

## **Workstream I: Scope, guiding principles, and cross-cutting issues**

### **Background note: Comparison of relevant funds and institutions**

1. At the first Technical Workshop of the Transitional Committee (TC), the Co-Facilitators of the Workstream I were requested by the TC to present an analysis of the scope and guiding principles adopted by other funds and an assessment of their relevance to guiding principles for the GCF. The TC also requested to examine the complementarity of the GCF with the Convention funds and operating entities and other with relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral channels of financing.
2. A survey questionnaire was sent to 26 relevant funds and institutions to provide details on key issues related to scope, guiding principles and objectives, governance and institutional arrangements, operational modalities and monitoring and evaluations issues. The Table below presents a comparative analysis of relevant information that relates to issues under the Workstream I to facilitate the work of the TC. The information compared includes, 1) year of establishment, time needed to design the fund and legal status; 2) overarching goals, objectives and principles, funding mechanism and activities; and 3) volumes of operations, sources of funding and processes for raising financial resources.
3. Nineteen of the 26 requests for information were responded to with completed questionnaires. The attached table includes, in addition to summarized information drawn from the survey responses, information on the Global Fund and the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol) drawn from these two institutions' websites as suggested by them. Some of the responses to the survey focused on specific funds under management by institutions as they deemed relevant to the work of the TC. In particular, DBSA described their KZN Growth Fund; EIB's described their Climate Change and Environment Fund Investment Programme; European Commission described blending mechanisms, in particular the Neighborhood Investment Fund; KfW focused on the Development Finance component of the overall program; MIGA described its ESCTF; and UNDP the Multi Donor Trust Fund.
4. The funds described include some that are quite broad ranging in terms of scope of operations and geographic coverage, and others that are much more narrow in either/and scope and geographic coverage. Similarly, the funds annual operations (commitments) range from a few million US dollars (excluding the MIGA ESCTF) to multi-billion US dollars. Some of the funds have little or no linkage to climate financing but may provide valuable lessons for the GCF design, while others are targeted towards climate finance directly or indirectly.
5. An initial assessment of the survey results will be discussed in the July 12, 2011 TC Workshop in Tokyo and a more detailed assessment report prepared by the TSU for information for TC 3.

**Table 1 Comparative analysis of relevant information for the Workstream I, including the year of establishment, time needed to design the fund and legal status, received from relevant Funds and Institutions**

<b>Funds and Institutions</b>	<b>Year established</b>	<b>Fully operational; Time needed to design the fund</b>	<b>Legal status</b>
Adaptation Fund	November 2001	Institutional design December, 2007. Operationalized March, 2008	UNFCCC COP decision 10/CP.7 to establish adaptation fund. Institutional arrangements, including establishment of operating entity, interim secretariat and interim trustee agreed by COP serving as meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) (decision 1/CMP.3). February 8, 2011 the Government of Germany enacted an Act of Parliament that confers legal capacity on the Adaptation Fund Board.
AFD/Agence Francaise de Développement	1941		French public entity, operates under the French Ministries of (i) Foreign Affairs, (ii) Finance, and (iii) Overseas Territories, is licensed/regulated by French Banking Authority. Dual status as development bank and specialised financial institution enables to finance projects for social development and economic profit.
African Development Fund	1972	1974	Established by a treaty, the Agreement Establishing the ADF.
Africa Water Facility	May 2004	June 2005; 18 months	An instrument established by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank.
Climate Investment Funds	2008	13 months	
Congo Basin Forest Fund	June 2008	Oct-09;16 months	
DBSA's KZN Growth Fund <sup>1</sup>	2007	2009; 18 months	
EIB's CC and Environment Fund Investment Programme <sup>1</sup>	2005	2005; 12 months	

