addition to CCVs, it is expected that there will be significant private sector support under the new CIF programs. In FY21, the [Country Selection Process for the Climate Investment Funds' New Strategic Programs](#) was approved, which details the process by which countries will be eligible for private sector operations (including through country investment plans, as well as the DPSPs and CCV) under the new programs. The country selection process would commence in FY22 upon launch of the new programs. Additional analysis is being conducted by the CIF Administrative Unit, MDBs, and the Trustee to look at potentially innovative financial instruments that could be deployed for new CIF operations and could drive significant private sector mobilization. This analysis will be presented to the Trust Fund Committees by end FY21.
27. **New structures for private sector mobilization:** The CIF Administrative Unit and key stakeholders have continued to advance potentially transformative structures to engage the private sector, including institutional investors, at the CIF fund level. It is expected that these structures will be presented to the Trust Fund Committees by end FY21 and during FY22, and could launch in FY22, given sufficient interest by the Trust Fund Committees and other stakeholders.
28. **Partnership with the Alliance for Hydromet Development:** In FY21, CIF joined the Alliance for Hydromet Development to share and further position CIF's experience and comparative advantage in hydromet financing and to improve synergies and coordination with other agencies involved in hydromet development. A formal signing of CIF's membership in the Alliance took place on October 1, 2020 during the week-long 72nd Executive Council Meeting of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The Alliance, which launched in December 2019 at COP25 in Madrid, brings together major international development, humanitarian, and climate finance institutions to scale up finance and technical support to improve weather and climate information services in developing countries. By joining the Alliance, CIF furthers its commitment to help developing countries make informed decisions and advance their adaptation and resilience actions in a more systematic way. One priority action of the Alliance is to establish the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) to support compliance of developing countries with the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) and increase their access to improved weather and climate products and services.
29. **CIF and Green Climate Fund (GCF) collaboration:** The [CIF–GCF Joint Report on Synergies Between Climate Finance Mechanisms](#), one of the first analyses to assess the experiences of aligning investments from multiple large-scale climate financing instruments, identified that in the cases of the countries studied (Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Namibia), investments supported by climate funds were more likely to see improved rates of pilot program replication, project continuity, scale, and knowledge sharing when their respective investments built on one another, supported thematically or geographically complementary objectives, or coincided with parallel knowledge sharing efforts. Subsequently, the two leading global entities on climate finance established the CIF–GCF Collaboration and Learning Partnership for Country-level Synergies, which aims to build on the initial findings of the study to further explore how countries can better align CIF, GCF, and other climate funds' investment programs and projects for greater impact. Moving into FY22, this learning partnership aims to develop recommendations that could inform

enhanced collaboration and synergistic investments under the different climate funds' programming areas.

30. **Climate funds collaboration platform on results, indicators, and methodologies for measuring impact:** This new partnership among some of the world's largest climate funds, including CIF, GCF, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF), aims to create a collaboration space for regular exchange of current practices. It seeks to better understand each fund's experiences in the areas of results management, performance indicators, and methodologies for measuring impact of the portfolios to help improve the overall operational efficiency of the participant institutions. A practical approach in sharing and utilizing tools and knowledge between institutions is being sought while streamlining and harmonizing monitoring and evaluation approaches. Currently, the collaboration platform is working on comparing indicators for adaptation and mitigation across participating institutions.
31. **Adapting to online mode of work program delivery:** With COVID-19 changing lives and ways of doing business, organizations face the new reality of more frequent virtual engagements and events. In FY21, the CIF E&L Initiative, in collaboration with EBRD, contracted an online engagement expert to help develop, pilot, and facilitate new ideas, tools, and approaches for impactful online engagement. As part of this work, the expert delivered "how-to" workshops to help enhance the overall effectiveness of virtual engagements and events organized by CIF and its stakeholders.

3.3 Investment Plan Development, Update, and Revision; Project and Program Approval

32. The preparation of CIF investment plans under the current CIF programs was completed in FY19, though some activities related to reviewing and updating country investment plans continue based on country requests. In FY21, the MDBs supported continued updates of investment plans and project restructuring related to the COVID-19 impact and periodic changes normally expected in a matured portfolio. Additionally, in FY21, the pipeline for GESP was identified and approved, with the first four projects submitted for funding approval for a total of around USD 68 million. The PPCR BDRP pipeline was also developed, and 20 projects for around USD 26 million are expected to be approved by June 30, 2021.
33. In FY22, the CIF Administrative Unit, in close collaboration with the MDBs, will work on the expression of interest process and the selection of the expert group for the new programs, investment plan preparation grants (IPPGs), and country engagement support for investment plan development, review, and endorsement processes.
34. As of FY21, CIF is supporting 72 countries to achieve climate-smart sustainable development through the delivery of a portfolio of 376 projects leveraging USD 61.2 billion in co-financing, of which USD 19.6 billion is from the private sector. As of June 30, 2021, CTF will be supporting 159 projects⁴ in 38 countries with total approved amount of USD 5.5 billion. The three current SCF

⁴ Projections are based on updates to the pipeline as of February 2021.

programs—Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), Forest Investment Program (FIP), and Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP)—show continued progress, with resources for 187 projects in 49 countries expected to be approved by June 30, 2021 for a total approved amount of USD 2.3 billion. The Technical Assistance Program is advancing in project implementation with a portfolio of 30 projects for a total approved amount of USD 32 million. Details on the progress of the CIF portfolio are available in Annex 4.

35. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have an impact on CIF programs, both for projects under implementation and those in the pipeline. Government guidelines on social distancing, travel restrictions, and gatherings have slowed some project activities, translating into slower disbursements. Delays have been experienced in the conduct of procurement, field work, delivery of goods and installation of equipment, stakeholder engagement, and civil works. These challenges have also resulted in extended project closing dates and target dates of funding approval. Additional details on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the CIF portfolio is discussed in Annex 5.

3.4 Knowledge Management, E&L, and M&R

36. **Knowledge management:** The CIF knowledge agenda continues to be guided by CIF’s mandate to serve as a learning laboratory for climate finance. CIF’s knowledge effort in FY21 focused on continuing to generate knowledge and results from CIF’s diverse portfolio of projects, and to disseminate this knowledge with CIF’s stakeholders and new partners, all in a purely virtual setting enforced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Over 60 virtual events (webinars, workshops, launch events, interest group meetings, trainings, etc.) reached an audience of over 3,300 participants. To maximize impact and participation in CIF’s online events, the quarterly CIF Knowledge Review newsletter reached an enhanced audience of over 1,800 individuals and an online events expert was contracted to develop a guidance note and train CIF Administrative Unit and MDB colleagues on a wide set of online engagement tools. MDBs also support knowledge and learning through activities such as the [e-Platform on Weather and Climate Service for Resilient Development](#), available through the World Bank’s Open Learning Campus (OLC). The learning platform, which was launched in 2016, is undergoing updates and will be relaunched in OLC.
37. The [Dedicated Grant Mechanism \(DGM\) 2020 Annual Report](#), covering the program’s fifth year supporting indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) was released. The report indicates that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in DGM countries designed, selected, led, and implemented more than 580 subprojects benefitting over 200,000 community members across seven countries.
38. CIF also continued to generate knowledge and evidence on the most pressing issues in climate finance. For example, responding to the unique global circumstances of policymakers designing COVID-19 recovery packages, CIF developed a learning brief to highlight important lessons on how climate-related investments can support COVID-19 recoveries. All of CIF’s knowledge work continues to be tracked in the CIF’s knowledge dashboard. CIF also continues to refine and develop its strategic learning partnerships, such as the Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP), Just Transitions Initiative (JTI), the Global Delivery Initiative (GDI) partnership,

the M&R learning stream for CIF's newly developed GESP, the new GESP Learning Platform, and the new partnership with Join Impact Modeling (JIM).

39. CIF also organized specific common thematic sessions among different FIP countries at a regional level (e.g., land tenure, forest governance, or payment for environmental services). This included a joint event that involved PPCR and FIP countries to promote learning and knowledge exchange on how sustainable natural resource management could enhance resilience and promote low-carbon development to inform the development of future CIF programs. Additionally, the CIF Administrative Unit collaborated with the FCPF and other forestry funds and actively participated in various relevant global events to share lessons learned.
40. Further, in FY21, the CIF Knowledge for Resilience (KfR) series was relaunched to continue sharing knowledge that can advance climate resilience goals and guide decision-making among stakeholders, including practitioners, program partner governments, MDBs, CSOs, and climate finance institutions. The KfR series includes knowledge products, such as case studies and learning briefs, as well as knowledge events on topical issues. As part of its KfR series work, CIF released a knowledge product, [Strengthening Weather and Climate Information Services for Resilience: Highlights from PPCR-supported Projects](#). It draws on the operational experiences of PPCR in supporting partner countries to build their capacity in delivering and using weather and climate information services—essential to pursuing a climate-resilient development pathway.
41. In FY22, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs, in partnership with countries, and other stakeholders will continue to support a range of CIF knowledge activities, including those undertaken by the CIF E&L Initiative and M&R, to ensure wider understanding and dissemination of CIF lessons learned. These activities include a continued focus on making online engagement effective and developing country-level engagement for focused and contextualized learning and knowledge exchange and new strategic partnerships for disseminating CIF's knowledge. MDB focal points continue to generate and share CIF knowledge widely within their organizations. Annex 7 lists completed knowledge products in FY21, and analytical work proposed for FY22.
42. In FY22, CIF will develop two additional knowledge products under the CIF KfR series. One is focused on climate resilient infrastructure and the other on gender mainstreaming and women leadership in resilience projects using PPCR projects as source of evidence and good practice. CIF will also conduct a learning review of the PPCR hydromet and climate services (HMCS) portfolio, with a focus on drawing lessons learned from the projects that have been implemented and on assessing key gaps for investment in the HMCS system. A strong focus will be on lessons for developing sustainable funding strategies for HMCS that go beyond conventional sources such as donor funding. The final report is expected to be completed by August 2021. The XV World Forestry Congress taking place in 2022 will be a key opportunity to showcase FIP results, and CIF will explore opportunities to participate in collaboration with MDBs and relevant countries. CIF will also undertake an analysis of the FIP portfolio in FY22 to identify the role of FIP in REDD+ and identify examples of how the FIP portfolio contributes to adaptation activities. Additional work will aim to support bi-monthly stakeholder workshops and capacity development activities with

new FIP Observers.

43. **Just Transition Initiative development:** In FY21, CIF implemented multiple streams of work on the theme of just transitions. Two country case studies (South Africa and India) were published that explored key elements of just transitions in these countries and drew lessons on how CIF investments have interacted with these efforts. The [Just Transition Initiative](#) (JTI), a partnership initiative of CIF, held two events in July and September: the first focused on case studies from countries at varying stages of just transitions planning and policy; the second took place as part of the New York Climate Week and focused on gender and labor dimensions of just transitions and the role of place-based investment in understanding and planning for just transitions. A new website was also launched with original research, analyses, and podcasts by JTI. It also features a curated list of reports, academic papers, briefs, and other content on just transitions. JTI activities will continue in FY22 with the release of additional case studies, original research, podcasts, and analyses planned throughout the year.
44. **CIF evaluation and learning:** In FY21, the E&L Initiative made substantial progress on implementing activities related to its FY21 Work Plan, capturing and sharing learning on critical and timely topics for CIF and the broader climate finance sector. Pioneering new work was completed on themes related to green and inclusive COVID-19 recoveries, just transitions, development impacts, and transformational change. It produced a range of studies, knowledge products, and interactive learning exchanges, including over 40 online events that attracted more than 2,000 participants. New multi-faceted evaluations were also initiated on SREP and on the development impacts of climate finance (see paras 44 and 45 for more details). E&L concepts, lessons, and insights were used to inform strategies and investments, including the new CIF program investment criteria and various forms of uptake with CIF partners and stakeholders. For instance, as part of the PPCR KfR series, CIF held a webinar on the topic of [Building Adaptive Capacity in the Water Sector under a Changing Climate](#). The event, co-hosted by Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), highlighted the methodology and results of [a study](#) commissioned by the E&L.
45. In FY22, within the current global context for climate change action, the need for evidence-based learning remains critical on themes of green and inclusive recoveries, just transitions, development impacts of climate finance, transformational change, private sector mobilization, and sector-specific priorities. The [E&L Initiative FY22 Work Plan](#) is designed to generate additional lessons and insights on these priority topics. Highlights include delivery of an evaluation of SREP to inform future programming; guidance, examples, tools, and learning on the application of transformational change and just transition concepts in new programs; completion of an evaluation of development impacts in CIF programs and a learning review of hydromet services in PPCR; and the development of a Key Lessons Synthesis to inform country investment plans in the new CIF programs.
46. **Monitoring and reporting:** With around 92 percent of the CIF portfolio approved and under implementation, activities related to results reporting, evaluative learning, and engagement of

key stakeholders in this process becomes increasingly important. In FY21, CIF conducted a wide variety of M&R work.

