

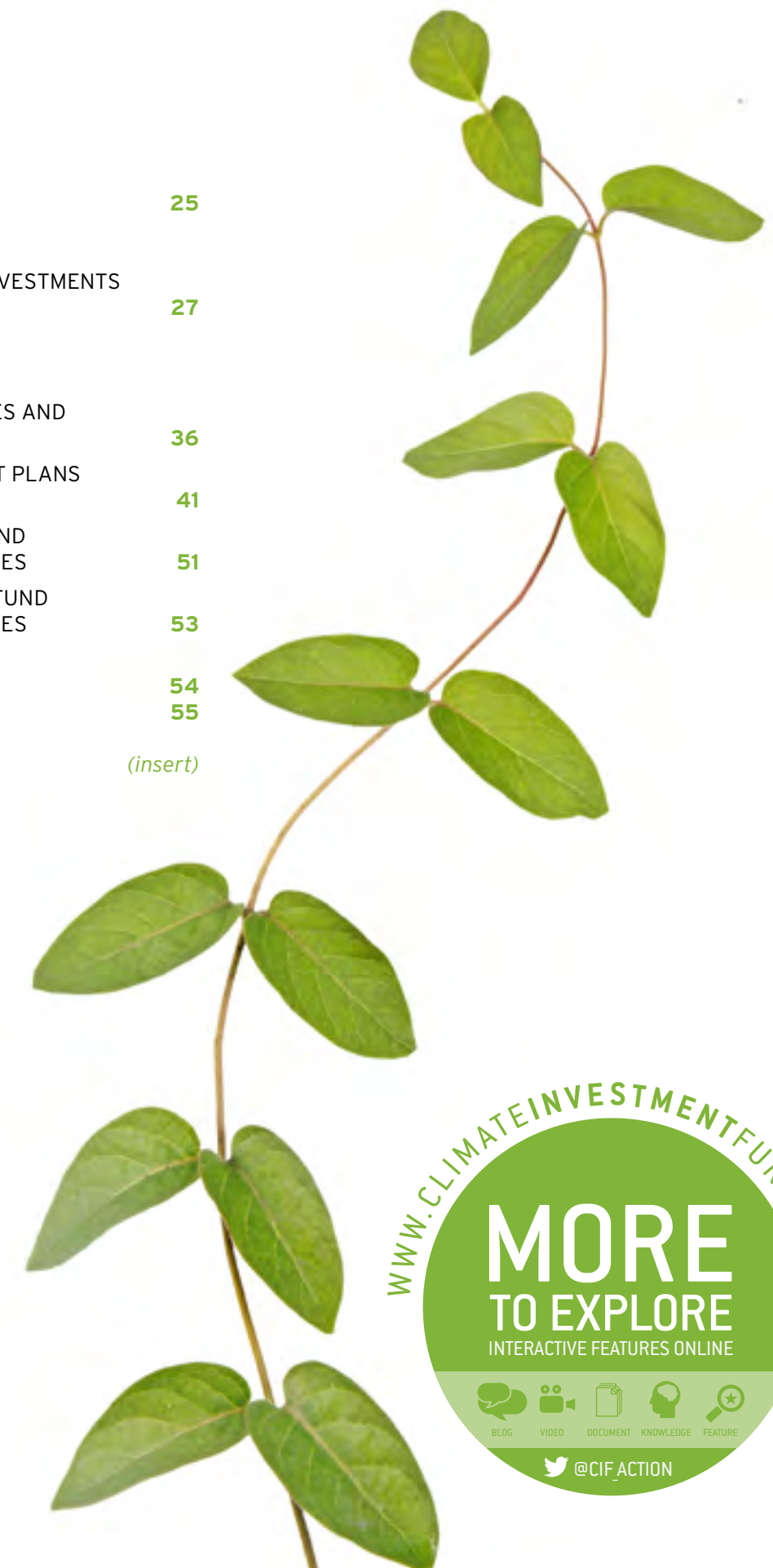
ROOTED IN **LEARNING**
GROWING WITH RESULTS



CLIMATE
INVESTMENT
FUNDS

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INTERACTIVE FEATURES ONLINE

BLOG VIDEO DOCUMENT KNOWLEDGE FEATURE

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FOREWORD

Five years ago, a group of motivated countries and multilateral development banks (MDBs) planted the seed of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). They aimed to trigger investments for immediate climate action and to facilitate learning on the technologies and methods needed to mitigate and manage the effects of climate change in poorer regions of the world.

Today, the CIF has taken root and results are emerging as 48 pilot countries move from investment planning to implementation. Seventy-five projects and programs—about 32 percent of the CIF portfolio—are MDB approved and moving forward to support advances in clean technology, renewable energy, sustainable forest management, and climate resilience.

Some of the earliest fruit of our labor is the knowledge we are generating and sharing on strategic programmatic frameworks for climate-smart investments, project design, and stakeholder engagement. We keep learning by doing, and adapting and innovating along the way. The lessons gathered are moving us to more effective results and contributing to shaping the future of climate finance as

global efforts come into focus. New contributions received in 2013 have raised the total amount pledged to the CIF to \$8 billion, offering additional opportunities to test the flexibility and reach of climate financing models.

The 2013 Annual Report is an extension of CIF knowledge sharing. For the last three years, we have included in our annual report a feature section highlighting key issues addressed through one of the four CIF funding windows. We have already explored renewable energy (2011) and climate resilience (2012) in the CIF portfolio. This year, we look into the Forest Investment Program and its emphasis on developing partnerships, understanding perspectives, and focusing on the big picture in forest-related investments. As you read on, we hope you find the CIF as important and exciting as we do in catalyzing climate-smart development.

Patricia Bliss-Guest
Manager, CIF Administrative Unit

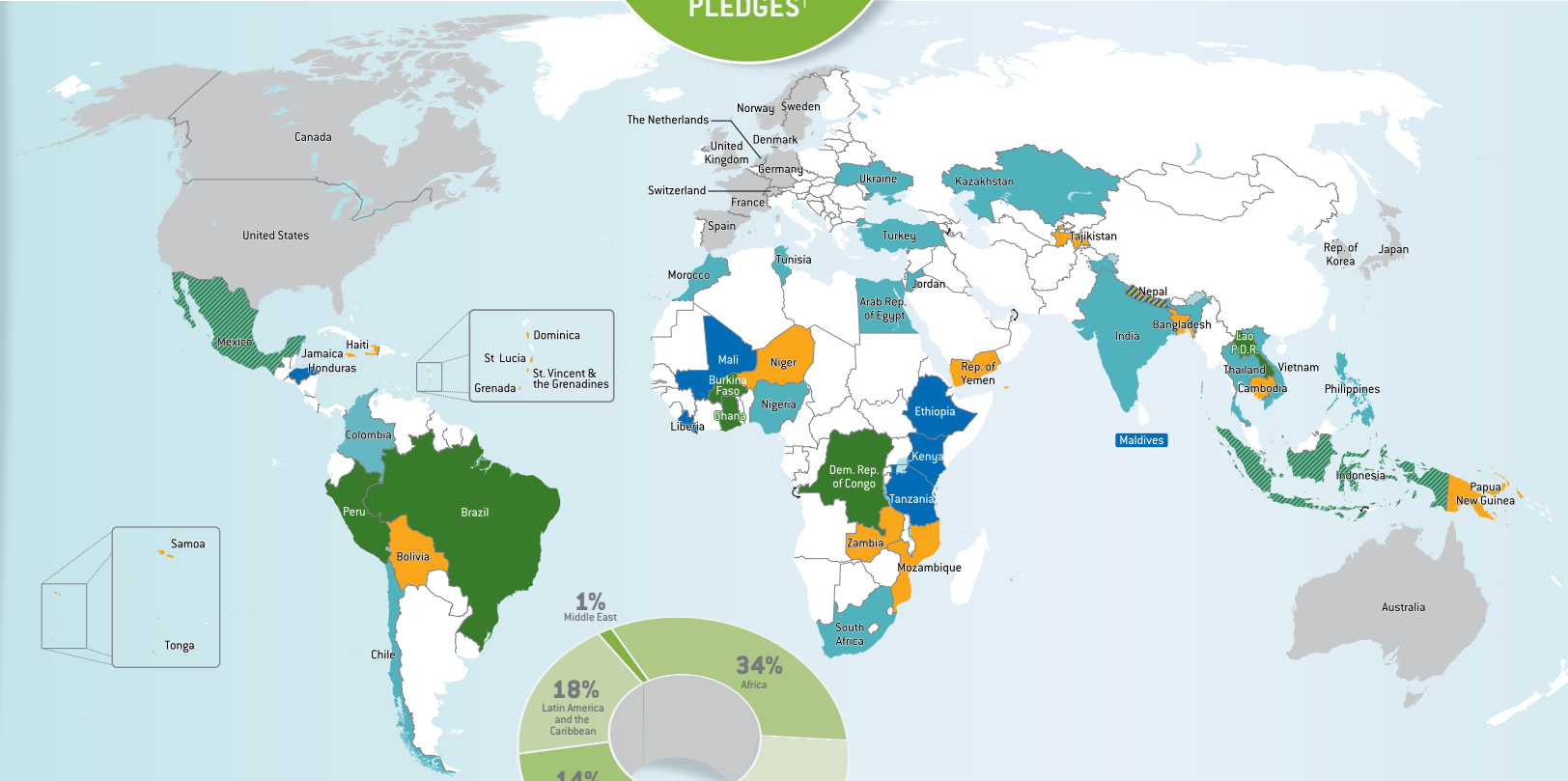
14
CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES
\$8 BILLION
TOTAL PLEDGES†

SINCE 2008, THE CIF CHAMPIONS INNOVATIVE COUNTRY-LED INVESTMENTS in clean technology, renewable energy, sustainable management of forests, and climate-resilient development.

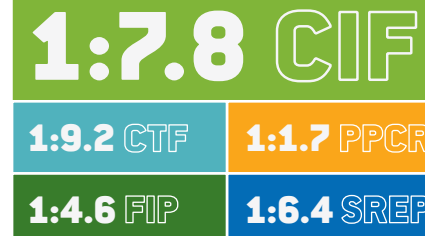
THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIF)

provide
developing countries
resources
urgently needed
to mitigate and manage
THE CHALLENGES OF
climate change
AND REDUCE THEIR
greenhouse gas emissions.

\$8 billion
LEVERAGING OVER
\$55 billion
FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT,
LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT IN
48 countries



CIF FINANCIAL LEVERAGE*



* Financial leverage ratios are based on CIF funding approvals as of December 31, 2013.

COLLABORATION IS KEY

- Civil society
- Development partners
- Government ministries
- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Multilateral development banks (MDBs)
- Private sector

ATTRACTING INVESTMENT TO STIMULATE TRANSFORMATION

CIF funding is attracting significant co-financing from other sources—particularly the private sector—to stimulate markets, increase investment potential, and enable financial gain in climate-friendly enterprises and businesses. Approximately 26 percent of CIF financing is allocated to the private sector through the MDBs and dedicated financing programs.

FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS THROUGH A PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

CIF pilot countries, with support from the MDBs, are leading investment planning and implementation across institutions and stakeholder groups to maximize results, to enable knowledge sharing and learning, and to ensure the CIF's programmatic approach to climate action takes root deeply and broadly for lasting transformational change.

LEARNING BY DOING TO ACHIEVE RESULTS

The CIF is an incubator of ideas and a proving ground for climate finance. As more CIF-backed projects and programs get underway, concrete results are beginning to emerge, including lessons on what is working (and what is not). These results are being reported and measured annually, while CIF knowledge is being amassed and disseminated widely to improve results and support the replication and scale-up of successful approaches.

MDB PARTNERS



CTF CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

\$5.5 BILLION

Scaling up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport

Chile	Kazakhstan	South Africa	Middle East and North Africa Region (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia)
Colombia	Mexico	Thailand	
Egypt	Morocco	Turkey	
India	Nigeria	Ukraine	
Indonesia	Philippines	Vietnam	

FIP FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

\$639 MILLION

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainably managing forests, and enhancing forest carbon stocks

Brazil	Ghana	Mexico
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Peru
Democratic Republic of Congo	Lao People's Democratic Republic	

PPCR PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

\$1.3 BILLION

Mainstreaming resilience in development planning and action investments

Bangladesh	Niger	Caribbean Region (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)
Bolivia	Tajikistan	
Cambodia	Yemen	Pacific Region (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga)
Mozambique	Zambia	
Nepal		

SREP SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM

\$551 MILLION

Demonstrating the economic, social, and environmental viability of renewable energy in low income countries

Ethiopia	Liberia	Nepal
Honduras	Maldives	Tanzania
Kenya	Mali	

Reserve SREP pilots:
Armenia, Mongolia, Yemen, Pacific Region (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu)

† Fund pledges are based on exchange rates on the initial CIF pledging date of September 25, 2008. This map was produced by the World Bank. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

2013 EMERGING RESULTS

In its fifth year, [the CIF](#) has experienced a surge in project and program submissions, approvals, and launches and in the learning that accompanies this activity. As the time-intensive preparation process comes to fruition in many countries, CIF results are beginning to emerge while CIF knowledge dissemination is expanding.

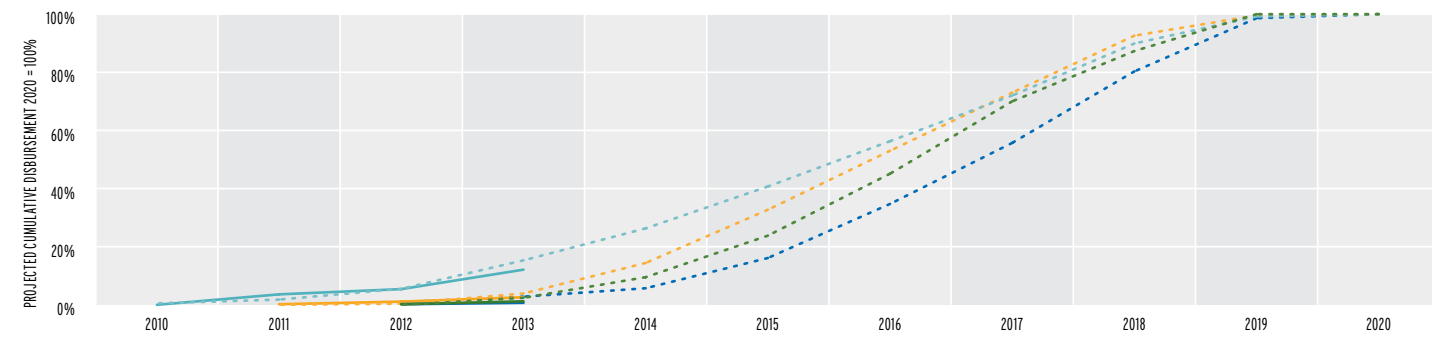
The 2012 CIF Annual Report identified operational areas that the CIF aimed to improve. From January 1 to December 31, 2013, action was taken on several fronts:

1. Increasing disbursements as CIF countries move into project implementation

Large-scale, pioneering climate programs that aim to transform sectors, economies, and mindsets take time to develop effectively. But when well rooted in solid planning and preparation, they take off on a steep trajectory. As expected, disbursement increased in 2013 for both the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) as more projects were approved by the multilateral development banks (MDBs) for implementation.¹

In particular, the CTF reached a historically high disbursement amount in fiscal year 2013²—\$322 million—which is 2.8 times higher than the amount in fiscal year 2012. This [upward trend in disbursement rates is expected to continue](#) as the investment planning phase gives way to implementation in the CTF, PPCR, Forest Investment Program (FIP), and Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP).³ This will be supported by the roll out of the [CIF risk management framework](#) in 2014.⁴

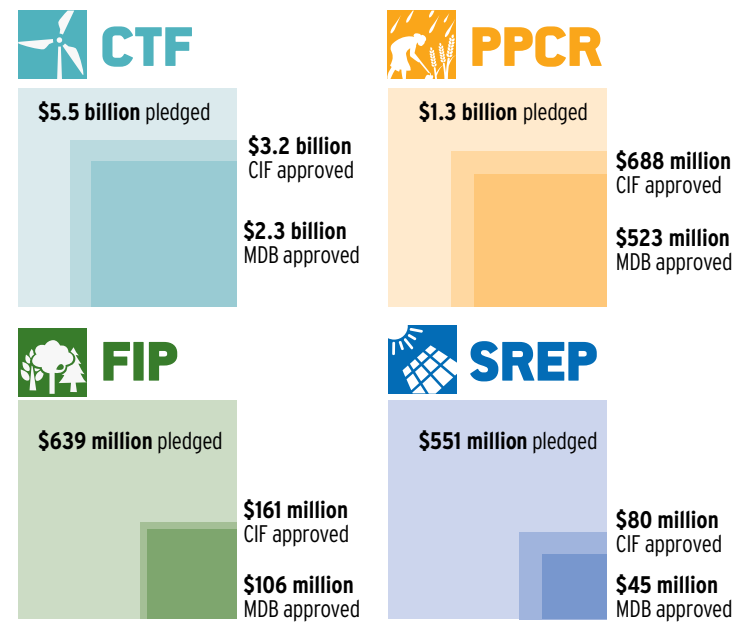
CIF DISBURSEMENTS: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED, FISCAL YEARS 2010-2020



2. Meeting the growing demand for CIF-supported climate knowledge

The development and implementation of CIF investment plans, projects, and programs involve a high degree of learning by doing. All CIF projects should contain a knowledge management component

STATUS OF CIF FUNDING as of December 31, 2013



when feasible. The MDBs are working with CIF pilot countries to integrate learning and information sharing to ensure that emerging lessons are captured, documented, and shared through [a variety of platforms and tools](#).

The [2014 CIF Partnership Forum](#) co-hosted with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Jamaica will be a showcase for emerging CIF knowledge and results. It will be complemented by the [independent evaluation of the CIF](#), which will also help deepen understanding of the challenges and opportunities of the CIF and climate finance, in general.