<b>Funds and Institutions</b>	<b>Year established</b>	<b>Fully operational; Time needed to design the fund</b>	<b>Legal status</b>
European Commission's Neighborhood Investment Facility (NIF) <sup>1</sup>	May 2008	June 2008; 12 months (note that subsequent similar funds developed after NIF took about 6 months)	Financing decision of the EU Commission according to its responsibilities and legal powers and attributions towards budget execution as foreseen in the EU Treaty, the EU financial regulation, and the external relations, geographical legal instruments and legal bases.
GEF including specialized climate funds	Established as pilot facility in World Bank in 1991. Restructured in 1994, with Assembly, Council, functionally independent Secretariat, and a STAP	About 6 months to establish the pilot facility	The GEF has no independent legal identity - legal identity is derived from the World Bank. Restructured in 1994, with acceptance of GEF Instrument by the representatives of 73 states. The Instrument, which is neither a treaty nor a legal text governed by any national law was then adopted by the three GEF implementing agencies, namely the World Bank (IBRD), UNEP and UNDP.
EIB's GEEREF <sup>1</sup>	November 2008	January 2009; approx. 24 months	GEEREF is the first compartment of an umbrella fund, "European initiative on clean, renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate change related to development SICAV, SIF" under Luxembourgish law by decision of the 3 investors- EC, Germany and Norway.
Global Fund	2002		
IADB	April 1959	October 1960	Established pursuant to a treaty called the "Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank" (the "Agreement"), dated April 8, 1959.
IDA	The Articles of Agreement for the IDA became effective on September 24, 1960.	The first IDA loans, known as credits, were approved in 1961	Established by a charter - the Articles of Agreement registered with the Secretariat of the UN. The Articles of Agreement require each member to take such action as may be necessary within its own territory for the purpose of making effective, in terms of its own law, the principles set out in the Articles on IDA's status, immunities and privileges.
IFAD	1977	1978	IFAD was established through an international treaty, the Agreement Establishing IFAD.
IFC	July 1956		IFC was established in 1956 by Articles of Agreement among its member countries.

<b>Funds and Institutions</b>	<b>Year established</b>	<b>Fully operational; Time needed to design the fund</b>	<b>Legal status</b>
KfW Development Finance <sup>1</sup>	1948		KfW Bank Group is a German government-owned development bank, originally as the Reconstruction Credit Institute formed in 1948 as part of the Marshall Plan. Organisational framework, tasks and business are ruled in the "Law concerning KfW" and By-laws.
MIGA/ESCTF	July 2006	2007	The ESCTF was established through a Letter of Arrangement between MIGA and the Government of Japan.
Multilateral Fund	June 1990	1991	
UNDP's Multi Donor Trust Fund <sup>1</sup>	2004	2004; depends on the MDTF type and location, typically about 6 months	Established according to guidance of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Guidance Note for Multi-Donor Trust Funds. MDTF Office, established by UNDP, assumes functions, responsibilities and accountabilities of an Administrative Agent for a specific MDTF or Joint Programme through MOU.
NEFCO	2007 -conceptual development commenced	April 2008 - fully operational, with minimum funds raised; approx. 12 months	NEFCO governed by a treaty between the founding countries, and thus not under any national jurisdiction. Privileges and immunities referred to in the Participation Agreement same as for international organizations under public international law. The NeCF is a trust fund administered by NEFCO, and has no legal personality of its own.

**Table 2: Comparative analysis of relevant information for the Workstream I, including overarching goals, objectives and principles, funding mechanism and activities, received from relevant Funds and Institutions**

Funds and Institutions	Overarching goals, objectives and principles	Funding mechanism/instruments	Activities
Adaptation Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Share of proceeds from project activities used to cover admin expenses and to assist particularly vulnerable eligible countries to meet the costs of adaptation;</li> <li>- Access in a balanced and equitable manner for eligible countries;</li> <li>- Transparent and open governance;</li> <li>- Funding on full adaptation cost basis;</li> <li>- Operate under authority/guidance of and be accountable to the COP/ meeting of the Parties to the KP;</li> <li>- Accountability in management, operation and use of the funds;</li> <li>- No duplication with other sources of funding for adaptation;</li> <li>- Efficiency and effectiveness in the management, operation and governance of the fund.</li> </ul>	Grants	Programmes, projects, and others (Formulation Grants for National Implementation Entity).
AFD/Agence Francaise de Développement	<p>AFD is a public bank, owned by the government of France which financing activities are aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities, promoting sustainable economic growth, and protecting “Global Public Goods” of benefit to all humanity. Protecting Global Public Goods includes the fight against climate change and pandemics; the preservation of biodiversity; the promotion of social and environmental responsibility; as well as aid to countries weakened by strife, war and natural disasters. AFD finance development projects and programs under different mandates in all developing countries. AFD not only participates in discussions about how to better use foreign aid funding from governments, but also seeks to tap private capital. AFD also lends its expertise in financial engineering to support the activities of other large donors and for specific AFD Board mandates and arrangements.</p>	Loans (soft, commercial), grants for TA or non profit projects (health, education etc.), equity instruments, blended instruments, others including guarantee, risk sharing, structured finance, budget support etc.	Programs, projects, Policies/Regulations/Institutions, Direct budget support, others (guarantee, insurance, risk sharing, investment fund, carbon market etc.).
African Development Fund	<p>The African Development Bank Group’s mission is to help reduce poverty, improve living conditions for Africans and mobilize resources for the continent’s economic and social development. With this objective in mind, the institution aims at assisting African countries – individually and collectively - in their efforts to achieve sustainable economic development and social progress. Combating poverty is at the heart of the continent’s efforts to attain sustainable economic growth. To this end, the Bank Group seeks to stimulate and mobilize internal and external resources to promote investments as well as provide its regional member countries with technical and financial assistance.</p> <p>The ADF specifically contributes to the promotion of economic and social development in 38 least developed African countries by providing concessional funding for projects and programs, as well as technical assistance for studies and capacity-building activities.</p>	Loans (50 years maturity, 10 years grace, no interest, 0.5% commitment fee/yr on undisbursed commitments, service charge of 0.75%/yr on outstanding balances); grants (for countries at medium or high risk of debt distress); equity instruments.	Programs, projects, Policies/Regulations/Institutions, Direct budget support.