47. Work progressed on CIF's flagship learning initiative to understand and quantify the social and economic development impacts of climate investments (SEDICI). In FY21, beta testing of economic models was conducted for estimating development impacts of the CTF portfolio. It found that via renewable energy investments alone, the CTF portfolio is expected to contribute to up to 1.9 million person-years of direct employment and over 1.3 million person-years of induced employment (29 percent of which is for women) during project construction phases, approximately 76,000 direct jobs during project operations, and over 1.7 million person-years of supply chain employment (26 percent of which is for women). During construction, economic value-added totaled an estimated USD 20 billion in direct value-added and USD 19 billion in supply chain value-added. Further, it is estimated that the additional power generated could enable nearly 500,000 jobs and USD 3.9 billion in value added for each year of operations. A commensurate analysis for the SREP portfolio was also completed, with related learnings feeding into subsequent ongoing portfolio analyses of FIP and PPCR.
48. This research collaborates with a broad range of thought leaders and data scientists to map, dissect, and quantify the non-climate development pathways of climate finance, including assessing their determinants and final outcomes. Early CTF and SREP results were shared at Trust Fund Committee meeting in November 2020 and more insights will be presented at the June 2021 Trust Fund Committee meeting. CIF will utilize the completed portfolio analysis as a basis for the Development Impact Evaluation, an in-depth, mixed-methods evaluation covering the CIF portfolio to be completed in FY22.
49. Other CIF M&R activities in FY21 included the following:
 - a. Leveraged ground-breaking findings from evaluations conducted in partnership with the Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) group, uncovering and understanding previously untested linkages between climate actions and social protection, including effects on food security, agricultural yields, and livelihood for rural communities (See Annex 2).
 - b. As part of the SEDICI workstream, gained membership and joined the development committee of the Steward Redqueen impact model group. Participating in the development committee affords CIF the space to guide the development of components of the model that would enhance and expand analyses it currently conducts, particularly those relevant to attributes of the CIF portfolios and pipelines (e.g. weighing the benefits of leading the components on employment/economic impacts as per various energy technologies). With this membership, CIF has joined many partner institutions (FMO, Stewart Redqueen, FinDev Canada, Proparco, AfDB, CDC, BIO, KfW, JP Morgen, OeEB, PIDG) working to further enhance the economic modelling tool.
 - c. Launched in-depth, comprehensive instructor-led and self-paced online training modules for capacity building training in FIP and PPCR M&R. This training helped deliver key targeted and bespoke capacity building efforts at the country level, focusing on eight countries: Burkina

Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, Peru, St. Lucia, and Zambia (see Annex 2).

- d. Complemented FY21 M&R work with continued and deepened analytics on the CIF portfolio's performance vis-à-vis the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), thereby tracking contributions against universal targets on poverty, hunger, gender equality, water and sanitation, energy, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, sustainable cities, industry and infrastructure development, and climate change.
 - e. Reported results on all four CIF programs twice in FY21 (November and June) due to the shift of SCF Committee meetings to an annual schedule, per the [decision](#) taken on improving the efficiency of SCF Governance. MDBs collaborated within their organizations to support periodic project-based results reporting. A substantive revamp of the presentation and format of the results reporting was also implemented.
 - f. Designed results frameworks for the new CIF programs, ensuring coherence and congruency within elaborated theories of change that are firmly rooted in the core development objectives of CIF, including starting work on updating the Theory of Change for the CIF.
 - g. Launched the new GESP M&R toolkit on the GESP learning platform in May 2021. The new toolkit outlines the M&R system for GESP and consists of guidance and tools for monitoring and reporting on the progress and performance of GESP projects/programs via a combination of CTF core indicators, GESP results indicators, project-specific indicators, and co-benefit indicators. Additional details of the toolkit and launch event are provided in Annex 2.
 - h. Completed a new phase of updates and developments on result reporting in the CCH, adding country-level results for FIP and PPCR and the new GESP M&R approach and indicators.
50. In FY22, the CIF M&R will provide technical guidance on new CIF project proposals and real-time monitoring of GESP, ACT, and CIF-TAF. An assessment of the robustness of theoretical foundations against results measurement frameworks and their indicators and targets will be conducted. The development impact evaluation will be finalized as will the portfolio analysis of both FIP and PPCR with associated dissemination events. A new stream of up to five GDI studies will be designed with and without field visits depending on travel limitations. CIF will further develop its SDG work in relation to global climate change goals and expand its non-climate development impact analysis to the entire portfolio. CIF will also expand and deepen its collaboration with other climate funds and implementing agencies (including the GCF, AF, MDBs, research organizations, and others), with the intention of improving and harmonizing meaningful results measurement methodologies. MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to provide demand-driven support to CIF country focal points through country-level annual results workshops and CIF technical trainings for results reporting, as well as further roll-out of new FIP and PPCR M&R capacity building training.

3.5 Communications and Outreach

51. The COVID-19 pandemic delayed a series of planned missions that would have contributed to building narratives directly from project testimonials. Consequently, CIF had to reorient its communication and outreach plans, including adjusting ways to disseminate knowledge. Throughout FY21, CIF promoted and disseminated a large array of knowledge products (39 reports and 40 briefs) and expanded virtual engagements. A total of 29 events were promoted on

various digital channels. Enhanced collaboration with partners allowed CIF to keep producing web stories and updates that were shared on relevant digital platforms. Great attention was given to regularly updating the CIF website with a variety of impactful content. The website saw important growth, both in its unique visitors⁵ (+170 percent) as well as in visits⁶ (+116 percent). The CIF website is currently undergoing a major revision, including architecture and user experience. In FY21, CIF also aggressively targeted social media channels and further expanded outreach. To name just a few: the CIF Twitter account has 18,232 followers of which 1,600 are new, for a total of over 742,000 impressions⁷. The new CIF LinkedIn account has 1,412 followers and 81,364 impressions (views and posts in news feeds). The CIF YouTube account has 1,483 subscribers; CIF videos were watched 22,679 times for 859 hours of watch time.

52. MDB communication activities include social media outreach within their organizations' social media and other online channels. Taking advantage of the virtual modalities of work in the past year, MDB focal points have helped to promote publications, events, and other CIF activities. As part of outreach activities, MDB focal points participated as expert panelists in consistently publicized podcasts and other live-streamed events on social media.
53. Though the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in delays in the [Changemakers](#) exhibition calendar, CIF is working to transform the same into a digital campaign via a specialized platform under development. The digital campaign will be open for participation to the general public as well as to public institutions, which can now propose up to eight changemakers every year. The campaign is part of the CIF outreach strategy, building towards COP26. Close collaborations are under way with the cities of Milano and Glasgow. Further outreach has included the production of a new podcast series in partnership with the AfDB and enhanced collaboration with the UN Climate Action Team.
54. In FY22, CIF plans to deliver on two important digital products:
 - a. New institutional website, currently undergoing major restructuring and redesign. It will ease navigation and improve user experience. This will be a major work that includes the cataloging of the entire website's historical content and a revamp of the knowledge section to ensure the best possible online experience to visitors. CIF will also continue to produce content for all digital channels to increase CIF's visibility.
 - b. Changemakers' campaign and its dedicated website. This will be a very significant outreach campaign leading (but not limited) to COP26. This campaign will be open to public institutions that can submit eight changemakers every year according to specific requirements. The scope of this digital platform is to show the ever-increasing pool of people contributing to a sustainable future, a healthier planet, and more just societies. Partnering with external actors is expected to ensure broad participation as the platform

⁵ New visitors to the website. IP address is recorded and only those whose IP is not in the database are counted.

⁶ Number of visits to the website

⁷ Number of people who have seen the post

is being developed to provide ample space to highlight their climate smart actions and projects. At every COP, the campaign is aimed to “reset” and contributors will be able to submit a new set of changemakers.

55. The Changemakers campaign already includes close collaboration with the city of Milano and Glasgow. With the latter, conversations have already taken place to organize projections of the changemakers portraits along the pedestrian path that will connect COP venues with the city center. Milano has already identified and booked digital billboards that will be used around the city, while there is potential for an in-person event, with a selection of young changemakers, to happen during the pre-COP (Youth COP) in October 2021. The UN.org website is expected to host the Changemakers virtual gallery in November 2021.
56. Further, CIF, working in collaboration with the MDBs will continue work on restructuring and reinforcing the CIF brand. Publications are now produced with specific standard templates, ensuring greater and immediate recognition as CIF products. Conversations to improve content and visualization of CIF operational and results reports will bring incremental enhancements in their delivery. CIF also is working to improve data visualization and representation and to develop products that will have a life beyond internal reporting.

3.6 Engaging CIF Stakeholders

57. The CIF’s stakeholder engagement portfolio has helped cultivate an enabling ecosystem for CIF’s business, providing a trusted platform for meaningful communication and increased participation among non-state actors and, in the process, strengthened partnerships and working relations with key civil society and private sector interlocutors. FY21 activities have included working closely with the civil society and private sector through CIF’s Observer network to enable opportunities to build capacity. CIF has hosted national and regional consultation and dialogue meetings and policy dialogues involving other climate and environment funds, commissioned sector studies and communicated actively with sectors, disseminated study findings, conducted opinion surveys to further inform CIF stakeholder engagement approaches, and held bilateral networking meetings.
58. Following on recommendations from the independent evaluation of local stakeholder engagement in [CIF FY20 report](#), the new cohort of CIF Observers was selected in FY21 using an enhanced observer selection process. It involved robust collaboration among facilitators representing civil society organizations (CSOs), Indigenous Peoples, and the private sector to deliver fair, transparent, and successful outcomes and greater consistency across the three selection processes, as well as opportunities to leverage outreach efforts. After the selection was finalized, the new group of Observers were onboarded in a structured three-session program to introduce all parties and give an overview of CIF (including the governance structure, programs, and Observer role) and the broader climate change landscape and Observer networking. The onboarding program has been designed to prepare Observers for their role as representatives and to provide them with tools to further increase the effective engagement of their local communities in investment planning and improving local stakeholder involvement in program and project implementation and monitoring and reporting. Observers were also offered CCH

training. CIF intends to continue with onboarding and capacity building of the official Observers and the communities they represent.

59. CIF's model thrives on active multi-stakeholder participation, partnership, and transparency in decision making, so CIF attached more importance to these areas in FY21 by actively engaging youth from the private sector, civil society, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples in the CIF governance structure. Examples of existing collaboration between CIF and youth groups include roles as speakers and panelists in TCLP webinars and other online meetings, climate youth dialogue with civil society leaders in Africa, youth leaders serving as CIF Observers, and several capacity building workshops for youths and women in Liberia and Nigeria. CIF aims to further empower youth climate activists and youth-led organizations to engage locally and with national initiatives. In FY21, CIF initiated an additional form of engagement with the youth, by inviting them to take advantage of the Youth Internship Program. In FY21, an intern from Nigeria pioneered the [CIF's Youth Engagement Strategy](#) (YES) and actively engaged in other CIF Stakeholder Engagement initiatives. As it is important to accommodate the diversity of young people across race and backgrounds, CIF proposes to offer in FY22 another internship to youth, this time from Eastern Europe, to further develop and carry the CIF YES initiative forward.
60. Building on the CIF study on [Contribution of Traditional Knowledge and Technology to Climate Solutions](#), and placing gender equality at the center of its efforts to support transformational change and climate-smart development for both women and men, CIF commissioned a report, [Empowering Indigenous Women to Integrate Traditional Knowledge and Practices in Climate Action](#). It addresses the critical gap in the knowledge base linking gender, traditional knowledge and technologies (TKT), and climate change by defining the gender dimensions of TKT for climate solutions, particularly as they relate to women from Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Launched in FY21 during the Women's History Month, the report shows that these women are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and face tremendous challenges, but they are also important change agents for climate action and have been using their TKT to build the resilience of their communities to climate and other shocks. The report concludes with a set of policy and operationally relevant recommendations for supporting gender responsive integration of TKT into climate change initiatives.
61. In FY21, CIF also prepared a series of four multi-stakeholder virtual learning sessions on the COVID-19 Window. CIF's Green and Resilient Recovery Dialogues were held in February 2021 across four regions and convened relevant CIF partners, beneficiaries, and stakeholders to engage and learn about effective COVID-19 recovery measures. CIF plans to conduct an in-depth analysis of the policy and operational recommendations received.
62. CIF continues to strategically support the institutional strengthening and fundraising efforts of the [Stakeholder Advisory Network](#) (SAN), an innovative multi-stakeholder partnership among past and current observers from CIF, GEF, GCF, AF, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). In FY21, a new SAN Coordination Committee was selected and became effective in February 2021. The SAN Stories initiative was launched to collect stories from SAN members and create a

learning product to support new observer training and share knowledge about observer experiences. CIF will continue to support SAN in its transitioning to an autonomous institution.

