



## **summary of KEY ACTIVITIES**

---

**Joint Meeting of the  
CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committee  
June 3, 2019**





**MAIBIBIA  
LIALENGWA**  
Chairwoman  
Mongu, Zambia



**VIKEK KSHIRSAGAR**  
Finance Officer  
Gurgaon, India

**ROOFTOP SOLAR ROOFTOP**  
As part of a broader \$775 million partnership with India and the private sector, CIF is supporting large-scale deployment of rooftop solar panels across the country. The investments have the potential to reach 10 million households.



**JANETT TRONCOSO**  
Businesswoman  
Ollagüe, Chile

**DIVERSIFYING  
LIVELIHOODS**  
Zambia's Mongu is  
vulnerable to climate  
change and the African

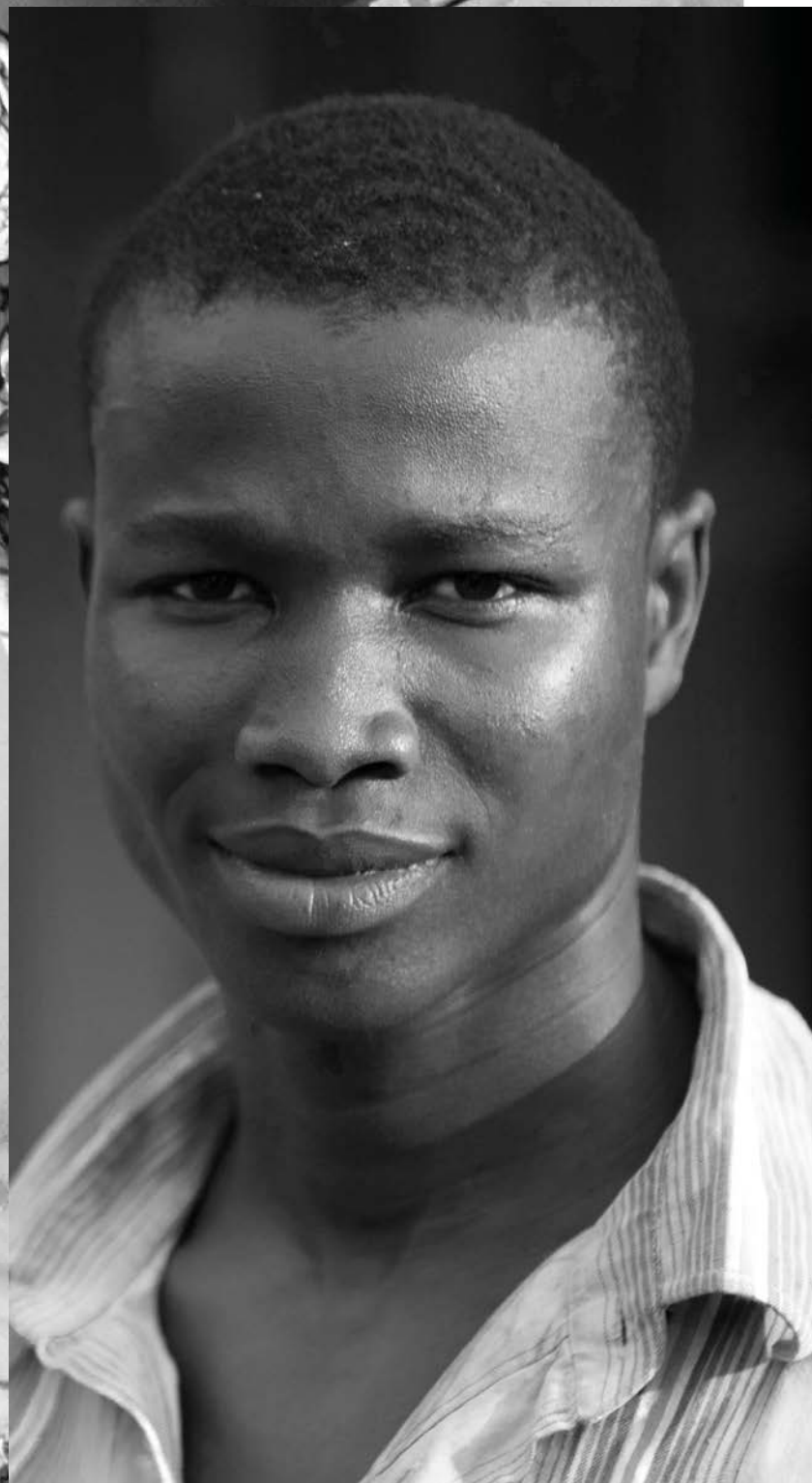


**SOLAR MINI GRID**  
Ollagüe is a Chilean town  
of around 300 people on the  
Bolivian border. It is part of  
a CIF-supported mini-grid  
initiative, Enel Green  
Inter-American has  
have installed over 100  
panels—providing power  
around-the-clock for the first time.