<b>Funds and Institutions</b>	<b>Overarching goals, objectives and principles</b>	<b>Funding mechanism/instruments</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Africa Water Facility	<p>Mobilise resources for African countries to meet the goals and targets set by the Africa Water Vision 2025 and MDGs. (“An Africa where there is an equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional cooperation, and the environment.”).</p> <p>Main principles of the Facility are to create enabling environment for massive investments in sector by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leveraging Investments through project preparation;</li> <li>- Enabling Governance for sustainable and effective investments;</li> <li>- Improving Knowledge for the preparation of viable projects and informed governance.</li> </ul>	Grants - non reimbursable	Programs, projects, Policies/Regulations/ Institutions.
Climate Investment Funds	<p>Demonstrate steps towards transformational change in economic sectors through joint programmatic approach by providing scaled-up resources to selected pilot countries for climate resilience and low carbon development, with transparency, cooperation. Recognizing primacy of the UNFCCC in global climate negotiations, funds and programs have sunset clause.</p> <p>Two CIF Funds: i) The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) provides scaled-up financing for demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term reductions in GHGs, and ii) the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) finances pilots for new development approaches or scaled-up investments aimed at a specific climate change challenges or sectoral responses. SCF includes the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP).</p>	Loans, grants, equity instruments, and blended instruments.	All CIF programs use a programmatic approach (development of an investment plan) to catalyze collaborative action from other development partners for financing projects, policies/regulations/ institutions, and capacity building/technical assistance.
Congo Basin Forest Fund	<p>Overarching goal is to alleviate poverty and address climate change through reducing, slowing and eventually reversing rate of deforestation in Congo Basin. Operational objective is to pool resources mobilized from donors to support, primarily, innovative and transformational approaches geared to: (i) developing capacity of people and institutions Congo Basin countries to enable them to effectively manage their forests; (ii) helping local communities find livelihoods that are consistent with sustainable forest conservation; and (iii) reducing rate of deforestation through new financial mechanisms and models.</p>	Grants	Projects
DBSA's KZN Growth Fund	<p>A hybrid debt fund between Public sector (subordinated debt) and private sector (senior debt) to provide funding for economic projects.</p>	Loans and equity instruments.	Projects

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EBRD	Mandate is: "In contributing to economic progress and reconstruction, the purpose of the Bank shall be to foster the transition towards open market-oriented economies and to promote private and entrepreneurial initiative in the Central and Eastern European countries committed to and applying the principles of multiparty democracy, pluralism and market economics. The purpose of the Bank may also be carried out in Mongolia subject to the same conditions."	Loans with credit risk taken entirely by EBRD or partly syndicated to the market, grants, equity instruments, and other (Performance fees and incentives, and Guarantee and risk sharing instruments).	Programs and projects.
EIB's CC and Environment Fund Investment Programme	The Programme is a function of the EIB's overall policy goals which are established by EIB's shareholders, the 27 EU Member States. The EIB has made the fight against climate change a top priority. The programme itself has three general goals: i) increase the funding from the private sector in the climate change arena, ii) tackle mitigation issues, and iii) work on adaptation.	Loans, grants (funds that may have TA facilities associated with them), equity investments, blended instruments (blended or "layered" funds, bringing together public and private sector investors with different return requirements in the same fund), and other (Carbon Funds).	Projects, and the programme target funds, which in turn will invest in projects/companies/ carbon credits.
European Commission's Blending mechanisms	Different EU blending mechanisms follow same general objectives/principles. As example, NIF aimed at mobilising additional funding to cover investment needs in Neighbourhood region. Main objectives: 1) Establish better energy, transport and environmental infra and interconnections between EU and neighbouring countries as well as among neighbouring countries themselves; 2) address threats to common environment, in particular climate change; 3) promote equitable socio-economic development and job creation through support for SMEs and social sector. Climate Change Windows established late 2010.	Loans, grants, equity instruments (risk capital operations via financial intermediaries), blended instruments, guarantee mechanisms.	Programs, projects, direct budget support, and risk capital investments (e.g. first loss).
GEF including specialized climate funds	Operates as a mechanism for international cooperation for providing new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed global environmental benefits in the following focal areas: (a) biological diversity; (b) climate change; (c) international waters; (d) land degradation; (e) ozone layer depletion; and (f) persistent organic pollutants. Agreed incremental costs of activities concerning chemicals management as they relate to the above focal areas are eligible for funding. Agreed incremental costs of other relevant activities under Agenda 21 that may be agreed by Council also eligible for funding insofar as they achieve global environmental benefits by protecting the global environment in the focal areas. Ensures cost-effectiveness of activities, and funds programs and projects which are country-driven and	Grants for meeting incremental/additional costs. GEF grants may be deployed by GEF agencies through projects in the form of low-interest loans; partial risk guarantees, etc, particularly in working with the private sector.	Programs: regional, thematic, or single-country based. Projects: grants for medium-sized projects (<US\$1mn), and full-sized projects (>US\$1mn). Policies/regulations/institutions : programs and projects contain elements that help support policy formulation and implementation, regulatory and