63. CIF's stakeholder engagement portfolio for FY22, will continue to improve the capacity of CIF Observers by introducing bi-monthly updates with the CIF program coordinators, quarterly information sharing with CIF country project coordinators, and new knowledge products to support the new Observers. CIF, GEF, and FCPF will work together to explore and plan targeted regional stakeholder dialogue meetings in Eastern and Central Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa, and North America (Canada). CIF will explore and organize a session around TKT contributions to resilient landscapes (nature-based solutions), globally disseminate the YES and gender/TKT reports, and implement the CIF Stakeholder Engagement Results Framework.

3.7 Gender Mainstreaming

64. In FY21, CIF launched the Gender Action Plan Phase 3 and substantially integrated the upstream gender review of CIF projects by the CIF Administrative Unit. The CIF Administrative Unit also undertook a portfolio review of CIF program experience on gender and climate programming and lessons learned, in collaboration with MDBs and country focal points from case study countries. Work on the Women's Climate Leadership initiative is progressing, with a roadmap under preparation and several learning and analytical pieces undertaken in FY21. Work has progressed well on the remaining E&L gender studies and their dissemination, and the country engagement initiatives facilitating MDB support to CIF countries through various informative reports. The CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs continued to organize capacity-building, external engagement and program lessons dissemination, and MDB technical support activities, tied to new project and strategy preparation.
65. In FY22, CIF gender activities will include deepened focus on the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative and an expanded program of upstream gender support across all CIF program areas. CIF will also continue engagement on gender and just transitions in knowledge management work and build on partnerships with the Gender-Smart Investing coalition, its working group on Gender and Climate Investment. (see Annex 6 for more details)

3.8 Managing Resources and Risk

66. In FY21, the CIF Administrative Unit continued to support the CIF programs and Trust Fund Committees by obtaining information from a variety of sources, formulating risk assessments, and monitoring and reporting via each CIF program's risk dashboard. Additionally, CIF, working closely with the MDBs, continued to generate and present semi-annual risk reports for CTF and SCF, pertaining to each program's material strategic, operational, financial, legal and compliance, and reputational risks. MDBs continue to monitor their CIF portfolio, including underperforming projects, to minimize risk and, in some cases, in liaison with the CIF Administrative Unit as part of its oversight role over this process. In FY22, emphasis will be directed to implementation risk, resource availability risk, currency risk, fraud, sexual exploitation, and abuse. Efforts to identify and assess new risks will be ongoing.

67. CIF continues to enhance the validity and accuracy of disbursement forecasts and reports, attributing progress to weighted average age of projects, as well as the differences in public vs. private sector disbursement rates. Additionally, CIF will continue to focus on strategic initiatives, particularly CTF 2.0, through financial modeling and cash flow and loss forecasts.
68. The range of services provided by the Trustee is a significant portion of activities under this target area. This includes financial management of contributions and other resources, execution of transactions, such as commitment and transfer of resources following decisions of the Trust Fund Committees, investment management of trust fund balances, accounting and financial reporting on CIF activities, and legal services. Details of Trustee services and activities in FY21 and proposals for FY22 are included in Annex 8.

ANNEX 1: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SUPPORTING THE FY22 BUDGET PROPOSAL

Table 1: FY21 Projected Budget Outcome and FY22 Proposed Budget (USD '000)

Target Area	FY21 Approved Budget					FY21 Projected Utilization					FY22 Proposed Budget				
	Admin Unit	MDBs	Trustee	External Audit Fee	FY21 Approved Budget	Admin Unit	MDBs	Trustee	External Audit Fee	FY21 Projected Utilization	Admin Unit	MDBs	Trustee	External Audit Fee	FY22 Proposed Budget
Total	10,263.6	6,720.0	2,846.0	800.0	20,629.7	9,991.8	6,411.3	2,882.0	800.0	20,085.0	10,079.2	6,551.5	3,024.0	800.0	20,454.7
1. Policy development, etc.	4,699.0	1,587.9	717.0	-	7,003.9	4,574.6	1,543.1	727.0	-	6,844.7	4,434.9	1,640.2	740.0	-	6,815.1
2. IP development, etc.	-	145.7	-	-	145.7	-	107.3	-	-	107.3	-	87.4	-	-	87.4
3. Dev./approval of CIF funding	16.0	686.1	-	-	702.1	15.6	726.8	-	-	742.4	-	679.4	-	-	679.4
4. Knowledge and Comms.	2,156.9	1,776.3	-	-	3,933.2	2,098.5	1,626.1	-	-	3,724.6	2,158.4	1,508.9	-	-	3,667.3
5. M&E; SE in IP implementation	2,226.2	1,083.3	-	-	3,309.5	2,167.7	1,040.7	-	-	3,208.4	2,329.4	1,136.0	-	-	3,465.4
6. Gender mainstreaming	625.6	400.6	-	-	1,026.2	609.2	383.6	-	-	992.8	639.1	406.9	-	-	1,046.1
7. Managing resources and risk	539.9	1,040.2	2,129.0	800.0	4,509.0	526.1	983.7	2,155.0	800.0	4,464.8	517.4	1,092.6	2,284.0	800.0	4,694.0

Table 2: Administrative Services - FY21 Projected Budget Outcome by Fund Program (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		Total	
	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization
Total	9,396.9	9,285.8	11,232.7	10,799.3	20,629.7	20,085.0
Administrative Unit	5,269.5	5,129.6	4,994.2	4,862.2	10,263.6	9,991.8
MDBs	1,953.5	1,868.2	4,766.6	4,543.1	6,720.0	6,411.3
Trustee	1,774.0	1,888.0	1,072.0	994.0	2,846.0	2,882.0
External Audit of MDBs and Trust Funds	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	800.0	800.0

Table 3: Administrative Services - FY21 Approved Budget and Projected Utilization for Trustee by Fund Program and Target Area (USD '000)

Trustee Services	CTF		SCF		TOTAL	
	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization
Total Trustee Costs	1,774.0	1,888.0	1,072.0	994.0	2,846.0	2,882.0
1. Policy development, etc.	390.0	392.0	327.0	335.0	717.0	727.0
7. Managing resources and risk	1,384.0	1,496.0	745.0	659.0	2,129.0	2,155.0
Additionally, External Audit of MDBs and Trust Funds	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	800.0	800.0

Table 4: Administrative Services - FY21 Approved Budget and Projected Utilization for Administrative Unit by Fund and Target Area (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		TOTAL	
	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization
Total Administrative Services	5,269.5	5,129.6	4,994.2	4,862.2	10,263.6	9,991.8
1. Policy development, etc.	2,437.8	2,373.2	2,261.3	2,201.4	4,699.0	4,574.6
2. IP development, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dev./approval of CIF funding	4.1	4.0	11.9	11.6	16.0	15.6
4. Knowledge and Comms.	1,020.5	992.8	1,136.5	1,105.8	2,156.9	2,098.5
5. M&E; SE in IP implementation	1,098.8	1,069.4	1,127.5	1,098.3	2,226.2	2,167.7
6. Gender mainstreaming	333.4	324.8	292.3	284.4	625.6	609.2
7. Managing resources and risk	375.0	365.5	164.9	160.7	539.9	526.1

Table 5: Administrative Services - FY21 Approved Budget and Projected Utilization for MDB by Target Area (USD '000)

	ADB		AFDB		EBRD		IDB Group		IBRD		IFC	
	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization
TOTAL MDB Administrative Services	983.0	979.0	1,005.7	898.5	408.5	408.5	941.1	927.4	2,451.8	2,372.7	930.0	825.2
1. Policy development, etc.	184.0	183.9	239.9	231.4	139.8	139.8	183.5	193.2	542.9	539.7	297.8	255.3
2. IP development, etc.	95.2	92.0	10.5	9.5	-	-	40.1	5.8	-	-	-	-
3. Dev./approval of CIF funding	101.8	101.6	41.1	38.1	49.5	49.5	143.7	148.1	290.4	331.8	59.6	57.8
4. Knowledge and Comms.	299.5	299.5	201.1	173.1	59.5	59.5	165.8	169.5	849.7	754.2	200.6	170.3
5. M&E; SE in IP implementation	169.8	169.6	248.8	219.9	58.0	58.0	125.3	128.6	331.1	323.2	150.3	141.4
6. Gender mainstreaming	55.1	55.0	64.2	52.8	33.5	33.5	115.5	116.2	98.4	92.4	33.9	33.6
7. Managing resources and risk	77.5	77.5	200.1	173.8	68.3	68.3	167.2	166.0	339.3	331.4	187.8	166.8

Table 6: FY22 Proposed Budget by Fund Program and Budget Category (USD '000)

	CTF	SCF	Total
Total Proposed Budget	11,775.6	11,254.0	23,029.7
Administrative Services			
Sub-total	10,050.6	10,404.0	20,454.7
Trustee	1,991.0	1,033.0	3,024.0
External Audit of MDBs and Trust Funds	400.0	400.0	800.0
Administrative Unit	5,670.9	4,408.3	10,079.2
MDBs	1,988.8	4,562.7	6,551.5
Multi-Year Activities			
Sub-total	1,725.0	850.0	2,575.0
Country Engagement	-	625.0	625.0
Special Initiatives	1,725.0	225.0	1,950.0
<i>Enhanced M&R activities under CTF</i>	225.0	225.0	450.0
<i>E&L Initiative Extension Budget: Year 2 (FY22)</i>	1,500.0	-	1,500.0

Table 7: Administrative Services - FY22 Proposed Budget for Trustee and Audit Fee by Fund Program and Target Area (USD '000)

Trustee Services	CTF		SCF		TOTAL	
	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget
Total Trustee Costs	1,888.0	1,991.0	994.0	1,033.0	2,882.0	3,024.0
1. Policy development, etc.	392.0	395.0	335.0	345.0	727.0	740.0
7. Managing resources and risk	1,496.0	1,596.0	659.0	688.0	2,155.0	2,284.0

Trustee Service Components	CTF		SCF		TOTAL	
	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget
Total Trustee Costs	1,888.0	1,991.0	994.0	1,033.0	2,882.0	3,024.0
Financial and Program Management	485.0	500.0	440.0	453.0	925.0	953.0
Investment Management	1,111.0	1,196.0	319.0	335.0	1,430.0	1,531.0
Accounting and Reporting	192.0	192.0	192.0	192.0	384.0	384.0
Legal Services	100.0	103.0	43.0	53.0	143.0	156.0

Additionally, External Audit of MDBs and Trust Funds	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	800.0	800.0
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Table 8: Administrative Services - FY22 Proposed Budget for CIF Administrative Unit by Fund Program and Target Area (USD '000)

	CTF		SCF		TOTAL	
	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget
Total Administrative Unit for Administrative Services	5,129.6	5,670.9	4,862.2	4,408.3	9,991.8	10,079.2
1. Policy development, etc.	2,373.2	2,450.2	2,201.4	1,984.8	4,574.6	4,434.9
2. IP development, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dev./approval of CIF funding	4.0	-	11.6	-	15.6	-
4. Knowledge and Comms.	992.8	1,246.4	1,105.8	912.0	2,098.5	2,158.4
5. M&E; SE in IP implementation	1,069.4	1,329.6	1,098.3	999.7	2,167.7	2,329.4
6. Gender mainstreaming	324.8	329.4	284.4	309.7	609.2	639.1
7. Managing resources and risk	365.5	315.2	160.7	202.1	526.1	517.4

Table 9: Administrative Services - FY22 Proposed Budget for MDB by Fund Program (USD '000)

	CTF			PPCR			FIP			SREP		
	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget
Total	1,953.5	1,868.2	1,988.8	1,782.8	1,683.7	1,821.2	1,504.0	1,435.4	1,387.9	1,479.8	1,424.0	1,353.6
ADB	323.0	319.6	358.3	252.8	252.5	224.0	134.4	134.2	120.7	272.9	272.7	235.3
AfDB	151.9	125.4	135.6	249.9	229.0	344.9	300.2	271.6	258.8	303.6	272.5	217.7
EBRD	285.5	285.5	285.5	86.5	86.5	92.0	-	-	-	36.5	36.5	31.0
IDB Group	251.3	247.6	259.4	227.7	222.2	225.3	230.6	228.6	230.8	231.5	229.0	228.4
IBRD	526.2	526.2	539.8	760.0	711.9	735.1	736.0	705.1	677.7	429.6	429.6	441.3
IFC	415.6	363.8	410.2	205.8	181.6	199.9	102.8	96.0	100.1	205.8	183.8	199.9

Table 10: Administrative Services - FY22 Proposed Budget for MDB by Target Area (USD '000)

