

Models for the future operations of the CIF

Mafalda Duarte Program Manager, CIF 17 Nov, 2014









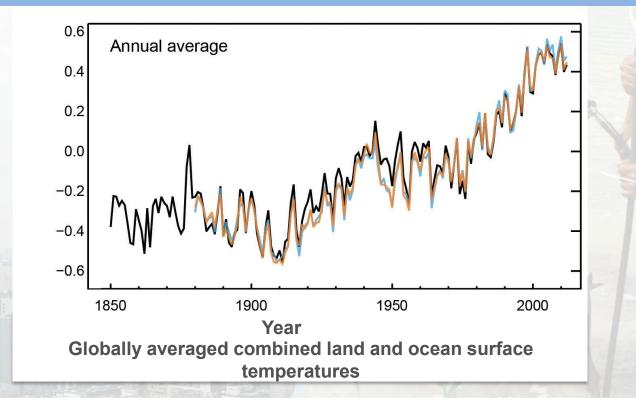




What is the problem?

Humans are changing the climate

It is extremely likely that we are the dominant cause of warming since the mid-20th century



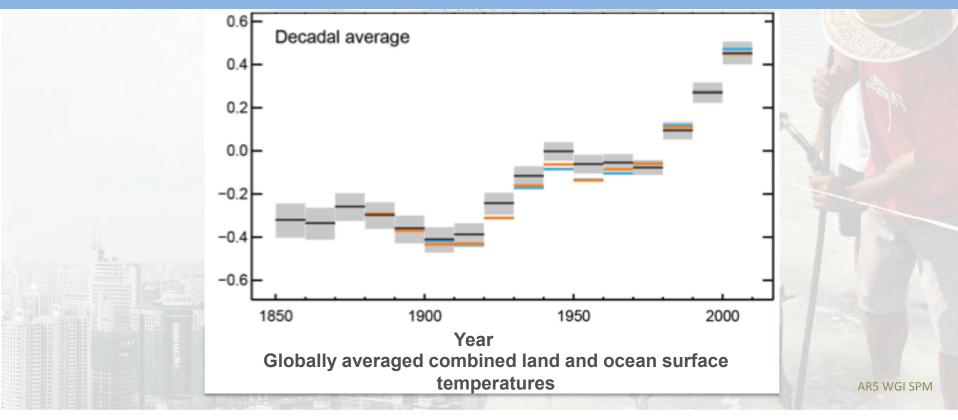




AR5 WGI SPM

Temperatures continue to rise

Each of the past 3 decades has been successively warmer than the preceding decades since 1850

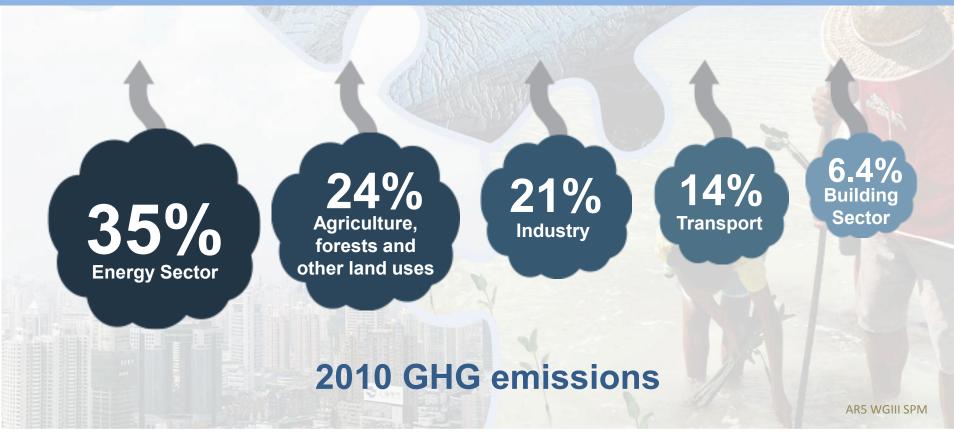






Sources of emissions

Energy production remains the primary driver of GHG emissions







Impacts are already underway

- Tropics to the poles
- On all continents and in the ocean



AR5 WGII SPM





Some of the changes in extreme weather and climate events observed since about 1950 have been linked to human influence