**ZINEB AGHZOU**  
Engineer  
Ouarzazate, Morocco

**NOOR CONCENTRATED  
SOLAR POWER**  
Concentrated solar power (CSP) is a clean energy source that powers households and businesses day and night. Supported by a \$480 million CIF investment and further funding from the World Bank, African Development Bank, and other partners, the Noor Ouarzazate Concentrated Solar Power Plant in southern Morocco is the largest CSP facility in the world, spanning an area roughly the size of Morocco's capital city and generating 580 MW of clean power for around 2 million people.



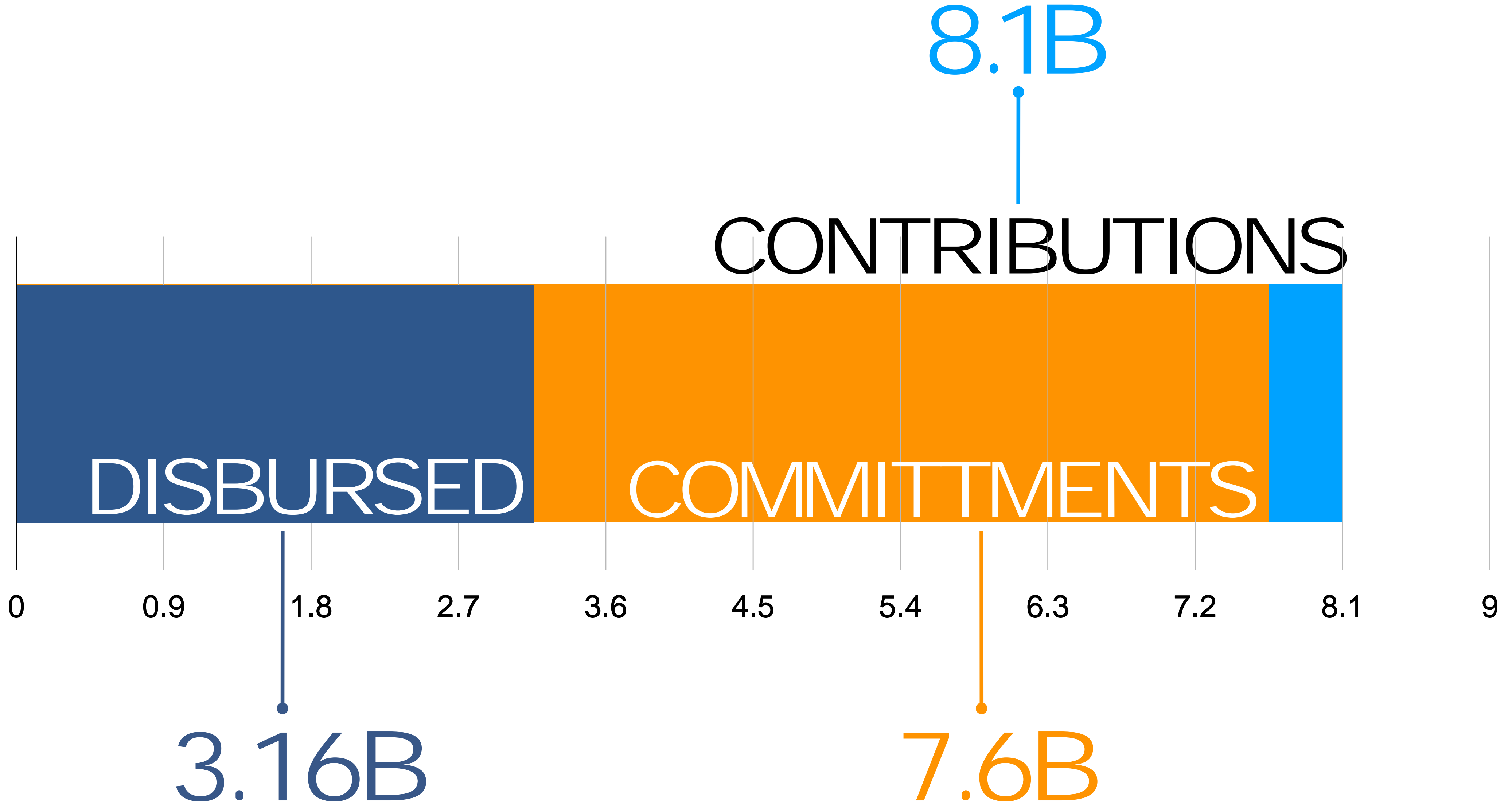
**KENNETH ADJEI  
YEBOAH**  
Cocoa Farmer  
Kumasi, Ghana

**SUSTAINABLE COCOA**  
The cocoa sector provides livelihoods for around 800,000 families in Ghana. With a CIF injection of \$60 million, the country is resolving longstanding tree tenure challenges and establishing 28,000 hectares of more climate-resilient shade cocoa, which together will address the underlying causes of deforestation, encourage sustainable agriculture practices and bolster livelihoods.