	ADB		AfDB		EBRD		IDB Group		IBRD		IFC	
	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget	FY21 Projected Utilization	FY22 Proposed Budget
TOTAL MDB for Administrative Services	979.0	938.3	898.5	956.9	408.5	408.5	927.4	943.9	2,372.7	2,393.9	825.2	910.1
1. Policy development, etc.	183.9	173.1	231.4	225.7	139.8	145.3	193.2	204.6	539.7	636.4	255.3	255.1
2. IP development, etc.	92.0	87.4	9.5	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dev./approval of CIF funding	101.6	97.9	38.1	44.3	49.5	62.5	148.1	171.5	331.8	228.3	57.8	74.9
4. Knowledge and Comms.	299.5	279.4	173.1	198.0	59.5	48.5	169.5	161.2	754.2	634.4	170.3	187.4
5. M&E; SE in IP implementation	169.6	158.0	219.9	239.3	58.0	52.0	128.6	139.2	323.2	388.9	141.4	158.6
6. Gender mainstreaming	55.0	54.1	52.8	59.9	33.5	41.8	116.2	112.9	92.4	101.5	33.6	36.8
7. Managing resources and risk	77.5	88.3	173.8	189.7	68.3	58.5	166.0	154.5	331.4	404.4	166.8	197.3

Table 11: Details of FY22 Costs by Entity by Fixed and Variable Costs (USD '000)

MDBs	Fixed Cost		Variable Cost		Total
	CTF	SCF	CTF	SCF	
Total	7,105.6	6,549.6	2,945.1	3,854.5	20,454.7
CIF Administrative Unit	3,950.8	3,097.8	1,720.1	1,310.5	10,079.2
MDBs	1,163.8	2,418.7	825.0	2,144.0	6,551.5
<i>ADB</i>	13.5	14.8	344.8	565.2	938.3
<i>AfDB</i>	28.8	137.4	106.8	684.0	956.9
<i>EBRD</i>	205.5	70.0	80.0	53.0	408.5
<i>IDB Group</i>	76.1	199.7	183.3	484.8	943.9
<i>IBRD</i>	465.9	1,539.7	73.9	314.4	2,393.9
<i>IFC</i>	374.0	457.2	36.2	42.7	910.1
Trustee	1,991.0	1,033.0	-	-	3,024.0
External Audit Fee	-	-	400.0	400.0	800.0

Table 12: Breakdown of FY22 MDB Costs by Target Area (USD '000)

MDBs	1. Policy development, working with the TFCs/SCs, and managing relations		2. Investment plan development, update, and revision.		3. Development and approval of CIF funding of programs and projects		4. Knowledge management and Communications		5. M&E, stakeholder engagement in review of IP implementation		6. Gender mainstreaming		7. Managing resources and risk	
	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost
Total	935.0	699.3	26.2	87.4	395.9	283.6	756.8	752.1	633.7	502.4	168.9	238.0	666.0	406.3
<i>ADB</i>	-	173.1	-	87.4	-	97.9	-	279.4	-	158.0	-	54.1	28.3	60.0
<i>AfDB</i>	39.9	185.8	-	-	6.6	37.6	34.9	163.1	41.5	197.8	10.0	50.0	33.2	156.5
<i>EBRD</i>	84.3	61.0	-	-	56.0	6.5	25.5	23.0	40.0	12.0	28.8	13.0	41.0	17.5
<i>IDB Group</i>	63.3	141.3	-	-	51.4	120.1	39.5	121.6	35.6	103.6	6.9	106.0	79.1	75.4
<i>IBRD</i>	510.6	120.0	26.2	-	206.9	21.4	519.4	115.0	368.9	20.0	86.5	15.0	287.1	97.0
<i>IFC</i>	237.1	18.0	-	-	74.9	-	137.5	49.9	147.6	11.0	36.8	-	197.3	-

ANNEX 2: Update on Multi-Year Activities – Country Engagement and Learning and Knowledge Exchange

Update on FY21 Country Engagement

69. CIF country engagement⁸ activities are implemented by the CIF Administrative Unit and others are coordinated by the MDBs working closely with CIF pilot countries. USD 0.566 million was approved in June 2020 to cover such activities and allocated from projected reserves. Of this amount, USD 0.350 million was approved to support MDB coordinated country engagement support in FIP and PPCR and USD 0.216 million was approved for specific support to women’s climate leadership initiative in CIF countries, to be implemented by the CIF Administrative Unit.

MDB-Coordinated Country Engagement Activities

70. As indicated above, USD 0.350 million was approved as a top-up in FY21 for this multiyear sub-category. Country engagement activities supported by the MDBs were proposed in response to country demand for support in the areas of country systems for results reporting, South-South learning, or gender mainstreaming. They were reviewed by the CIF Administrative Unit and approved by the relevant MDB Committees. A list of activities approved so far in FY21 is provided in Table 1.
71. Approved activities in FY21 supported the convening of stakeholders to discuss opportunities and barriers to scale-up solar-powered irrigation, strengthening monitoring capacity, disseminating lessons and best practices from CIF projects, and conducting studies to explore new technologies in Africa and the transition to clean cooking in a COVID-19 context in Latin America and Caribbean. Additional activities expected for approval by June 2021 include supporting Tunisia to explore dispatchable solar from a gender lens, convening a Climate Technology Summit in Asia, and other activities. As in-person activities were not possible during FY21, several activities were successfully held online, such as the Niger Stakeholder Engagement Workshops to Scale-up Solar-powered Irrigation. In addition, in FY21, the portion of funding for the CIF E&L Initiative designated for country engagement activities (USD 0.200m) was combined with the MDB-coordinated country engagement activities as a new category. This streamlined the governance of this budget category, as E&L country engagement activities for FY21 were also reviewed by the CIF Administrative Unit and approved by the relevant MDB Committees.

⁸ In FY20, two multi-year budget windows for Learning and Knowledge Exchange and Country Programming Budget, were combined to one broad multi-year Country Engagement category.

Table 1: Approved FY21 Country Engagement Activities

Activity Title	Supporting MDB	Program	Category	USD
Niger: Country Engagement: Stakeholder Engagement Workshops to Scale-up Solar-powered Irrigation	IFC	PPCR	Stakeholder Engagement	50,000
Global: Energy Transition in a Renewable Energy Rich Environment – the potential role of Green Hydrogen	AFDB	SREP	Country Knowledge	50,000
Regional: Energy poverty and health in Latin America and the Caribbean: Productive time of women, cooking, and COVID-19: Women transition toward clean fuels and technologies for cooking	IDB Group	SREP	Gender	50,000
Mozambique: Country Engagement: Developing a methodology to estimate forest degradation and carbon enhancement adjusted to Mozambique’s needs	WB	FIP	Monitoring and Reporting	50,000
Mozambique: Country Engagement: Developing a Community Information Management Platform for Mozambique	WB	FIP	Stakeholder Engagement	20,000
Saint Lucia: Integrating lessons and practices developed under the Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF)	WB	PPCR	Evaluation and Learning	50,000
Country Engagement: Supporting the integration of climate change monitoring in the Zambia National Monitoring & Management System	WB	PPCR	Monitoring and Reporting	50,000

72. The following additional Country Engagement Activities are expected to be submitted for approval by the end of FY21:

- a. **Peru:** Capacity building for women in the FIP Peru intervention areas. Program: FIP Type: Gender mainstreaming study. Supporting MDB: IDB Group.
- b. **Bolivia:** Improving the local economies of the Bolivian highlands through women's handicrafts. Program: PPCR Type: Gender mainstreaming video. Supporting MDB: IDB Group.

CIF Administrative Unit-Coordinated FY21 Country Engagement Activities

73. In FY21, the CIF Administrative Unit implemented the following program- and country-facing country engagement activities focused on learning and sharing CIF knowledge.

74. **M&R capacity building to CIF countries:** New online training modules for FIP and PPCR were launched. These were designed to develop the capacity of practitioners to carry out vital monitoring and reporting on their efforts to preserve forests and boost climate resilience. In the face of growing demand for virtual access to technical know-how and best practices, the training offers a nuanced learning environment curated by CIF M&R based on the trainings provided in person. The training is aimed at project staff in developing countries but is also expected to reach other relevant members in government, as well as practitioners within the private sector, civil society, academia, and research institutions. The self-paced training, offered in English, French, and Spanish, links to online resources and provides insights into the core indicators that underpin

the annual CIF results reporting. In addition to providing guidance and capacity building to CIF partner countries and MDBs, the training is also a resource for the wider community of forestry and resilience practitioners. Following this launch, instructor-led training sessions were held with FIP and PPCR in eight client countries in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, Peru, St. Lucia, and Zambia.

75. **Women's Climate Leadership:** While the full roadmap for implementing the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative is still under preparation, several country support and analytical pieces bolstering this vision were undertaken by CIF in FY21. This includes completion of the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) report on engagement with women's organizations, as well as ongoing dialogue with those engaged in devolved finance efforts such as the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). In September 2020, the CIF Administrative Unit participated as an invited speaker in a gender and resilience workshop organized by ADB and the Royal Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Women's Affairs to discuss ADB's PPCR technical assistance on Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning. This effort is directly contributing to Women's Climate Leadership by supporting participation and leadership of women in local and national climate action planning, including through liaison with such formal mechanisms and gender machinery as countries' own Ministries of Women Affairs and gender focal points within line ministries, in line with national strategies and climate commitments.
76. In FY22, CIF gender country engagement activities will include deepened focus on the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative, building on operational experience and analytical outputs prepared to date, including CIF country experience and MDB strategic ambitions. The roadmap for this multi-year activity will be finalized in FY22 following CIF partnership dialogues. Technical assistance and training support from CIF on gender in FY22 will be tailored to advance the Women's Climate Leadership agenda. For example, training is being planned for EBRD staff in headquarters and national offices that will support EBRD's work on local-level leadership by women on climate, including at municipal level under the Green Cities initiative.
77. **Global Energy Storage Learning Platform:** To complement the programmatic aspect of the USD 350 million GESP, the CIF Administrative Unit coordinated a virtual interactive GESP Learning Platform to share meaningful lessons learned as operations are financed and to support dialogue and knowledge exchange between MDBs and technical experts, the private sector, and government representatives. The platform has the following goals:
- Bring stakeholders together and facilitate dialogue that advances knowledge and approaches to deploying large-scale energy storage infrastructure in developing countries
 - Encourage dialogue among MDBs to share lessons on their existing and upcoming storage programs and identify opportunities to scale-up investments and impact through enhanced MDB partnerships and in-country engagements

- Highlight the role of concessional funds in supporting early-stage energy storage operations that can attract additional future investments from the private sector and other partners
 - Demonstrated approaches for developing bankable energy storage projects in developing countries and showcase market opportunities for new investors
 - Launch the new GESP M&R Toolkit as well as pulse-taking on relevant key energy storage analytics (to be included in an upcoming call for expression of interest)
78. The first virtual event hosted by the platform, [Keeping the Power On: Sparking Energy Storage Solutions in Developing Countries](#), took place from May 12-13, 2021. This will be followed by additional events in July, September, and November 2021.
79. **Climate and Health Country Profiles:** In collaboration with the World Bank, CIF commenced the preparation of four Climate and Health Country Profiles (CHCPs) in FY21. The CHCPs are an integral part of the Climate and Health Vulnerability Assessment (CHVA) Framework/Template, jointly developed by the World Bank’s Health-Climate and Environment Program (H-CEP) and the World Health Organizations (WHO). It prioritizes local capacity-building supported by technical assistance to determine climate and health vulnerabilities. CHCPs provide an initial country-level assessment of the human health risks of current and projected climate change and the public health policies and programs that will need to be endorsed in order to reduce health risks. A CHCP provides a snapshot of how climate change has, and will, alter local weather and climate hazards, and the impacts these changes are expected to have on the health of certain population groups, the health system, and the national economy. Cost-effective resilience and adaptation policies and programs are identified to reduce the climate-sensitive health risks and to enable the health sector to be better prepared to respond to the predicted additional burden of adverse health outcomes.

Proposed FY22 Country Engagement Activities

80. In FY22, the strategic drive for country engagement activities will encompass the goal of distilling CIF lessons and know-how to a broader audience, while supporting countries in integrating and mainstreaming CIF knowledge and best practices, particularly as several SCF countries approach the end of their investment plan implementation period. During FY22, preparation of new investment plans may commence, in view of the expected operationalization of the new CIF programs. A supplemental budget may be requested during the fiscal year to cover such expenses under the country engagement budget category.
81. Proposed funding in FY22 will cover MDB-coordinated activities in response to demand for support in the areas of country systems for results reporting, South-South learning or specific country and regional knowledge products and events, and gender mainstreaming. Funding is also proposed to cover CIF Administrative Unit-coordinated activities.

FY22 MDB-Coordinated Country Engagement Activities

82. A budget of USD 0.4 million is requested as a top-up to the existing funds under FIP (USD 0.2 million) and PPCR (USD 0.2 million). Both SREP and CTF have sufficient funding for anticipated activities in FY22. In line with current practices, MDBs will express interest in accessing available resources in FY22 and these requests will be reviewed and prioritized by the CIF Administrative Unit. Final proposals will be approval by the relevant MDB Committees.