3. Implementing the CIF communication strategy to complement and support knowledge-based learning

The CIF communications team—networking the CIF Administrative Unit and the five MDBs—is collaborating closely with CIF knowledge management and stakeholder engagement teams to ensure that



CIF lessons are captured and disseminated effectively, that stakeholder outreach is strengthened, and that key messages are shared to convey the CIF's experience as a learning platform. Central to this strategy are ongoing efforts to create a more dynamic user experience on the CIF website with enhanced navigation, more multimedia content, the [CIF Voices](#) blog, and social media outreach and exchange.

4. Advancing CIF results monitoring and reporting

Understanding the tangible results of CIF funding is essential to learning and accountability. The CTF, PPCR, and SREP results frameworks, revised in 2012, were operationalized in 2013 with training and toolkits to support in-country monitoring and reporting. The first round of results reporting was achieved in the CTF. PPCR pilot countries worked to establish baseline and targets, while FIP pilot countries agreed on common reporting themes. All CIF pilot countries will report on results in 2014 and annually thereafter. In addition, the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDB Committee are exploring other opportunities for understanding CIF impact, such as building [evaluative approaches](#) into CIF undertakings.⁵

5. Enhancing CIF transparency

In 2013, the CIF became the first climate fund to [publish data with the International Aid Transparency Initiative](#). The CIF published data for 104 projects and programs in 32 countries and one region that have received funding approvals. Updates will be provided on a continual basis.

To promote increased transparency and meaningful stakeholder engagement in CIF pilot countries, the CIF augmented support to its

\$400 MILLION IN NEW CONTRIBUTIONS BRING THE CIF TO \$8 BILLION

In 2013, the CIF received \$400 million in new contributions to extend the reach of the CTF and SREP. Over \$370 million will allow the expansion of the Dedicated Private Sector Programs under the CTF, while close to \$30 million will promote opportunities to expand the SREP to new countries and support private sector involvement in the SREP. This brings the level of total pledges to the CIF to approximately \$8 billion.*

Official Observers. These 32 organizations from the private sector, civil society, and indigenous peoples and local communities serve three-year terms liaising between their regional constituents on the ground and the CIF's national and global decision makers. Observers help ensure that information, ideas, and perspectives flow both ways and that investments are socially and environmentally sustainable.

6. Expanding private sector engagement

In 2013, the CIF governing bodies endorsed for the first time [specific allocations for private sector initiatives](#) through all four funding windows of the CIF. Under the CTF, \$150 million was approved for two Dedicated Private Sector Programs. Under the competitive private sector set-asides of the FIP, PPCR, and SREP, 15 project concepts totaling over \$135 million were endorsed for preparation by the MDBs for CIF funding approval.



7. Mainstreaming gender in CIF programming

Building on the gender policies of each of the MDBs and recommendations of the [CIF Gender Review](#),⁶ the CIF is working to mainstream gender across programs, projects, and pilot countries. A gender specialist has been recruited in the CIF Administrative Unit to produce and execute an action plan to support collaboration among the MDBs, develop networks and knowledge products, and provide a consistent gender perspective to CIF activities. The MDBs are ensuring that gender expertise is part of all missions and that gender is specifically measured and evaluated in each project when feasible.

* This figure reflects a running total of CIF pledges received to date pegged to the exchange rate on the initial CIF pledging date, September 25, 2008.

\$5.5 BILLION

16 CTF INVESTMENT PLANS

Chile
Colombia
Egypt
India
Indonesia

Kazakhstan
Mexico
Morocco
Nigeria
Philippines

South Africa
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
Vietnam

Middle East and
North Africa
Region
(Egypt, Jordan,
Morocco, Tunisia)

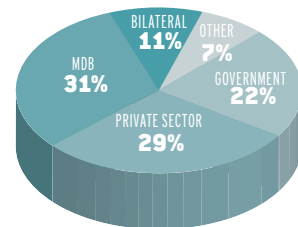
2013

Project approvals accelerating

The CTF provides middle-income countries with highly concessional resources to scale up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport.

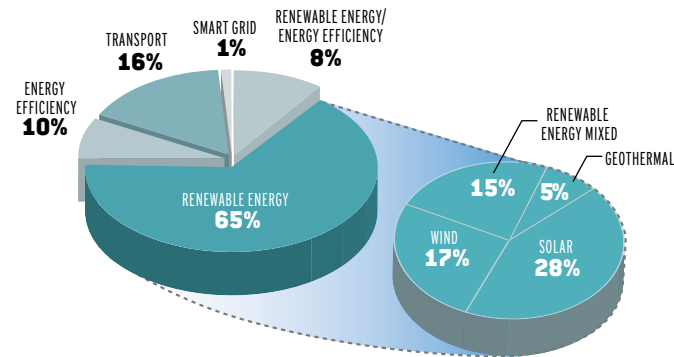
As of December 31, 2013, 16 investment plans under the CTF have been endorsed from which a pipeline of 109 projects and programs has emerged totaling \$5.5 billion in requested CTF funding. The CIF partner MDBs have approved 35 projects for a total of \$2.3 billion in CTF funding, which is expected to leverage \$16.2 billion in co-financing from other sources.

In 2013, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, South Africa, Ukraine, Vietnam, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region received CTF Trust Fund Committee [endorsement of the revised investment plans](#) that each submitted. Their revisions reflect



EXPECTED CO-FINANCING OF MDB-APPROVED CTF PROJECTS BY SOURCE

MDB-APPROVED CTF PROJECTS BY SECTOR AND TECHNOLOGY



both the evolution of national and regional circumstances since the endorsement of their initial plans and the [early lessons learned](#)⁷ from CTF involvement. These lessons include the following:

- Country readiness and conditions for transformation have not always been in place.
- Project readiness has not always been taken into consideration when preparing investment plans.
- Some technologies and markets have turned out to be more challenging than originally anticipated.
- Small CTF allocations in some countries have made attracting high-level attention and engagement difficult.

In each revised investment plan, CTF financing was reallocated to focus on priority projects that will benefit most from CTF support.

This reprioritization, along with a strengthened [pipeline management system](#)⁸ that allows for overprogramming,⁹ has accelerated the pace of project development and submission for funding approval. Disbursements are also increasing. To date, a total of \$624 million in CTF funding has been disbursed to 23 projects and programs. Of this amount, \$322 million was recorded in fiscal year 2013 alone.

MEASURING CTF RESULTS

1. Tons of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided
2. Volume of direct finance leveraged through CTF funding
3. Installed capacity (megawatts)
4. Number of additional passengers using low-carbon public transport
5. Annual energy savings (megawatt hours)

With support from the MDBs, all CTF countries report on these core indicators annually. They are designed to be measured and aggregated consistently by all pilot countries, which will enable the CTF to report meaningfully on achievements of individual countries/regions and the fund over time.

Early progress in first CTF results reporting

The MDBs submitted the [first annual monitoring and reporting on CTF results](#)¹⁰ involving 28 projects and programs from the time of their MDB approval to June 30, 2013. While it is too early to expect results from 20 to

30-year projects or from those involving infrastructure yet to be constructed and operationalized, some progress has been achieved in the short life of these projects.

This first round of reporting results has reinforced the need for data harmonization, a goal on which the MDBs are collaborating

to enhance results reporting in 2014. The next round will also benefit from refinements in the [CTF monitoring and reporting toolkit](#) based on the CIF Administrative Unit's experience and the feedback from CTF countries and the MDBs.

New CTF financing options for private investors

To attract even more private investment to clean technology opportunities, the CTF has embarked on new financing paths that put greater emphasis on reducing barriers to private sector participation.

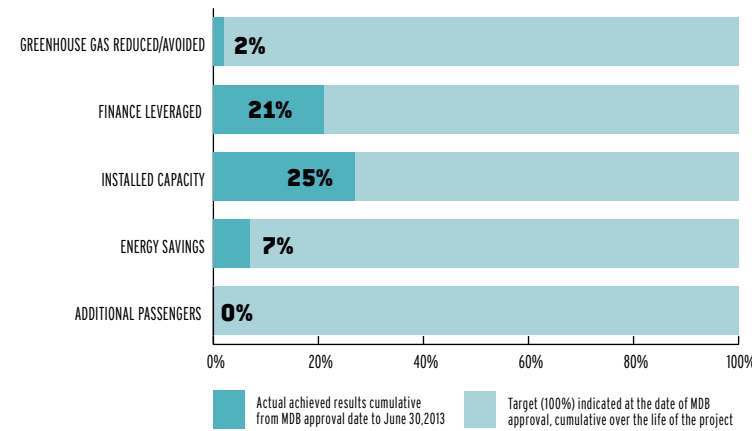
In 2013, the CTF Trust Fund Committee approved \$150 million for two [Dedicated Private Sector Programs](#) (DPSP).¹¹ These programs maintain a strong link to CTF country priorities and program objectives but are

designed to deliver greater scale and speed in engaging the private sector. Development impact, private sector leverage, and investment from CTF financing are expected to be far-reaching.

The CTF Trust Fund Committee also approved four tools for the MDBs and their clients to better manage local currency risk. These include guarantees to help borrowers access long-term loans in local currencies, as well as the possibility to cover the hedging costs [for local currency risk](#)¹² in markets where hedging instruments, such as cross currency swaps, exist. This marks a significant step forward for the CIF and project beneficiaries in reducing the burden of currency exchange risk. The toolkit will be applied first in South Africa, with potential transactions in other CTF countries.

RESULTS OF CTF ACTIVITIES

from date of MDB approval to June 30, 2013



Note: The aggregated data are indicative due to the different time lines and data computation methods of the MDBs. No transportation projects were reported in this first round.

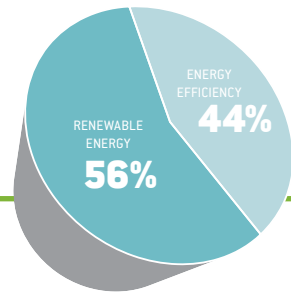
CTF DEDICATED PRIVATE SECTOR PROGRAMS

DPSP	OBJECTIVE	PHASE I	MARKET BARRIER ADDRESSED	EXPECTED CO-BENEFITS	CTF FUNDING (US\$, MILLIONS)	EXPECTED LEVERAGE OF CTF FUNDING
Utility Scale Renewable Energy Program	To mitigate drilling risk for geothermal project development	Chile, Mexico, Turkey* 2-5 fields	High resource risk impedes investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Momentum to scale up geothermal investment Expanded opportunities for co-financing Knowledge sharing Broadened donor reach 	115	1:4 or higher
Distributed Power Generation Program	To expand energy access through renewable energy minigrid development	India, Philippines, Indonesia* 30 minigrid investments	Lack of commercial financing for distributed or off-grid renewable energy projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved indoor air quality Reduction of black carbon Jobs, training, and workforce development Gender and social inclusiveness 	35	1:1

*Other CIF and non-CIF countries could be potential locations.



CTF IN ACTION



TURKEY

According to the [Assessment Report of the Clean Technology Fund in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Market in Turkey](#) (2013), Turkey has been able to mobilize CTF financing quickly and effectively by providing local banks with more affordable blended interest rates for borrowers to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency markets. Implemented by the World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), CTF financing is regarded as a catalyst in supporting the transformation of Turkey's energy sector:

"Partnering with the multilateral development banks through the CTF has helped Turkey to scale up investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and smart grids by empowering its own national private and banking sector."

Taner Yildiz
Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources

- \$149.5 million in CTF financing has attracted \$1.38 billion from other sources, a financial leverage of 1:9.
- 430 projects have been financed by nine local Turkish banks (56 percent of CTF investments in renewable energy, 44 percent in energy efficiency).
- CTF-supported project investments are contributing to energy savings of approximately 902,000 tons of oil equivalent or \$568 million of avoided cost of imported oil annually

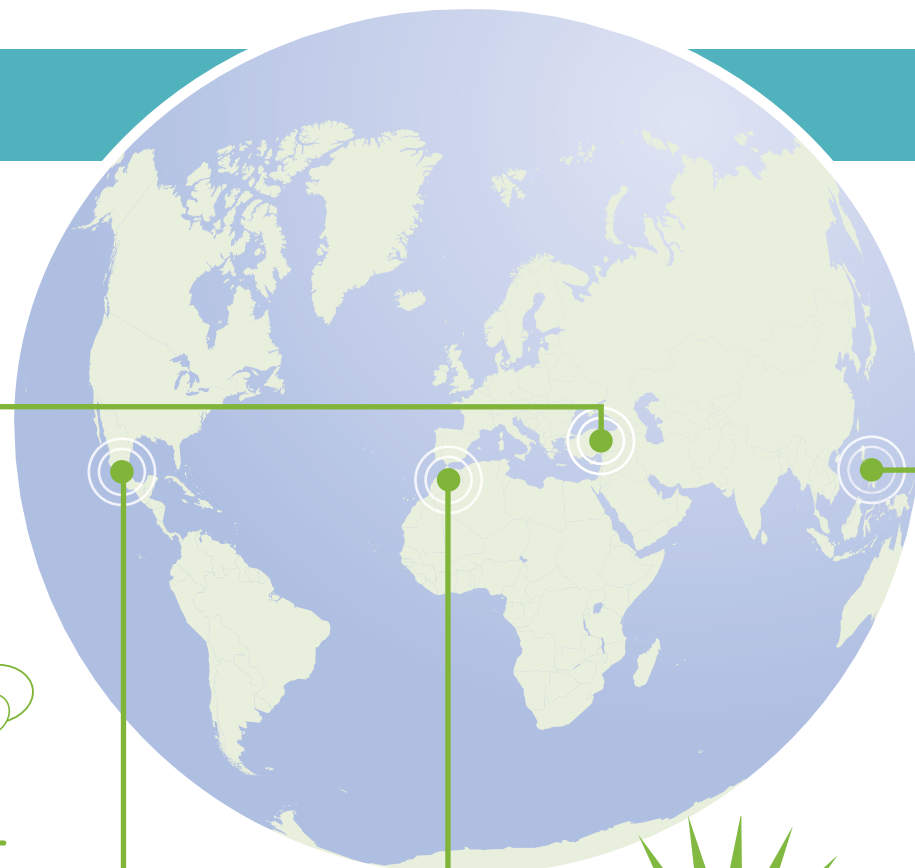
MEXICO

CTF resources have played a pivotal role in developing the Mexican wind power sector. In 2010, \$45 million of CTF funds, along with IDB and IFC financing, helped launch two pioneer private sector wind projects in Oaxaca: the 67.5 megawatt EDF Energie Nouvelle wind farm and the 250 megawatt Acciona Energia wind farm. By taking on risks that could not be borne by the private sector,

CTF financing leveraged over \$500 million of commercial resources and helped catalyze the commercialization of Oaxaca's wind industry. Other projects have been subsequently financed with CTF resources through NAFIN, a national development bank, and today, a number of wind farms are operating on purely commercial terms with no concessional financing needed.

The focus of CTF support is now shifting to solar (a solar farm has been financed by NAFIN with CTF resources) and geothermal power (included in Mexico's revised CTF investment plan in 2013), with the hope of spurring private sector participation in these industries much like it did for the wind industry in the Oaxaca region.

In 2013, Mexico's [Ecocasa Program](#) was recognized as a [Lighthouse Activity](#) by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as part of its Momentum for Change Initiative. Backed by \$51.6 million in CTF financing, the program is supporting construction of more than 27,000 efficient homes in Mexican cities.



THE PHILIPPINES

Also recognized by the UNFCCC as a [Lighthouse Activity](#) is IFC's [Sustainable Energy Finance Program in the Philippines](#), which supports private banks through capacity building, technical evaluation, and product development to help them finance energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Companies can apply for loans at select Philippine banks through the program, allowing them to

invest in technologies that make energy generation, distribution, and use more efficient. Backed by \$10 million from the CTF, the program is making a difference:

- Financed \$438 million for sustainable energy projects
- Catalyzed investments in 118 sustainable energy projects, which will cut CO₂ emissions by more than 1 million tons a year

"CTF financing has been a catalyst for other financing sources by mobilizing other actors, including IFIs [international financial institutions] and the private sector, and raising visibility. We are looking forward to seeing more involvement by this kind of financing in the coming years, and hope it will help continue the dynamism of the solar power sector and its competitiveness with wind and other energy sources, including fossil fuels."

Mustapha Bakkoury
President of the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy (MASEN)

MENA REGION (MOROCCO)

With [revisions to its CTF investment plan](#) endorsed in 2013 for \$660 million, the MENA region expects to generate 1.12 gigawatts, making it one of the most ambitious concentrated solar power (CSP) programs in the world. The revised plan provides a realignment of projects in the pipeline based on each country's reassessed needs and focuses on best-performing projects, such as the first phase of Morocco's Ouarzazate CSP complex. Construction on Ouarzazate I was launched in 2013.



CTF LEARNING

- In March 2013, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank organized a [MENA CSP workshop](#) in Rabat, Morocco. Representatives from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia finalized revisions to their 2009 CTF investment plan and discussed CSP issues in Morocco, scaling up CSP in relation to export markets in southern Europe, and the costs and benefits of CSP compared to concentrated photovoltaic power.
- The first in a series of [CSP Dialogues](#) took place in October 2013 to discuss the global experience in CSP development and to generate recommendations on future targeting of concessional finance. Organized by the CIF and the Climate Policy Initiative, the series will continue in 2014 along with ongoing analysis of the CTF portfolio to produce several reports that will delve into financing, policy, and technology aspects of CSP investments, as well as stakeholder roles.
- In a related effort, MASEN and the World Bank under the aegis of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative organized a South-South exchange workshop in October 2013 on "[Strengthening the Solar Energy Option: Utility-Scale Solar Power Development and Management](#)." Solar power developers and policy makers from around the world shared insights on the challenges and opportunities of domestic manufacturing, policy and regulatory frameworks, financing, and large-scale integration of solar power into power systems.
- Together with the World Bank Institute, the CIF is developing for 2014 an e-course on low emissions investment planning. The course, which is structured on modules that align with the CIF investment planning process, is targeted to government officials and others involved in planning for environment and climate change, clean energy, sustainable transportation, and energy efficiency.
- Addressing the [impact of wind power development on birds and bats](#) is critical to the success of CIF-backed wind projects. To expand the pool of knowledge, the CIF has brought together a global community of practice to share experiences, best practices, and resources on a continuing basis.



