

Annex 1. Basic Facts

Funds	Average annual volume of operations	Average annual volume of climate operations	Time needed to design the fund
Adaptation Fund	The total funding approved for projects/programmes: US\$ 43.14mn (7 projects approved). The disbursed funds amount to US\$ 12.34mn. ¹	All operations are climate related.	It took 2 years to operationalize the AF since the first meeting of the AFB.
AFD	EUR 7bn in 2010 in commitments	EUR 2.8 bn in climate finance in 2010 in commitments	-
ADF	Average annual approvals 2001-2010: SDR 2.57bn. Average annual disbursements 2001-2010: SDR 1.48bn	No information available	-
AWF	EUR 25 mn	All operations are climate related.	1.5 years
CIF	Total resources: US\$6.5bn. Estimated annual programming target is US\$1.07bn. Disbursement under the CTF: US\$116.5mn (Dec 2010), est.: US\$500mn (end of 2011). CTF is the only program with actual disbursements so far.	All operations are climate related.	13 months
CBBF	EUR 32mn in commitments.	50%	16 months
DBSA's KZN PGF	It is a R1.5 bn fund with a disbursement of R260mn per year.	No climate related funding	Approx. 18 months
EBRD	Portfolio under management: EUR 30.7bn (end of 2010); Gross disbursements: EUR 6.0bn (end of 2010).	Sustainable Energy Investments reached EUR 2.2bn in 2010.	-
EIB Group (EIB/EIF)	Signed commitments in 2010 European Union EUR 63bn Partner Countries EUR 9bn	Climate related loans committed in 2010 EUR 3.2 bn. In addition climate equity investments in 3-5 fund investments per year, approx. EUR 150mn committed per year. Portfolio of commitments of approx. EUR 800 million to date.	Approx. 1 year
EC Blending mechanisms	Neighborhood Investment Facility (NIF): Approval of projects: About EUR 4 bn annual volume Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF): since its creation 1 year ago, over EUR 1.1bn have been approved. Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA): Created only at the end of 2010. Thus 1 project has been approved worth EUR 30mn (EUR 20mn grant contribution). EU-AFRICA ITF : Approval of projects: about EUR 625mn annually. Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF) : Since its launch in 2009, WBIF has supported about 46mn EUR/year grant contribution. Total potential investment is EUR 2bn/year.	NIF: over 65% of the total operations of the pipeline are climate operations, representing in total over EUR 6bn, and about EUR 2bn annually. LAIF: All projects approved (over EUR 1.1bn) are climate operations. About 75% of the current pipeline 2011-2013 of over EUR 3bn are climate operations. IFCA: The current pipeline is in elaboration. It includes already different climate operations. EU-AFRICA ITF: since 2007, a total project volume of EUR 226mn (about EUR 56.5mn annually) are climate operations. WBIF: since 2009 EUR 42,4mn out of EUR 139mn of grants approved (EUR 14mn/year) are climate operations. In total investments this is EUR 1,19bn (EUR 397mn/year).	The design phase of NIF lasted about 1 year. Based on this NIF model, the set-up of succeeding mechanisms took only 6 months as they reproduce the same structure.
GAVI	Annual predicted disbursements for the period 2011-15 are estimated to average annually approximately US\$ 1.4 billion.	No climate related funding	1 year of planning and design work.
GEF	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.	It took about 6 months to establish the pilot facility.
GEEREF	2-4 fund investments, each EUR 10-15mn and 3 funds signed for a total of EUR 22.5mn.	All operations are climate related. Volume depends on coinvestors at fund level and at final company/project investment level.	approx. 2 years
Global Fund	To date, US\$ 22.3bn has been committed and US\$13.9bn has been disbursed.	No climate related funding	Information not available
IADB	In 2010, approved loans and guarantees US\$12,136mn; Gross loan disbursements US\$10,341mn; Loans outstanding US\$63,007mn.	Total volume of approved operations to date: US\$13.6bn, climate change operations: US\$2.1bn. ²	-
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, IDA investments in RE activities doubled to US\$233mn. In 2009-2010, IDA also delivered 20 analytical and advisory assistance products dealing on adaptation and vulnerability to CC. Carbon Funds amounting to US\$2.5bn. Further, issuance of US\$2bn in "Green bonds" since November 2008 along with "Cool Bonds" worth US\$31.5mn and "Eco Notes" worth US\$390mn. There are also some Catastrophic risk financing products.	-
IFAD	To date, US\$12.9bn in investments	Not trackable but likely to be significant.	-
IFC	Own account investments US\$25.94bn (June 2010). Annual commitments approx. US\$12.5bn.	In fiscal year 2010 climate operations were US\$1.68bn or around 13% of annual commitments.	-
KFW Development Finance	In 2010, new commitments: EUR 4,5bn and disbursements: EUR 3,5bn.	New commitments for climate: EUR 2,6bn. Two specific climate change programs: IKI: low-interest loan EUR 55mn and grants EUR 14mn. IKLU: commitments in 2010 EUR 382mn. Provided in soft loans.	-
MDTF/UNDP	The 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.	The time depends on the MDTF type and location. A typical example of time required for a creation of a MDTF is approx. 6 months
Multilateral Fund	To date, over US\$2.6bn in commitments.	No information available	Information not available
NeFC	Total funds currently under management - €165 million. Average over last 3 years, €55 million.	All operations are climate and environment related.	Design time approx. 12 months from conceptualisation to operation