# CIF PORTFOLIO



544B

8.1B

3.16B

7.6B

LEVERAGED FROM COMMITTED PROJECTS

308

projects approved

74

investment plans

32

projects to be  
approved in FY19

24

projects completed



# LOOKING AT THE FUTURE





# PROPOSED GLOBAL PROGRAMS

- Acceleration of Low Carbon Transition in the Industrial Sector
- Large-Scale Renewable Energy Integration
- Climate Smart Urbanization



SHARING KNOWLEDGE

**Deloitte.**

**CIF**  
CLIMATE  
INVESTMENT  
FUNDS



**Scaling up of rooftop solar in the SME sector in India**  
Main report  
April 2019

# SCALING UP ROOFTOP SOLAR

**with Deloitte**



February 2019

# The Clean Technology Fund and Concessional Finance

Lessons Learned and Strategies  
Moving Forward



BloombergNEF

# CONCESSIONAL FINANCE

with Bloomberg



# KNOWLEDGE RESILIENCE

KNOWLEDGE for RESILIENCE **CASE study** MICROFINANCE READINESS Issue date NOVEMBER 2018

**10CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS**

## The market matures for microfinance: Tajikistan

**KEY FINDINGS**

- PPCR funds have accelerated financing for adaptation solutions through intermediated finance that extends beyond local banks to include microfinance institutions.
- Microfinance for adaptation is a product of mature domestic microfinance institutions (MFIs) and a policy environment that enables MFIs' role in building resilience.
- Investment priorities need to be clearly established or refined, to guide finance institutions and promote key areas for resilient investment.
- Government absorptive capacity should be developed through projects aimed at providing evidence to support decision making and the means for interpreting this evidence.
- Capacity-building efforts need to be implemented across all prioritised sectors to enhance sectoral expertise.
- At community, household and individual levels, NGOs can drive awareness raising, capacity building and proposal preparation for accessing concessional microfinance, and can fulfil the role of disbursing sub-grants.

**CONTEXT:** Tajikistan is landlocked, and economically dependent on Russia. It struggles with poverty, corruption, uneven economic reforms, economic mismanagement and instability. Nearly 47% of its GDP comes from migrant remittances. The economy is highly vulnerable to external shocks. Tajikistan is extremely vulnerable to climate change as it is very dependent on glaciers for clean drinking water and hydropower. But these glaciers are disappearing.

**NEED FOR ADAPTATION:** As identified in Tajikistan's NDC, the priority actions or sectors for adaptation are energy, agriculture and forestry, ecosystem protection, water resource management, transport and housing, as well as disaster risk management. Reforestation is identified

Microfinance is a critical enabler of climate resilience, in that it provides communities with direct access to the financial resources they require to address their most pressing needs. This case study is part of a series that documents emerging trends in adaptation-directed microfinance. These findings have emerged from a variety of country interventions funded by the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR).

PPCR Model and built government and indirect action resilience fund success was used

KNOWLEDGE for RESILIENCE **CASE study** MICROFINANCE READINESS Issue date NOVEMBER 2018

**10CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS**

## Minimising first-mover adaptation costs: Jamaica

**KEY FINDINGS**

- Effective microfinance mechanisms are structured as concessionary loans that take local circumstances into account.
- Using a private sector financial institution as an intermediary drives the message that this kind of financing is loan financing that needs to be repaid, and is not a free handout from the government.
- Intermediaries need to have deep reach into rural communities and be prepared to offer lower lending rates.
- Mutually owned cooperative banks are not primarily driven by profit and are thus open to offering a greater degree of concessionality.
- Intermediaries need to be capacitated to guide borrowers through the application and repayment process.
- The project implementing partners provide support to borrowers, following up on progress, to monitor investments and minimize risks.

**CONTEXT:** As a small island developing state (SIDS) in the tropical hurricane belt region of the Atlantic Ocean, Jamaica is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Climate change impacts are felt in increasingly unpredictable weather patterns - rising sea and air temperatures, more frequent and severe hurricanes resulting in storm damage, droughts, flooding, landslides, biodiversity loss, agricultural impacts, and reduced freshwater availability.