AR5 WGI SPM

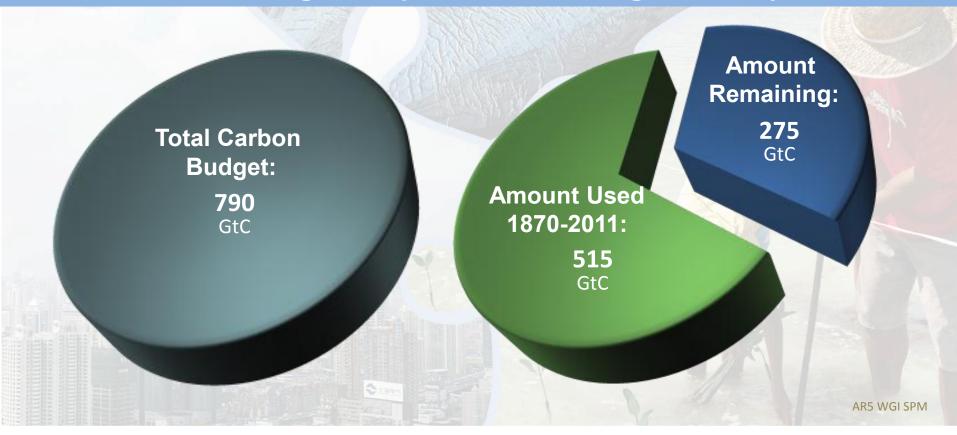






The window for action is rapidly closing

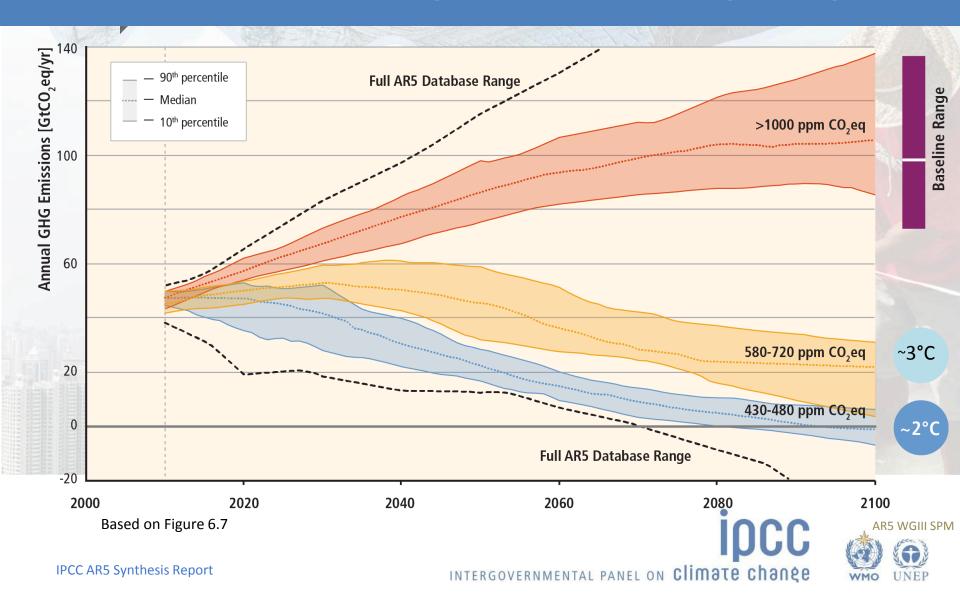
65% of our carbon budget compatible with a 2°C goal already used



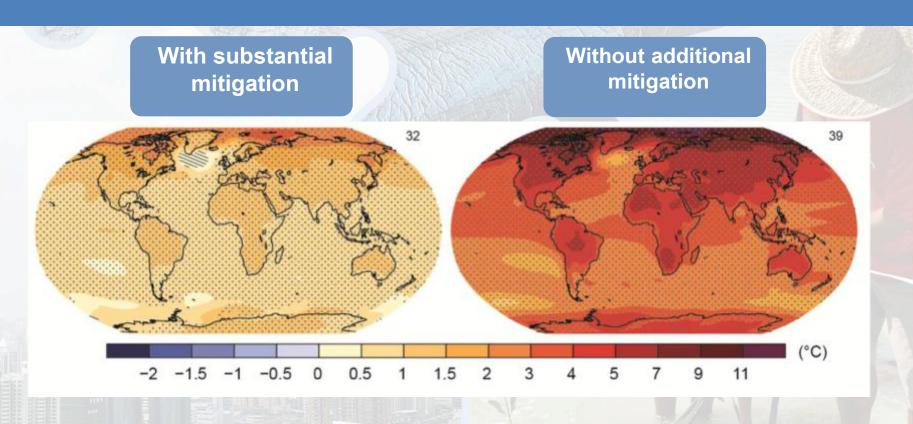




Stabilization of atmospheric concentrations requires moving away from the baseline – regardless of the mitigation goal.