FIP FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

\$639 MILLION

8 FIP PILOTS

Brazil
Burkina Faso
Democratic Republic of Congo

Ghana
Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic

Mexico
Peru

MEASURING FIP RESULTS

Common themes

- Greenhouse gas emission reductions and avoidance; enhancement of carbon stocks
- Livelihoods co-benefits

Other relevant co-benefit themes

- Biodiversity and other environmental services
- Governance
- Tenure, rights, and access
- Capacity development

Narratives

- Theory of change and assumptions
- Contribution to national REDD+ and other national development strategies and uptake of FIP approaches

- Support received from other partners, including the private sector
- Progress of the DGM and its contribution to the investment plan

- Highlights and showcases of outstanding achievement

With support from the MDBs, all FIP pilot countries will report on these themes annually. They are designed to be measured and aggregated consistently by all pilot countries, which will enable the FIP to report meaningfully on achievements by individual countries and the fund over time.

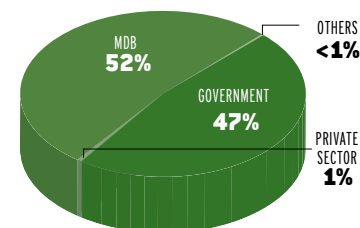
2013

Programming phase gives way to project implementation

The FIP supports efforts of developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management that leads to emissions' reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

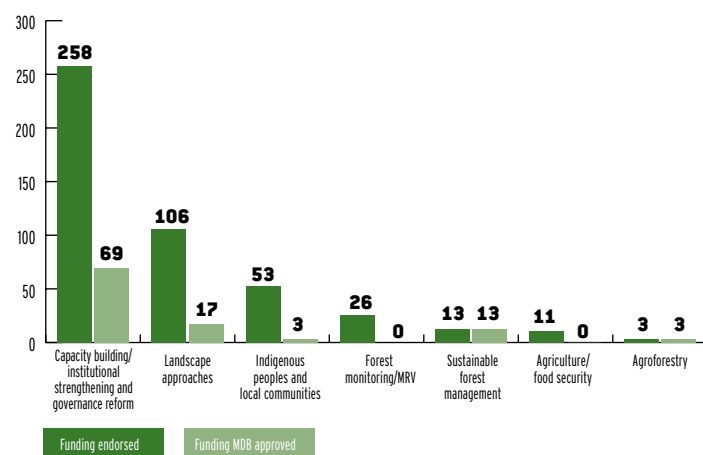
As of December 31, 2013, all eight investment plans under the FIP have been endorsed; from those plans, a pipeline of 24 projects has emerged for \$420 million in FIP allocations. The CIF partner MDBs approved funding for six projects for a total of \$106 million—\$78 million in grants and \$28 million in low-interest credits. This FIP funding is expected to leverage \$719 million in co-financing from other sources.

In October 2013, Peru's investment plan was endorsed by the FIP Sub-Committee for an indicative amount of \$50 million. With this final investment plan endorsement, the FIP has completed its programming phase, a major achievement and milestone. Project approvals and disbursements are expected to rise as the project implementation phase takes hold.

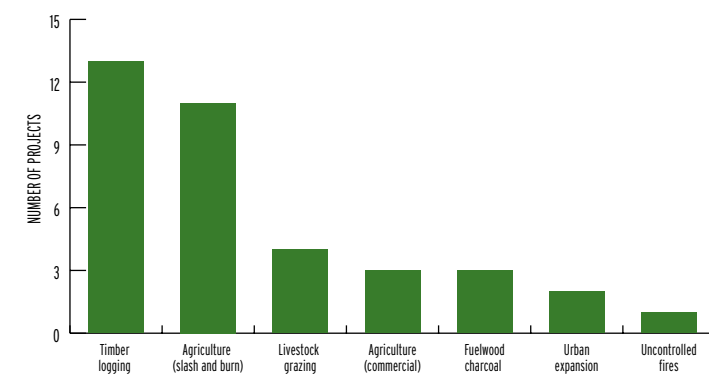


EXPECTED CO-FINANCING OF MDB-APPROVED FIP PROJECTS BY SOURCE

INDICATIVE ALLOCATION OF FIP FUNDING AND MDB APPROVALS BY SECTORAL FOCUS (US\$, millions)



FIP PORTFOLIO BY DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION BEING ADDRESSED



Also advancing in 2013 was the [Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities](#) (DGM), an indicative amount of \$50 million in FIP funding to help indigenous peoples and local community groups in FIP pilot countries contribute to the REDD+ agenda.



[DGM Framework Operational Guidelines](#)¹³ were finalized, providing structure and management of the DGM as a whole, as well as its eight country mechanisms.

Following a competitive process, Conservation International (USA) was selected as the executing agency for the global component of the DGM.

The eight DGM national programs are in various stages of preparation, with Brazil and Ghana being the most advanced. Their national DGM programs, along with the global component, are expected to be operational in early 2014; the others in 2015. For more on the DGM, [see page 31](#).

FIP reporting themes established

Great strides were made in 2013 to advance [the FIP monitoring and reporting \(M&R\) system](#). FIP pilot countries worked together

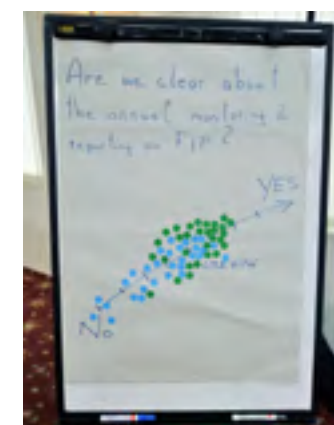
with the MDB Committee and the CIF Administrative Unit to reaffirm the FIP results framework (2011) as a basis for mid-term and ex post evaluation and extracted [a set of reporting themes](#)¹⁴ for annual results reporting. These measures were approved by the FIP Sub-Committee in October 2013. Annual reporting for the FIP will start in 2014.

\$35 million endorsed in FIP private sector competition

To encourage more private sector participation in climate-related projects in FIP pilot countries, \$56 million in [FIP credit financing was set aside](#) to be awarded competitively. An open call for private sector

project proposals in 2013 resulted in 11 entries. Based on the review and recommendation of an independently selected expert panel, the FIP Sub-Committee endorsed five project concepts, for a total of \$35 million, to be further developed by the MDBs for funding approval.

An additional project concept from Burkina Faso and two from the Democratic Republic of Congo (totaling \$16 million) are to be revised, taking into account comments of the expert group and the FIP Sub-Committee members, and then submitted for further review and endorsement by mail.

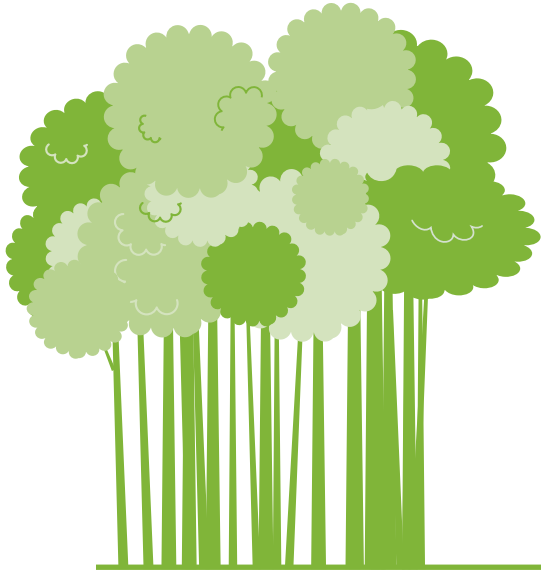


At the start of the 2013 FIP pilot countries' meeting, participants indicated with blue dots their understanding of FIP M&R. Following a day of intense discussion, participants' green dots show a stronger, if not full, grasp of the challenging work that lies ahead.

ENDORSED FIP PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECT CONCEPTS	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTING MDB	REQUESTED FIP FINANCING (US\$, MILLIONS)
Macauba palm oil in silvicultural systems	Brazil	IDB	3
Commercial reforestation of modified lands in the Cerrado	Brazil	IFC	15
Climate change mitigation and poverty reduction through the cashew sector	Burkina Faso	AfDB	4
Public-private partnership for restoration of degraded forest reserve	Ghana	AfDB	10.3
Guarantee fund for financing low carbon forestry investments	Mexico	IDB	3



FIP IN ACTION



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Over 400,000 people and 2 million hectares of forested area are expected to benefit from the [Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management Project](#) designed to enhance land-use planning and allocation, monitoring, reporting, capacity development, and law enforcement. Approximately 14,000 tons of CO₂

equivalent are expected to be sequestered through improved forest protection and restoration, while efforts to curb deforestation will reduce emissions by 120,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent over five years. The project is supported by \$12.8 million in FIP funding expected to attract an additional \$26 million from other sources.



BURKINA FASO

A FIP grant of \$11.5 million is supporting Burkina Faso's [Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+](#) designed for a triple-win transformation:

- Build carbon sequestration capacity in 12 gazetted forests (284,000 hectares)
- Improve local people's resilience to climate change
- Reduce poverty by diversifying the income sources of local people through the development of gazetted forest wood and nonwood products, such as almond and shea processing and beekeeping



The project expects to benefit 5,400 producers, including 2,700 women, and indirectly benefit nearly 850,000 people (half of them women), in council areas adjacent to the project sites.

PERU

In October 2013, representatives from the government of Peru, indigenous peoples groups, IDB, and World Bank celebrated the endorsement of [Peru's investment plan](#) for \$50 million. Delays in finalizing the plan have proven necessary to ensure that all stakeholders, particularly indigenous peoples, had [a voice in this critical and transformative planning process](#).

The plan aims to fight against the drivers of deforestation in vulnerable areas of Peru's Amazon forest, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and increase carbon reserves by implementing forest landscape management, improving forest and environmental governance, and establishing titling and registration of rural properties and communal lands.



"The process of formulating our FIP investment plan has allowed us to have a national debate, including the government, civil society, and the private sector, to identify a strategy on how to position forests as an important asset in our development and to implement enabling conditions to ensure economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainable environmental development."

Gabriel Quijandria Acosta
Peru's Vice Minister of Strategic Development of Natural Resources, Ministry of the Environment

"It is a very happy day for Peru and for the indigenous peoples' movement....we have shown that we have the capacity to dialogue and to generate proposals that can be seen as useful in forest management."

Daysi Zapata Fasabi
Vice President, Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest



GHANA

FIP grant financing of \$9.75 million is set to be implemented in support of Ghana's [Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks](#) project, which has three principal aims:

- Support the rehabilitation of degraded natural forests, introduction of sustainable agricultural practices (in particular, cocoa production), plantation development,

- and sustainable wood fuel production in key regions
- Provide 12,000 people (50 percent women) capacity-building support, seeds and equipment, and financial incentives through benefit-sharing agreements to develop forestry, agroforestry, and alternative livelihoods activities
- Sequester 3.9 million tons of CO₂ equivalent over 25 years through reforestation activities



FIP LEARNING

■ Indonesia hosted the [fifth FIP pilot countries' meeting](#) in September 2013. The agenda included discussions on FIP monitoring and reporting and showcased REDD+ activities in Indonesia, including a field trip to view the activities of the Yogyakarta Forest Management Unit.

■ The FIP programming process has enhanced the importance of the REDD+ agenda in FIP pilot countries, linking relevant initiatives together and providing additional motivation for comprehensive engagement and dialogue on the issue across multiple stakeholder groups. A study is under way to understand the FIP impact on REDD+ readiness. It analyzes those aspects of REDD+ readiness that best complement the implementation of investment financing like the FIP and examines how scaled-up financing to countries can spur readiness activities.

■ The CIF Learning publication [FIP: REDD+ Stakeholder Collaboration](#) (2013) and four accompanying videos take a closer look at the role the FIP is playing in fostering collaboration among REDD+ actors in individual countries. The study examines the experiences of Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, and Peru and draws lessons on collaboration and partnerships. For more, [see page 28](#).



For more on these and other FIP pilot countries, see feature section "Partnerships, Perspectives, and the Big Picture: Forest Investments in the CIF Portfolio," [page 27](#).



PPCR PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

\$1.3 BILLION

11 PPCR PILOTS

Bangladesh Mozambique Tajikistan Caribbean Region (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)
Bolivia Nepal Yemen Pacific Region (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga)
Cambodia Niger Zambia

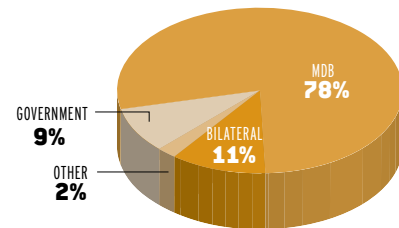
2013

Project implementation in full swing

The PPCR is helping developing countries integrate climate resilience into development planning and offers additional funding to support public and private sector investments for implementation.

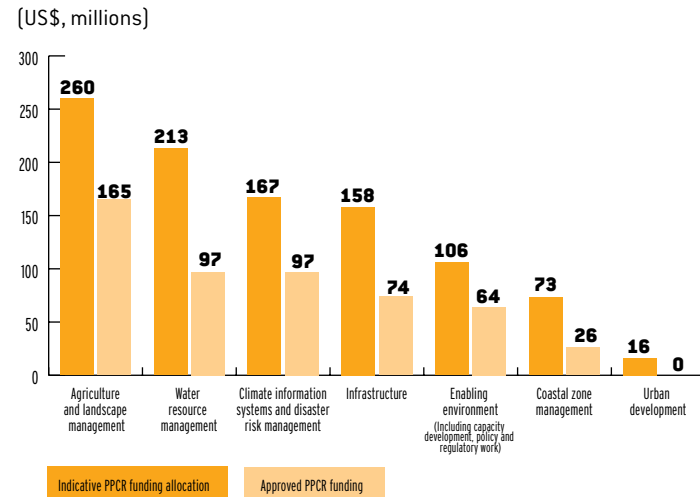
As of December 31, 2013, all 20 strategic programs for climate resilience under the PPCR have been endorsed; from these, a pipeline of 67 projects and programs has emerged, totaling \$1 billion in PPCR allocations. Partner MDBs have approved 31 projects for a total of \$523 million, of which 68 percent is grants and 32 percent is low-interest credits. This PPCR funding is expected to attract \$788 million in co-financing from other sources.

In 2013, Haiti's strategic program for climate resilience was endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee for further development of investments in the amount of \$25 million in grant resources. This final investment plan endorsement



EXPECTED CO-FINANCING OF MDB-APPROVED PPCR PROJECTS BY SOURCE

PPCR INDICATIVE ALLOCATIONS AND MDB FUNDING APPROVALS BY SECTORAL FOCUS (US\$, millions)



moves the PPCR squarely into the implementation phase, with project approvals and disbursements beginning to accelerate.

Establishing baselines and targets

In 2013, PPCR pilot countries intensified their focus on monitoring and reporting, working throughout the year with the MDBs to assess retroactively the [baselines and targets of their strategic programs for climate resilience](#)¹⁵ and to develop M&R

work plans to guide activities going forward. It is no small task and one made all the more challenging by the qualitative nature of some of the PPCR core indicators.

Countries are using the scorecards in the new [PPCR M&R toolkit](#) to transform their qualitative information into country-specific quantitative scores with which they can establish starting points and gauge progress. They define and interpret these scores based on

MEASURING PPCR RESULTS

1. Degree of integration of climate change into national planning, including sector planning
2. Evidence of strengthened government capacity and a coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience
3. Quality and extent to which climate-responsive instruments or investment models are developed and tested

4. Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and change

5. Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

With support from the MDBs, all PPCR pilot countries will report on these core indicators annually. They are designed to be measured and aggregated consistently by all pilot countries, which will enable the PPCR to report meaningfully on achievements of individual countries/regions and the fund over time.



The new PPCR M&R toolkit was tested in Niger. In-country M&R specialists received training and provided feedback to help refine the system.

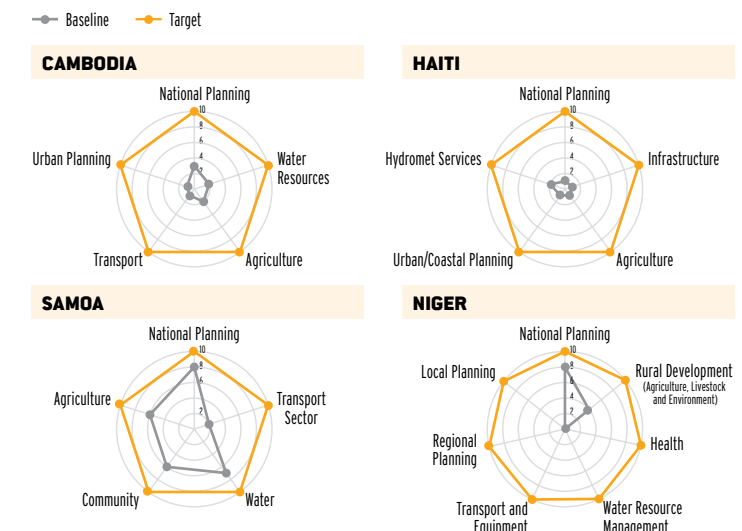
their unique national context; therefore, scores can be fully understood only in conjunction with country-specific narratives and qualitative descriptions.

\$41 million endorsed in PPCR private sector competition

To encourage more private sector engagement in PPCR pilot countries, approximately \$70 million in [PPCR credit financing was set aside](#) to be awarded on a competitive basis. An open call for private sector project proposals in 2013 resulted

in 11 entries. Following the review and recommendation of an independently selected expert panel, the PPCR Sub-Committee endorsed six project concepts, totaling \$41 million, to be prepared by the MDBs for funding approval. A second round of PPCR competitive funding will occur in 2014 with \$30 million in concessional financing available.

