

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF-SCF/TFC.13/Inf.4
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**PROGRESS REPORT ON FY 15 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this note is to provide updated information to the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees on the activities being undertaken to advance knowledge management and communications within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).¹

II. APPROACH AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW

2. The CIF were established to test, learn about and lead to the deployment of climate finance at scale. As more CIF-backed projects and programs get underway, concrete results are beginning to emerge, including lessons on what is working, what is not, and why. These results are being reported and measured annually, while CIF knowledge is being amassed and disseminated to improve results and support the replication and expansion of successful approaches.

3. The recent independent evaluation of the CIF recognized the capacity of the CIF to improve organizational performance through inward-based learning, while at the same time calling for greater action to develop and disseminate outwardly focused learning on how countries can respond to the challenges of climate change.

4. The FY 15 knowledge management and communications work programs already reflect an increased effort by the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs to ensure that key lessons are captured and disseminated in a timely and effective manner. However, we recognize that more can and should be done toward this end and thus the CIF Administrative Unit is collaborating with the MDBs to develop and implement an enhanced knowledge and communications strategy by the end of 2014 aimed at improving the flow of lessons from CIF-financed projects and country programs as well as their dissemination through the development of targeted products that serve the needs of different stakeholder groups.

5. The following sections introduce the major FY 15 knowledge and communications activities carried out by the CIF Administrative Unit that have been completed or are currently underway, noting that additional activities are being carried out by the MDBs and that other activities beyond those presented here will likely be developed in FY 15 in accordance with the forthcoming new knowledge and communications strategy. The CIF and broader MDB knowledge and communications teams work in close collaboration and it should be noted that the dissemination of all CIF knowledge activities will be supported by a comprehensive communications plan.

¹ This is the third annual progress report on CIF knowledge management and communications activities. For previous versions, see [CTF-SCF/TFC.11/Inf.2](#) and [CTF-SCF/TFC.8/Inf.3](#).

A. FY 15 Knowledge and Learning Activities²

i) Flagship Knowledge Products

CTF and SREP: *Effective Use of Public Finance to Scale up Geothermal Development*

6. In response to demand from the growing CIF portfolio of geothermal investments (with \$748 million in CIF funds allocated through the CTF and SREP), the CIF commissioned Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) to undertake a project to explore the effective use of public finance to unlock geothermal development. The objective of this work is to develop recommendations on how public finance (including climate finance) and policies can: (i) be effectively targeted to mitigate risk at different stages in a geothermal power investment and in particular during the crucial exploration and drilling phases; (ii) fill funding gaps; (iii) mobilize private sector investment, and (iv) enable countries to more fully exploit their untapped geothermal resources.

7. The year-long project will follow a similar approach to the analysis on concentrated solar power that was undertaken by the CIF and CPI in FY 14 to include case studies of three geothermal investments in Turkey, Kenya and the CTF-backed Sarulla private sector project in Indonesia and three dialogues to crowd in lessons from CIF-recipient countries, donor countries, project developers & financiers, multilateral development banks, and other relevant practitioners.

8. The CIF partnered with ESMAP to jointly convene the [second Global Geothermal Development Plan Roundtable \(GGDP2\)](#), a global knowledge exchange, in Copenhagen on October 23-24, 2014 and supported the participation of officials from eight CTF and SREP countries with CIF-financed geothermal investments. Participants shared how CIF financing for geothermal has been catalytic in their countries – e.g., in Armenia, a \$9 million SREP grant is crucial for exploratory drilling, while in Mexico CTF financing of \$54.3 million to the national development bank, NAFIN, could catalyze up to 1.1 GW of geothermal capacity. The GGDP2 also included the first geothermal dialogue, with the venues and dates for the second and third dialogues to be determined.

9. This work is underway and the first output, a background paper on [The Role of Public Finance in Deploying Geothermal](#), was published in October 2014. All outputs will be completed by June 2015 and published and disseminated as they are finalized. The CIF and CPI are collaborating to identify events and opportunities to share these lessons more broadly with stakeholders engaged in geothermal development.

² Note: Hyperlinks in the text link to referenced publications and events, where available. All CIF publications produced by the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs are posted upon publication at www.climateinvestmentfunds.org.