The Choices We Make Will Create Different Outcomes



Change in average surface temperature (1986–2005 to 2081–2100)

AR5 WGI SPM



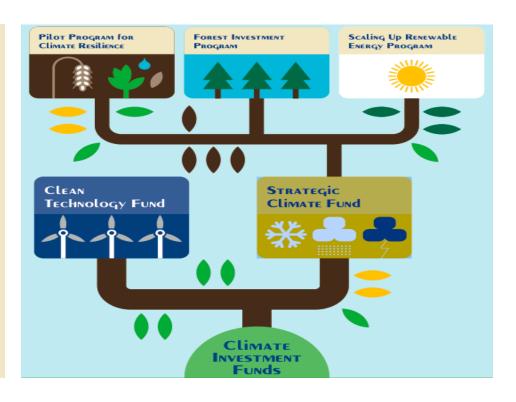






CIF Created to Promote Early Action

CIF CONTRIBUTIONS	, as of September	30, 2009		
\$ millions)				
Country Pledge		Country	Pledge	
Australia	132	Norway	176	
Canada	93	Spain	117	
Denmark	26	Sweden	86	
France	298	Switzerland	20	
Germany	806	United Kingdom	1,289	
Japan	1,200	United States	2,000	
Netherlands	80	Total	\$6.3 billion	



The Challenge as articulated then

A consensus is growing that moderating and managing climate change is central to every aspect of poverty reduction, economic growth and development, and that climate change disproportionately affects the urban and rural poor worldwide. Continued greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at or above current rates would cause further warming that would threaten the development gains hard-earned by developing countries over the past decades and progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

CIF IN ACTION

CIF ALLOCATIONS BY

18% 34% Latin America Africa and the Caribbean

14%

30%



MDB PARTNERS































CIF financing



EXPECTED CO-FINANCING



LIMATE-RESILIENT, LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT





\$5.2 BILLION

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

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



PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCI

R | \$1.1 BILLION

Mainstreaming resilience in development planning and action investments

Bangladesh Niger Bolivia Tajikis Cambodia Yemer

Tajikistan Yemen Zambia Caribbean Region (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)

Pacific Region

(Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga)



SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM

SREP !

\$516 MILLION

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

Armenia Bangladesh Benin Cambodia Ethiopia Ghana

Haiti

Liberia Lesotho Madagascar Malawi

Honduras

Kenya

Kiribati

Maldives Mali Mongolia

Mongolia Yemen
Nepal Zambia
Nicaragua Pacific Region
Rwanda (Solomon
Sierra Leone Islands, Vanuatu)

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

FIP

Mozambique

Nepal

\$595 MILLION

Mexico

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

Brazil Burkina Faso Democratic Ghana Indonesia

ia Peru

Democratic Lao Pe Republic of Congo Democ

Lao People's Democratic Republic

\$708 MILLION CIF DEDICATED PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING

\$508.5 MILLION

Chile Indones Colombia Mali Ghana Mexico Haiti Turkey Honduras \$92.4

Honduras Kenya Mali Nepal

Tanzania

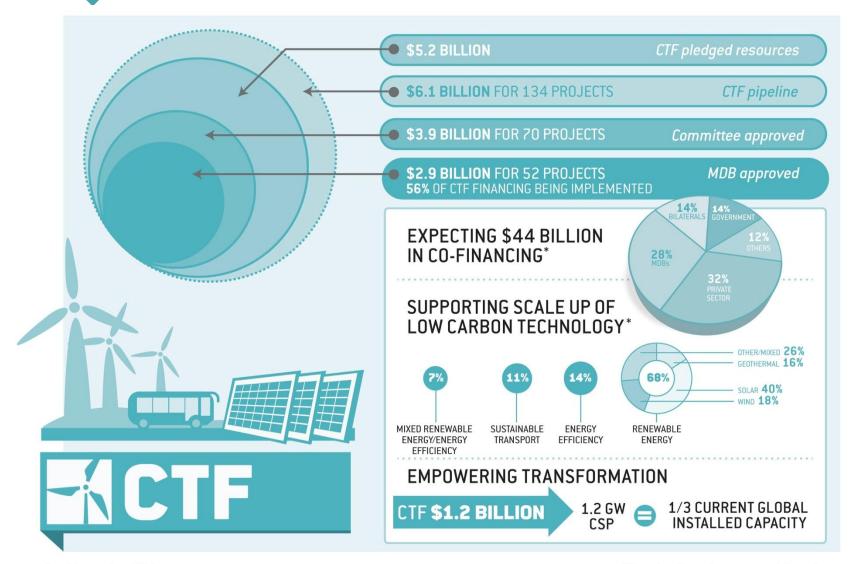
Uganda

\$75.4 MILLION

olivia Haiti ambodia Jamaic ozambique St. Luci **\$31.3** MILLION

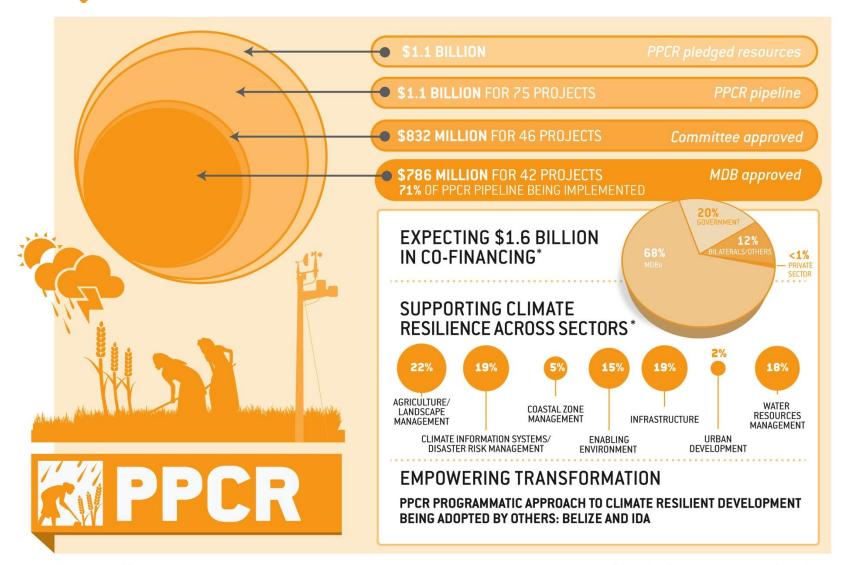
Brazil Ghana Mexico

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND (CTF)



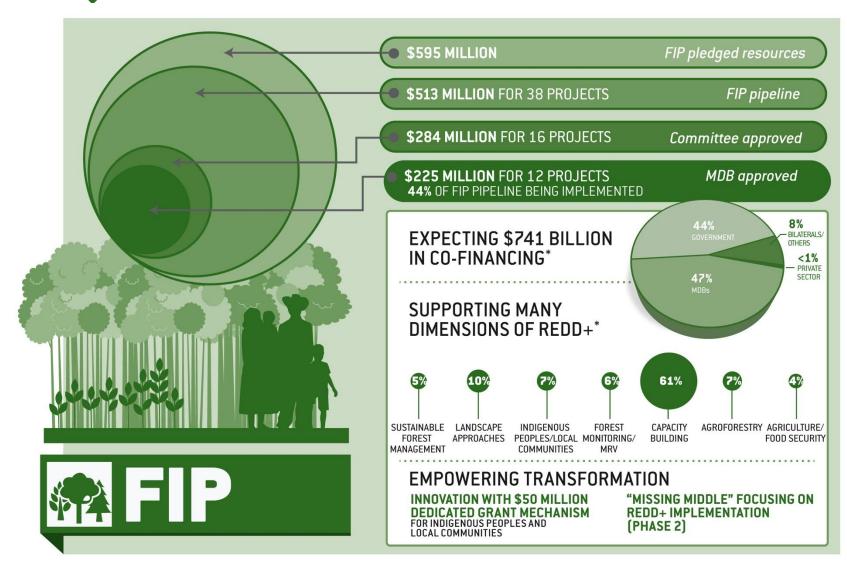


PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR)