BASELINES FOR THE DEGREE OF INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL AND SECTOR PLANNING



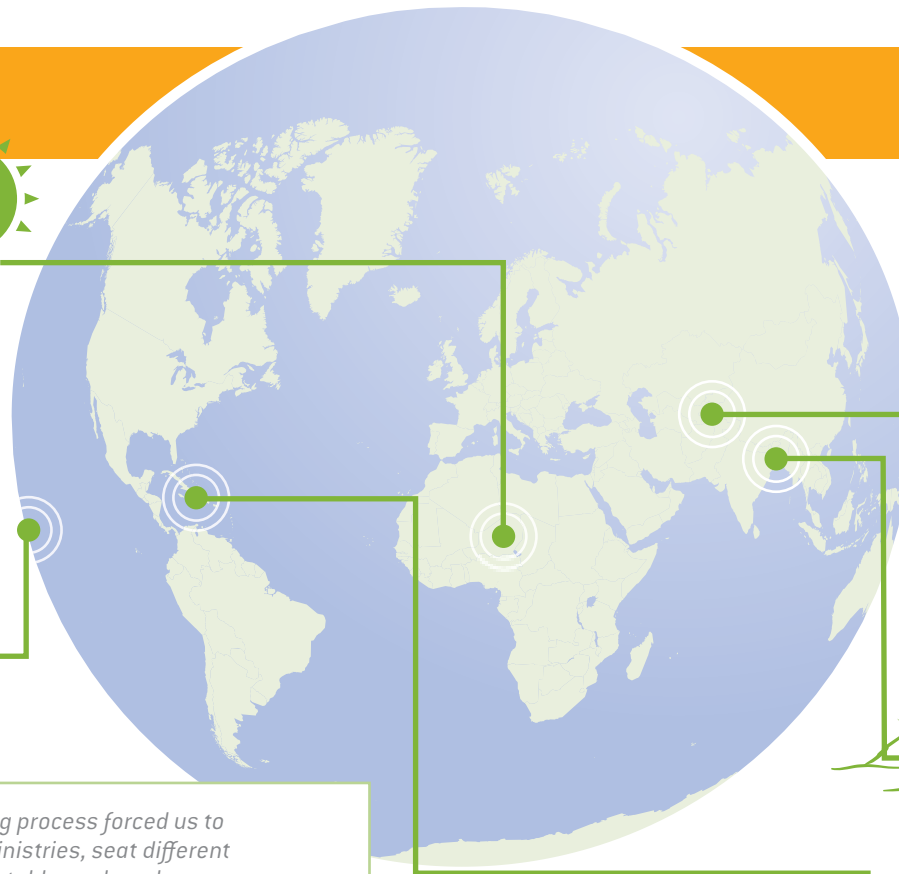
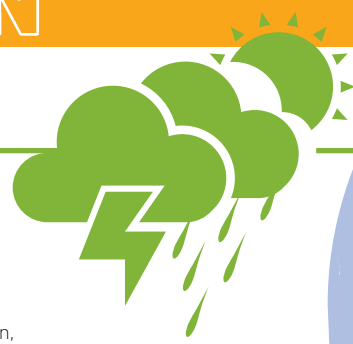
Note: As this sampling shows, many PPCR pilot countries, even those with a high degree of national integration of climate change, indicate they had not started mainstreaming climate change considerations into some priority sectors at the time of their strategic program's endorsement.

ENDORSED PPCR PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECT CONCEPT	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTING MDB	REQUESTED PPCR FINANCING (US\$, MILLIONS)
Enhancing the climate resilience of the energy sector	Tajikistan	EBRD	10
Small business climate resilience financing facility	Tajikistan	EBRD	5
Support for building a climate-resilient sorghum supply chain*	Haiti	IDB	3
Financing water adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector*	Jamaica	IDB	5.75
Lurio Green Resources Forestry Project*	Mozambique	AfDB	11
Supporting climate-resilient investments in the agricultural sector*	St. Lucia	IDB	6.1

* Subject to the incorporation of conditions noted in the expert review and resolution of written comments submitted by the PPCR Sub-Committee.



PPCR IN ACTION



NIGER

The first community-led microprojects under Niger's **Community Action Project for Climate Resilience**, supported by \$63 million from the PPCR, are up and running. These microprojects, which aim to directly benefit a total of 180,000 households (60 percent women) when fully implemented, are **empowering**

low-income, rural communities in the desert-prone Sahel region with better climate information, seeds, planting techniques, irrigation, and infrastructure to withstand flooding and drought extremes and boost food security.

SAMOA

As PPCR pilot countries activate their strategic programs for climate resilience, they are launching annual stock-taking exercises to assess progress. In 2013, Samoa was among the first to do so. Since Samoa's strategic program was endorsed in 2011 for \$25 million,

projects have been prepared and funding has been approved to climate proof the vital West Coast Road and to improve the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal communities. With implementation imminent, stakeholders reflected on the planning process and the

effectiveness of consultations and partnerships. The resulting recommendations will help keep Samoa's strategic program under the PPCR, as well as its larger climate change agenda, moving forward.



"The PPCR planning process forced us to talk to different ministries, seat different people around the table, and see how, as a government institution, we can start systematically mainstreaming climate-related priorities, activities, standards. The PPCR process became a catalyst for us to talk to each other and learn how to better cooperate and coordinate. The PPCR has been a tremendous positive learning experience for Haiti."

Rose May Guignard
Comité Interministériel d'Aménagement du Territoire, Haiti

HAITI

Despite delays due to natural disaster, **Haiti's strategic program for climate resilience** was endorsed for \$25 million in 2013. It aims to support climate proofing infrastructure and agriculture in the vulnerable Centre-Artibonite Loop, to strengthen resilience in coastal cities of the Gulf of La Gonâve, and to advance knowledge management and capacity building in hydro-meteorological and climate services.

TAJIKISTAN

The **Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project**, supported by \$22 million from the PPCR, aims to help some 10,000 people in vulnerable communities overcome droughts, floods, mudflows, and other climate-related risks through upgraded early-warning communications, disaster risk management, climate-proofed infrastructure, and other measures. This project is one of five under Tajikistan's \$47.8 million strategic program for climate resilience. All



have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the relevant MDBs and are in various stages of implementation—an open and transparent process followed on **Tajikistan's PPCR website**.

BANGLADESH

There are an estimated 8 million people vulnerable to inundation of over three meters in Bangladesh's coastal areas. A \$25 million PPCR grant to Bangladesh's **Coastal Embankments Improvement Project** will support efforts to build cyclone shelters, strengthen early-warning systems, and upgrade 600 kilometers of embankments in 17 polders in six coastal districts. The project



will provide direct protection to 760,000 people and benefit another 8.5 million through agricultural development, employment, and food security.

PPCR LEARNING

■ PPCR pilot countries Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, and Yemen participated in the **Third International Conference on Climate Services** in December 2013. They presented their PPCR experiences, forged new connections, and expanded the PPCR pool of knowledge on sustaining climate services, such as climate and hydrological data, forecasting, modeling, early warning systems, and drought monitoring, and how they relate to coastal management and climate and health interventions.

■ In direct response to the PPCR pilot countries' request for guidance on how to strengthen climate services, an e-learning course, "Water, Weather and Climate Services: A Value Chain Approach to Project Design," is being developed by the World Bank, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, and the CIF for 2014.

■ Now that all PPCR pilot countries have developed their strategic plans for climate resilience, they can reflect upon their experiences. A study on lessons learned from the PPCR programming process is under way to examine the effectiveness of programming resources (PPCR grants of up to \$1.5 million provided to each pilot country) to create institutions and policies to promote climate resilient development. The report is due in 2014.

■ The first in a series of **PPCR Dialogues on Strengthening the Business Case for Climate Resilience** was held in October 2013 in Washington, D.C. The half-day workshop, co-sponsored by the CIF and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, brought together stakeholders from the PPCR community who discussed the need to create an enabling environment for private investment in climate resilience, including risk transfer instruments, policies that nurture innovation, and public-private partnerships.



The **seventh PPCR pilot countries' meeting** took place in Washington, D.C., in May 2013 and focused on project implementation, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring and reporting, with in-depth training for M&R specialists on the use of new PPCR tools.



SREP SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM

\$551 MILLION

8 SREP PILOTS

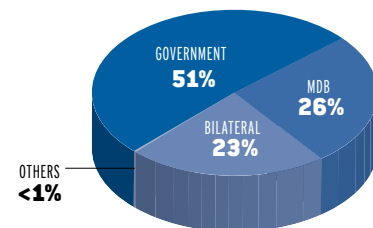
Ethiopia Honduras Kenya Liberia Maldives Mali Nepal Tanzania
Reserve SREP pilots: Armenia, Mongolia, Yemen, Pacific Region (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu)

2013

Focusing on investment planning

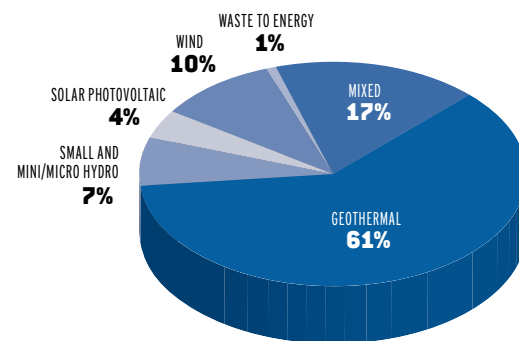
The SREP stimulates energy access and economic growth by working with governments to build renewable energy markets, attract private investment, and target renewable energy technologies that allow for the generation and productive use of energy in households, businesses, and community services.

As of December 31, 2013, eight investment plans under the [SREP](#) have been endorsed; from these, a pipeline of 28 projects and programs has emerged for a total allocation of \$340 million in SREP funding, which is expected to contribute to 583 megawatts in new renewable energy capacity. Funding for three projects has been approved by partner MDBs for a total of \$45 million, which is expected to leverage \$478 million in co-financing and contribute toward 250 megawatts in new renewable energy capacity.



EXPECTED CO-FINANCING OF MDB-APPROVED SREP PROJECTS BY SOURCE

SREP-SUPPORTED INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION CAPACITY BY TECHNOLOGY, IN MEGAWATTS



In 2013, Liberia and Tanzania received SREP Sub-Committee endorsement of their investment plans for an indicative amount of \$50 million each. Most SREP reserve pilots continued to advance their investment planning, an activity the SREP expects to multiply as the SREP Sub-Committee decision to welcome [new pilot countries to the program](#)¹⁶ is enacted. The SREP could expand its pilot country ranks from the current 8 to 24.

Also approved in 2013 was [enhanced SREP pipeline management](#),¹⁷ which will allow for overprogramming and other measures to speed project implementation and disbursements, which are projected to rise in 2014. While there is a risk that overprogramming could disadvantage the least-developed countries and fragile states that may be challenged to keep pace with other nations as they bring projects forward for funding approval, steps are being taken to mitigate that risk.

MEASURING SREP RESULTS

1. Increased public and private investments in targeted subsector(s) per country per year
2. Annual electricity output from renewable energy as a result of SREP intervention
3. Number of women and men, businesses, and community services benefiting from improved access to electricity and fuels as a result of SREP interventions

With support from the MDBs, all SREP pilot countries will report on these core indicators annually. They are designed to be measured and aggregated consistently by all pilot countries, which will enable the SREP to report meaningfully on achievements of individual countries and the fund over time.

Preparing for annual monitoring and reporting

In 2013, the SREP monitoring and reporting system was operationalized, with annual reporting on results set to commence in 2014.

M&R specialists responsible for SREP reporting are finding support in the new [SREP M&R toolkit](#), online resources, and specialized training sessions.



SREP MONITORING AND REPORTING TOOLKIT

- Overview on reporting requirements and deadlines
- Core indicator guidance and reporting tables for data collection
- Provision for pilot countries to assess progress of the project or program, as well as the overall investment plan

\$60 million endorsed in SREP private sector competition

To encourage more private sector participation in climate-related projects in SREP pilot countries, \$90 million in [SREP concessional financing was set aside](#) to be

awarded competitively. An open call for private sector project proposals in 2013 resulted in 12 entries. Based on the review and recommendation of an expert panel, the SREP Sub-Committee endorsed four project concepts, for a total of \$60 million, to be further developed by the MDBs for funding approval. A second round of SREP competitive funding will occur in 2014 with \$36 million available, primarily in concessional financing.

ENDORSED SREP PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECT CONCEPTS	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTING MDB	REQUESTED SREP FINANCING (US\$, MILLIONS)
Strengthening of the Honduras Renewable Energy Financing Facility	Honduras	IDB	15
Scatec solar photovoltaic 33 megawatt	Mali	AfDB	25
Kopere Solar Park	Kenya	AfDB	11.6
ABC business models for off-grid energy access	Nepal	World Bank	8



SREP IN ACTION

KENYA



SREP support of \$25 million to Kenya's **Menengai geothermal power plant** is helping remove investment barriers, such as exploration and drilling risks, to establish a strong basis for private sector participation in **Kenya's**

emerging geothermal energy market. Drilling is ongoing for Phase I, which envisions 120 wells injecting 400 megawatts of electricity into the national grid by 2017. This will boost current production by close to a third and expand energy

access and reduce shortages for an estimated half million households in Kenya, including 70,000 in rural areas and 300,000 small businesses. It is expected to reduce CO₂ emissions by close to 2 million tons per year.

"With the SREP, we will have a wide range of social and economic impacts across the country. Expanding energy access will create jobs, empower women, and allow people to generate income and add value to their activities. This is going to be huge because it is looking at the grassroots level in rural communities that are far off the grid."

Augustus Goanue
Executive Director of the Liberian Rural and Renewable Energy Agency of the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, Liberia

LIBERIA

In October 2013, **Liberia's SREP investment plan** was endorsed for \$50 million. In a country with less than 2 percent energy access, **SREP resources will go a long way** in helping Liberia achieve its national goal of a 35 percent electrification rate by 2030. The plan has several goals:

- Increase energy access through off-grid electricity solutions
- Develop renewable energy, such as small hydro, solar, biomass, and hybrids
- Complement expansion of centralized generation and transmission facilities

NEPAL

Nepal's **Small Hydropower Development Project**, backed by \$20 million in SREP financing, aims to build the capacity of local financial institutions and provide financial products to encourage private investment in small hydropower.

- Project goals are multiple:
- Develop 50 megawatts of new small hydropower capacity
 - Increase demand through end-user knowledge management and support

- Demonstrate the commercial viability of small hydropower projects to attract private sources of capital, increasing the availability of long-term financing

TANZANIA

Tanzania's SREP investment plan was endorsed for \$50 million in October 2013. Designed to shift Tanzania from increasing dependence on fossil fuels and intermittent hydro resources to a more diversified energy mix, the plan has several aims:

- Catalyze development of more than 100 megawatts of geothermal power, principally by the private sector
- Establish an enabling environment for large-scale geothermal development
- Build an efficient and responsive development infrastructure for renewable energy-based rural electrification by supporting private sector investments in off-grid electricity enterprises

"We are determined, we are committed, and we must implement. We want a full-fledged department for renewable energy... We are committed to change the way we are working and must translate our resources into development."

Eliakim Maswi
Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Tanzania

MALI

Despite delays, Mali's **Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems Project**, supported by \$15 million in SREP financing, is moving forward with financing approved in 2013 for implementation. The project aims to expand renewable energy development to increase off-grid energy access for isolated, low-income populations in several ways:

- Evaluate and standardize business models for minigrad extensions
- Support local microfinance institutions
- Train rural populations, local private sector companies, and partnerships
- Increase solar photovoltaic and biofuel minigrads by 4.5 megawatts over five years

SREP LEARNING

- In March 2013, the government of Tanzania, together with the AfDB and the British High Commission with support from the CIF, hosted a workshop in Dar-es-Salaam to consider the country's **Geothermal Legal and Regulatory Framework** with government officials, private developers, geothermal resource survey specialists, and other stakeholders. The SREP in Tanzania can offer an opportunity to implement some of the proposed recommendations emerging from the event.

- Participants in the **fifth SREP pilot countries' meeting** hosted by Maldives in May 2013 focused on SREP monitoring and reporting requirements, program planning, and project delivery challenges. They visited Muhyiddin school in Villi-Male' to see rooftop solar photovoltaic installations, part of Maldives' strategy to be carbon neutral by 2020.

- The CIF, working through the World Bank, has launched a report to **assess the enabling environment that promotes investments in renewable energy in SREP countries**. Due in May 2014, the report aims to contribute to domestic policy debates by informing policy makers and development partners on legislative, financial, and institutional systems that support sustainable energy investments. The results will also help identify the barriers that may impede

implementation of SREP investment plans and ensure sustainability and scaling up of investments. The foundation laid by this first assessment of SREP countries, including the methodology and results, could be expanded to other countries, such as those under the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, to establish baseline indicators for measuring progress.



SREP pilot countries from Africa's Rift Valley—Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania—are taking advantage of the knowledge network fostered by the SREP to share insights and experiences in geothermal power development, including the "Ask the Expert" session during the 2013 SREP pilot countries' meeting.



2014 NURTURING GROWTH

The CIF is rooted in learning and growing with results that will be achieved as CIF projects take hold and CIF knowledge is cultivated and spread. Looking ahead to 2014, the CIF anticipates increased activity:

- Keeping up the momentum on project and program submissions, approvals, and launches and on the learning that accompanies these activities
- Ensuring the upward trend in disbursement rates as the investment planning phase gives way to implementation in all four CIF funding windows
- Achieving the first full set of annual results reporting for the CTF, FIP, PPCR, and SREP
- Initiating the process to identify new SREP pilot countries
- Launching the CIF risk management framework
- Sharing the findings of the independent evaluation of the CIF and carefully considering all observations and recommendations
- Finalizing ongoing knowledge products to deepen understanding of CIF impacts in various fields of study, while remaining responsive to new demands for CIF-supported climate knowledge
- Continuing to reach out to private investors through new financing options and measuring their effectiveness
- Mainstreaming gender in CIF programming
- Welcoming some 400 expected participants at the [2014 CIF Partnership Forum](#) co-hosted with the IDB in Montego Bay, Jamaica in June 2014



PARTNERSHIPS, PERSPECTIVES, AND THE BIG PICTURE

FOREST INVESTMENTS IN THE CIF PORTFOLIO

Forests, which cover more than 30 percent of the land area of the world, play a critical role in mitigating the effects of climate change by trapping and storing more than 1 trillion tons of carbon every year. Despite efforts to protect them, forests are being cut down and degraded at an unsustainable rate. Deforestation and forest degradation account for around 18 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and are the second leading cause of global warming.