CIF Administrative Unit Country Engagement Activities

83. An amount of USD 0.225 million is proposed to finance the preparation of six out of the 10 Climate and Health Country Profiles (CHCPs) that will be produced in FY22. The FY21 budget has covered the resources needed for the first four CHCPs. This joint work with World Bank HNP Global Practice is expected to provide policymakers and planners with the essential analysis and tools to assess the health threats and associated costs. It is expected that these deliverables will help inform the investment in climate-resilient health programs of the World Bank and other MDBs.
84. Table 2 shows a summary of FY22 country engagement requests.

Table 2: Overview of FY22 Country Engagement Budget Request (USD '000)

	Total	CTF	SCF	SCF Programs		
				FIP	PPCR	SREP
Country Engagement	625.0	-	625.0	200.0	425.0	-
<i>CIF AU-coordinated country engagement activities</i>	225.0	-	225.0	-	225.0	-
<i>MDB coordinated country engagement activities</i>	400.0		400.0	200.0	200.0	-

Update on Ongoing Learning and Knowledge Activities

CIF-DIME Early Evidence Series

85. The engagement with DIME began in 2016 and is currently expected to complete in FY22 with a final activity focused on analyzing the applicability of payments for environmental services (PES) as a tool for social protection programming. Lessons from the evaluation are listed in Annex 7 along with the other relevant knowledge products.

ANNEX 3: UPDATE ON MULTI-YEAR ACTIVITIES – SPECIAL INITIATIVES

Update on Ongoing CIF Special Activities

The Evaluation & Learning Initiative (Year 2, FY21)

86. In FY21, the E&L Initiative carried out activities in line with its E&L FY20-22 Business Plan and subsequent E&L FY21 Work Plan approved by Trust Fund Committee members in June 2020. This includes the completion of several studies, knowledge products, and interactive learning exchanges, which attracted more than 2,000 participants through over 40 online events. An evaluation of SREP was also initiated. E&L concepts, lessons, and insights were used to inform strategies and investments in various ways, including new CIF program investment criteria and various forms of uptake with CIF partners and stakeholders.
87. The E&L Initiative completed a synthesis of lessons on how climate finance can support green and inclusive COVID-19 recoveries, published in October 2020. It draws on CIF experience as documented in previous E&L Initiative studies and other CIF knowledge resources. The report demonstrates how CIF investments can contribute to job creation and economic development, strengthen policies and institutions, and support the most vulnerable along with broader social inclusion goals. Findings and lessons from the report were used to inform the development of the new CIF COVID-19 Window as well as in discussions surrounding the new CIF programming areas.
88. Through the Just Transitions Initiative (JTI), several papers, blog posts, webinars, and podcasts were delivered to help stakeholders to understand just transitions, analyze their implementation, and identify critical areas for future action. As part of this work, a new framework was developed as a practical tool to help stakeholders think through key dimensions of just transitions. A comprehensive resource library developed under the JTI offers a wide range of research materials to enhance the knowledge of experts and newcomers to the topic. Case studies were also delivered to examine and share lessons on how CIF investments in specific countries have contributed to or interacted with efforts to ensure just transitions, with insights to enhance future policy support, investment planning, financing, and implementation. The first case study on South Africa was released in September 2020, and a second study on India was released in March 2021. Work also commenced on additional case studies to be completed in FY22. Additional work on just transitions includes the development of policy briefs to distill key lessons and contributions to an MDB working group focused on Paris Agreement alignment.
89. An initial portfolio analysis of CTF and SREP using modelling tools to estimate employment and economic value creation was conducted. This exercise provided first-of-its-kind data on the CIF portfolio. Building on this analysis, a broader evaluation of various kinds of development impacts supportive by CIF investments, with a focus on all four current CIF programs, began implementation and is poised to deliver early findings by the end of 2021.

90. The CIF Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP) held over two dozen learning events, formed topical interest groups, and undertook analytical work to enhance the working definition, dimensions, and signals of transformational change. This updated framework and related learning will be used to help design, assess, and learn from investments in the new CIF programs. The TCLP also published a case study on climate resilience in Zambia and recently completed new case studies on sustainable forestry in Mexico and CIF support to concentrated solar power (CSP).

Technical Assistance Facility for Clean Energy Investment (CIF-TAF)

91. CIF-TAF's first call-for-proposal was issued at the end of 2019 with a special focus on energy efficiency, but also including renewable energy projects. It followed a consultative process with the CIF Administrative Unit working closely with the MDBs and the Advisory Group in order to define and refine the concepts submitted for approval to the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees. A total of seven eligible proposals were submitted by MDBs. After a consultative process of screening and reviewing the proposals based on program criteria and key considerations, five projects were finalized focusing on renewable energy development and energy efficiency measures, covering six countries across Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.
92. CIF-TAF also led a number of knowledge-sharing activities, leveraging the expertise of its Partner Network. These included a webinar, [ACT Now! Accelerating transition in a post COVID-19 world](#), to explore considerations and strategies to accelerating clean energy transition in a post-COVID-19 world; a webinar on policy priorities to build clean, green, and better; and a series of four webinars along the margins of London Climate Action Week, with various focuses on energy transition, financial intermediation, smart cities, and industrial decarbonization.
93. By April 2021, CIF-TAF has approved five projects totaling USD 2.51 million with the objective of expanding clean energy to key global markets. The projects set out to develop green buildings (including a cool roof pilot), with the goal of fostering a new market in Bangladesh; support grid reforms to effectively manage renewable energy integration in Kazakhstan; inaugurate the offshore floating solar market in Maldives; shape the design of next generation digital utilities in Thailand; and strengthen energy efficiency and distributed generation in Brazil and Mexico. Each activity aims to help provide the elements needed for an economic recovery driven by clean energy, representing a breakthrough in bolstering policy and regulatory frameworks, enhancing stakeholder capacities, and pioneering new business models.
94. In FY22, CIF-TAF key priorities will include extracting best practices from the first call for proposals and the second (in response to COVID-19 as explained in the next section) and leveraging these to inform the next call for proposals. There will also be a push to identify new opportunities for engagement, learning, and knowledge sharing through webinars and analytical products, as well as leveraging the CIF-TAF Partner Network, to accelerate clean energy investments and ensure a green and resilient recovery in key countries in the coming year.

CIF COVID-19 Technical Assistance Response Initiative for Green and Climate Resilient Recovery

95. In response to the timely need to assist developing countries in building back better, CIF-TAF launched the COVID-19 Technical Assistance Initiative for Green and Resilient Economic Recovery (COVID-19 Window). The launch event in December 2020 invited panel speakers from leading research institutions, donor, recipient countries, and MDBs to discuss green recovery plans. The initiative aims to ensure COVID-19 response measures are aligned with host countries' climate and sustainable development plans. It offers a once-in-a-generation opportunity to structurally transform economies, while reducing the risks of climate change and realizing the potential of sustainable development in low- and middle-income countries. Through both mitigation and resilience actions and rapid response on the ground and in delivery, the initiative aims to ensure increased climate-related ambition and action as part of COVID-19 recovery plans and increased investment mobilization toward green and resilient recovery. Potential activities supported under this initiative could include those at both pre-lending and lending stages of operations.
96. Other activities for the COVID-19 window may also include support for knowledge sharing like country and regional-level exchanges to share lessons learned from designing and implementing green and resilient recovery reforms. The initiative encourages development of local and inclusive considerations, as well as active local stakeholder consultation processes, as the pandemic is exacerbating specific risks for women and threatening progress made on gender equality. By making technical assistance available, the program will provide further incentive to governments, businesses, and citizens to rebuild for a green and resilient future.
97. In January 2021, the CIF-TAF launched its second call for proposals with twin goals to help countries accelerate clean energy investments and support their green and resilient recovery goals. In February 2021, CIF-TAF initiated a series of four conversations on green and resilient economic recovery with its global and regional stakeholders to engage and learn about effective COVID-19 recovery measures, as CIF and other players design and implement post-COVID-19 responses.
98. Across the four events, participants highlighted the need to prioritize investments, capacity building, technical assistance, policy, and regulatory interventions, as well as to create more coherent, systemic cross-sectoral approaches. Key recommendations include aligning climate and environment goals closely with immediate COVID-19 response objectives and framing climate and environment considerations in broader developmental terms that better match local development priorities.
99. **FY22 operationalization plan:** A final list of projects that help countries to achieve a green and resilient recovery will be approved by end of June 2021. In FY22, CIF-TAF will coordinate with donor countries and MDB partners to manage and monitor the implementation of approved projects under the initiative. In addition to programming, insights and lessons learned from knowledge sharing activities and local consultations will contribute to program design and inform future case studies on how developing countries can build back better in a post COVID-19 era.

CIF Collaboration Hub (Phase 2)

100. In November 2017, the CIF Administrative Unit launched the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH), an online platform which automates critical CIF analytical and decision-making processes, including portfolio management, funding approvals, and risk management. In FY19, Phase 2 of CCH development was approved and implemented, resulting in the automatization of CIF MDB operational and financial reporting required through financial procedures agreement executed between the CIF Administrative Unit, the Trustee, and each of the MDBs. Results reporting for four programs, a sub-project module, and a disbursements report module were also developed.
101. In the last quarter of FY21, the second-level approval process, which includes changes to already endorsed or approved funding, was successfully automated. With this launch, requests for extension of the deadline for Committee or MDB board approval, operational changes and project restructuring, financial changes like additional funding or reductions, changes in financial instruments and terms, and other changes will be processed through the CCH. Consistent with current practices for new funding requests, decisions and comments on these second-level approvals can now be accessed directly through the CCH.

Proposals for New CIF Special Activities

CIF Evaluation and Learning Year 3, USD 1.5 million

102. The need for continued evidence-based learning on the interrelated themes of transformational change, just transitions, development impacts of climate finance, private sector mobilization, and sector-specific priorities is as urgent and important as ever. The E&L Initiative FY22 Work Plan is designed to further generate lessons and insights on these and other priority themes, as expressed in its FY20-22 Business Plan and building on the work completed and ongoing in FY21. In FY22, the E&L Initiative will complete major deliverables and work streams to inform these areas, influencing strategies and investments for more effective climate action in the CIF and broader climate finance sector.
103. Key FY22 E&L activities are summarized here. Details of these activities are included in the [E&L FY21 Annual Report and FY22 Work Plan document](#).
- Delivery of SREP evaluation to inform future programming
 - Guidance on application of transformational change and just transition concepts, with examples, tools, and learning
 - Implementation of evaluation of development impacts in CIF
 - Completion of hydromet learning review in PPCR
 - Initiation of study on CIF-supported technical assistance and capacity building
 - Development of Key Lessons Synthesis for new CIF programs
 - Expanded dissemination of E&L lessons to new audiences
 - Strategic learning engagements and partnerships
 - Review and planning for next five-year E&L Business Plan

CCH Phase 3 Development, USD 0.450 million

104. General maintenance and minor enhancements to the CCH are covered by the annual core administrative services budget for the CIF Administrative Unit. In FY22, additional systems development work for substantive upgrades and new process automations will require additional dedicated special initiative budgets. A funding request of USD 0.450 million will cover the following enhancements:
- Gender module
 - Results enhancements and improvements
 - Alert system
 - Migration to cloud platform
105. **Gender module:** A new process to enhance gender monitoring and performance trend analysis across the CIF portfolio will be undertaken, including regular project gender results reporting by MDBs. CIF gender reporting will leverage MDB's own gender reporting on projects and provide additional analysis. A later phase will also bring upstream gender review of projects into the CCH system. Key results indicators of CIF's Gender Action Plan, as well as documentation of scorecard indicator analysis, will also be brought into the automated system. Through these enhancements, CIF will improve transparency and mainstreaming of its gender integration effort across CIF business processes and be better able to demonstrate gender impact of its projects.
106. **Results enhancements and improvements:** Continued focus will be placed on managing a portfolio of over 300+ projects to deliver results and impact. In FY22, practices and systems for results monitoring and analytics will be enhanced to include country results for FIP and PPCR. This will be achieved by automating previously manual monitoring and reporting systems, such as the annual results reporting by countries. In addition, an expanded module for GESP and other CIF program initiatives will provide tailored indicators and monitoring and reporting approaches through the CCH. This will enhance both the quality and the institutionalization of the results data and contribute to the completeness of the results reporting information for CIF.
107. **Alert system:** To support the implementation of the CIF cancellation policy, a workflow and alert system will be developed that monitors milestone deadlines and automatically triggers an email notifying MDBs of required action. A dashboard to track all milestone deadlines will be included to enhance internal controls and support the MDB and countries as they plan toward project approval. Such a system will also provide empirical data to measure the efficiency of timelines for the achievement of key milestones in CIF programming.
108. **Cloud platform:** The CCH was designed and developed about seven years ago with the infrastructure available at that time. In line with today's enhanced cyber management practices and to enhance security of data, it is proposed that the CCH be moved to a cloud platform. This will enhance connectivity, accessibility, and performance of the applications for a global audience, and extend immeasurable enhancements in data security. In addition, the cloud platform provides the best access control features, including automatic infrastructure software updates to keep up with the evolving technology improvements. It also has the additional environmental benefit of helping to reduce energy consumption and carbon emission from supporting servers.