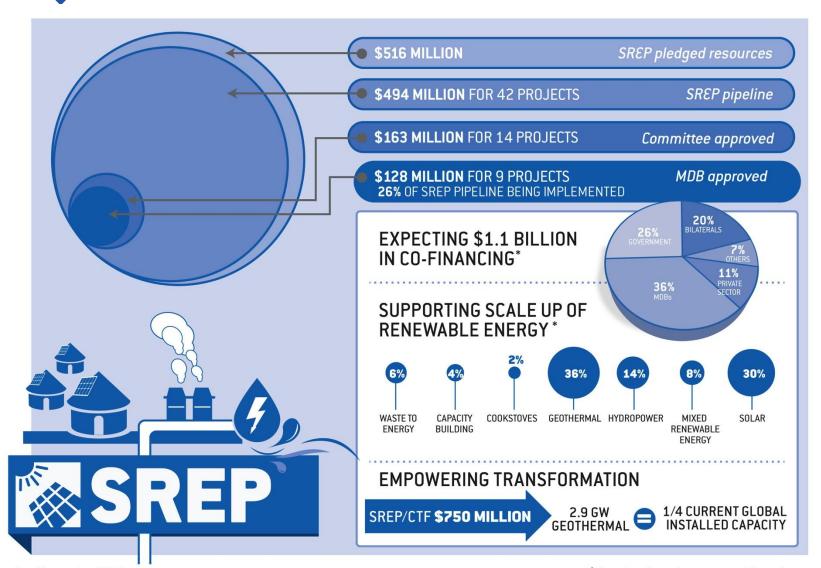


FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)





SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM (SREP)





But there are risks associated with funding shortfall

CIF risks losing momentum in delivering on-the-ground investments in FY15/16 if additional resources (US\$1 billion) are not secured to cover the current funding gap.

Funding shortfall in the near					
IPs/projects and programs	CTF	PPCR	FIP	SREP	TOTAL
Resources (Current Value)	5,258	1,168	602	524	7,552
Estimated Shortfall	990*	65	0	53	1,108
Additional funding needed for new SREP countries				560**	560
Total gap	990	65	0	613	1,668

^{*} See CTF Semi-Annual Operational Report, November 2014
**Assuming an allocation of USD 40 million for each of the 14 new pilot countries



Request June 2014

In June 2014, the joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees reviewed document CTF-SCF/TFC.12/9, *Action Plan in Response to the Independent Evaluation of the CIF*, and requested the CIF Administrative Unit, working with the Trustee and the multilateral development banks as implementing entities, to prepare a technical paper exploring issues, options and possible models for the future operations of the CIF, including in-depth considerations of the operational, financial and legal issues which may be associated with the CIF sunset clause.





Models for the future operations of the CIF

Steps undertaken for the preparation of the paper

 Committee members, pilot countries and observers submitted their views and comments

• Bilateral consultations with TFC members to seek further inputs

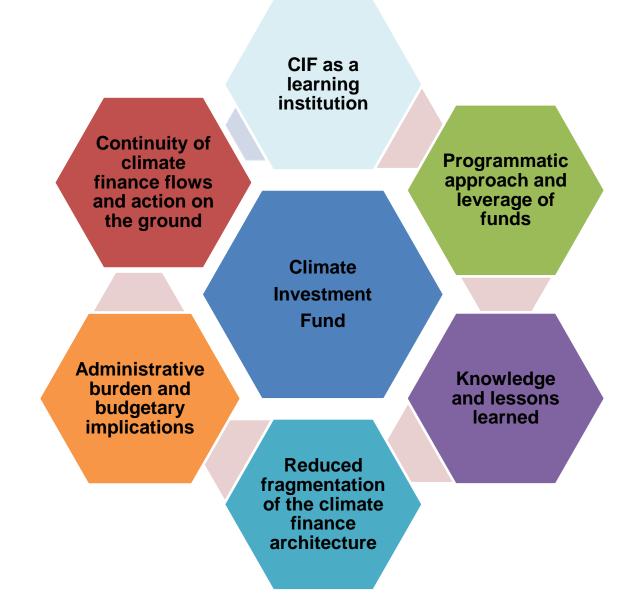
Analytical work conducted by the CIF AU, Trustee and MDBs

Feedback received on a consultation draft

Finalization of the paper



PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE THE FUTURE OPERATIONS OF THE CIF





GUIDANCE FROM THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS FOR THE CTF AND THE SCF

Governance Framework Documents of the SCF and CTF:

- CTF/SCF will take necessary steps to conclude its operations once a new financial architecture is effective.
- Trustee will not enter into any new agreement with contributors for contributions to the CTF/SCF once the agreement providing the new financial architecture is effective.
- CTF/SCF Trust Fund Committee will decide the date on which it will cease making allocations from the outstanding balance of the CTF/SCF.
- CTF/SCF Trust Fund Committee, with the consent of the Trustee, may take necessary steps to continue the operations of the CTF, with modifications as appropriate.



Effectiveness of the new financial architecture

Process for triggering the "Sunset Clause" based on principles for assessing that the "new financial architecture is effective" to avoid uncertainties in planning and implementing activities for all CIF stakeholders.