By developing and maintaining key partnerships in the public and private sectors, understanding all stakeholder perspectives, and focusing on the big picture of the entire forest landscapes both inside and outside the forest sector, the \$639 million Forest Investment Program is supporting Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, and Peru in their national efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to promote sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

From the MDBs that implement the FIP, here is a glimpse of how FIP pilot countries and partners are working together to achieve these goals and of some early lessons learned.

UNDERSTANDING ALL PERSPECTIVES

FACILITATING REDD+ COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Forests play a vital role in the health of the planet by absorbing climate-altering CO₂ as they grow. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that the fight against climate change and global warming is crowded with actors striving to advance the objectives of REDD+. The FIP complements, yet is distinguished from, other REDD+ mechanisms by its focus on building partnerships with public and private sector entities to achieve transformational change in forest-related policies and practices in developing countries. The FIP plays a key role in catalyzing collaboration, consultation, and cooperation among the REDD+ initiatives through the FIP investment planning and implementation process.

By definition, multi-stakeholder partnerships assemble a diverse array of social interests, experiences, and perspectives that may make consultation and collaboration difficult. For the FIP to succeed, governments and other stakeholders must work together to develop a common vision for forests and trees, address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, promote sustainable forest management, and define roles within that process. This is not a constraint on the FIP but rather a positive outcome of the process.

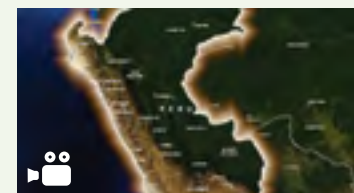
The CIF Learning publication [FIP: REDD+ Stakeholder Collaboration](#) (2013) and four accompanying videos take a closer look at the role the FIP is playing in fostering collaboration among REDD+ actors in individual countries. The study examines the experiences of [Burkina Faso](#), [the Democratic Republic of Congo](#), [Indonesia](#), and [Peru](#) and draws lessons on collaboration and partnerships.



REDD+ Investments for Forest, Food, and Fuel in the Democratic Republic of Congo



Burkina Faso: Seeding a Social Vision for REDD+ in the Sahel



Building Trust for REDD+ in Peru



Investing in Indonesia's Forests

THE FIP COMPLEMENTS OTHER REDD+ FINANCING MECHANISMS

- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme)

Key Lessons

- Strong national leadership in coordinating REDD+ is essential for managing funding streams, fostering partnerships, and achieving successful outcomes.
- Improved information dissemination and capacity building are needed to ensure that all stakeholders and administrators—including MDB staff in the field, government officials, civil society, indigenous peoples, and the private sector—understand the goals and mechanisms of the FIP and REDD+.
- There is a need to address development and livelihood needs of forest-dependent populations, taking into account that deforestation and forest degradation are often poverty driven.
- Clearly defined, customizable, and inclusive mechanisms for the consultation process reduce friction, promote participation, and help ensure clearer focus on the development of FIP investment plans and projects. Existing multi-stakeholder forums can be used or strengthened to support this collaboration.
- Collaboration and consultation among REDD+ stakeholders can help avoid overlap and gaps in coverage so that the multiplicity of REDD+ and other climate initiatives does not overburden participants.
- Significant time and human and financial resources are required for consultations. FIP partners, particularly indigenous peoples and civil society groups, must exhibit the willingness and capacity for active and full participation.
- Information and knowledge sharing can enhance productive relations between governments and indigenous peoples. REDD+ investments, including those supported by the FIP, must address livelihood issues and involve stakeholders in a dialogue that is respectful of, and integrates, traditional knowledge and concerns of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Private sector entities are eager to participate, but the lengthy FIP process is not well matched with private sector modalities. Analyzing and addressing the needs of the private sector in each country could lead to better incentives for [private sector participation in REDD+](#).¹⁸
- Transformational change is country specific. It must be discussed and agreed on by REDD+ stakeholders during the FIP programming phase and monitored throughout project and program implementation.

FOCUSING ON THE BIG PICTURE

MITIGATION, ADAPTATION, AND POVERTY REDUCTION ACROSS THE FOREST LANDSCAPE

In helping bring people together to collaborate on REDD+, the FIP aims to bring the bigger picture into focus. Zooming out for a broader landscape view, the FIP sees REDD+ as a component of a larger development space where food security, energy needs, income generation, and preservation of forest resources and trees converge. Instead of narrowly focusing on the forest sector, the FIP supports a landscape approach that encourages stakeholders in FIP pilot countries to assess the threats to their forest and tree resources in a more holistic manner. The discussion and management of trade-offs between competing land uses form the basis for more integrated solutions.

By embracing the forest landscape approach, stakeholders in FIP pilot countries can look across large, connected geographic areas to recognize more fully land-use trends and the impacts on forests and trees, natural and human influences, and opportunities for forest and tree conservation, restoration, and sustainable use. They can identify important ecological values and patterns of environmental and climate change that may not be evident when managing smaller, local forest areas.

The forest landscape approach offers the triple win of adaptation, mitigation, and poverty reduction but requires an evolution in policy thinking and cross-sector collaboration to better understand options, competing demands, and interconnections that affect the use and management of forest resources and trees. The FIP is facilitating these new types of partnerships and networks to demonstrate how initiatives can deliver more sustainable solutions to maintain or increase forest cover and diversity.

THE FOREST LANDSCAPE APPROACH INSPIRES THINKING ACROSS BOUNDARIES TO SOLVE COMPLEX—SOMETIMES COMPETING—PROBLEMS:

- Sequestering carbon; avoiding or reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Enhancing resilience
- Improving local livelihoods
- Conserving biodiversity

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, for example, the demand for fuel-wood in large cities near forests is a major driver of deforestation. FIP resources will be used to reduce these pressures through investments in energy-efficient stoves, improved charcoal making, and afforestation and reforestation projects to reduce the pressure on natural forests and trees. The benefits will translate into carbon emission reductions, enhanced forest carbon stocks, and a more sustainable energy supply and will contribute to the sustainability of livelihoods ([see page 32](#)).

Brazil's story also demonstrates the multiple benefits of the forest landscape approach. FIP resources will enable more climate-friendly agriculture in the Cerrado biome, a dry woodland ecosystem, to help curb expansion of the agricultural frontier into forests and woodlands and reduce carbon emissions without reducing yields ([see page 30](#)).

TEN PRINCIPLES FOR A LANDSCAPE APPROACH

A landscape approach is not "one size fits all." Rather, it is tailored to local conditions and needs and based on the following principles:¹⁹

- 1 Continual learning and adaptive management
- 2 Common concern entry point
- 3 Multiple scale
- 4 Multifunctionality
- 5 Multiple stakeholders
- 6 Negotiated and transparent change logic
- 7 Clarification of rights and responsibilities
- 8 Participatory and user-friendly monitoring
- 9 Resilience
- 10 Strengthened stakeholder capacity

CONSERVING THE CERRADO BIOME THROUGH A WIDER FOREST LANDSCAPE APPROACH

By the World Bank

The **Cerrado biome**, an economically and environmentally strategic region of Brazil, plays an integral role in ensuring national food security. Covering approximately 200 million hectares or 24 percent of **Brazil**, the Cerrado is occupied mostly by private landholdings. Currently there are about 50 million head of cattle in the biome, and the area yields over 50 percent of Brazil's soybean production. As the second largest biome in South America, the Cerrado is home to the headwaters of three major South American river basins: the Tocantins-Araguaia, the Paraná-Plata, and the São Francisco.

Studies show that the Cerrado is facing serious threats. Between 2002 and 2008, it lost 4.1 percent of its cover, and only 52 percent of the area covered by native vegetation remains. Brazil's Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Cerrado Biome (2010) aims to promote sustained reduction in the rate of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the incidence of fires and forest fires in the biome. The action plan is one of the main pillars of the Brazilian government's ongoing strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest and woodland degradation and provides a framework for sustainable development in the biome.

Brazil's FIP investment plan

In line with this strategy, Brazil's \$70 million FIP investment plan seeks to promote sustainable land use and forest management



improvements in the Cerrado, contributing to reducing pressure on the remaining forests, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing CO₂ sequestration. The geographical size and environmental complexity of the Cerrado and the need for, among other things, ensuring the consistency

of the various instruments employed, coordinating efforts, and sharing timely and relevant information are all challenges that call for building synergies between the various actors and activities with a view toward securing cost-effective solutions.

As a response to these challenges, Brazil's FIP investment plan proposes coordinated, biome-wide, and synergistic actions by different actors—including collaboration between government ministries (Environment; Science, Technology, and Innovation; and Agriculture and Livestock)—to improve the sustainability and efficiency of forest resource management and land use.

CONTEXT, CHALLENGES, AND INTERVENTION STRATEGY OF BRAZIL'S FIP INVESTMENT PLAN

CONTEXT OF THE CERRADO			
Ecological Significant carbon stocks ■ High degree of biological diversity ■ Importance of conservation of water resources ■ Susceptibility to forest fires	Land occupation and use Approximately 50% is anthropized ■ Main land use: ranching ■ Annual crops grown intensively ■ Predominance of large farms	Social and economic Of great importance to the Brazilian economy ■ Intra-regional inequalities ■ Social diversity ■ Culture based on agriculture and cattle raising	Political and institutional ■ Environmental law defines the legal reserve of 20-35% of rural properties ■ Land belonging mainly to the private sector ■ Distributed over 11 states
CHALLENGES			
■ Lack of systematic information about natural resources and forest carbon stocks ■ Allocation of carbon stocks; postconversion management plays a determining role in carbon emissions	■ Lack of an appropriate system for monitoring land use and coverage ■ Low efficiency in the use of previously open grassland ■ Low environmental sustainability of the current agricultural model	■ Integration of production and conservation ■ Increased training in more sustainable production methods in different areas and with different social groups	■ Increased availability of alternatives for minimizing deforestation ■ Establishment of a grassland conservation strategy focused on private farms
INTERVENTION STRATEGY			
Management of areas already used		Generation and management of forest information	
■ Improvement of access by producers to resources on offer for low carbon emission agriculture ■ Implementation of the Rural Environmental Cadastre		■ Generation and availability of spatially and temporally consistent environmental information	
Project: Environmental regularization of rural lands	Project: Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use	Project: Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives	Project: Implementation of an early-warning system for preventing forest fires and a system for monitoring the vegetation cover

EMPOWERING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

By the World Bank

Indigenous peoples and local communities are at the heart of sustaining forests and play a crucial role in addressing REDD+. The FIP process includes indigenous peoples and local communities from the beginning by consulting them on priority areas of action linked to forest landscapes and REDD+. It offers support to their forest stewardship roles and traditional forest management systems.

The FIP **Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** (DGM) was established to provide these communities in the eight FIP pilot countries a financing and learning mechanism to support their participation in FIP investment programs and projects and complementary efforts. With an indicative allocation of \$50 million, the DGM is currently the largest global REDD+ initiative created solely for indigenous peoples and local communities.

Led by Indigenous peoples and local communities

More than the size of its funding, the DGM is truly unique in the approaches adopted in its design and governance. The DGM was founded on the core principles of ownership and leadership by indigenous peoples and local communities.

The development of the DGM was led by a working group of indigenous peoples and local communities who met with counterparts in six regional and global meetings in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America over a two-year period. The resulting design, which envisions a global component and separate national programs in all eight FIP pilot countries, was endorsed by the FIP Sub-Committee in 2012.

A transitional committee comprising representatives from indigenous people and local community groups, national governments, and the MDBs worked throughout 2013 to develop the **DGM Framework Operational Guidelines**, providing guidance on the structure and management of the DGM as a whole and its eight country programs.

Going forward, representatives to the DGM global and national governing bodies will be self-selected through national and subnational consultation processes. The Global Steering Committee will ensure that knowledge and learning are shared widely. This arrangement will keep the DGM country programs flexible so that they can respond to local demand yet still be linked through the common framework to maintain the integrity of the broader program.

Country-specific process

The global component of the DGM under World Bank implementation is advancing with the selection of Conservation International (USA) as the **executing agency** following a competitive process. Country project

EXPECTED TO PROVIDE UP TO \$50 MILLION, THE DGM WILL SUPPORT A VARIETY OF INITIATIVES:

- Building capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities for communication and outreach
- Integrating indigenous knowledge with technologies for adaptation and mitigation, technical assistance, and monitoring
- Securing and strengthening customary land tenure resource rights
- Fostering knowledge exchange and learning
- Building and strengthening networks and alliances
- Supporting on-the-ground activities, such as traditional forest management systems, establishing community woodlots, tree nurseries, and small-scale alternative energy solutions

preparation has begun in Brazil and Ghana where the DGM is expected to be operational in 2014. The six other FIP pilot countries have begun preparing the ground for their national DGM programs to come online no later than 2015. For example,

- In Indonesia, workshops were organized with the Indigenous Peoples Chamber of the National Forest Council to discuss the process for selecting national steering committee members.
- In Peru, the leading indigenous peoples organizations, Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana and Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú, organized meetings to discuss the process of forming a national steering committee and potential use of DGM resources.
- In Burkina Faso, a working group of civil society and local community representatives is contributing to discussions on DGM in the country.

Indigenous peoples and local community groups from seven FIP pilot countries have requested the World Bank to implement the DGM in their countries. How consensus was reached varied by country circumstances, demonstrating again the flexibility of the DGM design:

- In Peru, the leading indigenous peoples organizations met among themselves and agreed on a decision, which they then conveyed to the CIF Administrative Unit and the Peruvian government.
- In Brazil, the government facilitated subregional meetings of indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the Cerrado biome, the focus area of the FIP.
- In Indonesia, the National Forest Council facilitated a meeting with leading indigenous peoples organizations, the government, and MDBs.

Many of these processes supported through the development of the DGM are new and unprecedented for the indigenous peoples and local communities, governments, and MDBs involved. Generating consensus among such a broad group of stakeholders on common design and governance arrangements takes time. While preparation is slow, it should be considered time well spent as the DGM is already demonstrating that it is possible for these stakeholders to build trust and work together as partners.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



FROM FOREST CO-OPTING TO COOPERATION

By the African Development Bank

The [Democratic Republic of Congo](#) (DRC) is one of the world's great forest nations, home to a seventh of the earth's forests. Two-thirds of the country, more than twice the size of France, is endowed with tropical forest, housing 60 percent of the vast and globally significant Congo Basin Forest system and storing up to 140 billion tons of CO₂ as a global "lung." Sustaining these forests is critical for the country's—and the world's—economic, social, and environmental future.

Significant loss of forest cover

A large majority of the DRC's 60 million inhabitants depend heavily on the forests for small-scale farming and other livelihoods. Forests are affected by illegal logging for charcoal production and small-scale agriculture without proper management of soil fertility in areas with high population growth. This has placed the DRC on the world's top-10 list for annual forest cover loss. The country must transform its forest sector by building its institutional capacity for sustainable forest governance, increasing stakeholder involvement, and boosting the private sector's willingness to invest.

FIP support to jump-start forest sustainability

In response, the DRC has become a first mover for REDD+ in Africa's forests and has developed a transformative REDD National Strategy Framework, bolstered by partnering with the AfDB, the World Bank, and the FIP. One of three FIP African pilot countries, the DRC is using the FIP as a means to address threats to its forests, generate emission reductions and co-benefits, and strengthen its forest governance.

As a first step, the FIP and AfDB are supporting the [Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins](#). The project will support the country's REDD+ investment phase to help reduce forest greenhouse gas emissions, enhance carbon stocks, and relieve poverty in a degraded savannah area (Kasai provinces) and a closed forest area (Orientale Province). These two ecosystems surround Kisangani, Mbuji Mayi, and Kananga, three major cities of the DRC. To be completed in five years, the \$26.6 million project will receive a FIP grant of \$21.50 million, a DRC government contribution of \$4.4 million,

and contributions of \$0.70 million by project beneficiaries. The carbon savings generated could be about 4 million tons of CO₂ over 25 years. The project will use several means to address the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation:

- Promoting sustainable forest management by rehabilitating degraded forests; establishing forest plantations, private nurseries and territorial woodlots; disseminating improved stoves; promoting alternative biomass, such as briquettes and agricultural residues and energy alternatives, such as solar, hydro, and microdams; and training and sensitizing charcoal producers
- Supporting sustainable agricultural practices and agroforestry development and strengthening the land tenure security mechanism, including formalization of customary usufruct rights and capacity building
- Enhancing data collection and information sharing by establishing a monitoring and evaluation system and promoting knowledge management

Collaboration, the key to REDD+ success

From its inception, the project has emphasized collaboration among all stakeholders, who together agreed on land tenure, agriculture, and reforestation as priority areas. During implementation, project area populations are intended to become the project's local partners. The implementation approach will include payments for environmental services by entering into contracts with the communities, through which they will commit themselves to respect the agreed land-use plans in exchange for investments needed to carry them out.

This project, however, is part of a long and difficult journey, and CIF and AfDB support must be part of a significantly larger effort engaging all stakeholders. As a proving ground for successful synergy between development and climate action in the forest sector—two fundamental trade-offs that countries like the DRC face—the project will have to address significant challenges in implementation capacities, logistics and governance, and coordination of the national REDD+ process. This objective will be achievable only through increased stakeholder collaboration.