**NEED FOR ADAPTATION:** Drought and shifting patterns of rainfall are adding strain to local water resources, resulting in daily water supply interruptions. Many customers are having to buy very expensive trucked water from private vendors.

**PPCR MODEL:** Using a private sector cooperative Mutual Bank as the intermediary institution for adaptation intermediated by the regional MDB, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) through concessional finance funds.

Col. Oral Khan, Chief Technical Director, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, fields questions about climate change adaptation at Jamaica's premier agricultural event in Clarendon recently. Climate financing was one of the topics discussed.



KNOWLEDGE for RESILIENCE **CASE study** WATER RESOURCES Issue date NOVEMBER 2018

**10CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS**

## Innovative or Ancient? Increasing Water Resilience in Nepal

Climate change introduces new uncertainty to the availability of freshwater resources in many parts of the world. To reduce the impact to vulnerable communities, global climate efforts need to focus on transformative actions that increase water security. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is funding many such initiatives.

**KEY FINDINGS**

- Decentralised solutions for water supply, such as rainwater harvesting, community-level storage, and small-scale desalination, present opportunities for resilience building in communities that are some of the most vulnerable to climate change.
- Achieving buy-in and uptake from community members is vital for the success of such solutions.
- Community buy-in requires meaningful consultation, engaging awareness raising, and easily understood DIY solutions made from readily available components.
- Microfinance offers a solution for increasing private sector investment in small-scale decentralised solutions.

**CONTEXT:** Water scarcity is a reality for many small island developing states (SIDS) in the Caribbean. Climate change threatens water availability further through hotter, drier conditions and less predictable rainfall, worsening the impact of droughts, leading to what is termed absolute scarcity.

However, there are also instances of relative scarcity. Water supply, and supporting infrastructure, such as dams, pipelines, pumping stations and roads, are impacted by natural disasters such as hurricanes, storm surges, floods and landslides. This results in irregular and unreliable water supply, with water not reaching people or communities who need it, when they need it. Relative scarcity can also be a function of low institutional capacity, or financial barriers, to deliver safe water to all, in locations that are often difficult to access even when water resources are available.

**NEED FOR ADAPTATION:** Under both instances of water scarcity, large-scale, centralised water supply systems are not always able to provide safe and reliable water supply to everyone, necessitating innovative, decentralised Water Resource Management (DWRM) solutions to tackle these challenges. The experiences told throughout this case story, provide examples of various aspects of Water Resource Management (WRM) through decentralised

**CASE STUDIES ON DECENTRALISED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Centralised water management systems are particularly challenged by climate change variability in many water-stressed countries and communities. Case studies on decentralised water resource management (DWRM) solutions from the PPCR, such as rainwater harvesting and managed aquifer recharge, provide useful learnings relevant for vulnerable countries and regions.

**Spring-shed management solutions in Nepal, using managed groundwater recharge to bring dry springs back to life**



KNOWLEDGE for RESILIENCE **CASE study** WATER RESOURCES Issue date NOVEMBER 2018

**10CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS**

## Building Resilience through Decentralised Water Resource Management in the Caribbean

Water resources are greatly impacted by the effects of climate change, and so it comes as no surprise that many of the programmes implemented by PPCR countries focus on enhancing water resilience. The case studies presented here, provide some examples of how PPCR countries in the Caribbean are working towards achieving this goal through decentralised solutions.

**KEY FINDINGS**

- Decentralised solutions for water supply, such as rainwater harvesting, community-level storage, and small-scale desalination, present opportunities for resilience building in communities that are some of the most vulnerable to climate change.
- Achieving buy-in and uptake from community members is vital for the success of such solutions.
- Community buy-in requires meaningful consultation, engaging awareness raising, and easily understood DIY solutions made from readily available components.
- Microfinance offers a solution for increasing private sector investment in small-scale decentralised solutions.

**CONTEXT:** Water scarcity is a reality for many small island developing states (SIDS) in the Caribbean. Climate change threatens water availability further through hotter, drier conditions and less predictable rainfall, worsening the impact of droughts, leading to what is termed absolute scarcity.

However, there are also instances of relative scarcity. Water supply, and supporting infrastructure, such as dams, pipelines, pumping stations and roads, are impacted by natural disasters such as hurricanes, storm surges, floods and landslides. This results in irregular and unreliable water supply, with water not reaching people or communities who need it, when they need it. Relative scarcity can also be a function of low institutional capacity, or financial barriers, to deliver safe water to all, in locations that are often difficult to access even when water resources are available.