Footnotes:

1 AF became operational less than a year ago.

2 This is not based on official data.

Annex 2. Legal issues

Funds	Basic models	Legal means
Adaptation Fund	International fund with legal status	The UNFCCC COP decided by its decision 10/CP.7 to establish an adaptation fund. The institutional arrangements, including the establishment of its operating entity, interim secretariat and interim trustee were agreed by the COP serving as meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) (decision 1/CMP.3). On February 8, 2011 the Government of Germany enacted an Act of Parliament that confers legal capacity on the Adaptation Fund Board. Adaptation Fund Board conferred legal capacity (i) to contract; (ii) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property; (iii) to institute legal proceedings.
AFD	National/ regional dev. agency	AFD is wholly owned by the French State. It is a public entity dedicated to activities of an industrial and commercial nature, and operates under the French MFA, the MoF, and the Ministry of Overseas Territories. As a bank and a specialized finance institution, AFD is licensed and regulated by the French Banking Authority and conforms to national and international banking regulations and ratios. AFD's annual accounts are verified by two independent auditors and submitted for inspection by the French Banking Commission and General Accounting Office, as well as to the Financial Markets Authority (AMF). Both Standard & Poors and Fitch's credit rating agencies rate AFD's credit and bonds AAA, the highest credit rating available. AFD's dual status as a development bank and specialized financial institution underpins its ability to finance development projects for both social and economic profit. AFD is central to the implementation of France's foreign and overseas development assistance policies and goals.
ADF	Multilateral/ regional dev. agency	Established by a treaty, the Agreement Establishing the ADF
AWF	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	An instrument of establishment passed by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank.
CIF	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	The CIFs were established by a decision of the WB's Board of Executive Directors, followed by the approval of contributor and potential recipient countries of the governance framework and other key documents and the signature of contribution agreements between contributor countries and the WB, as trustee for the CIFs. The CIFs were designed through inclusive and extensive consultations in support of the Bali Action Plan. Consultations took place with potential donors and recipients, the UN, other MDBs, civil society organizations, and the private sector. At the final design meeting, representatives from some 40 developing and developed countries agreed to the creation the CIF.
CBFF	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	The Congo Basin Forest Fund was established by an Instrument, following a request from the Governments of the UK and Central African Countries to the AfDB to act as a Trustee for it. The instrument was approved by the ADB' Boards of Directors and Governors in May 2008.
DBSA KZN PGF	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	No information
EBRD	Multilateral/regional dev. agency	The EBRD was established by an Agreement signed by the participating governments. The Bank possesses full legal personality and the full legal capacity to contract, to acquire and dispose of, immovable and movable property, and to institute legal proceedings.
EIB's CCEFIP	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	No information
EC/ Blending mechanisms	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	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.
GAVI	International fund with legal status	Originally formed as two complimentary structures: i) a non-legal entity (association called the GAVI Alliance) formed by a Board meeting and declaration of its voluntary members, and 2) a charity established by initiative of the GAVI Alliance under U.S. law (the Vaccine Fund - later renamed the GAVI Fund). The two structures were later reorganized into one legal entity called the GAVI Alliance under Swiss foundation law. The Alliance was subsequently recognized under the Swiss the Swiss Host State Act of 2008 as an international institution. These organizational changes were made to simplify the governance structure, to give a clearer accountability between governance and management functions, to protect donor contributions and to harmonize operations relative to grant making. The Swiss Host State Act enabled GAVI's Swiss operations to function on a stand-alone basis; taking advantage of the centrality of Geneva for global health initiatives. Those operations were "hosted" by UNICEF prior to GAVI's reorganization.
GEF	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	The GEF was established as pilot facility in the WB, and the GEF TF established as a TF in the WB. The GEF has no independent legal identity - the GEF's legal identity is derived from the WB. The GEF was restructured, in 1994, with the acceptance of a GEF Instrument by the representatives of 73 states. The Instrument, which is neither a treaty nor a legal text governed by any national law (but a sui generis document regulating a sui generis entity, namely the GEF), was then adopted by the three GEF implementing agencies, namely the WB/IBRD, UNEP and UNDP.
GEEREF	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	GEEREF is the first compartment of an umbrella fund under Luxembourgish law. The umbrella fund "European initiative on clean, renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate change related to development SICAV, SIF" was established under Luxembourgish law by decision of the 3 investors EC, Germany and Norway. European Investment Fund (EIF) acts as advisor to the fund. EIB acts as sub-advisor to EIF and provides the front office services for the fund. EIF provides middle and back office services as advisor. Caceis in Luxembourg acts as custodian for the fund. In addition and alongside GEEREF, the EC provided a TA facility of EUR 5mn that is directly managed by European Investment Fund as trustee. The TA is independent of GEEREF the fund.
Global Fund	International fund with legal status	International juridical personality Legal capacity (i) to contract; (ii) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property; (iii) to institute legal proceedings. An International Organization in Switzerland and USA.
IADB	Multilateral/regional dev. agency	The IADB was established pursuant to a treaty called the "Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank" (the "Agreement"), dated April 8, 1959.
IDA	Multilateral/regional dev. agency	IDA is established by a charter - the Articles of Agreement - entered into amongst its members. The Articles of Agreement are 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	Multilateral/regional dev. agency	IFAD was established through an international treaty, the Agreement Establishing IFAD.
IFC	Multilateral/regional dev. agency	IFC was established in 1956 by Articles of Agreement among its member countries.