INTEGRATED REDD+ PROJECT IN THE MBUJI-MAYI/KANANGA AND KISANGANI BASINS

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES → **50,000** or 400,000 people **HOUSEHOLDS**

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES → **1,500,000** inhabitants in three provinces

50% WOMEN WHO WILL RECEIVE:

Improved stoves, agricultural produce, and nonwood forest product-processing equipment
Agricultural kits, agricultural inputs, and training in agricultural, agroforestry, and bee-keeping techniques

INDONESIA



ENHANCING REDD+ COLLABORATION THROUGH STRONG PARTNERSHIPS

By the Asian Development Bank

[Indonesia](#) is a geographically and culturally diverse country and home to many biologically wealthy forest ecosystems in different stages of development and degradation. Given this reality, REDD+ collaboration is particularly challenging, but all the more important for ensuring the effectiveness of REDD+ in mitigating climate change while contributing to Indonesians' livelihoods, economy, governance, and conservation efforts. The FIP promotes collaboration by integrating itself into the broader REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, in particular under the newly established REDD+ Agency and in line with the Fund for REDD Indonesia supported by a \$1 billion pledge from Norway.

Complementing other REDD+ mechanisms

The FIP works alongside various REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia to strengthen institutional capacity, forest governance, and sustainable forest management. During preparation of the FIP investment plan, Indonesia's FIP team reached out to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the UN-REDD Programme through FIP missions and bilateral discussions. The FCPF and FIP continue to collaborate on an assessment of historic drivers of deforestation, capacity building, monitoring methodologies, reporting and verification, and strategic environmental and social assessments.

While the UN-REDD Programme ended in October 2012, the FIP is pursuing collaboration with the UN Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia and expects to benefit from UN-REDD Programme lessons in designing REDD+ investments, particularly with regard to methodologies for monitoring and reporting; provincial piloting ("jurisdictional approach"); district-level implementation of free, prior, and informed consent; and benefit-sharing arrangements.

The FIP and FCPF also use the National Forestry Council as an independent institution to steer multi-stakeholder consultations between government and stakeholders from civil society organizations, including indigenous peoples. The FIP collaborates with the Global Environment Facility through the ADB-led Heart of Borneo Initiative and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Social Forestry Network to exchange information on best practices for engaging local communities in sustainable forest management.

Supporting inter- and intra-ministerial coordination on REDD+

Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry recognizes the need for coordination among various departments within the ministry as well as with other ministries. The FIP Steering Committee, chaired by the secretary general of the Ministry of Forestry, oversees all FIP investments. It comprises representatives of key ministries and agencies,



including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of National Development Planning, Presidential Delivery Unit for Monitoring and Implementation of Development (REDD+ Task Force), Ministry of Environment, and the National Council on Climate Change.

Providing a platform for subnational perspectives on REDD+

Outside of Jakarta, the FIP aims to provide a platform for exchanging information and best practices on REDD+ at the subnational level where Indonesia's experiences are diverse and strongly influenced by provincial policies on land use.

In designing projects in West Kalimantan Province, for example, the FIP is connecting with the Heart of Borneo Initiative to understand and incorporate lessons learned on REDD+, protected areas management, sustainable forest management, and biodiversity conservation. The FIP is also reaching out to the Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program to learn from their experiences in community-based management, surveillance and enforcement, capacity building, and public awareness on protection and rehabilitation of mangroves and coral reefs.

Stakeholder engagement also includes the private sector. One of the key objectives of Indonesia's \$70 million FIP investment plan is to promote collaboration with the private sector at the subnational level by strengthening and investing in sustainable forest and wood-product supply chains, with a focus on linking community and industrial forest enterprises.

MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF THE FOREST LANDSCAPE APPROACH

By the Inter-American Development Bank

Mexico's \$60 million FIP investment plan will contribute significantly to the development of a national policy for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the context of REDD+. Consisting of three projects, the plan promotes sustainable land-use practices in forest and non-forest areas across wider rural landscapes through local and institutional capacity building and sustainable investments. As the FIP focal point in [Mexico](#), the National Forestry Commission is overseeing the FIP country program coordination with support from the implementing partners, the IDB and the World Bank.

Mexico's FIP investment plan targets strategic priority areas at the state and forest landscape level identified as Early Action REDD+ Areas. These include the states of Oaxaca, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, and Campeche Jalisco where deforestation and forest degradation are the product of a complex interaction of economic, institutional, and social forces. The challenges are multiple:

- Insufficient coordination of forestry, agricultural, and livestock policies
- Improper use of subsidies and other incentives, increasing the areas with conflicting land use
- Poor planning of land use, which includes ecological and economic areas
- Low institutional capacity to meet the regulations of forest management
- Lack of understanding of low carbon sustainable activities that can provide higher income and more social benefits than those activities that contribute to deforestation and degradation
- Limited access to financial services for sustainable agriculture, forestry, and other land-use activities, which implies a liquidity restriction on the productive units for the initial investment
- Lack of technical and managerial capacity of communities and ejidos that serve as forest stewards, as well as organizational structures and government, to conduct forest operations

Mexico will address some of these challenges and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation through two FIP-supported projects which were designed together: 1) Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes, supported by \$15 million from the FIP; and 2) Support for Forest-Related Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Ejidos, supported by \$3 million from the FIP. Financiera Rural, a public sector rural development bank; Findeca, a local financial institution; and the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature will work under the coordination of the IDB and Multilateral Investment Fund (an IDB group member) to design and implement [exclusive lines of financing for low carbon strategies in forest areas.](#)



Through these projects, existing community forestry enterprises²⁰ that seek to improve their competitiveness and long-term viability will have better access to finance and technical assistance to meet business development challenges while making a contribution to sustainable land use and climate change mitigation. Other ejidos and communities will also have access to these lines of financing and technical assistance to build the technical, managerial, and business capacities needed to develop proposals for their own community forest enterprises in the medium term and to strengthen their financial inclusion over the long term.

This approach is expected to test the viability of low carbon forestry activities that increase profitability to beneficiaries, expand the proportion of land managed under low carbon strategies, and produce sustainable economic and environmental benefits.



ANNEX A

TRUST FUND SUMMARIES AND CONTRIBUTION STATUS

CTF TRUST FUND SUMMARY

Inception through Dec 31, 2013

	Total	% of Total
Donor Pledges and Contributions		
Contributions	4,630	88%
Pledges	602	12%
Total Pledges and Contributions	5,232	100%
Cumulative Resources		
Resources received		
Cash Receipts	3,668	69%
Unencashed promissory notes	921	17%
Investment Income earned	63	1%
Reflows	12	0%
Total Resources Received	4,664	88%
Resources not yet received		
Contributions not yet paid	41	1%
Pledges	602	11%
Total resources not yet received	644	12%
Total Potential Resources (A)	5,308	100%
Cumulative Funding Decisions		
Projects	3,179	98%
MPIS Costs	14	0%
Administrative Budgets	36	1%
Other ^a	1	0%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	3,230	100%
Principal Repayments and Interest Payments (C)	25	
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B) - (C)	2,053	
Funds Available		
Funds Held in Trust with no restrictions	3,557	
Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	2,304	
Total Funds Available to Support CTF Trust Fund Committee decisions	1,253	

a Represents costs for the preparation related to an independent evaluation of the CIF.

CTF CONTRIBUTIONS

As of December 31, 2013

Contributor	Contribution Type	Currency	Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized			Historical Value of Total in USD eq. ^a	Current Value of Total in USD eq. ^b	FX changes (3) = (2) - (1)	Receipts in USD eq. ^b
			Pledges Outstanding	Contributions Finalized	Total				
Australia	Grant	AUD	-	100	100	84	86	2	86
Canada	Loan	CAD	-	200	200	193	199	6	199
France ^c	Loan	EUR	-	203	203	300	279	(21)	279
Germany ^d	Loan	EUR	-	500	500	739	615	(124)	615
Japan ^e	Grant	USD	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,057	57	1,057
Spain	Capital	EUR	-	80	80	118	111	(7)	70
Sweden	Grant	SEK	-	600	600	92	80	(13)	80
United Kingdom ^f	Capital	GBP	-	810	810	1,507	1,312	(194)	1,312
United States ^g	Grant	USD	602	890	1,492	1,492	1,492	-	890
						5,527	5,232	(294)	4,589

a Represents pledges valued on the basis of exchange rates as of September 25, 2008, the CIF official pledging date.

b Represents realized amounts plus unrealized amounts valued on the basis of exchange rates as of December 31, 2013.

c France pledged USD 500 million, including: 1) concessional loan of USD 300 million (equivalent to EUR 203 million) and 2) USD 200 million in co-financing from the French Development Agency (ADF). The second commitment was fulfilled with ADF loans to solar power projects of South Africa (USD 144 million in January 2012) and Morocco (USD 124 million in July 2011) under the Clean Technology Fund.

d The EUR 500 million pledge was committed in USD in the amount of USD 615 million.

e The USD 1 billion pledge was committed in JPY in the amount of JPY 93 billion.

f Represents the amount pledged under the Strategic Climate Fund and allocated to the Clean Technology Fund.

g The total pledge made by the United States to the CIF is USD 2 billion; the allocation across the programs is indicative.

SCF TRUST FUND SUMMARY

Inception through December 31, 2013

	Total	% of Total
Donor Pledges and Contributions		
Contributions	2,026	89%
Pledges	261	11%
Total Pledges and Contributions	2,287	100%
Cumulative Resources		
Resources received		
Cash Receipts	1,347	58%
Unencashed promissory notes	668	29%
Investment Income earned	22	1%
Total Resources Received	2,037	88%
Resources not yet received		
Contributions not yet paid	11	0%
Pledges	261	11%
Total resources not yet received	272	12%
Total Potential Resources (A)	2,309	100%
Cumulative Funding Decisions		
Projects	888	85%
MPIS Costs	43	4%
Investment Plan Preparation	55	5%
Administrative Budgets	62	6%
Other ^a	1	0%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	1,049	100%
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B)	1,260	
Funds Available		
Funds Held in Trust with no restrictions	1,648	
Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	773	
Total Funds Available to Support SCF Trust Fund Committee decisions	876	

a Represents costs for the preparation related to an independent evaluation of the CIF.

SCF CONTRIBUTIONS

As of December 31, 2013

Contributor	Contribution Type	Currency	Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized			Historical Value of Total in USD eq. ^a	Current Value of Total in USD eq. ^b	FX changes (3) = (2) - (1)	Receipts in USD eq. ^b
			Pledges Outstanding	Contributions Finalized	Total				
Australia	Grant	AUD	-	87	87	74	80	7	80
Canada	Grant	CAD	-	100	100	97	84	(13)	84
Denmark	Grant	DKK	-	238	238	47	45	(2)	41
Germany ^c	Grant	EUR	-	59	59	88	78	(9)	78
Japan ^d	Grant	USD	-	200	200	200	195 ^d	(5)	195
Korea	Grant	KRW	-	6,565	6,565	6	6	0	6
Netherlands	Grant	USD	-	76	76	76	76	-	76
Norway	Grant	NOK	-	1,486	1,486	268	249	(19)	243
Spain	Grant	EUR	-	3	3	4	4	(1)	4
	Capital	EUR	-	20	20	30	26	(4)	26
Sweden	Grant	SEK	-	385	385	59	59	(0)	59
Switzerland	Grant	USD	-	26	26	26	26	-	26
United Kingdom ^e	Capital	GBP	-	455	455	846	735	(111)	735
	Grant	GBP	-	70	70	130	116	(15)	116
United States ^f	Grant	USD	261	247	508	508	508	-	247
						2,459	2,287	(172)	2,015

a Represents pledges valued on the basis of exchange rates as of September 25, 2008, the CIF official pledging date.

b Represents realized amounts plus unrealized amounts valued on the basis of exchange rates as of December 31, 2013.

c Out of the total EUR 59 million pledged, EUR 9.45 million is not yet allocated to any programs.

d The USD 200 million pledge was committed in JPY in the amount of JPY 19 billion.

e The total contribution made by the United Kingdom through the SCF is GBP 1.4 billion, which includes allocation of GBP 810 million to CTF, GBP 3.5 million to Readiness Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), GBP 11.5 million to Carbon Fund of the FCPF and GBP 50 million to the Congo Basin Fund.

f The total pledge made by the United States to the CIF is USD 2 billion; the allocation across the programs is indicative.

FIP TRUST FUND SUMMARY
Inception through December 31, 2013

	Total	% of Total
Donor Pledges and Contributions		
Contributions	530	89%
Pledges	69	11%
Total Pledges and Contributions	598	100%

Cumulative Resources		
Resources received		
Cash Receipts	410	68%
Unencashed promissory notes	120	20%
Total Resources Received	530	89%
Resources not yet received		
Contributions not yet paid	-	0%
Pledges	69	11%
Total resources not yet received	69	11%
Total Potential Resources (A)	598	100%

Cumulative Funding Decisions		
Projects	151	87%
MPIIS Costs	11	6%
Investment Plan Preparation	11	6%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	173	100%
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B)	425	

Funds Available		
Funds Held in Trust with no restrictions	439	
Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	113	
Total Funds Available to Support FIP Sub-Committee decisions	325	

FIP CONTRIBUTIONS
As of December 31, 2013

Contributor	Contribution Type	Currency	Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized			Historical Value of Total in USD eq. ^a (1)	Current Value of Total in USD eq. ^b (2)	FX changes (3) = (2) - (1)	Receipts in USD eq. ^b
			Pledges Outstanding	Contributions Finalized	Total				
Australia	Grant	AUD	-	36	36	30	35	5	35
Denmark	Grant	DKK	-	54	54	11	10	(0)	10
Japan ^c	Grant	USD	-	60	60	60	54	(6)	54
Norway	Grant	NOK	-	855	855	154	142	(12)	142
Spain	Capital	EUR	-	10	10	15	13	(2)	13
Sweden	Grant	SEK	-	100	100	15	15	(1)	15
United Kingdom	Capital	GBP	-	100	100	186	161	(25)	161
United States ^d	Grant	USD	69	99	168	168	168	-	99
						639	598	(41)	530

- a Represents pledges valued on the basis of exchange rates as of September 25, 2008, the CIF official pledging date.
b Represents realized amounts plus unrealized amounts valued on the basis of exchange rates as of December 31, 2013.
c The USD 60 million pledge was committed in JPY in the amount of JPY 5.6 billion.
d The total pledge made by the United States to the CIF is USD 2 billion; the allocation across the programs is indicative.

PPCR TRUST FUND SUMMARY
Inception through December 31, 2013

	Total	% of Total
Donor Pledges and Contributions		
Contributions	974	84%
Pledges	183	16%
Total Pledges and Contributions	1,157	100%

Cumulative Resources		
Resources received		
Cash Receipts	589	51%
Unencashed promissory notes	380	33%
Total Resources Received	970	84%
Resources not yet received		
Contributions not yet paid	4	0%
Pledges	183	16%
Total resources not yet received	187	16%
Total Potential Resources (A)	1,157	100%

Cumulative Funding Decisions		
Projects	672	92%
MPIIS Costs	26	4%
Investment Plan Preparation	28	4%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	727	100%
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B)	429	

Funds Available		
Funds Held in Trust with no restrictions	767	
Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	599	
Total Funds Available to Support PPCR Sub-Committee decisions	168	

PPCR CONTRIBUTIONS
As of December 31, 2013

Contributor	Contribution Type	Currency	Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized			Historical Value of Total in USD eq. a/ (1)	Current Value of Total in USD eq. b/ (2)	FX changes (3) = (2) - (1)	Receipts in USD eq. b/
			Pledges Outstanding	Contributions Finalized	Total				
Australia	Grant	AUD	-	40	40	34	33	(0)	33
Canada	Grant	CAD	-	100	100	97	84	(13)	84
Denmark	Grant	DKK	-	123	123	24	23	(1)	19
Germany	Grant	EUR	-	50	50	74	66	(8)	66
Japan ^c	Grant	USD	-	100	100	100	105	5	105
Norway	Grant	NOK	-	91	91	16	16	(1)	16
Spain	Capital	EUR	-	10	10	15	13	(2)	13
United Kingdom	Capital	GBP	-	255	255	474	411	(63)	411
	Grant	GBP	-	70	70	130	116	(15)	116
United States ^d	Grant	USD	183	107	290	290	290	-	107
						1,254	1,157	(98)	970

- a Represents pledges valued on the basis of exchange rates as of September 25, 2008, the CIF official pledging date.
b Represents realized amounts plus unrealized amounts valued on the basis of exchange rates as of December 31, 2013.
c The USD 100 million pledge was committed in JPY in the amount of JPY 9.3 billion.
d The total pledge made by the United States to the CIF is USD 2 billion; the allocation across the programs is indicative.

SREP TRUST FUND SUMMARY
Inception through December 31, 2013

	Total	% of Total
Donor Pledges and Contributions		
Contributions	510	98%
Pledges	9	2%
Total Pledges and Contributions	519	100%

Cumulative Resources		
Resources received		
Cash Receipts	335	65%
Unencashed promissory notes	168	32%
Total Resources Received	503	97%
Resources not yet received		
Contributions not yet paid	7	1%
Pledges	9	2%
Total resources not yet received	16	3%
Total Potential Resources (A)	519	100%

Cumulative Funding Decisions		
Projects	64	75%
MPIIS Costs	5	6%
Investment Plan Preparation	16	19%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	85	100%
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B)	434	

Funds Available		
Funds Held in Trust with no restrictions	442	
Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	60	
Total Funds Available to Support SREP Sub-Committee decisions	382	

SREP CONTRIBUTIONS
As of December 31, 2013

Contributor	Contribution Type	Currency	Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized			Historical Value of Total in USD eq. ^a	Current Value of Total in USD eq. ^b	FX changes (3) = (2) - (1)	Receipts in USD eq. ^b
			Pledges Outstanding	Contributions Finalized	Total				
Australia	Grant	AUD	-	12	12	10	12	2	12
Denmark	Grant	DKK	-	61	61	12	12	(1)	12
Japan ^c	Grant	USD	-	40	40	40	36	(4)	36
Korea	Grant	KRW	-	6,565	6,565	6	6	0	6
Netherlands	Grant	USD	-	76	76	76	76	-	76
Norway	Grant	NOK	-	540	540	97	91	(6)	85
Spain	Grant	EUR	-	3	3	4	4	(1)	4
Sweden	Grant	SEK	-	285	285	44	44	1	44
Switzerland	Grant	USD	-	26	26	26	26	-	26
United Kingdom	Capital	GBP	-	100	100	186	163	(23)	163
United States ^d	Grant	USD	9	41	50	50	50	-	41
						551	519	(32)	503

a Represents pledges valued on the basis of exchange rates of September 25, 2008, the CIF official pledging date.
b Represents realized amounts plus unrealized amounts valued on the basis of exchange rates as of December 31, 2013.
c The USD 40 million pledge was committed in JPY in the amount of JPY 3.7 billion.
d The total pledge made by the United States to the CIF is USD 2 billion; the allocation across the programs is indicative.