Suggested milestones in considering the "effectiveness":

- Receipt of contributions for the purpose of meeting the objectives of GCF
- Approval or allocation of resources by the GCF
- Delivery of resources by the GCF





POSSIBLE MODELS FOR THE FUTURE OPERATIONS OF THE CIF

(a) Winding down of CIF operations

(b) CIF operate as a sub-fund or a funding mechanism of the GCF

Models for the future operations of the CIF

(c) Complete integration of the CIF into the GCF

(d) CIF continue as is or with modifications, as appropriate

Note: These models have not been discussed with the GCF and do not, in any form, prejudge any discussion or decision by the GCF Board on any of these models.



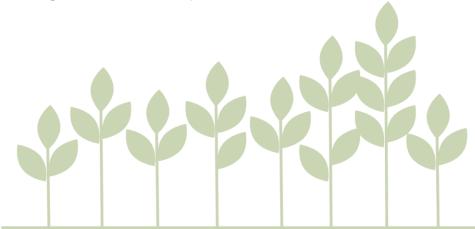
Methodology Used

Analysis:

- Operational, financial, legal and governance issues and implications on each of the constituent part of the CIF, including pilot countries, contributor countries, the Trustee, MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit.
- Implications for future projects and programs using CIF resources that are either new or still unallocated.
- Focused only on short to medium terms issues.
- Longer-term options and issues, such as program monitoring and reporting, the evaluation of results would need to be analyzed further.

Assumption:

 Projects and programs which have already received CIF funding approval will continue to be implemented consistent with the existing CIF rules and procedures.





Model (a): Winding down of CIF operations

Overall implication:

- Once the deadline for accepting new contributions is decided, the TFCs would approve funding for projects in the pipeline until all resources committed by donors are allocated to projects.
- With the winding down of the CIF after all funds are allocated to projects, the TFCs and CIF
 Administrative Unit could be scaled down significantly, and the MDBs would be accountable
 for supervising projects until they close, with reflows flowing back to the CTF and SCF trust
 funds.

Timeline: Joint Committee could decide on the deadline for accepting new contributions as provided in the Sunset Clause, once the climate finance architecture is "effective". In the meantime, donors could pledge new funding to both the CIF and the GCF in order to preserve the continuity of climate finance flows.



Model (b): CIF operates as a sub-fund or a funding mechanism of the GCF

Overall implication:

- Under this model, the CIF could become a sub-fund or a funding mechanism under the GCF, allowing continuity of funding to be made to the CIF through GCF. CIF would maintain its governance and organizational structure but be accountable to the GCF Board.
- CIF programs could receive allocations from the GCF; CIF would maintain separate financial records and apply the CIF policies within the GCF framework.
- This model could be employed to link the CIF and the GCF for the near term with a view to winding down the CIF or the integration of CIF into the GCF in the medium to long term.

Timeline: If decisions were to be made at the CIF and the GCF governing bodies in early 2015, a framework for implementing such an agreement could be concluded, and funds could be allocated from the GCF to the CIF in late 2015 or early 2016.





Model (c) Complete integration of CIF into the GCF

Overall implication:

- The integration of the CIF into the GCF would be akin to merger of two institutions, which is inherently a complex task, with complicated legal, operational and financial issues to be addressed to avoid any interruption.
- A complete integration would entail the closing of the CTF and the SCF trust funds and all assets and liabilities of the CTF and SCF trust funds would be transferred/novated to the GCF.
- CIF portfolio of projects and programs under implementation would be transferred to the GCF with existing rules of the CIF for implementation and supervision of this portfolio being grandfathered for already approved CIF projects/programs.

Timeline: Given the complexity of financial and legal issues, it could take two to three years to complete the integration.



Model (d): CIF continues as is or with modifications, as appropriate

Overall implication:

- The CIF could play a complementary role to the GCF and take a more strategic approach by identifying critical areas or sectors that help advance the agenda of the GCF and other climate finance initiatives.
- The Joint Committee could allow for continuity of funding to be made to the CIF and new IPs to be endorsed, separately from the GCF. The CIF would remain as is and the CIF would continue receiving new contributions.
- The CIF would continue to support operations as the GCF operations mature, assuring continuity and support, and the objective of avoiding a gap in climate finance would be fulfilled.

Timeline: To ensure complementarity, the Joint Committee could ask the CIF Administrative Unit, in consultation with the MDBs, to present a detailed analysis of various options for the modification of current CIF programs for discussion at a future meeting.



Thank you!

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https://www.flickr.com/photos/cifaction/sets