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	based on national priorities and maintains sufficient flexibility to respond to changing circumstances in order to achieve its purposes. Operational policies determined by Council. GEF-financed projects provide for full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with, and participation as appropriate of, major groups and local communities.		institutional capacity building, etc. Other: grant support to meet reporting obligations to UNFCCC, CBD, the UNCCD, and the Stockholm Convention.
EIB's GEEREF	Contribute to expansion of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, markets and services in developing countries and economies in transition of its Target Market, with objective of increasing access to low carbon, secure and affordable energy and helping improve the economic and social circumstances of underserved or disadvantaged populations, encouraging sustainable economic development, while promoting the protection of the environment.	Equity instruments and Blended instruments - neither has specific conditions, within a Fund of fund PE investment type.	Primarily GEEREF targets funds, potentially directly projects/companies as coinvestments.
Global Fund	Public-private partnership and the main multilateral funder in global health, channeling 2/3 of the int'l financing provided to fight TB and malaria, and 1/5 of the int'l financing against AIDS. Its programs have made an increasingly significant contribution to the int'l targets for key services such as the provision of lifesaving antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV, TB treatment under DOTS and insecticide-treated nets to prevent the transmission of malaria. It works on 150 countries.	Grants	Programs
IADB	Purpose is to contribute to acceleration of the process of economic and social development of its regional developing member countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, individually and collectively.	Loans, grants, equity instruments	Programs (loans, guarantees, and TA), projects (sovereign-guaranteed lending generally falls into either i) investment loans for specific projects, or ii) policy-based loans). Lends directly to eligible entities without a sovereign guarantee for investments, subject to an exclusion list; to other development institutions for on-lending purposes without a sovereign guarantee; and guarantees (political risk and

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			<p>partial credit guarantees without sovereign counter-guarantee under a limit, or with sovereign counter-guarantee) offered on a stand-alone basis or in conjunction with IADB loan. Trade Finance Facilitation Program (TFFP) provides full credit guarantees without sovereign counter-guarantees on trade-finance transactions.</p>
IDA	<p>World Bank Group's fund for the poorest, providing long-term funding for high priority development projects through highly concessional credits and grants to promote economic development, increase productivity and raise standards of living in the less-developed areas of the world included within IDA membership.</p>	<p>Loans -credits carry no or low interest charges with terms determined with reference to recipient countries' risk of debt distress, the level of GNI per capita, and creditworthiness for IBRD borrowing. Recipients with high risk of debt distress receive 100% of their financial assistance in the form of grants and those with a medium risk of debt distress receive 50 percent in the form of grants. Other recipients receive IDA credits on regular or blend and hard-terms with 40 year and 25 year maturities respectively, grants (about 1/5 of IDA funding is provided in grants), and others, including partial risk guarantees and the</p>	<p>Programs in support of national development priorities as articulated in Poverty Reduction Strategies); projects (investment operations focus on the long-term and finance goods, works and services that support economic and social development projects), policies/regulations/institutions . Development policy operations typically run 1-3 years, and provide quick-disbursing external financing to support government policy and institutional reforms, can be extended as credits or grants. Direct budget support for policy and institutional reforms aimed at achieving a set of specific development</p>

Funds and Institutions	Overarching goals, objectives and principles	Funding mechanism/instruments	Activities
		intermediation of risk management products (fees for IDA guarantees are aligned with the level of charges on IDA credits for each country).	results. Others- sectorwide approaches, guarantees to mobilize private sector financing for development purposes,TA operations and rapid response investment lending.
IFAD	UN Specialized Agency with objective is to mobilize additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing Member States, to eradicate rural poverty, achieve higher incomes and improved food security, in particular through improved natural resource management and conservation, improved ag tech and effective production services, broad range of financial services, transparent and competitive markets for ag inputs and produce, opportunities for rural off-farm employment and enterprise development.	Loans on highly concessional, intermediate and ordinary terms. Grants.	Loans for Programs, and projects. Grants to institutions and organizations in support of activities to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities linked to agricultural and rural development.
IFC	World Bank Group's private sector arm. Purpose to further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas.	Loans- long-term to eligible private sector projects. Grants or concessional resources for advisory projects (donor funds and own contributions from retained earnings), equity instruments, and blended instruments (using climate finance, GEF resources and other similar sources of funds).	Programs (via private sector players, eg energy efficiency financing via financial intermediaries), projects (investment projects), and policies/regulations/institutions (advisory support for capacity building, special initiatives).