ANNEX B

ENDORSED INVESTMENT PLANS AND APPROVED PROJECTS

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND
ENDORSED INVESTMENT PLANS AND APPROVED PROJECTS as of December 31, 2013

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	TFC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	CTF FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)
Chile IP: \$200 million endorsed May-12, revised Sep-13							
	Concentrated Solar Power Project (CSPP)	Support the competitive tender and financing of the first large-scale CSP plant in Latin America; 50 MW generation capacity, 5.7 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IDB	Sep-12		67.0	208.2
	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Encourage the rapid development of the private solar PV sector through a series of direct, project-level interventions in the solar PV sector for an estimated 313 MW generation capacity and 7.4 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings	IFC	Mar-13		25.0	350.0
			IDB	Mar-13		25.0	350.0
Colombia IP: \$150 million endorsed Mar-10, revised May-13							
	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program (SETP)	Develop strategic public transport systems in various cities benefiting 800,000 passengers; 1.6 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings estimated	IDB	Aug-11	Sep-11	20.0	300.0
	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Mobilize private sector engagement through capacity building and complement public sector initiatives to improve access to finance for commercial and residential energy efficiency projects; 21.3 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IDB	Dec-10		6.1	-
			IFC	Dec-10	May-11	6.7	102.6
	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	Enhance the competitiveness of hotel and clinic/hospitals while increasing energy efficiency investments in the subsector for estimated 62.8 GWh/year energy savings, 139,773 tCO ₂ e GHG savings	IDB	Jun-13	Sep-13	11.1	0.8
	Technological Transformation Program for Bogotá's Integrated Public Transportation System	Finance the acquisition of a pilot fleet of clean technology vehicles for estimated 2.2 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings, benefiting approximately 1.2 million people	IDB	Jul-13	Oct-13	40.0	
Egypt IP: \$300 million endorsed Jan-09, revised Nov-12							
	Wind Power Development Project (Transmission)	Support the construction of a 250 MW build-own-operate wind project and associated 500 kV transmission line; 119.7 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IBRD	May-10	Jun-10	150.0	646.0
India IP: \$775 million endorsed Nov-11							
	Super Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP)	Introduce measures to increase market penetration of super energy-efficient ceiling fans and kick-start market transformation; estimated annual energy savings 232 GWh, GHG savings 2.95 MtCO ₂ e	IBRD	Mar-13		50.0	130.0
	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program	Finance the construction of transmission infrastructure with a target of 4,300 MW of renewable energy, 135 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings	ADB	Jul-13	Sep-13	200.0	600.0
	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	Promote an integrated and basin catchment area treatment approach as a step to ensuring environmental sustainability and climate sustainability; expected to avoid 20.7 MtCO ₂ over the lifetime of project	IBRD	Nov-13		100.0	4,257.0
Indonesia IP: \$400 million endorsed Mar-10, revised Apr-13							
	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	Support exploration of expanded geothermal power generation capacity in the Ulubelu and Lahendong (Tompaso) geothermal fields; targeted 150 MW installed capacity, 33 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings	IBRD	Dec-10	Jul-11	125.0	449.7
	Private Sector Geothermal Program	Facilitate commercial lending and the financial close of geothermal power projects of private sector and state-owned enterprises borrowing without a government guarantee; 750 MW installed capacity and GHG savings 4.4 MtCO ₂ e expected	ADB	Oct-13		150.0	2,450.0
	Indonesia Geothermal Electricity Finance Program (IGEF)	Support transformation of geothermal sector in Indonesia via sub-projects; expected to reduce 110.7 million CO ₂ e after 30 years of project implementation	IFC	Dec-13		50.0	2,270.0

Energy efficiency Geothermal Mixed RE RE/EE Smart grid Solar Transport Wind Private sector project

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	TFC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	CTF FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)
Kazakhstan IP: \$200 million endorsed Mar-10, revised May-13							
	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	Support the establishment of a Kazakhstan Waste Management Facility to provide financing and technical assistance for waste-to-energy projects and encourage policy dialogue and institutional capacity building; 4.4 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	EBRD	Jun-11	Dec-12	22.5	36.5
	Renewable Energy II-Kazakh Railways Sustainable Energy Program	Implement ground-source heat pumps and solar thermal technologies at 30% of the Kazakh National Railways' 600 locations; 2.4 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	EBRD	Nov-11	Nov-13	7.3	-
	District Heating Modernization Framework	Provide financing for new technologies and reforms to shift district heating in targeted Kazakh cities to more efficient, demand-driven systems; 5.0 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	EBRD	Jan-11	Mar-11	34.0	59.9
	Renewable Energy III-Kazakhstan Renewable Energy Finance Facility(KAZREFF)	Support the establishment of KAZREFF to provide financing and technical assistance for renewable energy projects and to encourage policy dialogue and institutional capacity building; 4.1 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	EBRD	Oct-12		29.5	56.2
Middle East and North Africa Region IP: \$750 million endorsed Dec-09, revised May-13 \$660 million							
	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP	Support the development of the 500 MW Ouarzazate solar power complex by financing the first phase (up to 160 MW gross); 7 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings over 30 years expected	IBRD	Jun-11	Nov-11	97.0	584.7
			AfDB	Jun-11	May-12	100.0	645.4
Mexico IP: \$500 million endorsed Jan-09, revised May-13, updated Sep-13							
	Urban Transport Transformation Project	Support the development of 20 bus rapid transit and light rail systems integrating upgraded transport and transfer systems benefiting 3.96 million passengers; 30 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IBRD	Oct-09	Mar-10	200.0	2,494.0
	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	Reduce electricity consumption by introducing more efficient technologies in the residential lighting sector and by replacing old and inefficient appliances; 85 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings and 3,600 GWh annual energy saving expected	IBRD	Sep-10	Nov-10	50.0	663.4
	Renewable Energy Program	Provide funding for private sector RE projects and technical cooperation to support the implementation of the new RE law; 21 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings and 400 MW installed capacity targeted	IDB	Nov-09	Jun-10	53.4	600.0
	Public Sector Renewable Energy	Engage a national development bank in a Renewable Energy Financing Facility, conduct a comprehensive knowledge management program and study of local social and gender impacts; 40 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings and 1,000 MW installed capacity targeted	IDB	Oct-11	Nov-11	70.6	140.0
	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	Provide knowledge and technical cooperation to local financial institutions to build a track record in developing and supplying energy efficiency financing products and services; 4.3 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IDB	May-11		24.4	88.0
	Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa)	Offset the high cost of obtaining long-term financing on commercial terms and attract potential commercial bank financing to develop the La Ventosa wind farm; 3.6 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings and 67.5 MW installed capacity targeted	IFC	May-09	Jul-10	15.6	174.0
	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	Increase the production of low-carbon housing by financing developers and increase the supply of mortgages for low carbon housing; 1.6 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IDB	Aug-12	Dec-12	51.6	50.0
Morocco IP: \$150 million endorsed Jan-09, revised Oct-11							
	One Wind Energy Plan	Construct wind and hydroelectric generation site and transmission infrastructure to increase wind power capacity by 1,070 MW and extend rural electrification to 80,000 households in 24 isolated, vulnerable districts; 3.3 MtCO ₂ e GHG saving expected	AfDB	Oct-11	Jun-12	125.0	2,709.5
Nigeria IP: \$250 million endorsed Nov-10							
Philippines IP: \$250 million endorsed Dec-09, revised Aug-12							
	RE Accelerator Program (REAP)	Support the rapid development of pioneering biomass, solar, and wind projects, while addressing a number of the key non-investment barriers through an advisory program; 3 MtCO ₂ e GHG saving and 105 MW installed capacity expected	IFC	Sep-10	Feb-12	20.0	-
	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Provide investment and advisory services to local financial institutions to support scaling up renewable energy and energy efficiency projects for expected 5.3 MtCO ₂ e GHG saving and 526.5 GWh annual energy savings	IFC	Feb-11		10.0	-

Energy efficiency Geothermal Mixed RE RE/EE Smart grid Solar Transport Wind Private sector project

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	TFC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	CTF FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)
	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles Project	Support deployment of 100,000 e-trikes and provide initial financing to establish rooftop solar charging stations for the vehicles in Cebu City and Manila; 2.7 MtCO ₂ e GHG saving expected	ADB	Oct-12	Dec-12	105.0	399.0
	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit(BRT) Demonstration Project	Support construction of TransCebu, 17-kilometer bus rapid transit and traffic management system in Cebu City, expected to reduce metro GHG emissions by 10-14% (3.9 Mt CO ₂ e) over 20 years	IBRD	Nov-12		26.1	187.0
	Philippines Renewable Energy Development Project	Finance commercial loans from accredited financial institutions to electric cooperatives to finance economic power distribution system upgrades; 17.6 MtCO ₂ e GHG saving and installed renewable energy capacity 71.4 MW expected	IBRD	Aug-13		45.1	500
South Africa IP: \$500 million endorsed Oct-09, update Oct-13							
	Energy Efficiency Program	Establish an initial source of funding for on-lending by local financial institutions to small and medium industrial operations for investments in energy efficient equipment; 2.4 Mt CO ₂ e GHG savings expected	AfDB	Oct-10		7.5	-
			IFC	Oct-10	May-11	7.5	8.4
	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Support to accelerate private sector participation in sustainable energy generation, such as wind and solar, by investing and providing advisory services to the private sector; 26 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	AfDB	Oct-10		42.5	-
			IFC	Oct-10	Oct-11	42.5	1,382.3
	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Support development of 100 MW Sere Wind Farm, the first commercial-scale wind farm in South Africa; 4.8 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings over 20 years expected	AfDB	Nov-10	May-11	50.0	383.4
			IBRD	Nov-10	Oct-11	50.0	403.4
	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	Support development of the first CSP plant in Sub-Saharan Africa (100 MW) in Upington, Northern Cape; 9.5 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings over 20 years expected	AfDB	Nov-10	May-11	50.0	220.0
			IBRD	Nov-10	Oct-11	200.0	195.0
Thailand IP: \$300 million endorsed Dec-09, revised Feb-12 \$170 million							
	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (TSEFF)	Support early private sector participation in some of the first MW scale solar and wind projects by providing returns commensurate to risks taken; 2.6 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings and 100 MW installed capacity expected	IFC	Jun-10	May-11	40.0	37.6
	Sustainable Energy Finance Program (T-SEF)	Provide investment and advisory services to local financial institutions to develop financing programs for small renewable energy and energy efficiency projects; 5 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IFC	Oct-10	Jun-11	30.0	65.3
	Private Sector Renewable Energy Program	Accelerate private sector participation in utility-scale solar, wind, and waste-to-energy power generation projects; 85 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings and 520 MW installed capacity expected	ADB	May-12	Jun-12	100.0	196.7
Turkey IP: \$250 million endorsed Jan-09, revised Nov-12 \$390 million							
	Private Sector RE and EE Project	Provide financing for private sector investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, with credit intermediated through Turkish banks; 28.7 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IBRD	Mar-09	May-09	100.0	1,050.0
	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	Provide investment and advisory services to local financial institutions to develop lending programs for energy efficiency projects; 4.2 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IFC	Sep-09	May-10	21.7	40.0
	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF)	Provide financing to TurSEFF, which makes funding available to commercial banks for on-lending to private sector borrowers for energy efficiency and small-scale renewable energy investments; 9.6 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	EBRD	Jan-10	May-10	43.3	435.0
			EBRD	Sep-10	Jul-11	6.8	53.0
	Turkey Residential Energy Efficiency/TurSEFF II Credit Lines	Finance energy efficiency upgrades and improvements in private residential properties related to thermal protection or efficiency of mechanical and electrical services; 0.3-0.54 MtCO ₂ e per year GHG savings and 265 TWh of total avoided energy use expected	EBRD	May-13		39.0	475.0
			EBRD	May-13		31.0	320.0
	Impact Assessment of CTF in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Market in Turkey	Analyze the impact that the CTF has had on the renewable energy and energy efficiency market in Turkey.	IBRD	Aug-12		0.3	-

Energy efficiency Geothermal Mixed RE RE/EE Smart grid Solar Transport Wind Private sector project

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	TFC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	CTF FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)
Ukraine IP: \$350 million endorsed Mar-10, revised Aug-13							
	Renewables Direct Lending Facility	Provide financing and technical assistance to early renewable energy projects and support policy dialogue and institutional capacity building to develop an enabling environment for market growth; 7 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings and 115 MW installed capacity expected	EBRD	Sep-10	Apr-12	27.6	93.3
	Renewable Energy II - Novoazovskiy Wind Project	Support expansion of existing Novoazovskiy Wind Park located in the Donetsk Oblast, adding 32.5 MW for a total installed capacity of 57.5 MW and expected 2.1 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings	EBRD	Mar-12	Oct-12	20.7	104.6
	Renewable Energy Program	Scale up renewable energy investments in wind, biomass, and agribusiness-related sectors by providing capacity building and investment to major energy users and renewable energy project developers; approximately 0.1 MtCO ₂ e will be avoided per year.	EBRD	Aug-13		15.0	-
			IFC	Jun-13		25.0	134.4
			IFC	Aug-13		25.0	-
Vietnam IP: \$250 million endorsed Dec-09, revised Jun-11							
	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Provide investment and advisory services to local financial institutions to develop financing programs for SMEs to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects; 4.5 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings expected	IFC	Sep-10	Nov-11	8.6	98.0
	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	Enable upgrades to grid infrastructure to improve transmission efficiency and catalyze renewable energy investments by facilitating large-scale integration of intermittent renewables; 2.4 MtCO ₂ e GHG savings and 365.9 GWh annual energy savings expected	IBRD	Jun-12	Sep-12	30.0	770.4
	Vietnam Transport (HCMC)	Develop an integrated public transport system in six districts of Ho Chi Minh City that will support effective use of the city's Urban Mass Rapid Transit Line 2; estimated to reduce 0.59 MtCO ₂ over the lifetime of project.	ADB	Sep-13		50.0	1,390.5
TOTAL						3,176.8	29,357.9

Energy efficiency Geothermal Mixed RE RE/EE Smart grid Solar Transport Wind Private sector project













FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM
ENDORSED INVESTMENT PLANS AND APPROVED PROJECTS as of December 31, 2013


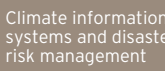
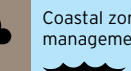
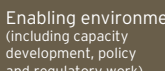




THEMATIC FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	SC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	FIP FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)
Brazil IP: \$70 million endorsed May-12							
	Forest Information to Support Public and Private Sectors in Managing Initiatives Focused on Conservation and Valorization of Forest Resources	Finance the generation and dissemination of forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives to conserve and enhance forest resources in the Cerrado biome	IDB	Oct-13		16.5	8.0
Burkina Faso IP: \$30 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGPFD)	Contribute to improving the carbon sequestration capacity of 12 gazetted forests (284,000 ha) and reducing poverty in rural areas	AfDB	Oct-13		11.5	1.2
	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF)	Promote national development policies and support the definition and implementation of community-based natural resource management processes in 32 rural communes	IBRD	Oct-13		16.5	11.8
Democratic Republic of Congo IP: \$60 million endorsed Jun-11							
	Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins	Support a series of pilot initiatives to help reduce forest GHG emissions and poverty in degraded savannah and closed forest areas	AfDB	Aug-13	Sep-13	21.5	0.6
Ghana IP: \$50 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/ Enhancing Carbon Stocks	Pilot a jurisdictional 2 approach to REDD+ in the Western and Brong Ahafo regions, providing capacity building, seeds, equipment, and financial incentives to develop agroforestry and alternate livelihoods activities	AfDB	Sep-13		9.8	5.6
Indonesia IP: \$70 million endorsed Nov-12							
Lao People's Democratic Republic IP: \$30 million endorsed Jan-12							
	Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management (PSFM)	Support the coordination of land-use planning and allocation, monitoring, reporting, capacity development, and law enforcement efforts at the landscape scale	IBRD	Apr-13	May-13	12.8	26.6
	Smallholder Forestry Project	Transform areas of degraded and underutilized lands into productive assets through smallholder forestry with potential private sector partnerships	IFC	Jun-13	-	3.0	4.3
Mexico IP: \$60 million endorsed Oct-11							
	Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project	Support rural communities in Mexico to sustainably manage forests, build social organization, and generate additional income from forest products and services	IBRD	Nov-11	Jan-12	42.0	683.0
	Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes	Create a dedicated financing line to REDD+ through Financiera Rural, a public financial institution focused on rural development, to improve community access to finance for low-carbon activities in forest landscapes	IDB	Sep-12	Nov-12	15.0	-
	Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejido	Provide access to financial and technical assistance to Mexican community forest enterprises working to preserve the natural capital of forest lands in Oaxaca, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Jalisco, and Campeche	IDB	Mar-13	Apr-13	2.9	4.0
Peru IP: \$50 million endorsed Oct-13							
TOTAL						151.4	745.1










NOTE: Total does not include project preparation grants provided to these projects, totalling \$4.07 million.