PPCR: *Lessons from “Phase I” for Enhancing Readiness for Climate-Resilient Development*

10. This review explores the relevance, flexibility, and effectiveness of PPCR “Phase I” grant resources as a potential model for enhancing country readiness for attracting large-scale and diverse adaptation finance. The review draws heavily from the input provided by PPCR pilot countries and regions on their activities and experiences and finds that Phase I was successful in supporting key building blocks for enhanced resilience, including country ownership, strengthened capacity, coordination and institution-building, and communication and collaboration among different stakeholder groups. Of note is that Phase I evolved from a focus on SPCR preparation and readiness, as designed, into a longer-term support mechanism sustaining the PPCR programmatic approach through its implementation stage. This sustenance function has the benefit of allowing for the capacity-building efforts, analysis, and institutional support initiated in Phase I to continue into the implementation phase, preventing a gap that could lead to loss of momentum and undermine Phase I achievements and the PPCR objective of integrating climate resilience into development planning. At the same time, Phase I fell short in fostering private sector engagement and was sometimes hindered by the limited in-country capacity that it was designed to address.

11. A number of recommendations emerged which could inform future efforts of the PPCR and other initiatives including the Green Climate Fund that aim to support readiness for and investments in climate-resilient development. The review is now complete and will be published by December 2014. Lessons were shared during a session at the 2014 Partnership Forum.

FIP: *Linkages between the FIP and REDD+ Performance-Based Mechanisms*

12. This study serves as a companion to the study commissioned by the CIF in FY 14 and carried out by Climate Focus on [Linkages between REDD+ Readiness and the FIP](#), which identified six key readiness factors that contribute most to countries’ progress through the FIP and summarized implications for existing and future REDD+ mechanisms based on the interplay between different funding initiatives in FIP countries. This study was shared with the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2014 and its lessons discussed during a session at the 2014 Partnership Forum.

13. Climate Focus is preparing the follow-up study on *Linkages between the FIP and REDD+ Performance-Based Mechanisms*, which aims to clarify the role of finance within the different phases of REDD+ and the need for performance-based payments to sustain results from FIP-financed activities. The report will also summarize options to integrate and align up-front finance for forest investments under the FIP with ex-post, results-based payments for emissions reductions under the Carbon Fund and BioCarbon Fund and will respond to related concerns raised by FIP contributor countries, including “double funding” and “double results reporting.” The study will present both the domestic viewpoint of FIP implementing countries (and relevant actors such as the private sector and civil society) and the international perspective of FIP contributor countries and administrative agents. This report is intended primarily to inform the ongoing programmatic process of the FIP, but holds relevance for other multilateral and bilateral

donors that intend to target investments towards various phases of REDD+ and understand the linkages between those phases. Work is expected to be completed by January 2015.

FIP: Lessons Learned from Developing the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

14. With the June 2014 endorsement by the FIP Sub-Committee of the program framework for the DGM and approval of funding for the DGM global component and Brazil national component, the DGM is progressing from its lengthy design phase into implementation. It is now opportune to document and share lessons from the development process of the DGM, which can inform the implementation of the DGM as well as the work of other development partners working with indigenous peoples and local communities on REDD+ activities. This proposed study will gather in-depth feedback from stakeholders involved in the DGM design and development process to collect and articulate the lessons learned. A draft terms of reference has been developed and is being reviewed by the MDBs with work expected to commence by the end of 2014 and be completed by mid-2015.

Stakeholder Engagement at the Country and Governance Levels

15. Two reviews will capture lessons from the CIF experience with stakeholder engagement. The first on lessons learned on stakeholder engagement at the country level during investment plan design, revision and implementation is intended to provide baseline information to guide future country-level stakeholder participation in CIF programs. The review will be based on a series of case studies analyzing the context, process and outcomes around stakeholder participation in the development and implementation of CIF investment plans. This study is expected to be completed by May 2015. A second study focusing on stakeholder engagement at the governance level aims to draw lessons and provide recommendations on how the participation of diverse stakeholders, including but not limited to official Observers, can be harnessed to improve CIF decision-making processes.

ii) South-South Learning

CTF and SREP: Low Emissions Investment Planning eCourse

16. In December 2014, the CIF, in partnership with the World Bank's Climate Change Group and the e-Institute, will launch an online course on Low Emissions Investment Planning. The course is targeted toward government policy-makers and planners and provides practical guidance on how to plan, develop, and implement a low emissions investment plan, including a pipeline of investment projects, based on the experience of CTF and SREP countries. The course will aid officials from the 14 new countries invited to prepare SREP investment plans and serves as a resource for policy-makers developing nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and other strategic plans for the use of mitigation finance. The first facilitated online course offering will be held from December 1-12, 2014, and the course will be accessible from December 2014 on the e-Institute [platform](#).

17. The CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs are also exploring the possibility of organizing a workshop, possibly in conjunction with an SREP pilot countries meeting, for representatives from these 14 countries in early 2015 to introduce them to the process of developing SREP investment plans.