KfW Development Finance	National/regional dev. agency	KfW Bank Group is a German government-owned development bank. Its name originally was Reconstruction Credit Institute. It was formed in 1948 after WWII as part of the Marshall Plan. It is owned by the Federal Republic of Germany (80%) and the States of Germany (20%). Organisational framework, tasks and business are ruled in the "Law concerning KfW" and By-laws.
MDTF/UNDP	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	MDTFs are established according to the guidance of the UN Development Group (UNDG) Guidance Note for MDTFs. The MDTF Office was established by UNDP and is a part of UNDP's Bureau of Management. It assumes the functions, responsibilities and accountabilities of an Administrative Agent for a specific MDTF or Joint Programme upon its appointment through an MOU.
Multilateral Fund	International fund with legal status	International juridical personality Legal capacity (i) to contract; (ii) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property; (iii) to institute legal proceedings.
NeFC	MDB/UN/regional TF without legal status	NEFCO is an international finance institution governed by public international law ie a treaty between the founding countries, and thus not under any national jurisdiction. The privileges and immunities referred to in the Participation Agreement are therefore privileges and immunities that international organizations have under public international law. We are e.g. tax exempt in our Founding countries and the EU, our premises are inviolable and our property immune from execution, in addition the staff is immune from criminal charges during service. These are immunities and privileges granted to any international organization. The NeCF is a trust fund administered by NEFCO, and has no legal personality of its own.