ANNEX 4: CIF PORTFOLIO REVIEW

109. As one of the largest multilateral climate finance mechanisms in the world, CIF has continued its role as a key player in delivering climate finance at scale. Through support to 72 countries, 74 investment plans and strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCRs) have been endorsed and it is expected that by the end of FY21, a total of USD 7.8 billion, corresponding to 92 percent of [CIF contributions](#), will be committed to 376 projects and program.

Progress of the CIF Portfolio

110. CIF continues to support its 72 countries in achieving climate-smart sustainable development, and expects to have the entire portfolio of GESP, FIP, and PPCR approved by the Trust Fund Committees by end FY22, and the entire SREP portfolio Sub-Committee-approved by FY23.

111. It is projected that by June 30, 2021, CTF will be supporting 159 projects in 38 countries, including one regional program in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), leveraging over USD 54.6 billion in co-financing from private and public sectors, MDBs, bilateral, and other sources.

112. The three SCF programs—FIP, PPCR, and SREP—show continued progress, with resources for 187 projects in 49 countries expected to be approved by June 30, 2021, leveraging USD 6.6 billion in co-financing.

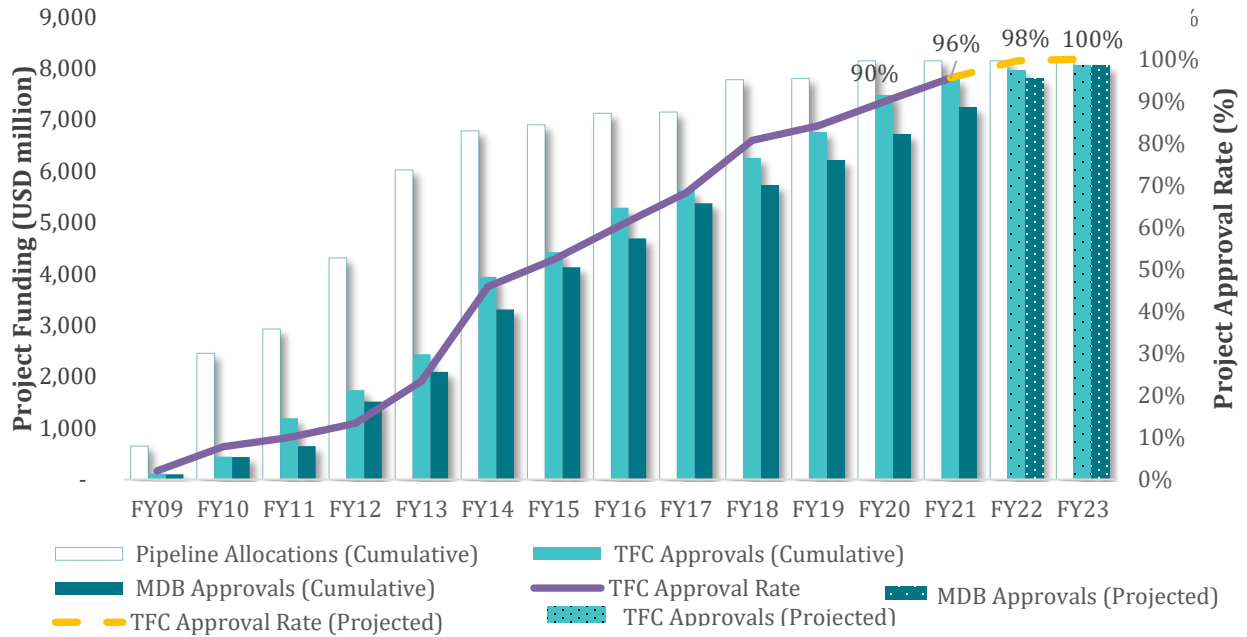
113. Both FIP and PPCR are experiencing project cancellations and are in the process of revising their pipelines. By the end of the next fiscal year, it is expected that all FIP and PPCR projects will be approved by the Sub-Committees.

114. Although SREP is encountering some delays delivering projects to the Sub-Committee, it is expected that SCF will be at 96 percent project implementation by the end of next fiscal year. Meanwhile, SCF disbursements show significant improvement, with around USD 2 billion (around 52 percent) of USD 3.9 billion in MDB-approved CIF resources disbursed as of June 2019.

115. CIF-TAF is progressing well with its project implementation. Since approval by the Joint Trust Fund Committee in 2018, the CIF-TAF portfolio now consists of 30 projects with a total approved funding amount of USD 32 million.

116. Figure 1 illustrates trends in project approvals from CIF inception to FY21.

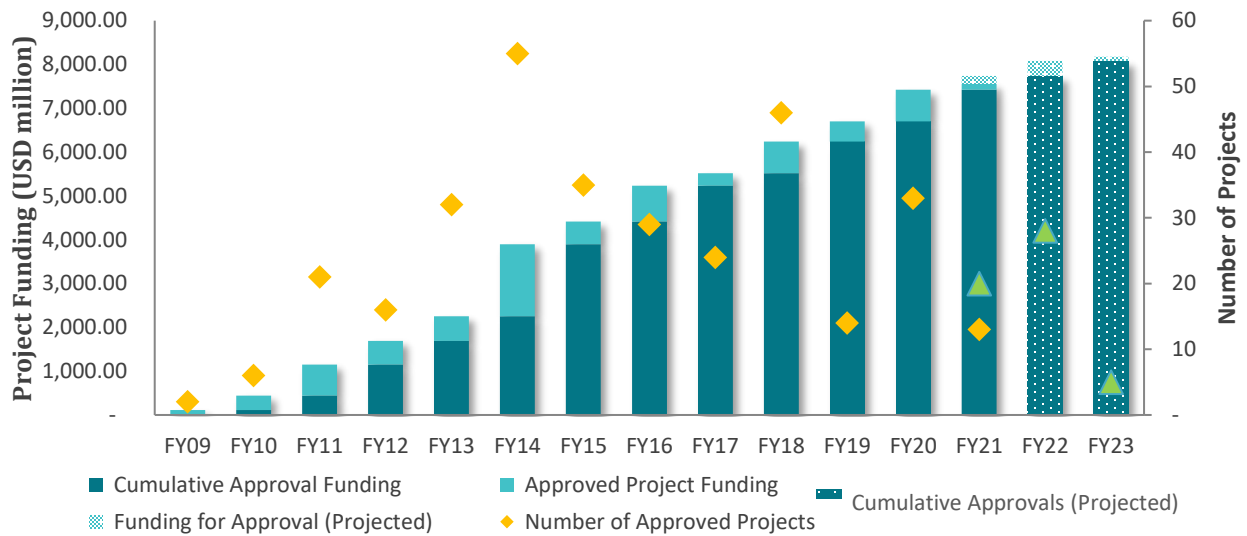
Figure 1: Trends in Project Approvals: CIF Inception to FY21



117. CIF continues to progress toward full commitment of its resources with approximately USD 8.2 billion expected to be programmed by end FY22, corresponding to 96 percent of the current CIF pipeline. In FY22, it is projected that the six remaining projects for USD 50 million in the SCF programs will be approved by the Sub-Committee and the GESP will continue progress towards operationalization of the implementation plan and the indicative project pipeline. Additional CTF funds available through cancellations will be redirected toward new and innovative programs. Similarly, though there are nine projects in the SREP reserve pipeline, assessments will continuously be done to ensure optimal allocations for best impact.

118. Figure 2 presents the status and projection of the CIF portfolio from FY09 to FY21 and shows the progression toward full commitment of CIF resources by FY23.

Figure 2: CIF Portfolio Overview FY09–FY21



Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

119. In FY20-21, CTF passed through a transition phase, with all remaining resources allocated to DPSP III operations and new resources pledged to the Global Energy Storage Program (GESP/DPSP IV) thematic window. Work on CTF since June 2020 has focused on distribution of DPSP III resources and operationalization of GESP. As of mid-FY21 (December 31, 2020), the CTF Trust Fund Committee had approved USD 5.4 billion in funding for 155 projects and programs. A total of 54 projects had been approved for DPSP III and one project was approved in December under GESP.

120. GESP began programming in December 2020 after its pipeline and enhanced approach to monitoring and reporting were approved by the CTF Trust Fund Committee. Partner MDBs have started submitting projects for financing from the around USD 350 million window. Demand for the program remains high, with the pipeline having more than USD 900 million in potential operations focused on batteries, pumped hydro, green hydrogen, and other energy storage technologies. The CTF Trust Fund Committee approved, in parallel, a USD 29.45 million IFC operation to support battery storage projects that pair with renewable energy in South Africa.

121. By end FY21, CTF will be supporting 159 projects and programs in 14 countries with expected co-financing of over USD 54.6 billion, of which USD 19 billion is private sector financing. Disbursement is at 55 percent of projects already under implementation. Renewable energy accounts for about two-thirds, while mixed renewable energy/energy efficiency, including investments in smart grids, make up for 15 percent. Energy efficiency makes up for 14 percent and sustainable transport around seven percent of the portfolio. Of the renewable technologies, solar accounts for almost half of the portfolio, followed by geothermal (17 percent), mixed renewables, and wind.

122. Progress is also evident in terms of results on the ground. Eighty-eight projects, with a total of USD 4.3 billion in CTF funding, reported results in the current reporting year. These projects are resulting in GHG emissions reductions of 13.5 MtCO₂ annually, installing 5.7 GW in new renewable capacity, saving over 4,500 GWh in energy, while mobilizing close to USD 20 billion in co-financing from a range of sources, including the private sector.

Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)

123. The investment planning phase of all SCF programs is now complete, although MDBs continue to provide support to make changes to approved investment plans as relevant.

Forest Investment Program (FIP)

124. FIP is now in its final phase of achieving project approvals, with 50 projects projected to be approved by end FY21 totaling USD 628 million. Funds remain available for programming, which will be allocated by end FY21 and submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee by end FY22.

125. In FY21, FIP focused on supporting MDBs in accomplishing full project implementation and providing FIP countries with opportunities to better learn from each other and share experiences and best practices resulting from project implementation.

126. In FY22, FIP will continue to support the MDBs and countries in reaching 100 percent program implementation, enhance collaboration with relevant CIF programs and other forestry funds, and organize thematic sessions at the regional level to further the common goal of sustainable forestry. In FY22, CIF also plans to dedicate efforts to preparing and finalizing two-page summaries of FIP projects.

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

127. By end FY21, PPCR is projected to have achieved approval of its entire portfolio, with 81 projects all under various stages of implementation for total PPCR funding of USD 1.01 billion, including the recent USD 28 million programmed for business development. Disbursements are now reporting over 50 percent.

128. With the PPCR Sub-Committee approval to use the remaining USD 28 million in PPCR resources to develop an additional pipeline of projects, in FY21, the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with the MDBs, established the Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) funding window with a pipeline of 20 projects. These projects aim to promote innovative solutions and pilot-test business models that can enhance climate resilience in CIF countries while supporting their COVID-19 response strategies.

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

129. SREP is continuing the process of project approvals, with three projects expected to be approved by end FY21, resulting in a total approved portfolio of USD 657 million. SREP disbursements are at 44 percent of the approved portfolio. With nine projects in the reserve pipeline, any development of new projects for approval will be assessed with due consideration to the remaining projects under the SREP portfolio, and some may be submitted for approval to the

Sub-Committee by FY23.

130. In FY21 the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs focused on adapting to the impact of COVID-19. This included restructuring the Honduras portfolio to include the new ERUS–Solar-Powered Peripheral Clinics for Honduras Project, which was prepared as a quick response to the COVID-19 emergency. The Honduras Renewable Energy Finance Facility (H-REFF) was also restructured. In terms of pipeline management, the MDBs have been reviewing and revising the sealed and reserve pipeline, taking into account changes in circumstances. Together with the CIF Administrative Unit, the MDBs are keeping a close look at the available funds from the unused SREP balance as well as funds made available through restructurings or cancellations. During FY21, the CIF E&L launched an impact evaluation of SREP, which is expected to be completed in FY22.
131. In FY22, CIF plans to process some of the remaining projects in the SREP sealed pipeline and either identify new projects or “upgrade” projects from the reserve pipeline to the sealed one, depending on the availability of funds. Furthermore, results of the SREP impact evaluation will be produced, offering recommendations that SREP will be able to consider for adoption to improve processes. With a majority of the SREP portfolio maturing in its execution, CIF will also make efforts to review results achieved and share lessons learned from these mature projects.