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KfW's Development Finance	Long-term Government to Government bilateral assistance with funding from German budget, supplemented by funds KfW mobilises on the capital market, with objective and mandate to support and implement development and climate policy objectives of German government via financial cooperation with developing and emerging countries.	Loans (both German budget funds at IDA conditions and standard Financial Cooperation conditions and KfW own funds), grants (German budget funds, primarily for LDC and technical assistance), equity investments (contribution to funds), blended instruments (Financial Cooperation Development loans blend loans provided from KfW's own resources with budget funds either by using the budget funds to subsidize interest rates or in the form of a separate concessional loan tranche.), and others (partial risk guarantee for the blended instruments).	Programs specified by criteria defined with project partners, which have to be fulfilled by components financed under the program but not all components need to be fully defined at time of fund allocation for the program; projects agreed upon on during bilateral government negotiations; and direct budget support.
MIGA/ESCTF	The goal of the Environmental and Social Challenges Trust Fund (ESCTF) is to ensure that investments comply with MIGA's environmental and social standards. The ESCTF provides best-practice advice on challenging issues such as, resettlement, human rights, workers' and community health and safety, pollution control, natural habitats, development of management systems, treatment of artisanal miners and so on.	Grants. MIGA will cover the cost of the airfare and consultants daily fees and the client covers the in country costs, such as hotel, food, travel and per diem.	Projects. MIGA funds specific activities within projects, such as the development of a Malaria Action plan for a mine in Mozambique.
Multilateral Fund	The Fund is dedicated to reversing the deterioration of the Earth's ozone layer. It was established to assist developing countries meet their Montreal Protocol commitments. Currently, 147 of the 196 Parties to the Montreal Protocol meet these criteria.	Grants and concessional loans.	Projects

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UNDP's Multi Donor Trust Fund	Modality established to support coordinated action across UN system to respond rapidly to needs on the ground, enables UN and government entities to quickly deploy technical, operational and administrative capacities and the expeditious approval and implementation of projects and programmes. Each MDTF can establish goals, objectives, and principles according to stakeholder needs and priorities with a transparent and accountable framework. Example of MDTF- UN-REDD Programme assists to prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies, building on convening power/expertise of FAO, UNDP and UNEP.	Grants (all contributions to Funds administered by the MDTF Office are grants).	Programs, projects, and others (It is the responsibility of the Board/Steering Committee to allocate resources and it can do so to any activity that supports the objectives of the Fund).
NEFCO	NEFCO Carbon Fund (NeCF) is a carbon procurement facility, managed by Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO), established to procure greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions on behalf of its participants. These include Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) and Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) under CDM, and additionally eligible credits meaning emission reductions from the post-2012 period that can be used for compliance purposes in the EU ETS (private participants) or under a new international agreement and/or EU level agreement (sovereign participants).	Solely carbon procurement.	Projects

**Table 3: Comparative analysis of relevant information for the Workstream I, including volumes of operations, sources of funding and processes for raising financial resources, received from relevant Funds and Institutions**

Funds and Institutions	Average annual volume of operations	Average annual volume of climate operations	% of funds allocated between different thematic areas under climate change	Sources of financial resources	Types/forms of sources	Share of different sources	How the financial resources are raised
Adaptation Fund	Less than 1 year since operational. As of June 2011, total funding approved is US\$43.14mn (7 projects). Disbursed funds- US\$12.34mn, corresponding to approved projects' first tranche funding.	All operations are climate related.	The AF only provides funding for adaptation.	Shares of proceeds of CERs from CDM; contribution from Annex I Parties; small donations from civil society; and investment income.	International levy, grants.	CER proceeds: US\$ 154mn (64% of total); Donors and others: US\$ 86mn (35.7%); investment income: US\$ 0.9mn (0.3%); Total cumulative receipts = US\$ 241mn	Unilateral commitments; private sector/philanthropic contributions; innovative mechanisms (e.g. CDM levy); others (investment income).
AFD/Agence Francaise de Développement	€7bn in 2010 in commitments.	€2.8 bn in climate finance in 2010 in commitments.	In 2010 committed €2.8bn in climate projects, €2.6bn for mitigation and €400mn for adaptation (€200mn with both impact on adaptation and mitigation).	Own capital; market (bond issuance and other); budgetary resources allocated by French government for grant allocation activities and to soften loans or other instruments (blending). Access to grant from European facilities and	Grants; soft loans; other instruments (blending).	-	Bond issuance.