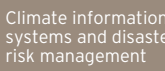
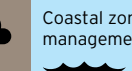
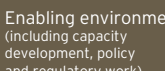




Agroforestry Capacity building/institutional strengthening and governance reform Forest monitoring/MRV Landscape approaches Sustainable forest management Private sector project

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE
 ENDORSED STRATEGIC PROGRAMS FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (SPCR) AND APPROVED PROJECTS as of December 31, 2013

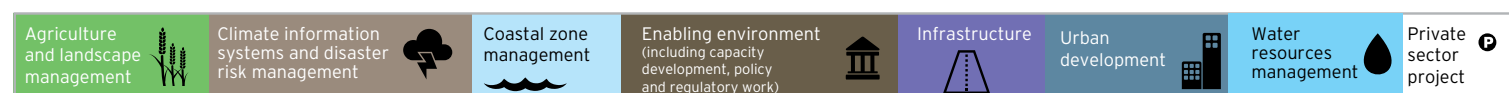
THEMATIC FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	SC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	PPCR FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)
Bangladesh SPCR: \$100 million endorsed Nov-10 + \$10 million endorsed Nov-12*							
	Investment Project 1: Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security	Introduce adaptive agriculture measures and scaled-up deployment of climate-resilient varieties of rice and other crops, improve early warning systems and rural access to weather information	IFC	Aug-13		3.0	1.5
	Coastal Embankments Improvement Project	Support critical investments in upgraded embankments and coastal greenbelts to mitigate disaster risk to lives and livelihoods and to protect climate-sensitive infrastructure	IBRD	Apr-13	Jun-13	25.0	375.0
	Investment Project 3: Coastal Town Infrastructure Improvement Project	Strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness by supporting climate-resilient municipal infrastructure and institutional capacity, local governance, and knowledge-based public awareness for improved urban planning and service delivery	ADB	Dec-13		40.4	24.7
	Investment Project 3: Coastal Climate Resilient Water Supply, Sanitation, and Infrastructure Improvement-Component 2- Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement in Coastal Zone Project	Improve coastal embankments, rural connectivity, water supply and sanitation; promote public-private financing and capacity building for mainstreaming climate resilience and knowledge management	ADB	Sep-12	Sep-12	30.0	120.0
	Technical Assistance 1: Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	Conduct a comprehensive assessment of Bangladesh's institutional capacity for climate resilience planning in the public and private sectors	ADB	Jun-11	Aug-11	0.5	-
	Technical Assistance 2: Feasibility Study for a Pilot Program of Climate Resilient Housing in the Coastal Region	Conduct feasibility study on coastal housing to pilot new approaches in providing low-cost shelters for people and livestock to withstand cyclones and monsoons	IFC	Aug-13	Sep-13	0.4	-
Bolivia SPCR: \$86 million endorsed Nov-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Strengthening the Resilience to Climate Change in the Rio Grande Basin and National Capacity for Managing Climate Change	Enhance climate resilience of production systems, ecosystems, and prioritized settlements in Mizque and Pirai; provide basis for improved national climate resilience planning standards through concrete experiences	IBRD	Oct-13		45.5	8.0
Cambodia SPCR: \$86 million endorsed Jun-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Component 1-Project 2-Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat and Kratie Provinces	Support the design and implementation of irrigation infrastructure and provide technical assistance to build community capacity in managing and mitigating climate risks, including the use of early warning systems	ADB	Oct-12	Dec-12	9.8	-
	Component 2-Project 2-Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-focused Adaptation	Provide policy-based loan and project loan to increase net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain with the natural resource base preserved	ADB	Mar-13	Jun-13	9.5	77.9
	Component 3-Project 1-Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chang and Kampong Speu Provinces	Enhance the resilience of vital rural roadways in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chang, and Kampong Speu Provinces to combat erosion and build community awareness on road safety	ADB	Nov-11	Dec-11	17.0	62.4
	Component 3-Project 2-Climate Proofing Infrastructure in the Southern Economic Corridor Towns	Strengthen urban-environmental infrastructure, institutional capacities, and flood control measures to improve productivity of economic enterprises in Battambang, Bavel, Neak Loeung, and Poipet	ADB	Oct-12	Dec-12	9.4	45.4
	Component 4-Cluster Technical Assistance: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning of Key Vulnerable Sectors	Support strengthening Cambodia's capacity to mainstream climate resilience into national development planning, budgeting, and implementation	ADB	Aug-12	Oct-12	7.0	-

THEMATIC FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	SC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	PPCR FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)
Caribbean-Dominica SPCR: \$16 million endorsed Nov-12 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
Caribbean-Grenada SPCR: \$20 million endorsed Apr-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction	Provide financial and technical assistance for climate-proofing key infrastructure, increasing the capacity of the National Disaster Management Agency, and improving the capacity of the Physical Planning Unit to conduct climate monitoring and hazard planning	IBRD	May-11	Jun-11	16.2	14.0
Caribbean-Haiti SPCR: \$25 million endorsed May-13							
Caribbean-Jamaica SPCR: \$25 million endorsed Nov-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
Caribbean-St. Lucia SPCR: \$22 million endorsed Jun-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
Caribbean-St. Vincent and the Grenadines SPCR: \$10 million endorsed Apr-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction	Support prevention and adaptation investments, regional platforms for hazard and risk evaluation, applications for improved decision making, natural disaster response investments, and institutional capacity building	IBRD	May-11	Jun-11	10.0	12.9
Caribbean-Regional SPCR: \$10.6 million endorsed May-12							
Mozambique SPCR: \$86 million endorsed Jun-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program	Stimulate growth and contribute to poverty reduction through improved road infrastructure, better sector policies, and enhanced roads sector management	IBRD	Oct-13		15.8	168.0
	Cities and Climate Change	Strengthen municipal capacity to provide sustainable urban infrastructure and environmental management to enhance resilience to climate-related risks	IBRD	Dec-13		15.8	120.0
	Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydrometeorological Services	Strengthen hydromet information services in pilot areas by upgrading monitoring networks, quality control, data management, modeling, and forecasting with early warning systems	IBRD	Jan-13	Apr-13	15.0	7.5
	Sustainable Land and Water Management	Strengthen capacity of communities to address interlinked challenges of climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity, and landscape degradation through upgraded irrigation, livestock facilities, cookstoves, sustainable agriculture practices, and reforestation	AfDB	Aug-12	Oct-12	15.8	5.5
	Baixo Limpopo Climate Resilient Agriculture Report	Enhance the climate resilience, food security, and economic activity of farming communities in the Xai Xai District of Gaza Province, including developing 3,050 ha for cash crops and providing marketing and agro-processing facilities	AfDB	May-12	Sep-12	15.8	28.1
	Climate Change and Technical Assistance Project	Strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the government of Mozambique to mainstream climate change resilience into key economic sectors	IBRD	May-12	Jun-12	2.0	0.5
Nepal SPCR: \$86 million endorsed Jun-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Systems	Implement watershed management plans in climate-vulnerable areas to increase accessibility and reliability of critical freshwater resources and enhance the productivity of water use by promoting efficiency measures and improved agricultural practices	ADB	Aug-13	Sep-13	23.5	4.6

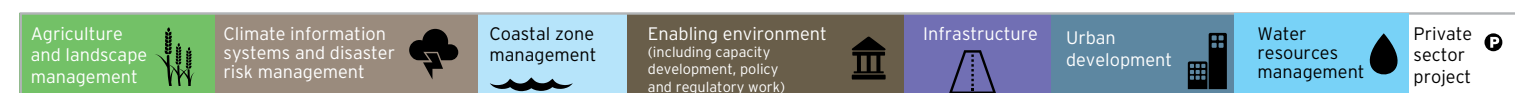
THEMATIC FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	SC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	PPCR FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)
	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	Support establishing multihazard information and early warning systems, upgrading the existing hydromet system and agricultural information management system, and enhancing capacity to improve decision making and planning	IBRD	Aug-12	Jan-13	31.0	0.3
	Building Climate Resilient Communities Through Private Sector Participation	Catalyze financing to climate proof selected vulnerable private infrastructure, (housing and hydropower), address key constraints to agricultural productivity, and facilitate public and private sector awareness, collaboration, and investment in climate resilience	IFC	Sep-12	Jan-13	8.7	0.6
	Technical Assistance 1: Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	Finance climate change risk assessments, facilitate the application of risk screening tools and methods in infrastructure projects, and increase the number of trained staff in government infrastructure agencies capable of implementing climate change risk analyses	ADB	Oct-11	Dec-11	7.2	-
Niger SPCR: \$110 million endorsed Nov-10							
	Project for the Improvement of Climate Forecasting Systems and Operationalization of Early Warning Systems (PDIPC)	Develop and disseminate climate scenarios and products to end users, build capacity in climate data processing, prepare a vulnerability map of agro-pastoral activities, and scale up the early warning system to make it multihazard	AfDB	May-12	Sep-12	13.0	0.9
	Water Resources Mobilization and Development Project (PROMOVARE)	Improve the resilience of rural communities dependent on rain-fed farming through sustainable water resources, soil management, and adoption of resilient techniques, technologies, and improved seeds	AfDB	Jul-12	Sep-12	22.0	1.4
	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR)- Private Sector Investment to Build Climate Resilience in Niger's Agricultural Sector	Improve the climate resilience of populations and agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems through community-led microprojects and other interventions to increase national food security	IBRD	Nov-11	Jan-12	63.0	-
South Pacific-Papua New Guinea SPCR: \$25 million endorsed Nov-12 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
South Pacific-Samoa SPCR: \$25 million endorsed Mar-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road (Apia to Airport)	Upgrade the economically critical West Coast Road to serve as a pilot project for more extensive climate-proofing of the Samoa road network and prepare a vulnerability assessment(s) and climate change adaptation strategy for the entire road network	IBRD	Oct-12	Dec-12	14.8	2.2
	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities	Immediate and urgent activities to assist the population in adapting to climate variability and climate change; protect people's lives and livelihoods, coastal and inland infrastructure, and the environment; and increase awareness	IBRD	Oct-13		14.6	22.5
South Pacific-Tonga SPCR: \$15 million endorsed May-12 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Climate Resilience Sector Project	Mainstream climate resilience into government planning and address country priorities focusing on the most vulnerable sectors and communities	ADB	Oct-13		19.3	3.9
South Pacific-Regional SPCR: \$10 million endorsed May-12							
	Pacific Region: Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	Facilitate integrating and mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into national and local development planning processes, policies, and plans in selected priority sectors and complement country-track SPCRs in the Pacific Region	ADB	Feb-13	Apr-13	3.7	-
Tajikistan SPCR: \$47.75 endorsed Nov-10 + \$10 million endorsed Nov-12							
	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	Enhance planning capacity for national and local climate change adaptation and within vulnerable sectors and vulnerable population groups	ADB	Apr-12	Jun-12	6.0	-
	Improvement of Weather, Climate and Hydrological Service Delivery	Strengthen national hydromet services' infrastructure and capacity to sustainably observe, forecast, and deliver weather, water, and climate services; regional coordination and information sharing in Central Asia	IBRD	Mar-11	May-11	7.0	20.7
	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector	Support modifications to existing energy and water management infrastructure to ensure safe and optimized operational capacity in the context of increased water flows from a warmer climate	EBRD	Aug-13		11.0	47.6



THEMATIC FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	SC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	PPCR FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)	
	Environmental Land and Management and Rural Livelihoods	Enable farmers and rural communities to become more resilient to climate change by supporting improvements in land management and agriculture to strengthen local livelihoods, reduce hunger, and restore vital natural resources	IBRD	Feb-13	Mar-13	9.5	7.4	
	Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin	Increase climate resilience of vulnerable communities in the Pyanj River Basin by climate proofing flood and mudflow protection infrastructure, upgrading early warning communications and disaster risk management, and raising awareness	ADB	Jun-13	Sep-13	21.6		
Yemen SPCR: \$50 million endorsed May-12 + \$8 million endorsed Nov-12								
	Climate Information System and PPCR Program Coordination	Support a range of coastal zone management and adaptation measures and an integrated, cross-cutting platform for raising awareness and mainstreaming climate resilience considerations in planning and investment in pilot areas	IBRD	Mar-13	Sep-13	19.0	-	
Zambia SPCR: \$86 million endorsed Jun-11 + \$5 million endorsed Nov-12								
	Strengthening Climate Resilience in Zambia and the Barotse Sub-basin	Strengthen national institutional structures, strategic planning, coordination, and awareness for climate resilience, and enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities in the Barotse subbasin	IBRD	Feb-13	May-13	36.0	-	
	Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue River Basin	Strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities to respond to climate change and variability in priority areas of the highly populated Kafue River Basin	AfDB	Sep-13	Oct-13	38.0	0.7	
						TOTAL^a	672.4	1,184.1

a Across the PPCR, additional SPCR financing endorsed in Nov-12 is derived from previously unallocated grant financing totalling \$88 million. Consistent with the November 2012 PPCR Sub-Committee decision, pilot countries have until May 31, 2014 to prepare for sub-committee endorsement project or program concepts to access their portion of this grant financing. After this time, unused funds will be transferred to the set-asides for a competitive process.

b Total does not include project preparation grants provided to these projects, totalling \$8.61 million.



SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM
 ENDORSED INVESTMENT PLANS AND APPROVED PROJECTS PROJECTS as of December 31, 2013

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MDB	SC APPROVAL	MDB APPROVAL	SREP FUNDING (US\$ M)	LEVERAGED FUNDING (US\$ M)	
Ethiopia IP: \$50 million endorsed Mar-12								
Honduras IP: \$30 million endorsed Nov-11								
	Strengthening the RE Policy and Regulatory Framework (FOMPIER)	Support the development and implementation of national policies, laws, regulations, rules, standards, and incentive schemes to improve the integration of renewable energy in the energy sector	IDB	Oct-12	Dec-12	0.9	0.3	
	Sustainable Rural Energization (ERUS)-cookstoves (Sustainable Rural Energization (ERUS) - Part I & III: Promoting Sustainable Business Models for Clean Cookstoves Dissemination)	Build enabling market conditions and strengthen a network of rural enterprises to promote, build, distribute, maintain, and supervise the installation and proper use of clean cookstoves	IDB	Oct-13	Nov-13	2.9	-	
Kenya IP: \$50 million endorsed Sep-11								
	Menengai Geothermal Project-200 MW Geothermal-Phase A-Resource and Infrastructure Development and Mobilization of Private Sector	Support geothermal resource development, including initial project activities, capacity building, and construction of power plants (400 MW) and 20 km 220 kV Menengai-Rongai transmission line and substations	AfDB	Nov-11	Dec-11	25.0	478.0	
Liberia IP: \$ 50 million endorsed Oct-13								
Maldives IP: \$ 30 million endorsed Oct-12								
Mali IP: \$40 million endorsed Nov-11								
	Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems	Expand renewable energy development (4.5 MW) to increase off-grid energy access for isolated low-income populations by evaluating and standardizing business models for minigrid extensions, supporting local microfinance institutions, and training	IBRD	Oct-13		14.9	36.3	
Nepal IP: \$40 million endorsed Nov-11								
	Small Hydropower Development	Build the capacity of local financial institutions and provide financial products to encourage private investment in small hydropower while increasing demand through end-user knowledge management and support; expected 50 MW in new small hydropower capacity	IFC	Oct-12		10.0		
			ADB	Oct-12		10.0		
Tanzania IP: \$50 million endorsed Sep-13								
						TOTAL	63.7	514.6

NOTE: Total does not include project preparation grants provided to these projects, totalling \$0.5 million.

Geothermal Hydropower Waste to energy Solar Wind Mixed Enabling environment Private project sector

ANNEX C

MEMBERS OF CIF TRUST FUND COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

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ANNEX D

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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	MDB	multilateral development bank
AfDB	African Development Bank	MENA	Middle East and North Africa Region
CIF	Climate Investment Funds	MtCO₂e	million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
CO₂	carbon dioxide	MW	megawatt
CO₂e	carbon dioxide equivalent	MRV	measurement, reporting, and verification
CSP	concentrated solar power	M&R	monitoring and reporting
CTF	Clean Technology Fund	PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	RE	renewable energy
DPSP	Dedicated Private Sector Programs	REDD+	reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management that leads to emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	SC	Sub-Committee
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	SME	small and medium enterprise
EE	energy efficiency	SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program
FIP	Forest Investment Program	TFC	Trust Fund Committee
GEF	Global Environment Facility	TWh	terawatt hour
GHG	greenhouse gas	UN	United Nations
GW	gigawatt	UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
GWh	gigawatt hour	UN-REDD	UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
ha	hectare		
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)		
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank		
IFC	International Finance Corporation (part of the World Bank Group)		
IFI	international financial institution		
kV	kilovolt		
LFI	local financial institution		

Note: Currency is given in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

NOTES

- 1 Funding for all CIF-backed projects goes through a two-step approval process: first through the appropriate CIF trust fund committee or sub-committee and second through the implementing MDB. Once MDB approval is achieved, project implementation and disbursement can begin.
- 2 The CIF fiscal year ends on June 30. Fiscal year 2013 is the time period from July 1, 2012, to June 30, 2013.
- 3 [“CIF Disbursement Report \(as of June 30, 2013\),”](#) September 25, 2013.
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- 9 Overprogramming is a standard practice within the MDBs to ensure full delivery of a financial envelope in a fiscal year. The experience of the MDBs shows that some projects in the pipeline are bound to slip for various reasons or do not materialize at all, and overprogramming allows for other projects to be brought forward for approval (based primarily on readiness) to fill any gaps. Overprogramming allows more projects in the CTF pipeline than the amount of pledged resources to ensure that CTF resources are efficiently and effectively channeled through programs and projects and that approval targets are met each fiscal year. The CTF overprogramming rate is 30 percent.
- 10 CTF Trust Fund Committee, [“Clean Technology Fund: First Round of Monitoring and Reporting on Results”](#) (CTF/TFC.12/Inf.2), 2013.
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- 19 Jeffrey Sayer, [“Ten Principles for a Landscape Approach to Reconciling Agriculture, Conservation, and Other Competing Land Uses,”](#) PNAS Early Edition 110 (2): 8349–56.
- 20 Community forest enterprises are defined for the purpose of this project as small producers organized as legally established entities, that is, ejidos, communities, and rural microenterprises located in low-income forest areas in Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Campeche, Yucatán, and Jalisco. They typically operate in the areas of agroforestry, silvopastoral production, and timber and non-timber forest products.

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