**NEED FOR ADAPTATION:** Under both instances of water scarcity, large-scale, centralised water supply systems are not always able to provide safe and reliable water supply to everyone, necessitating innovative, decentralised Water Resource Management (DWRM) solutions to tackle these challenges. The experiences told throughout this case story, provide examples of various aspects of Water Resource Management (WRM) through decentralised

**SOLUTIONS:** The case studies presented below demonstrate the application of a number of innovative DWRM solutions in the Caribbean, including rainwater harvesting, community storage tanks, and small-scale desalination. Additionally, the case studies point towards the factors that affect the adoption of such solutions.

This rainwater harvesting pond was built by a recipient of the Climate Change Line of Credit in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. Access to a reliable source of water was identified as a significant issue affecting the recipient's ecotourism business.







# Innovative Dry Forest Mapping

## OBJECTIVE

An ongoing impact evaluation of the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ in Burkina Faso is assessing several pressing issues, including the devising of innovative dry forest mapping methods that allow the estimation and measurement of forest cover using ground truth points. The project is supported by the Climate Investment Funds' (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the evaluation is conducted in partnership with the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME). The objectives of the project are two-fold: improving the carbon sequestration capacity of gazetted forests while reducing poverty in rural areas. Understanding the real impacts of forest conservation policies, however, requires accurate measurement of forest cover and related trends. It calls for generating dryland-specific forest cover datasets so that the effectiveness of forest policy interventions can be measured and evaluated, and lessons can be drawn. Monitoring REDD+ progress requires governments to develop greater capacity to measure and monitor forest cover, including tracking changes resulting from conservation and reforestation programs.

## WHY FORESTS MATTER

Forests are an essential component of the global ecosystem.



**COUNTRY** Burkina Faso  
**PROJECT** Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+  
**CIF FUNDING** USD 11.5 million from FIP  
**MDB** African Development Bank  
**PRODUCT TYPE** Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)



# Project Design in Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

The World Bank (AfDB) is currently implementing the Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) in Mozambique. The project aims to improve the carbon sequestration capacity of gazetted forests in rural areas while reducing poverty in rural areas. The project is supported by the Climate Investment Funds' (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the evaluation is conducted in partnership with the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME). The objectives of the project are two-fold: improving the carbon sequestration capacity of gazetted forests while reducing poverty in rural areas. Understanding the real impacts of forest conservation policies, however, requires accurate measurement of forest cover and related trends. It calls for generating dryland-specific forest cover datasets so that the effectiveness of forest policy interventions can be measured and evaluated, and lessons can be drawn. Monitoring REDD+ progress requires governments to develop greater capacity to measure and monitor forest cover, including tracking changes resulting from conservation and reforestation programs.



**COUNTRY** Burkina Faso  
**PROJECT** Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+  
**CIF FUNDING** USD 11.5 million from FIP  
**MDB** African Development Bank  
**PRODUCT TYPE** Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)

# Forest Protection with Food Security

The World Bank (AfDB) is currently implementing the Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) in Mozambique. The project aims to improve the carbon sequestration capacity of gazetted forests in rural areas while reducing poverty in rural areas. The project is supported by the Climate Investment Funds' (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the evaluation is conducted in partnership with the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME). The objectives of the project are two-fold: improving the carbon sequestration capacity of gazetted forests while reducing poverty in rural areas. Understanding the real impacts of forest conservation policies, however, requires accurate measurement of forest cover and related trends. It calls for generating dryland-specific forest cover datasets so that the effectiveness of forest policy interventions can be measured and evaluated, and lessons can be drawn. Monitoring REDD+ progress requires governments to develop greater capacity to measure and monitor forest cover, including tracking changes resulting from conservation and reforestation programs.



**COUNTRY** Burkina Faso  
**PROJECT** Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+  
**CIF FUNDING** USD 11.5 million from FIP  
**MDB** African Development Bank  
**PRODUCT TYPE** Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)



# Beneficiary Targeting and Maximizing Outcomes

The World Bank (AfDB) Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) in Mozambique aims to improve the carbon sequestration capacity of gazetted forests in rural areas while reducing poverty in rural areas. The project is supported by the Climate Investment Funds' (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the evaluation is conducted in partnership with the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME). The objectives of the project are two-fold: improving the carbon sequestration capacity of gazetted forests while reducing poverty in rural areas. Understanding the real impacts of forest conservation policies, however, requires accurate measurement of forest cover and related trends. It calls for generating dryland-specific forest cover datasets so that the effectiveness of forest policy interventions can be measured and evaluated, and lessons can be drawn. Monitoring REDD+ progress requires governments to develop greater capacity to measure and monitor forest cover, including tracking changes resulting from conservation and reforestation programs.



