

EMPOWERING

LEARNING

THE CIF WAS ESTABLISHED TO FILL A GAP IN THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE ARCHITECTURE. DESIGNED TO PILOT APPROACHES AND LEARN LESSONS ON DELIVERING CLIMATE FINANCE AT SCALE, THE CIF IS LEARNING BY DOING TO FULFILL ITS ROLE AS A LIVING LABORATORY.

LEARNING WITHIN THE CIF OCCURS AT MULTIPLE LEVELS:

- MONITORING AND REPORTING ON INVESTMENT PLANS
- THEMATIC KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS AND EXCHANGES
- EVALUATION OF GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Understanding the tangible results of CIF financing is essential to learning and accountability. As the international community becomes increasingly interested in the results and impact of climate finance, the need for quality data grows. The CIF is a pioneer in the field, and the first full round of CIF results reporting was achieved in 2014 with results reports from the [CTF](#), [PPCR](#), and [SREP](#) and establishment of baselines and targets in the [FIP](#).

Getting to this point has been challenging, as results reporting for climate finance is still relatively new, and little experience is available upon which to draw. Particularly in PPCR and FIP countries, building a national monitoring and reporting system is a long-term and iterative process that requires flexibility and continuous support for capacity building across a broad spectrum of stakeholders. The system is entirely managed by each country through its CIF focal points and supported by the MDBs, and it upholds the principles of multistakeholder engagement and consultation that are central to the development of PPCR and FIP investment plans. The participatory monitoring and reporting systems of the PPCR and FIP reflect the desire to maintain an inclusive, programmatic approach in the implementation of the investments plans.



Scorecards provided in the PPCR monitoring and reporting toolkit offer a relatively new approach to monitoring and reporting on climate resilience and adaptation. They emphasize learning as much as reporting by encouraging stakeholders to work together to assess and score progress on various indicators. The process leads to more credible data and greater stakeholder participation, transparency, accountability, and learning. In 2014, nine countries organized national stakeholder consultations: Bolivia, Cambodia, Grenada, Nepal, Niger, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan (pictured here), and Zambia.

For countries required to report on multiple climate finance funding streams, the CIF monitoring and reporting system can provide a solid foundation. For example, Nepal's Climate Change Program (CCP), which comprises all climate change-related projects in the country including the PPCR, has adopted the PPCR's five core indicators as its monitoring framework for tracking progress across the entire program.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PARTNERSHIPS

In 2014, FIP countries representatives attended a workshop on forest accounting organized by the [Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services Partnership \(WAVES\)](#). They were among the 80 participants from 20 countries gathered to discuss mainstreaming forest accounting into development policy. It was a first step toward creating a community of practice on forest accounting to facilitate greater knowledge sharing and support.

Also in 2014, representatives from FIP and PPCR countries of Brazil, Burkina Faso, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, and Zambia participated in workshops organized by the World Bank's [Development Impact Evaluation Initiative \(DIME\)](#) to explore opportunities for conducting impact evaluations. By linking researchers to policy makers and feeding results back

CIF MONITORING AND REPORTING TOOLKITS

- Designed to help CIF countries implement CIF results frameworks
- Explain what to measure, how to measure, where to find data, who should be responsible, to whom to report, and how frequently
- Offer a level of consistency that allows the CIF to aggregate, synthesize, and report quantitative and qualitative data on results
- Living documents updated to reflect user feedback and new developments

PPCR RESULTS COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

- Is growing: 130 practitioners as of December 2014
- Provides weekly guidance and tools to support progress toward annual reporting
- Promotes continued peer exchange

into policies, DIME fosters systematic use of evidence, which informs adoption, midcourse corrections, and scale-up of policies.

The SREP supported the development of [Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy \(RISE\)](#), a new World Bank Group initiative that provides indicators to compare countries' investment climate for sustainable energy. SREP countries provided input on how best to assess the enabling environment for improving energy efficiency and for both grid-connected and off-grid renewable energy projects in their countries. The pilot report published in 2014 covers 17 countries, of which 15 are SREP or CTF recipients. As RISE moves to global rollout in 2015, more SREP and CTF countries will be able to use the RISE framework to report on their progress in developing enabling environments.

THEMATIC KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS AND EXCHANGES

To better understand CIF portfolio trends and delve deeper into specific areas of CIF investments and country experiences, the CIF, partner MDBs, and countries are publishing reports and analyses, developing online training and tools, and facilitating knowledge exchanges and meetings on a wide variety of topics. See annex C for a listing of 2014 CIF-related knowledge products and exchanges.

Moving forward, the CIF is implementing a new, two-year communications and knowledge management strategy, which includes FIP, PPCR, and SREP pilot country meetings in 2015 and other opportunities to expand networking and peer learning among CIF countries. The CIF also envisions greater outreach and knowledge sharing with the Green Climate Fund and other climate finance mechanisms, leading up to the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Paris, France, in November 2015.

The strategy also specifies analytical work in 2015 related to the effective use of public finance to scale up geothermal development and the links between the FIP and REDD+ performance-based payment



"THE CIF PARTNERSHIP FORUM HAS REALLY OPENED MY EYES TO SEE DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES. IT HELPS ME TO REVIEW OUR PREVIOUS PLAN BECAUSE THERE IS A LOT OF POTENTIAL AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT I HAVE LEARNED BECAUSE OF MY PARTICIPATION."

AMSALU ALEMAYEHU

Wasara Microfinance, Ethiopia
Participant at the CIF 2014 Partnership Forum

mechanisms. The MDBs are also preparing CIF-related knowledge products on topics such as payment for environmental services (AfDB), and the use of loans versus grants in adaptation (World Bank).