**TRANSITIONAL COMMITTEE**  
**Second meeting**

**29 June 2011**  
**TC-2/WSI/2**

Funds and Institutions	Average annual volume of operations	Average annual volume of climate operations	% of funds allocated between different thematic areas under climate change	Sources of financial resources	Types/forms of sources	Share of different sources	How the financial resources are raised
				manages French GEF.			
African Development Fund	Average annual approvals 2001-2010: SDR 2.57bn. Average annual disbursements 2001-2010: SDR 1.48bn	-	n/a	Donor country contributions and internally generated resources.	Donor contributions of grants. Internally generated resources- loan reflows, loan cancellations, investment income, etc.	Approx. 2/3 donors, 1/3 internally generated resources.	Replenishment every 3 years, Resource Mobilization and Allocation Unit responsible for managing.
Africa Water Facility	€ 25 million	€ 25 million	Mitigation 20%; Adaptation 80%	Donor country contributions, Beneficiary States, European Commission and Private Foundations.	Grants	-	Unilateral commitments; Private sector/ philanthropic contributions.

**TRANSITIONAL COMMITTEE**  
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Climate Investment Funds	Total resources- US\$6.5bn. CTF only program with substantial disbursements- US\$116.5mn as of Dec. 2010 with projected accumulated disbursements at the end of CY2011 estimated at exceeding US\$500mn. Disbursement will ramp up significantly over the next 2 years.	All operations are climate related.	As of March 2011, (i) CTF pledges- US\$4.4bn with annual programming projected from US\$1bn to US\$1.4bn/yr during FY11-FY13. Total pledges to SCF are US\$1.9bn as of March 2011 (FIP pledges- US\$577mn, PPCR- US\$ 98mn, SREP- US\$326mn).	Donor country contributions and investment income earned on undisbursed balance.	Grant, capital and loans (20 years maturity, 10 years grace period, 75 bps interest per annum).	Grant contributions 63%, capital contributions 17%, loan contributions 21%.	Unilateral commitments.
Congo Basin Forest Fund	€ 32mn in commitments.	50%	Mitigation, REDD plus and Capacity building represent about 75% of commitments so far.	The Government of Norway and the UK.	Grants	=	Unilateral commitments and private sector/ philanthropic contributions.
DBSA's KZN Growth Fund <sup>1</sup>	R1.5 bn fund with a disbursement of R260mn per year.	None to date.	N/A -fund focused on provincial government - may include green issues in future.	3 private sector institutions providing senior and mezzanine debt and provincial government providing subordinated debt.	Debt financing.	66% senior debt and 33% subordinated debt.	Private sector/ philanthropic contributions.
EBRD	Portfolio under management at end 2010: €30.7bn; Gross disbursements at end 2010: €6.0bn.	Sustainable Energy Investments reached €2.2bn in 2010.	Most climate change focus on mitigation and tech dev/transfer. Recent support for adaptation pilot projects.	Capital from member governments; grant/concessional funding from bilateral and multilateral sources.	Grants, capital (Shareholder Special Fund).	=	Voluntary or compulsory assessed contributions in accordance with multilaterally agreed formula, regular

Funds and Institutions	Average annual volume of operations	Average annual volume of climate operations	% of funds allocated between different thematic areas under climate change	Sources of financial resources	Types/forms of sources	Share of different sources	How the financial resources are raised
							replenishment cycle, bond issuance, and innovative mechanisms.
EIB's CC and Environment Fund Investment Programme <sup>1</sup>	3-5 fund investments/yr, approx. €150mn committed/yr. Portfolio of approx. €800 million to date.	All operations are climate related.	No prespecified allocation.	EIB own resources and, in certain regions, budgetary resources from EU Member States of the EU budget.	EIB own resources are raised from the capital markets; budgetary funds (grants) are made available by Member States or the EU Budget .	Largest portion (>90%) is covered by EIB own resources	Bond issuance and others. Example of budgetary funds is the ACP-Investment Facility, a €3.1 bn revolving fund established in the framework of the ACP-EU Cotonou Partnership Agreement for a period of 20 years (2003-2023) to support private sector development through loans, quasi-equity, equity, guarantee in projects in the ACP region, including climate change related projects.