**COUNTRY** Mozambique  
**PROJECT** Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)  
**CIF FUNDING** \$15.75M from PPCR  
**MDB** African Development Bank  
**PRODUCT TYPE** Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)



# Overview: Leveraging Irrigation to Boost Agricultural Production and Improve Livelihoods

## OBJECTIVE

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are committed to their mandate to deliver urgent and innovative climate-smart investments at scale. Given the ever-accelerating demands on limited resources, there is a pressing need to ensure that initiatives chosen for investment are positioned to generate the greatest impact. To this end, the CIF deploys a variety of monitoring and evaluation tools to test project effectiveness and efficiency. Impact evaluations have proven highly effective in delivering rigorous findings that aid in course correction and in understanding which approaches are most effective. CIF's support to Mozambique via the African Development Bank's Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) includes such an impact evaluation, currently being implemented by the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation Group (DIME). The project is supported by CIF's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), a funding window for developing countries and regions to build adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change. Alongside furthering PPCR's objective to mitigate climate vulnerability, the project also seeks to address pressing development challenges affecting agriculture-dependent communities in Mozambique: rural poverty, food insecurity, and land degradation.

Sixty to eighty percent of annual precipitation in Mozambique falls during a single rainy season, meaning that rainfed agriculture can only be practiced in a fraction of the year. Moreover, the country faces frequent floods and droughts, making yields highly volatile. Within this context, irrigation has the potential to dramatically improve yields through three channels: it can increase farmers' incomes by allowing expansion of cultivation to the dry season (double cropping calendar); allows

1. World Bank, 2007



**COUNTRY** Mozambique  
**PROJECT** Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)  
**CIF FUNDING** \$15.75M from PPCR  
**MDB** African Development Bank  
**PRODUCT TYPE** Development Impact Evaluation (DIME)



# CIF COLLABORATION HUB | CCH

## Phase 1

- Automating funding approval
- Portfolio information
- Risk dashboard
- Reporting and analytics

**Delivered FY18**

## Phase 2

- MDB Financial Annexes
- Results information
- Disbursement
- Module for sub-projects

**To launch in FY20**

**CIF** CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

## Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

Project Portfolio Reporting & Analytics Risk Management User Guide / FAQ

Welcome to the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) home page. Here you can submit funding requests, view pipeline status, and access secure transactions and discussion threads related to the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

I want to... [Create a New Project Proposal](#) [View All Projects](#)

### Announcements

**CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH) Welcome**  
21 Nov 2017

Welcome to the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH). The CCH is a secure, interactive platform developed to support the Climate Investment Funds portfolio management.

Attached, kindly find the following useful documents to help you get started with the CCH:

- [Login Guide.pdf](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions Nov 21th.pdf](#)
- [Members\\_Observers User Guide - Project Funding Approval Process.final.pdf](#)
- [MDB User Guide for CCH.pdf](#)
- [User Guide - Reporting and Analytics.pdf](#)

[< Less](#)

Previous 1 Next

### Quick Links

**My Collab Space**

**My Action Items** [View All](#)

No items found.

**My Calendar** [View All](#)

**May 2019**

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

No Events for this Date.