Annex 3. Decision making and advisory bodies

Funds	Decision-making bodies	Scientific/ tech. advisory body
Adaptation Fund	The governing body (operating entity) is the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The AFB supervises and manages the AF. All decisions are taken by the AFB.	Yes. To ensure that organizations receiving AF resources meet the fiduciary standards, the Board has established an Accreditation Panel. The Panel consists of 3 independent experts and 2 AFB members. The AFB oversees the performance of the Panel and its members. The 2 members of the Panel who are AFB members will be designated by the Board as Chair and Vice-chair of the Panel. The panel shall make recommendations to the Board regarding the accreditation, conditional accreditation and re-accreditation, or suspension and cancellation of accreditation.
AFD	Board of Directors.	No
ADF	The Board of Governors is the institution's supreme organ. It comprises ministers and high level officials of economic and financial institutions in the Bank's member countries. The BoG generally meets once a year, at the Annual Meeting. The Board of Directors is responsible for the direction of the general operations of the ADF.	No
AWF	The Board of Directors of AfDB is the trustee of the AWF. The Board is primarily responsible for the general operations of the AWF, and in this regard, serves as the decision-making organ for operational matters. The Board approves the operational activities to be financed from the resources of the AWF. This power, is mostly delegated to Bank Management. The Governing Council approves the operational focus of the AWF and the proposed areas of intervention; review the annual report of activities financed from the resources of the AWF; and initiate discussions for a general replenishment of the resources of the AWF.	No
CIF	The CTF and the SCF respectively are governed by the CTF Trust Fund Committee and the SCF Trust Fund Committee . For each of the SCF Targeted Programs, certain program-specific decisions are delegated to its respective Sub-Committee. To facilitate collaboration, coordination and information exchange among the participating MDBs, an MDB Committee comprising representatives of the 5 partnering MDBs has been established. Certain decisions related to MDB collaborations are mandated under the CTF and SCF Governance Framework Documents. In addition, certain approvals for the CIF-funded projects have been delegated to the MDB Committee from the Trust Fund Committee and/or Sub-Committee through their decisions on a case-by-case basis.	CTF does not have or rely on a formal advisory bodies. However, all CTF projects undergo technical reviews by external experts. SCF Targeted Programs: An Expert Group was appointed by each Sub-Committee to make recommendations on the selection of country or regional pilots to be financed by the program. Each Sub-Committee approved TORs for the Expert Group and criteria for selecting the expert group members, together with criteria for use by the group in recommending the pilot countries. For the investment plans under the SCF, an independent reviewer is invited to review the draft plan prior to its submission to the relevant Sub-Committee for endorsement.
CBFF	The CBFF Governing Council (GC) provides strategic guidance, oversight and ensure broad donor and stakeholder participation. The GC is also responsible for vetting projects proposed by the Secretariat for inclusion in the work plan, including secretariat budget approval and control, contributing to advocacy and leverage of funds. The AfDB Board of Directors makes certain decisions concerning the Fund, as provided by the Instrument.	No
DBSA KZN PGF	The fund is in the form of a Trust where its Board of Trustees is the final decision maker. The Board of Trustees have the Fund Management Company to attend to the day to day operation of the fund. The funders into the fund, 3 private sector institutions and the provincial government constitute the investment committee and each of the organisations represented on the investment committee have a right of veto.	No permanent advisory bodies and if a certain advisory skill is required it is purchased in on a contract basis
EBRD	The EBRD has a Board of Governors , a Board of Directors , a President and Vice-Presidents . All the powers of the Bank are vested in the Board of Governors. The Board of Directors is responsible for the direction of the general operations of the Bank and for exercising the powers delegated by the Board of Governors. The President is the legal representative of the Bank and is responsible for the organisation, appointment and dismissal of the officers and staff. The President conducts, under the direction of the Board of Directors, the current business of the Bank.	The Energy Efficiency and Climate Change department: the department experts work closely with sector specialists and regional offices to integrate sustainable energy initiative opportunities into the mainstreams of the Bank. They have expertise in corporate energy efficiency, sustainable energy financing facilities, cleaner energy in the power sector, renewable energy, energy efficiency in municipal infrastructure, and carbon market support. Also other technical expert teams provide input to projects in the Bank.
EIB's CCEFIP	EIB has a Board of Governors, Board of Directors, Management Committee, and Audit Committee. The Board of Governors comprises of usually Finance Ministers designated by each of the 27 Member States. It lays down the overall directions of the Bank and appoints the members of the Board of Directors, the Management Committee and the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors has sole power to take decisions on loans, guarantees and borrowings. It sees that the Bank is properly run, and managed according to the rules. The Management Committee is the Bank's permanent collegiate executive body. Under the authority of the President and the supervision of the Board of Directors, it oversees the day-to-day running of the EIB, prepares decisions for Directors and ensures their implementation. The Audit Committee is an independent body answerable directly to the Board of Governors and responsible for verifying that the operations of the Bank have been conducted and its books kept in a proper manner.	Yes, EIB has a technical project directorate department which is involved in all projects the EIB appraises, including those covered by the Programme.