Portfolio Monitoring and Analysis

132. The CIF Administrative Unit will continue its focus on managing the CIF portfolio to deliver results and impact as well as collect lessons and knowledge that will serve the climate finance community at large. Significant enhancements continue to happen in portfolio monitoring and analytics through the CCH, particularly with the FY21 launch of financial and results reporting, second-level approvals, and further development of online analytical processing. These improvements to the CCH are continuing to provide CIF committee members with enriched access to information and optimized portfolio data and results analytics.

ANNEX 5: IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Overview

133. CIF recipient countries where projects are being implemented continue to struggle due to the ongoing global and local economic challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. This is also impacting CIF projects.
134. Developing countries, including some CIF recipients, were already heavily indebted coming into the pandemic and face acute fiscal and monetary constraints to buffering their real economies from the adverse effects of travel restrictions, lockdowns, and social distancing measures put in place to limit the pandemic. Additionally, the risk remains heightened of governments in developing countries recalibrating their budgetary priorities away from funding climate-related projects as they focus on addressing the effects of the pandemic on their economies and fiscal sustainability.
135. All CIF programs continue to face heightened credit, market, and operational risks due to the impacts of the pandemic. The CIF Administrative Unit has observed numerous impacts of the pandemic on CIF projects' implementation and CIF recipients' financial strength.
136. **Delays in project implementation:** Travel restrictions and lockdowns have impeded the ability of consultants to get to project locations, workers to perform the necessary works to implement projects, and stakeholders to engage. Supply chain disruptions are delaying or preventing the procurement of essential equipment and supplies. Much of the time, only certain aspects of a project are delayed without causing an extension in the overall implementation timeline; however, in many cases, extensions of up to 24 months and/or project restructurings are required. In rare cases (so far) projects have been cancelled altogether. Target dates for funding approvals have also been extended. For reflow-generating projects, these factors delay disbursements and the timeframe in which reflows from these projects will be realized.
137. **Economic impacts:** The pandemic has depressed economic activity in most countries globally, with magnified effects in certain countries that are dependent on more vulnerable industries (e.g., travel and tourism). This has substantially weakened the fiscal strength of many countries, damaged the financial strength of many of CIF private sector recipients and industries, and created great financial uncertainty.
138. Credit rating agencies have downgraded many of CIF's publicly rated recipients, citing the pandemic as a contributing factor. Consequently, for CIF public sector loan recipients, the expected losses implied by their credit ratings has increased. However, given CIF's experience to date with public sector borrowers (i.e., no defaults have been reported on CIF's public sector loans despite the fact that several of CIF's borrowers have defaulted on obligations to various bondholders), the CIF Administrative Unit believes that these credit rating downgrades are less of

a concern than the risk of public sector funding recipients focusing their resources and efforts away from climate-related priorities in order to deal with the fallout from the pandemic in other areas.

139. MDB have downgraded some private sector recipients, citing the pandemic as a contributing factor. Consequently, for CIF private sector loan recipients, the expected losses implied by their credit ratings have also increased, and, unlike for the public sector, the CIF Administrative Unit believes that these increased expected losses are accurate.
140. The economic uncertainty resulting from the pandemic has had a chilling effect on the appetite for green finance in the private sector. Financial intermediaries are reporting sharp declines or even a complete cessation of green finance lending for mitigation finance, including renewable energy and energy efficiency. The two project cancellations reported to date have involved financial intermediaries. Some mini-hydro projects involving power purchase agreements (PPA) with either privates from retail or tourism sectors or public utilities are suffering from delays in construction, with various private investors deciding to retain cash rather than approve investments. Such projects are also experiencing payment delays via PPAs due to the economic slowdowns.

Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

141. The pandemic has resulted in differentiated impacts on CTF projects currently under implementation or at various stages of development. For projects under implementation, the pandemic has caused delays across the entire implementation chain, from the design stage to the physical deployment of assets on the ground to the financial arrangements. Examples include delays in second-round bidding for the Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility in Mexico, in procurement for an off-grid solar irrigation project in Bangladesh, and in the financial close for the Noor Midelt II project in Morocco.
142. For Trust Fund Committee-approved projects, most delays have been internal or MDB-related and linked to assessing project readiness for MDB Board approval. Nearly half of the 12 delayed projects are due to readiness for MDB Board approval or because recipient governments have requested a refocusing of their MDB resources toward more urgent COVID-19-related relief. Overall, MDBs have reported 38 projects or sub-projects across the CTF portfolio have experienced delays and extensions to their implementation timelines. There are no project cancellations to date. Extensions to project timelines have varied significantly across MDBs but range between two to 15 months.

Forest Investment Program (FIP)

143. The pandemic's impact has varied depending on each project's stage of implementation. Some projects nearing their closing dates had to extend them, while others that were less advanced had to adjust their yearly plans. In the case of private sector projects, specific impacts include the reduction in expected co-financing due to difficulties for investment partners to honor their original commitments, and the need to review project term sheets to accommodate new government decrees so that credit payments and interest rates can be flexible.

144. One year after the start of the pandemic, project teams have adapted to continue implementation under these limitations. Some projects have adapted activities requiring in-person engagement, such as trainings and workshops, to a virtual format. Other projects are using electronic monitoring and data collection tools to follow-up on implementation activity. For example, the DGM project in Brazil has established a Resilience Network Committee made up of representatives from the DGM National Steering Committee to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 in communities. The DGM project in Peru has conducted a needs assessment and reallocated funds to provide personal protective equipment and secure communications equipment for Indigenous communities and to support communities facing food shortages.

145. It is also important to highlight the positive impact that some activities funded by FIP projects have had in reducing the risks to the most vulnerable populations. For example, beneficiaries from the FIP-ADB project in Indonesia, which has established a cash advance program that allows for the implementation of labor-intensive agroforestry activities, reported that the income they received was crucial in helping through economic hardships caused by the pandemic.

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

146. For some projects offering micro-credit, repayment of loans has been difficult, so interest rates had to be adjusted to facilitate repayment. On average, most projects experiencing implementation difficulties have revised their timelines in the range of four to 12 months. Since the onset of the pandemic, two projects have been cancelled, with the second project cancelled because target borrowers are reluctant to avail loans given the lack of demand for their products and slowdown of tourism activities. Some projects in the pipeline under the Business Development for Resilience Program have also adjusted dates of target funding approval.

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

147. On average, most projects experiencing implementation difficulties have revised their timelines. Solar engineering procurement and construction contractors and companies where SREP funds have been deployed as equity investments may face greater cyclical impacts during and after this crisis.

148. Where possible, other actions are being taken to mitigate implementation issues. For example, exemption to travel restrictions are being sought for key engineers in the Pacific Islands. No projects were reported to have been cancelled or restructured as a result of COVID-19 during the last quarter.

Expected Ongoing Impacts

149. The following additional potential impacts could be realized:

- Increased demand for more concessionality by MDBs and funding recipients for pipeline projects, including requests to convert non-grant financing instruments into grants
- Altered timing of repayments from loan recipients due to loan restructurings to allow for longer grace periods and maturities

150. On the brighter side, vaccines have now been developed and are being distributed to combat the pandemic. The CIF Administrative Unit anticipates that some of the impacts on project implementation will abate as COVID-19 vaccines become more widely available. Implementation delays due to travel restrictions, lockdowns, and supply chain disruptions should decline. However, the rollout of vaccine distribution and administration has been very slow in most developing countries, and, for this reason, although the CIF Administrative Unit expects these implementation delays to improve, they will likely persist for at least the next 24 months.
151. In the meantime, improvements will depend on the frequency and severity of pandemic surges in recipient countries, as well as vaccines' efficacy against newer strains of the virus as these strains continue to develop.
152. The CIF Administrative Unit expects the economic impacts and impacts on the credit quality and financial strength of funding recipients to persist for longer. In the past, individual public sector recipients have had to refocus their budgetary priorities away from climate-related initiatives in response to more localized natural disasters. The pandemic has been global in nature, and the CIF Administrative Unit believes there is a risk of more widespread budgetary recalibrations to address the impacts.
153. Private sector defaults will almost certainly climb, and the decline in private sector appetite for green finance is likely to persist beyond the next 24 months.
154. Experience to date has largely been in line with the CIF Administrative Unit's forecasts; however, the duration of the pandemic has exceeded expectations. Although a year has passed, the CIF Administrative Unit continues to forecast that the pandemic will delay 50 percent of projects by six to 24 months, and that credit losses will increase by 10 percent relative to pre-pandemic expectations. Understanding of the length and severity of the impacts of the pandemic will continue to evolve and the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to provide updates on such developments.

ANNEX 6: CIF GENDER PROGRAM IN FY21 AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN FY22

FY21 Achievements

156. In FY21, the CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3 was launched by MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit, together with CIF countries and Observers. FY21 also saw substantial momentum on the integration of formal upstream gender review of CIF projects by the CIF Administrative Unit, enabling MDB project teams to enhance investment for improved gender equality outcomes and use gender-transformative change approaches in CIF programming, including in new CIF facilities such as the PPCR BDRP and CIF-TAF.
157. Under the gender analytical agenda, the CIF Administrative Unit undertook a portfolio review of CIF program experience on gender and climate programming and lessons learned, in collaboration with MDBs and country focal points from case study countries. This review analyzed a sample of 12 investment plans and 40 projects and included 18 stakeholder interviews with MDB and country representatives. It found CIF project outcomes on gender had been designed historically with more of a focus on individual-level outcomes for women, aimed at asset development and services access, than on efforts aimed explicitly at systemic, institutional change toward gender equality. An exception was FIP and PPCR's specific focus on enhancing women's effective participation and leadership at the level of communities and local institutions.
158. The portfolio review recommended greater upstream integration of gender analysis, enhancing systematic gender monitoring and reporting, and engagement with a wider set of actors to enhance the focus on institutional change efforts, as is now planned under the work on the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative.
159. Collaboration with the CIF E&L continued on the remaining gender studies and their dissemination, including the study on Social Identity Framing and Women's Participation in NRM Programs in Mexico (World Bank and CONAFOR), and on [Gender and private sector approaches to climate-resilient investments in Tajikistan](#) (EBRD), both of which were completed in FY21. The year also saw completion of the [E&L study](#) by the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) on engagement of women and gender-related groups in CIF governance, investment design, and implementation. The study found positive engagement with women and gender-related groups in CIF through gender-responsive approaches, governance structures, and stakeholder engagement mechanisms.
160. The country engagement budget of the CIF Administrative Unit in FY21 facilitated MDB support to CIF countries through finalization and global and national launch events of country gender and energy profiles on Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Uganda (AfDB); a [report](#) on gender impacts of climate change in the Caribbean (IDB Group); a [technical note](#) on gender, forestry, and climate change (IDB Group); and case studies on gender in the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) (World Bank). In November 2020, the CIF Administrative Unit moderated [a global launch event](#) for the CIF gender and energy briefs,

prepared with AfDB and ENERGIA with country engagement budget support and featuring high-level speakers from energy ministries in East African partner countries.

161. The World Bank completed a case study on [Voices of Women in the Burkina Faso Dedicated Grant Mechanism: Evidence and Experiences](#), as one in a series of three case studies (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Peru). A workshop was held in March 2021 in collaboration with Conservation International to present findings from the study Fostering Gender-Transformative Change in Sustainable Forest Management: The case of the DGM and to discuss the design approach of the next phase of case studies.
162. The CIF study on [Empowering Indigenous Women to Integrate Traditional Knowledge and Practices in Climate Action](#) was prepared and [launched](#) in March 2021 with an event featuring Indigenous women leaders, a World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) representative, and the World Bank's Social Sustainability and Inclusion (SSI) Global Director. An accompanying [animated video](#) was also prepared.
163. Capacity-building activities organized by the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs continued in FY21. This included organizing gender sessions and panels featuring country representatives, MDBs, and external experts. A PPCR M&R workshop with Nepal PPCR stakeholders in July 2020 featured a gender session that highlighted good practice approaches in gender indicator development and in reporting on gender and social inclusion outcomes in climate adaptation operations.
164. Under its external engagement and program lessons dissemination, CIF continued to share its experiences on gender-transformative approaches, including through speaker participation at external events. This included a [CIF presentation](#) in a global colloquium of over 1,000 participants on gender and climate change, organized by University of Massachusetts-Boston's consortium on Gender, Security, and Human Rights. A summary of CIF experience on gender-transformative and women-led approaches to climate action was shared for [International Women's Day](#).
165. MDBs also prepared dissemination materials on CIF-funded activities, including a [video](#) by IDB Group on gender in FIP in Guatemala. A [study](#) on gender and private sector adaptation in Tajikistan published in collaboration with EBRD was also featured in a CIF [podcast series](#). In May 2021, the podcast will also feature a dedicated episode on CIF's gender experience regarding energy access in Africa, with interviews with CIF Administrative Unit staff and the head of ENERGIA, in collaboration with AfDB.
166. In FY21, technical support to MDBs continued, tied to new project and strategy preparation. This included CIF Administrative Unit technical review input to EBRD's new strategy on equal opportunities in the context of climate change. In FY22, EBRD will also undertake CIF-supported work on gender and green cities under the country engagement window. IDB Group plans a regional study on gender and clean cooking in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Activities Planned in FY22

167. In FY22, CIF gender activities will include deepened focus on the Women's Climate Leadership Initiative, building on operational experience and analytical outputs prepared to date. Second, there will be an expanded program of upstream gender support across all CIF program areas, to ensure strong gender design in line with the gender and social inclusion investment criteria now integrated in program design documents following in-depth technical support to program teams in FY21. Capacity-building with MDBs, CIF Administrative Unit, and countries around gender reporting requirements, including through the CCH system, will be undertaken. Technical assistance and training support from CIF on gender and climate is planned for implementation in FY22. For example, training for EBRD staff in headquarters and national offices will support EBRD's new strategy on equal opportunities and climate change. The efforts are intended to help bolster local-level leadership by women on climate, including at municipal level.
168. Knowledge management priorities for FY22 include continued engagement on gender and just transitions, with a focus on designing for operational applications in partnership with CIF's JTI, as well as specific knowledge work on gender and resilience, and gender and forest-based value chains. MDBs will continue with a range of new country engagement studies. EBRD will undertake CIF-supported work on gender and green cities under the country engagement window. IDB Group plans a regional study on gender and clean cooking in Latin America and the Caribbean.
169. Partnership activities will include continuing engagement with the Gender-Smart Investing coalition and its working group on Gender and Climate Investment, which CIF joined in FY21. Efforts in FY22 will build on CIF's internal knowledge review of CIF private sector experience on gender, in order to identify opportunities for enhanced innovation in gender-responsive private sector programming under CIF's new program areas.

