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**MODELS FOR RECIPIENT COUNTRY
INVOLVEMENT IN THE CIF**

1. This note provides information on models that may be referred to when considering how best to include the voice of recipient countries in the CIF.
2. It should be clearly recognized that gaining the full cooperation of eligible developing countries and establishing a shared understanding of objectives will be essential for the CIF to be a success. While establishing a strong working relationship at the country level will be crucial to agreeing on country investment programs, the credibility of the CIF will also depend on providing a voice to countries benefiting from CIF financing at the global partnership level, to ensure their participation in upstream discussions and provide them with a view of the broader workings of the CIF across other pilot countries. The involvement of eligible recipient countries is particularly important, given the CIF's goal to promote international cooperation on climate change, with a view to supporting progress towards a post-2012 agreement. Consistent with the intent of the Paris Declaration, the determination of which model for recipient country involvement would be most appropriate should depend in large part on the outcome of consultations with key potential recipient governments.
3. This note looks at several different models for the participation of recipient countries in governance arrangements for global programs.

Advisory Committee

4. One relevant model is to consider the establishment of an advisory committee as has been done for the World Bank's Host Country Committee on Carbon Finance (HCC), a vehicle by which the Bank obtains advice and feedback on its carbon finance capacity building and training activities. It is comprised of all those countries that have signed MoU's to participate in the HCC or that benefit from a Clean Development Mechanism/Joint Initiative project supported by a Bank-managed carbon fund. As of July 2007, there were over 50 member countries represented in the Host Country Committee. The Host Country Committee is a forum for discussion of carbon pricing guidelines and other related operational issues.
5. The HCC has a Steering Committee, comprised of two representatives from each region and the Chair and Vice Chair of the HCC. The Steering Committee provides advice to the Carbon Finance Unit on; 1) the composition of the project portfolio and on the consistency of the project portfolio with the regulatory framework of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol; 2) project implementation; 3) knowledge management and dissemination; 4) facilitating networking on topics important to Host countries and 5) capacity building.

Annual Consultation Meeting

6. Another model is the annual consultation meeting held by the Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (which provides technical assistance at the country level for legal and policy reforms related to infrastructure investment). According to PPIAF's

charter, “Successful design and execution of PPIAF’s mandate requires a close understanding of the needs, constraints and priorities of recipient governments and the private sector. PPIAF also needs to enjoy the full confidence of governments and the private sector.” To achieve this objective, the PPIAF secretariat organizes an event in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Program Council to bring together representatives of recipient governments, the private sector, donors and other key stakeholders to share perspectives on issues associated with PPIAF’s mandate, strategy and work program.

Formal Governance Role

7. Another option is to provide the recipient governments with a role in formal decision-making: either on particular items under consideration by the Trust Fund Committee, such as the consideration of country programs, or on all items considered by the Trust Fund Committee.

8. A model for this approach is the newly established Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. The FCPF includes representatives of buyers (donor governments, private sector), sellers (recipient governments) and civil society on its Participants Committee, which makes decisions on the preparation of country-level readiness plans for avoided deforestation and land degradation. The current plan is for buyers to have the responsibility for deciding which recipient countries to select for the conclusion of emission reduction purchase agreements.

9. In addition, there are several major programs that have a broad multilateral reach across all regions and include developing countries fully in the formal governance arrangements.

10. The Global Environment Facility is one example, where developing countries are represented in the GEF Council through constituencies. The GEF Council is the main governing body of the GEF and is comprised of 32 members who represent GEF member countries, including 16 from developing countries and two from transition economies.

11. Another example is the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The Global Fund's international Board includes representatives of donor and recipient governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector (including businesses and foundations) and affected communities. Key international development partners participate as non-voting members, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Bank. The Bank also serves as the Global Fund's trustee and is a non-voting member of the Board. The Board meets at least twice annually and is responsible for overall governance of the organization, including approval of grants.

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