PPCR: *Pilot Country Participation in the [Fourth International Conference on Climate Services \(ICCS4\)](#)*

18. The CIF proposes to support the participation of hydromet practitioners from among the 13 countries with approved PPCR-financed hydromet and climate services investments in ICCS4 to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay from December 10-12, 2014. ICCS4 provides an excellent platform to bring together hydromet practitioners from PPCR pilots as it enables valuable interaction with experts in the field of climate services, while also encouraging exchange between PPCR countries, and targeted content to support them in the implementation of their PPCR investments. Last year the CIF sponsored five PPCR participants (from Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, and Yemen) and arranged for a dedicated session on the PPCR. This year, the CIF proposes to expand sponsorship and to convene a one-day pre-workshop for PPCR countries focusing on best practices in using climate services to develop products tailored to user needs, tapping the expertise of resource persons who will be attending the conference.

PPCR and FIP Pilot Countries Meetings, February and June 2015

19. Responding to demand from PPCR and FIP countries, the CIF will organize pilot countries meetings for each of these programs in 2015. The PPCR meeting is tentatively scheduled for February 2015 and the CIF Administrative Unit is in discussion with a potential PPCR host country to confirm the venue. The meeting of FIP pilot countries will take place in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo from June 24-26, 2015. The agendas for each meeting will be developed in consultation with the pilot countries and MDBs.

iii) Other Knowledge and Learning Products

SCF: *Assessment of the Private Sector Set-asides*

20. The private sector set-asides, established for the targeted programs under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) – FIP, PPCR and SREP – were designed to incentivize private sector engagement in SCF pilot countries in support of low-carbon and climate-resilient development goals. The CIF Administrative Unit commissioned a study led by Vivid Economics, reflecting on the experiences of SCF pilot countries in using the set-aside mechanism for incentivizing private sector operations in the FIP, PPCR and SREP. The study expresses the stakeholder opinions of project developers, MDB focal points for the CIF, MDB task team leaders and members of the expert groups, CIF Administrative Unit, Sub-Committees, and Observers. The report also identifies recommendations on how to enhance the mechanisms to attract innovative private sector interventions in each targeted program. The assessment will be shared with the SCF Sub-Committees during the November 2014 meetings and the findings disseminated more broadly thereafter.

CIF Gender Knowledge Activities

21. In FY15, the CIF Gender Program will undertake several knowledge and learning activities aimed in the first instance at improving policies and procedures on gender across the CIF, and secondly on providing technical support, capacity-building and generation of new knowledge on gender for CIF programs. In terms of technical support and new knowledge, the program will implement the following:

- a) CIF program and sector-specific guidance sheets will be developed that indicate key entry points, design mechanisms, and checklists for gender mainstreaming in CIF programs and sectors, including a list of suggested indicators.
- b) Online directory of gender and climate change experts will be developed and maintained from Q2 as a resource list of experts available for consulting on CIF projects.
- c) An online community of practice will be developed to support teams' operational work featuring helpdesk responses to FAQs on gender mainstreaming in CIF projects and online dissemination of tools, best practices, and other gender resources.
- d) Delivery of gender content/sessions at CIF pilot countries meetings.

22. An analytical report on Women's Access to and Role in Renewable Energy will be prepared for delivery in Q4. This study will elaborate benefits, risks and opportunities for women and poor communities from investments in both large and small-scale renewable energy across different technologies/ intervention types. It will identify best practice models for projects, especially regarding targeting, distribution and affordability calculations, resettlement, job creation and training, and performance-based incentives for firms. MDBs will also undertake additional gender-related analytical work.

Case Studies

23. A number of case studies on CIF-financed projects (e.g., [Ouarzazate I](#) and [Eskom CSP](#) projects, [TurSEFF](#), [USELF](#), [Nepal PPCR private sector activities](#)) have been widely appreciated by stakeholders for identifying what works and what does not work in the delivery of climate finance to reduce market barriers to scaled-up investment. CIF stakeholders, including recipient countries, have asked for more case studies as a learning tool to help them in the implementation of CIF and other climate-smart investments. At the recent meeting in October 2014 of MDB vice presidents responsible for climate change, it was agreed that the MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit should work together to implement an enhanced knowledge work plan to generate and disseminate lessons, of which case studies are expected to be a major component. At least four additional case studies on CIF-financed projects are targeted to be produced by the by May 2015.

Evidence-Based Learning

24. A small cohort of CIF projects envisages accessing funding from the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation Initiative (DIME) to carry out impact evaluations. Mozambique's PPCR-financed *Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management* project (AfDB) has applied for funding from DIME to produce a comprehensive concept note to evaluate the effect of small irrigation schemes on small farmers' vulnerability to weather shocks and production level, as well as the effect of incentives for management of these schemes.