CIF 2014 PARTNERSHIP FORUM

In 2014, 500 participants—policy makers, entrepreneurs, financiers, social advocates, and researchers from around the world—came together at the [CIF 2014 Partnership Forum](#), co-hosted with the IDB, in Montego

Bay, Jamaica, on June 22–24. Development experts, business leaders, and prominent climate change thinkers presented lessons on managing climate change programs, unlocking finance, and building partnerships for low carbon, climate-resilient development. CIF countries and the MDBs also shared their experiences. The forum featured special private sector sessions, as well as discussions on technical and scientific approaches to climate change. A [one-day training session for local and regional media](#) helped expand outreach.





“SO FAR, WE ARE DISCUSSING THIS [STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT] AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL. WE NEED TO START THINKING ABOUT HOW WE MOVE FROM SETTING THE RULES AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL TO IMPLEMENTING THEM AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL... AND IN THE NEW INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE WORKING IN PARALLEL TO THE CIF.”

ANDREA RODRIGUEZ

Legal Adviser, Inter-American Association for Environmental Defense-Americas
Panelist and participant at the CIF 2014 Partnership Forum

The CIF Knowledge Bazaar provided an interactive space in which participants could network. It was modeled on the CIF’s five-year retrospective report, “Learning by Doing: The CIF’s Contribution to Climate Finance,” which was launched at the forum.

Stakeholder Day was a full day dedicated to examining barriers to, and opportunities for, enhanced stakeholder engagement in the CIF and in the wider climate finance architecture. Bringing together 150 participants from civil society, indigenous peoples organizations, the private sector, and development partners, the event provided a unique opportunity to establish long-term partnerships among stakeholders at all levels.

EVALUATION OF GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

The Independent Evaluation of the CIF issued in June 2014 asserted that planned and ongoing CIF investments have potential for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, boosting energy supply and efficiency, building resilience, and improving forest management. It said that the CIF is realizing

this with genuine government leadership and integration with national policies, while also spurring greater cooperation among the MDBs. The Independent Evaluation cited the following key achievements of the CIF:

- **Governance:** Upholding the principle of equal representation, consensus decision making, inclusivity of Observers, and transparency
- **Investment plans, national ownership, and consultation:** Promoting programmatic national investment plans with strong government ownership and alignment with existing national strategies and programs
- **Private sector engagement and risk management:** Recognizing the importance of the private sector in scaling up climate change mitigation and adaptation activities
- **Learning, monitoring, and evaluation:** Undertaking inwardly focused learning, consistent with the CIF’s pilot nature, which has resulted in improvements in organizational performance (for example, reappraisal and revamping of results frameworks)

The Independent Evaluation recommended several areas of improvement that the CIF is addressing.¹³ Many of the actions were already in process at the time that the Independent Evaluation was released, reaffirming the CIF’s commitment to adaptive management and learning by doing. Key action points include the following:

GENDER

The CIF Gender Action Plan¹⁴ was approved in June 2014 and is now being implemented in support of gender equality goals within CIF investments. It is based on the application of mandated policies and procedures on gender in the CIF, strengthening technical support and capacity building on gender for CIF investment plans and projects and generating new, sector-specific knowledge and tools through innovative research. Ongoing work includes the following:

- Technical assistance to CIF projects, such as supporting country-specific gender assessments by the EBRD in aid of district heating projects in Kazakhstan, Turkey, and Ukraine
- Analytical work on (a) gender and renewable energy access through large- and small-scale investment and (b) gender and REDD+, with a focus on resource tenure, rights, and benefit sharing at the local level

- Design and delivery of gender-focused sessions during 2015 FIP, PPCR, and SREP pilot country meetings
- Renewed emphasis on gender in CIF monitoring and reporting
- Expanded external engagement with key global actors on gender and climate change

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A critique echoed by CIF Observers and the Independent Evaluation is that stakeholder engagement at the national level is much stronger for some CIF investment plans than for others. Although much of the variation is context specific—depending on the nature of the program concerned and capacities within the country in question—the CIF seeks to promote more uniformly high standards of effective stakeholder engagement. The CIF is researching a range of possible options that could improve stakeholder engagement at national and local levels for the development of high-quality investment plans, including effective implementation and monitoring of programs. These options would be pragmatic and flexible enough to be tailored to specific country and program contexts.

The CIF is also exploring ways to further enhance stakeholder engagement at the global governance level to increase dialogue



and knowledge sharing among the Observers to the CIF Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees, especially as terms of service come to an end, as they did in 2014.

GOVERNANCE

To increase efficiency of CIF Trust Fund Committee meetings, while maintaining the principle of equitable governance and transparency, the CIF is implementing efficiency measures¹⁵ approved in February 2014, as well as researching other options to streamline meeting and decision-making procedures.

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

In addition to actions taken to strengthen risk management and to evaluate and improve existing dedicated private sector financing mechanisms (see page 28), the CIF recognizes limitations and will continue to explore other models that could be more flexible in terms of markets and timelines.

LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

The CIF is taking several steps to expand learning and lesson sharing, including the new communications and knowledge management strategy (see page 31). The CIF is also piloting a process to incorporate evidence-based learning¹⁶ into a specified pipeline of CIF projects to integrate real-time feedback, learning, and rigorous assessment of impact into project activities. A bilateral donation of \$9.4 million pledged in 2014 will support the process, including sharing lessons, as it is rolled out in 2015.