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**TC-2/WSI/2**

Funds and Institutions	Average annual volume of operations	Average annual volume of climate operations	% of funds allocated between different thematic areas under climate change	Sources of financial resources	Types/forms of sources	Share of different sources	How the financial resources are raised
European Commission's Blending mechanisms <sup>1</sup>	<p>NIF: since May 2008, 42 projects worth over €10 bn approved (about €4bn annual volume) w/grant of about €290mn. Pipeline 2011-2013 is over €7bn, of which €5bn are planned for 2011.</p> <p>Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF): since its creation 1 year ago, over €1.1bn approved w/grant of about €20mn. Pipeline 2011-2013 over €3bn.</p> <p>Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA): Created at the end of 2010. 1 project approved €30mn w/grant of €20mn. Provisional pipeline 2011-2013 over €500mn, of which estimated grant is €110mn.</p> <p>EU-AFRICA ITF: since 2007, over €2.5bn approved (about €625mn annually), grant €216mn (€54mn/yr).</p> <p>Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF): Since launch in 2009, total grant €139mn (about €46mn/year) with total potential investment of approx €6bn (€2bn year).</p>	<p>NIF: over 65% of operations are climate, representing over € 6bn, and about € 2bn annually.</p> <p>LAIF: All approvals (over € 1.1bn) are climate. About 75% of pipeline 2011-2013, € 3bn are climate.</p> <p>IFCA: Current pipeline in elaboration, includes climate operations.</p> <p>EU-AFRICA ITF: since 2007, € 226mn (about € 56.5mn annually) are climate operations.</p> <p>WBIF: since 2009 € 42,4mn out of € 139mn of grants approved (€ 14mn/year) are climate operations. In total investments this is € 1,19bn (€ 397mn/year).</p>	<p>NIF: 33% mitigation, 20% adaption, 20% TA in CC relevant projects</p> <p>LAIF: 90% mitigation, 10% REDD+</p> <p>IFCA: none yet</p> <p>EU-Africa ITF: 10% mitigation.</p>	<p>EU Budget, Member States contributions to NIF Trust Fund, Loans from Eligible Public Finance Institutions, Loans from other FIs, direct contributions from Partner Countries.</p>	<p>Grants, loans, profits.</p>	<p>Proportion of loan to grant: 18 to 1 (leverage effect) for the NIF as an average.</p>	<p>Unilateral commitments, regular replenishment cycle, others.</p>

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GEF including specialized climate funds	Average annual volume of grant financing expected in GEF-5: US\$1bn; current portfolio under implementation: US\$3.3bn.	US\$ 350mn expected in GEF-5 for mitigation through the GEF Trust Fund, and approx US\$50mn per year for adaptation through the LDCF and SCCF.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of advanced low-carbon technologies - 22%</li> <li>2. Promote market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector - 19%</li> <li>3. Promote investment in renewable energy technologies - 24%</li> <li>4. Promote energy efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems - 19%</li> <li>5. Conserve and enhance carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change - 4%</li> <li>6. Continue to support enabling activities - national communications to the Convention - 6%</li> <li>7. Contribution to Sustainable Forest Management - 6%</li> </ol>	Participants to the GEF Replenishment once every four years.	Grants	n/a	Regular replenishment cycle.

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GEEREF	2-4 fund investments, each €10-15mn and 3 funds signed for a total of €22.5mn.	All operations are climate related. Volume depends on coinvestors at fund level and at final company/project investment level.	No prespecified allocation.	3 investors, EC, D, NOR.	Capital callable for GEEREF from investors.	100%	Unilateral commitments.
Global Fund	To date, US\$ 22.3bn has been committed and US\$13.9bn has been disbursed.	n/a	n/a	Most contributions from donor countries. Supplemented to small extent by individuals, businesses, and private foundations.	Grants	-	Voluntary replenishment mechanism, innovative mechanisms.
IADB	In 2010, approved loans and guarantees US\$12.1bn; Gross loan disbursements US\$10.3bn; Loans outstanding US\$63bn.	Total volume of approved operations to date: US\$13.6bn, climate change operations: US\$2.1bn. <i>(This is not based on official data.)</i>	Adaptation: US\$21.6mn (mainly TA), Mitigation: US\$1,3bn, policy loans: US\$745.0mn. Other mitigation (capacity development, small grants, technology transfer, etc): US\$55.5mn (out of which: REDD US\$0.7mn). <i>(This is not based on official data.)</i>	Donor countries support multi-donor strategic thematic funds and/or bilateral funds and also grants/concessional resources for project cofinancing. Private sector and foundations also provide resources.	-	=	Voluntary or compulsory assessed contributions in accordance with multilaterally agreed formula, unilateral commitments, private sector/philanthropic contributions, bond issuance, and service fees.