25. Other CIF projects that have participated in recent DIME workshops (in September 2014 in Kigali, Rwanda and October 2014 in Lisbon, Portugal) and which may apply for DIME funding are:

- a) FIP, Brazil: *Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use* (IBRD)
- b) FIP, Burkina Faso: *Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project* (AfDB)
- c) FIP, Mexico: *Forests and Climate Change Project* (IBRD)
- d) PPCR, Mozambique: *Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience* (AfDB)
- e) PPCR, Niger: *Community Action Project for Climate Resilience* (IBRD)
- f) PPCR, Zambia: *Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Basin* (AfDB)

26. These projects will be tracked and information shared as funding for impact evaluations is approved. In addition, a number of CIF projects have been identified that already incorporate evidence-based learning activities that are beyond routine (see CTF-SCF/TFC.12/4/Rev.1 *Approaches to Evidence-Based Learning in the CIF Project Cycle*). The CIF Administrative Unit will work with the MDBs to ensure that lessons from these projects will also be shared and disseminated through appropriate channels, including case studies described above, as they become available.

B. FY 15 Key Communications Initiatives

2014 CIF Annual Report

27. The 2014 CIF Annual Report will be the sixth annual report to be published since the establishment of the CIF and will communicate to general audiences an overview of the CIF's activities during the calendar year 2014. The annual report provides a good opportunity to communicate the CIF's performance, state future goals and vision. The report will include specific updates on the CIF's four funding windows, a focused section on the CIF programmatic approach, an annex containing essential financial and project statistics, and a pull-out "calling card" highlighting key CIF facts, figures, and achievements. The report is expected to be delivered in March 2015.

Digital and Social Media

28. With nearly 3 billion internet users, about half of whom reside in developing countries, social media has become indispensable for communication. If used effectively, social media tools will enable the CIF to share news and lessons among the widest possible audience, start and inform key conversations on climate change and development, and attract the attention of influencers and thought leaders. Since the start of 2014, the CIF has substantially increased efforts to reach audiences through digital channels and social media for increased impact. Progress in this area includes:

- a) Increasing our Twitter followers from 453 in January to 5117 in October – an increase of **1130%**. We are now being followed by and engaging with thought leaders, important institutions, and influential private sector figures, and we produce a weekly internal monitoring, evaluation and learning report on our social media impact.
- b) Improved frequency and quality of CIF Voices blogs, driven by a set of CIF blogging guidelines. CIF Voices has hosted guest blogs from a number of MDBs, most recently EBRD and IFC, as well as outside analysts and experts, to bring CIF knowledge, successes and impact to as wide an audience as possible.
- c) Introducing a Flickr account: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/cifaction/sets/>. The CIF images shared through Flickr will be featured at a photo exhibition that will take place at the World Bank headquarters throughout the November 2014 Trust Fund Committee meetings (and beyond).
- d) Introducing a YouTube account in September 2014: <https://www.youtube.com/user/CIFaction> to which video content from the CIF and its partners will be uploaded regularly.
- e) Using video blogging at the Partnership Forum as our main external communications tool, along with Twitter, as well as using our first ever hashtag - #cifshare14.
- f) Using web analytics to better understand what content resonates with users and to tailor new content and products accordingly.

29. Next steps in digital and social media include:

- a) Producing the first CIF podcasts – using Soundcloud as another tool through which we can share our learnings; and
- b) Creating and disseminating data visualizations and infographics and positioning CIF as an early adopter of new technologies.

Figure 1: Growth in CIF_Action Twitter Followers in 2014



Website Reform

30. With input from partners and stakeholders, the CIF Administrative Unit has been leading an ongoing effort to enhance the CIF website to make it more dynamic, simplified and interconnected. The first two phases – which included a redesign of the homepage to become more interactive, a streamlined Committees and Approvals section, new maps, and consolidated, more intuitive flow of pages – are now complete. The second very important phase of this project is underway, which includes a thorough update and the addition of information, tables, images, and multimedia for the CIF’s four program, 63 country, and 150 project pages. A key goal of this overhaul is to ensure country and project information and data are more useful and accessible and to make the inner site more informative and engaging for audiences unfamiliar with the CIF.

III. NEXT STEPS

31. The CIF and its partners – MDBs, recipient countries, contributor countries, and other stakeholders – have a role to play in informing the future delivery of climate finance by sharing lessons from the ground on how to achieve transformation to low-carbon and climate-resilient development and building awareness on what approaches work, where and why greater support may be needed, and what pitfalls to avoid. Given the imperative to ensure that these lessons are shared with appropriate decision-makers and practitioners, knowledge and communications will be a priority area of action for the CIF in FY 15 and beyond. As described elsewhere in this note, additional measures and activities will be implemented by the CIF Administrative Unit in consultation with recipient countries and MDBs to more effectively deliver on the CIF’s mandate as a “living laboratory” for climate finance.