ANNEX 7: SYNOPSIS OF CIF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS COMPLETED IN FY21

PRODUCT	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Cross-Cutting		
Learning brief	How Can Climate Finance Support COVID-19 Recoveries? Lessons from the Climate Investment Funds – Full report , summary brief , and blog	CIF
Toolkit	Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Toolkit for the Global Energy Storage Program (GESP)	CIF
Annual Report	AfDB/CIF 2020 Annual Report: 10 years of partnership for a climate-smart Africa	AfDB
Study	Potential for Green Banks and National Climate Change Funds in Africa – Scoping report	CIF, AfDB, CGC
Podcast	Financing Change in Africa: Where are we?	CIF, AfDB, Africa Climate Conversations
Energy and Clean Technology		
Case study	Supporting Just Transitions in South Africa – Full report , summary brief , podcast , and mindmap	CIF
Case study	Supporting Just Transitions in India – Full report , summary brief , podcast , and mindmap	CIF, TERI
Portfolio analysis	Estimating the Social and Economic Development Impacts of Climate Investments – Initial findings from CIF’s Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and Scaling up Renewable	CIF

	Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP)	
Commentary	Who Needs a Just Transition?	CIF, CSIS
Commentary	Just Transitions: Progress to Date and Challenges Ahead	CIF, CSIS
Commentary	Just Transitions: Lessons Learned in South Africa and Eastern Europe	CIF, CSIS
Commentary	A Framework for Just Transitions	CIF, CSIS
Podcast	Geothermal Energy: a high risk but worthy investment	CIF, AfDB, Africa Climate Conversations
Podcast	Giant Solar plant lighting up Morocco from the desert	CIF, AfDB, Africa Climate Conversations
Podcast	Just Transition in South Africa	CIF, AfDB, Africa Climate Conversations
Forests		
Report	Designing Fiscal Instruments for Sustainable Forests	CIF, WB
Report	Welfare and Forests: Lessons from Assessments of the FIP Co-funded Projects in Lao PDF and Mexico	CIF, WB
Online training module	Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Online Training for the Forest Investment Program (FIP)	CIF
Early results briefs	Leveraging Disruptive Technologies to Measure the Impact of Conservation Incentives in Burkina Faso – Overview (English and French); Payments for Environmental Services (PES) (English and French); and Effects on Food Security and Incomes (English and French);	CIF, DIME

	World Bank Policy Research Working Paper: Reducing hunger with Payments for environmental services (PES)	
Podcast	Restoring Critical African forests	CIF, AfDB, Africa Climate Conversation
Resilience		
Report	Strengthening Weather and Climate Information Services: Highlights from PPCR-Supported Projects	CIF
Report	Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-Sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan – Full report , summary brief , and guidance note	CIF, EBRD
Online training module	Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Online Training for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	CIF
Podcast	Building resilience in Africa	CIF, AfDB, Africa Climate Conversations
Podcast	Stakeholder inclusion in Zambia resilience	CIF, AfDB, Africa Climate Conversations
Gender and Stakeholder Engagement		
Report	Pathways for Just Transitions: Gender-Responsive Policies and Place-Based Investment	CIF, CSIS
Podcast	Just Transitions: Assessing Gender Dimensions	CIF, CSIS
Podcast	Energy access: why women are catalysts for change	CIF, AfDB, Africa Climate Conversations

Report	Empowering Indigenous Women to Integrate Traditional Knowledge and Practices in Climate Action	CIF
Country Briefs	Gender and Energy Country Brief - KENYA Gender and Energy Country Brief - RWANDA Gender and Energy Country Brief - TANZANIA Gender and Energy Country Brief - UGANDA	CIF, AfDB, ENERGIA
Assessment	Gender technical assessment of opportunities to improve implementation of waste management and plastics in a Ugandan municipality	CIF, AfDB, Allcott
Upcoming Publications		
E&L Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional case studies on just transitions and transformational change • Learning Review of CIF-supported Hydromet and Climate Services Projects in PPCR 	CIF and implementing agency
Updated DIME Briefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final DIME Impact Evaluation for Mozambique PPCR • Final DIME Impact Evaluation for Burkina Faso FIP 	CIF, DIME
Knowledge for Resilience: Learning Briefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate resilient infrastructure • Gender mainstreaming and women's leadership in resilience projects 	CIF
Gender	Fostering Gender-Transformative Change in Sustainable Forest Management: The Case of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM)	CIF, WB, FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility)

Just Transition	Just Transition in a Renewable Energy Rich Environment – the potential role of Green Hydrogen	CIF, AfDB
Gender	Granular Gender Vulnerability Hotspots Mapping	CIF, AfDB

Studies that were completed in FY20, but were not included in the table last year:

Cross-Cutting		
Report (April 2020)	Synergies Between Climate Finance Mechanisms – Full report and summary brief	CIF, GCF, Arepo Consult
Energy and Clean Technology		
Podcast (May 2020)	Just Transitions: An Introduction	CIF, CSIS
Report (June 2020)	Just Transition Concepts and Relevance for Climate Action – A Preliminary Framework	CIF, CSIS
Forests		
Report (May 2020)	Early Lessons from the Design and Implementation of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) – Full report and summary brief	CIF, WB
Report (June 2020)	Assessing the Potential to Expand the Dedicated Grant Mechanism Through an Indigenous Lens	CIF, University of Waikato
Resilience		
Report (March 2020)	Building Transformative Institutional Adaptive Capacity for Climate-Resilient Water Governance in Bolivia – Full report and summary brief	CIF, IDB Group, University of Geneva

Report (April 2020)	Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Uganda – Full report and summary brief	CIF, Climate Change Adaptation Innovation (CHAI)
Early results briefs (May 2020)	Targeted Irrigation to Enhance Yields and Climate Resilience in Mozambique – Overview Beneficiary Targeting Usage Patterns Effects in Yield	CIF, DIME
Case study (June 2020)	Zambia: Building a Resilient Future Transformational Change Case Study – Full report and summary brief	CIF, AfDB, IFC
Success Story	Investing in Climate Resilient Livelihoods The Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project Investing in Climate Resilient Livelihoods Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project	CIF, AfDB
Gender and Stakeholder Engagement		
Report (April 2020)	Engagement of Women and Gender-related Groups in the CIF: An Assessment – Full report and summary brief	CIF, WEDO

ANNEX 8: REPORT ON TRUSTEE ACTIVITIES IN FY21 AND FY22

170. The World Bank, in its capacity as Trustee of CIF, provides a range of services, including financial management of contributions and other resources, execution of transactions, such as commitment and transfer of resources following decisions of the CIF Trust Fund Committees, investment management of trust fund balances, accounting and financial reporting on CIF activities, and legal services.
171. Table 1 includes the FY21 estimated full-year costs, per the Trustee’s best estimate at the time of report preparation, as compared to the FY21 approved budget. It also includes the proposed budget for FY22. Following established practice, the FY21 end-of-year adjustments to Trustee costs are presented for the CIF Committees' consideration. The investment management fee is calculated as a flat fee of 4.5 basis points (i.e., 0.045 percent) of the average annual balance of the undisbursed cash in the CIF.
172. As part of its continued endeavor to enhance efficiency in trustee services, the World Bank has rolled out an updated activity-based approach to determine trustee budgets for all Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs). This approach allows the Trustee to standardize the budget for FIFs receiving similar scope and level of services based on the FIF size and activities. This approach will be used to determine future Trustee budgets for CIF. The Trustee will continue to be reimbursed for its services based on the principle of full cost recovery and will continue to present budgets to the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees for approval, including adjustments as required at the end of each fiscal year.

Table 1: FY21 and FY22 Budgets (USD)

Trustee Component Service	CTF			SCF			TOTAL		
	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Estimated Actuals	FY22 Budget	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Estimated Actuals	FY22 Budget	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Estimated Actuals	FY22 Budget
Financial and Program Management	500,000.0	485,000.0	500,000.0	453,000.0	440,000.0	453,000.0	953,000.0	925,000.0	953,000.0
Investment Management	984,000.0	1,111,000.0	1,196,000.0	392,000.0	319,000.0	335,000.0	1,376,000.0	1,430,000.0	1,531,000.0
Accounting and Reporting	192,000.0	192,000.0	192,000.0	192,000.0	192,000.0	192,000.0	384,000.0	384,000.0	384,000.0
Legal Services	98,000.0	100,000.0	103,000.0	35,000.0	43,000.0	53,000.0	133,000.0	143,000.0	156,000.0
Total Costs	1,774,000.0	1,888,000.0	1,991,000.0	1,072,000.0	994,000.0	1,033,000.0	2,846,000.0	2,882,000.0	3,024,000.0

FY21 End of Year Adjustment

173. The FY21 total actual costs incurred by the Trustee for its services to CIF are estimated to be USD 36,000 higher than the FY21 total approved budget. Table 2 provides an overview of FY21 budget costs by service line.

Table 2. Approved vs. Estimated Actual for FY21 (USD)

Trustee Component Service	CTF		SCF		TOTAL		
	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Estimated Actuals	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Estimated Actuals	FY21 Approved Budget	FY21 Estimated Actuals	Difference
Financial and Program Management	500,000.0	485,000.0	453,000.0	440,000.0	953,000.0	925,000.0	(28,000.0)
Investment Management	984,000.0	1,111,000.0	392,000.0	319,000.0	1,376,000.0	1,430,000.0	54,000.0
Accounting and Reporting	192,000.0	192,000.0	192,000.0	192,000.0	384,000.0	384,000.0	-
Legal Services	98,000.0	100,000.0	35,000.0	43,000.0	133,000.0	143,000.0	10,000.0
Total Costs	1,774,000.0	1,888,000.0	1,072,000.0	994,000.0	2,846,000.0	2,882,000.0	36,000.0

174. Financial and program management costs for FY21 are estimated to stay within the approved budget. Investment management fees are projected to be USD 54,000 higher than initially estimated. The FY21 average balance for CTF is higher with a projected amount of USD 2.5 billion compared with the initial estimate of USD 2.2 billion even as the estimated average balances for SCF decreased from USD 0.9 billion to USD 0.7 billion.

175. Accounting and reporting costs for this component are expected to stay within the approved budget. Legal services costs for this component are expected to increase by USD 10,000.

FY22 Proposed Budget

176. The SCF and CTF proposed budget assumes that the FY22 activities will be similar to FY21, recognizing new expected inflows (reflows, contributions) while assuming the same level of outflows (transfers). The total FY22 budget is estimated to be USD 178,000 higher than the FY21 approved budget largely due to higher investment management costs which are based on estimated higher liquidity balances in FY22.

177. **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: 1) the MDBs in their role as implementing entities to cover their costs for external audit of their CIF trust funds, and 2) the external auditors of the World Bank for the audits of the financial statements of the CTF and SCF trust funds prepared by the Trustee. Actual costs in FY21 are expected to amount to just under USD 800,000, to be confirmed at the end of FY21 when all invoices have been received from MDBs (noting that some invoices are not received until well after the close of MDBs' respective fiscal years). These costs are estimated to remain consistent at FY22 level in the amount of USD 800,000.