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IDA	Since its inception, IDA credits and grants have totaled US\$222bn (US\$350bn in real terms), averaging US\$14bn/year in commitments in the last 2 years and directing the largest share, about 50 %, to Africa.	During 2009-2010, renewable energy investments doubled from an average of US\$103mn to US\$233mn and delivered 20 analytical and advisory assistance products for adaptation and vulnerability. Working to make CDM flows accessible to Africa: 20% of active projects in the WB's carbon finance portfolio are in Africa.	Financing includes partnerships with the CIFs, the GEF, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, Carbon Finance.	Contributions from member countries, including former IDA recipients and middle-income countries. Additional funds from World Bank Group transfers and from borrowers' repayments of earlier IDA credits.	Subscriptions and contributions from donors provide the bulk of total resources available to IDA. IDA funds are replenished every three years.	The SDR 31.8bn replenishment for IDA16 (FY12-FY14) incorporates the following: SDR 17.5bn in total new donor contributions; SDR 3.51 in donor compensation for the MDRI; SDR 8.9bn from IDA internal resources; and SDR 1.9bn in transfers from IBRD and IFC.	Voluntary or compulsory assessed contributions in accordance with multilaterally agreed formula, unilateral commitments, regular replenishment cycle, private sector/philanthropic contributions, and service fees.

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IFAD	To date, US\$12.9bn has been invested through IFAD supported programmes, which have in turn attracted US\$19.7bn in cofinancing.	Not trackable but likely to be significant.	Not trackable.	Contributions from Member States and other sources and the funds derived or to be derived from operations or otherwise accruing to the Fund.	Voluntary contributions include i.) towards regular resources through replenishments on a 3-year cycle and pooled with other IFAD resources ii.) Complementary contributions made within a specified replenishment period (do not generate voting rights). iii.) Supplementary Contributions from donors, earmarked for a specific purpose (do not generate voting rights).	December 2010 Replenishment contribution represents approximately 75% of IFAD total assets; the other sources are internally generated resources such as Investment Income, Interest on Loans, etc.	Voluntary or compulsory assessed contributions in accordance with multilaterally agreed formula, regular replenishment cycle, service fees, and innovative mechanisms.
IFC	Own account investments (loans and equity) as of June 2010 were US\$25.9bn (i.e. portfolio under management). Annual commitments approx. US\$12.5bn.	In FY2010 climate operations were US\$1.7bn or around 13% of annual commitments.	Given that this is private sector investment, almost all the investment is for mitigation.	Shareholder capital, monies raised through capital markets.	Paid-in capital, retained earnings, borrowing.	Net worth: \$18.36 billion; borrowing: \$31.11	Voluntary or compulsory assessed contributions in accordance with

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						billion.	multilaterally agreed formula, and bond issuance.
KFW's Development Finance <sup>1</sup>	In 2010, new commitments: €4,5bn and disbursements: €3,5bn.	New commitments for climate: €2,2bn, incl. International Climate Initiative (ICI): low-interest loans in 2010: €55mn. Grants for projects in 2010: around €14mn. A special facility for RE and EE - IKLU: soft loan commitments in 2010 €382mn.	Climate change related operations are 49% of the total new commitments (mitigation €2bn, adaptation €22mn.).	Federal government's aid budget (40%), and capital markets (60%).	Financing to governments, public enterprises and commercial banks engaged in microfinance and SME promotion in developing countries. Done through loans close to market terms, soft loans, and grants.	In the year 2010 commitments of €4.5bn, of which €1.43bn budget funds, €2.84bn KfW own funds and €0.18bn external mandates.	Unilateral commitments, bond issuance, innovative mechanisms, and carbon fund.
MIGA/ESCTF	US\$250,000	No climate change operations.	n/a	Japan Government.	Grants	n/a	Unilateral commitments.
Multilateral Fund	To date, over US\$2.6bn in commitments.	n/a	n/a	Donors	Grants	-	Regular replenishment cycle (3-year basis).

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UNDP's Multi Donor Trust Fund <sup>1</sup>	MDTF Office administers annually approx US\$1bn. As of end-2010, the cumulative portfolio exceeded US\$5bn (operations 2004-2010).	Cumulatively, approx US\$100mn through the UN REDD Programme mechanism, in addition to programmes funded under separate country-level MDTFs.	Stakeholders can establish specific percentages and allocations as they see fit.	Donors, development partners, private institutions, individuals, organizations and foundations.	Grants	100% grants.	Voluntary or compulsory assessed contributions in accordance with multilaterally agreed formula, unilateral commitments, regular replenishment cycle, and private sector/philanthropic contributions.
NEFCO	Total funds currently under management - €165 million. Average over last 3 years, €55 million.	All operations are climate and environment related.	All funds for mitigation.	Public and private capital, either paid in or as promissory notes.	Resources are purely for procurement of carbon credits.	-	Unilateral commitments; Private sector/philanthropic contributions.