# E&L CONSULTATIONS





# REGIONAL EXCHANGE ON GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT





# CIF ENGAGEMENT OF NON-STATE ACTORS



# CIF PARTICIPATION AT THE KOREA GLOBAL ADAPTATION WEEK



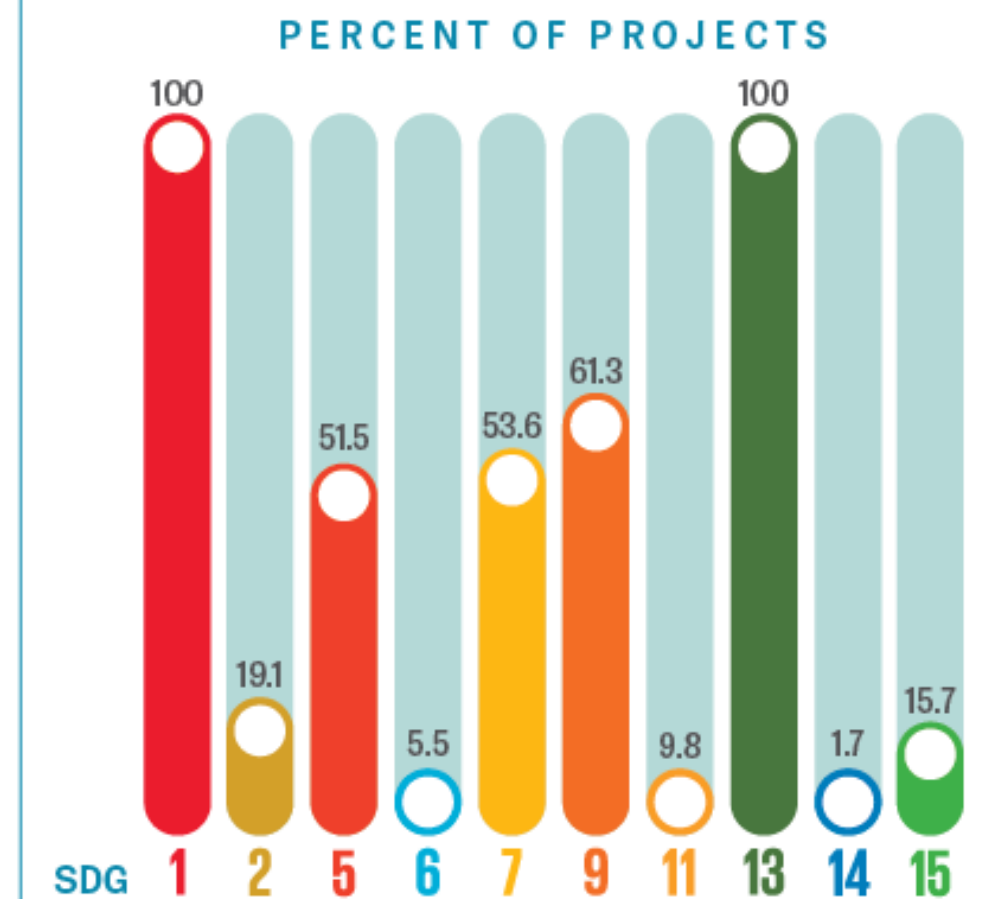
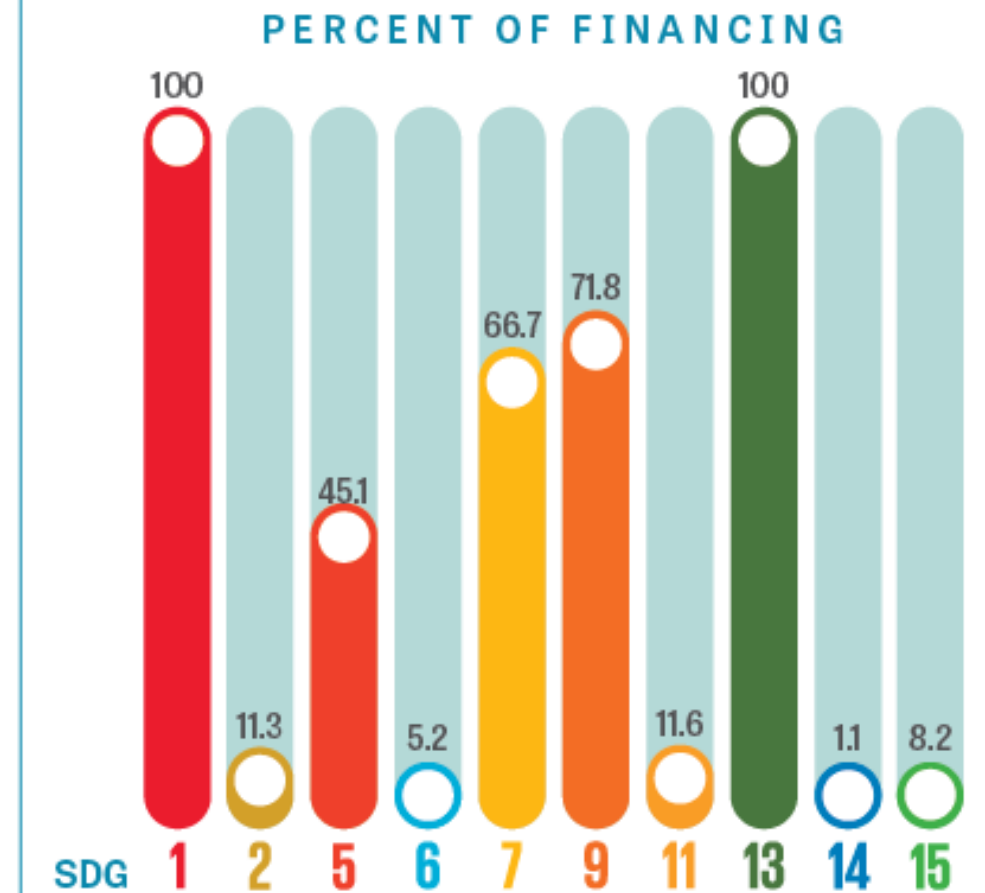
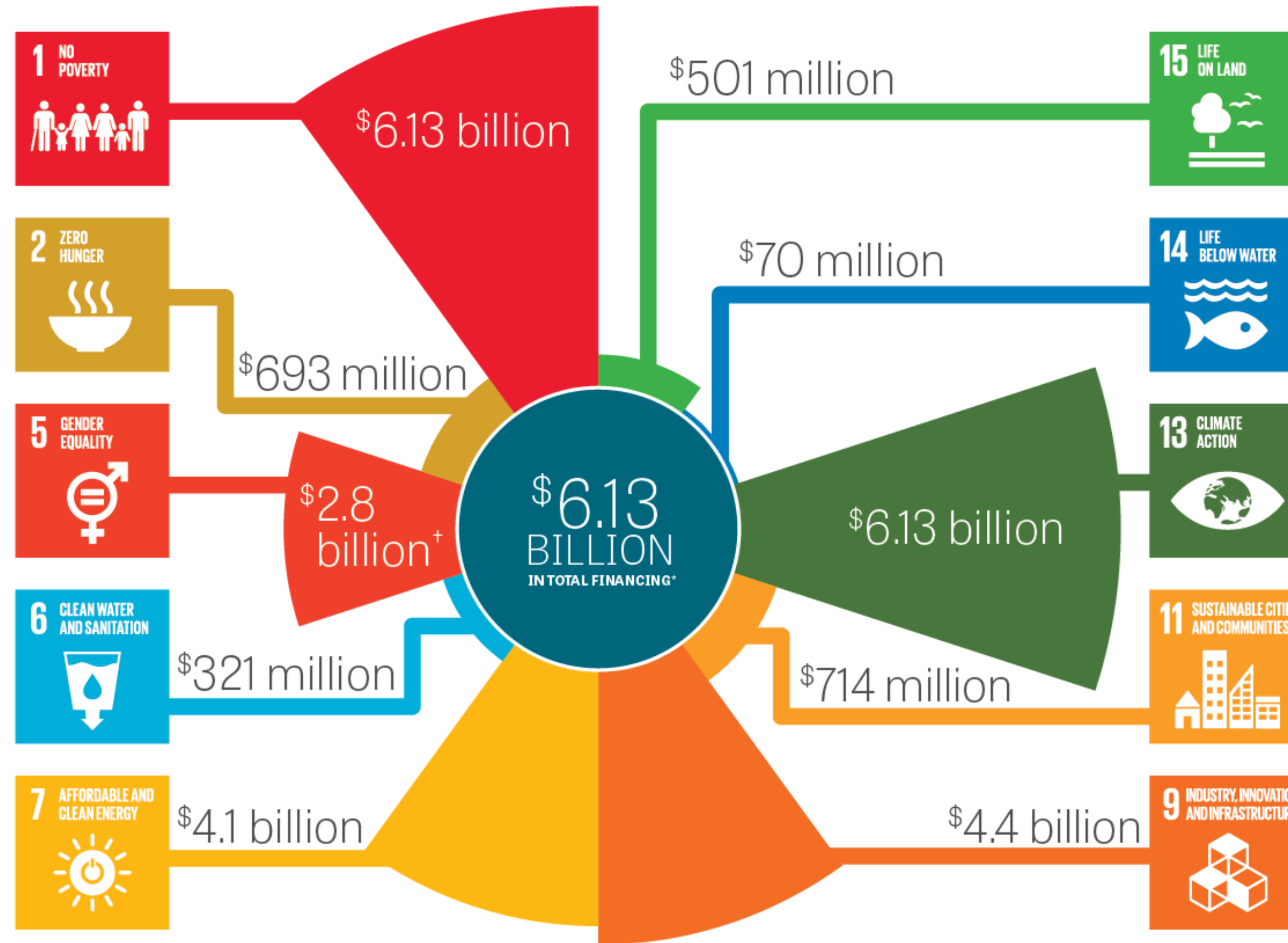


# CIF Projects and Sustainable Development Goals

CIF projects have directly contributed towards 10 of the 17 UN-Sustainable Development Goals.

CIF projects generally deliver additional benefits that go beyond the climate mitigation and adaptation scope.

CIF projects have successfully leveraged over \$54.5 billion in expected co-financing from MDBs, private sector and other sources that contribute to the SDGs



\* Please note that only the SDGs that are directly impacted by the projects are taken into consideration. The matching of CIF projects with the SDGs are done subjectively based on available information in the project documents. Data based off MDB approved projects in the CIF Semi-Annual Report ending in December 31, 2018.

<sup>†</sup> Reporting on CIF contribution to SDG5 is based on assessment of the share of projects in the portfolio hosting sex-disaggregated indicators in their project results frameworks.



# JOINT WORKSHOP WITH NAMA FACILITY