EC Blending mechanisms	The NIF used here as an example. The NIF involves the Finance Institutions Group (FIG) , the Operational Board and the Strategic Board . The EC chairs all these bodies. The FIG is a technical group chaired by the EC composed of all eligible EU public finance institutions. The FIG studies and delivers technical advice to the operational Board on each individual operation proposed. The Operational Board, composed of the Commission (chair) and of the Member States representatives, approves each eligible operation. The Strategic Board discusses strategic issues and defines the overall orientations and priorities of the NIF. Observers of each eligible partner country and of each eligible finance institution attend these meetings.	Yes, staff of the European Commission (different Directorates General and EU delegations) provide relevant technical advice
GAVI	The GAVI Alliance Board establishes all policies, oversees the operations and monitors programme implementation. It also takes all budget and country program funding decisions. The Board relies on committees to support the development of key policies and oversee specific activities. These committees are comprised of Board members, alternates, and in some instances delegates with expertise in critical areas. Only one committee (the Executive Committee) has some limited decision-making authority, all others are advisory only. GAVI also operates a number of advisory groups and task teams to support Board decision making processes, including: the AVI Management Team (AMT), GAVI CSO Group, Independent Review Committee (IRC), Regional Working Groups and various time-limited task teams.	GAVI has many technical advisory bodies that produce information to help support GAVI Board decision making processes. Technical bodies have specific mandates approved by the GAVI Board and meet periodically, as necessary, to produce information for GAVI Board and Committee considerations. A key technical advisory body is the Independent Review Committee, which reviews country applications.
GEF	The Assembly reviews the general policies of the Facility; reviews and evaluates the operation of the Facility on the basis of reports submitted by the Council; keeps under review the membership of the Facility; and considers, for approval by consensus, amendments to the present Instrument on the basis of recommendations by the Council. The Council is responsible for developing, adopting and evaluating the operational policies and programs for GEF-financed activities, in conformity with the present Instrument and fully taking into account reviews carried out by the Assembly. Where the GEF serves for the purposes of the financial mechanisms of the conventions, the Council will act in conformity with the policies, program priorities and eligibility criteria decided by the Conference of the Parties for the purposes of the convention concerned.	The GEF has a Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) that acts as an advisory body to the Facility. UNEP administratively supports the STAP's Secretariat and shall operate as the liaison between the Facility and the STAP.
GEEREF	Investment Committee: IC approves investments and divestments, provides direct input on strategy and operations Board of Directors: appoints IC members, oversees operations of fund, approves budget.	There is the potential to constitute a technical advisory board but this has not been done.
Global Fund	The governing, administrative and advisory bodies are: i) the Board , which is responsible for the organization's governance, incl. establishing strategies and policies, making funding decisions and setting budgets. It also works to advocate and mobilize resources for the organization. The Board includes representatives of donor and recipient governments, NGOs, the private sector and affected communities. iii) Technical Review Panel , which is an independent group of international experts. It meets regularly to review all funding proposals based on technical criteria and provide funding recommendations to the Board.	The Technical Review Panel is an independent group of international experts. It meets regularly to review proposals based on technical criteria and provide funding recommendations to the Board, based on which the Board either approves/dissapproves the whole package. The panel has a formal role in the Fund's structure.
IADB	All the powers of the Bank are vested in the Board of Governors , which consists of a Governor and an Alternate Governor appointed by each member country. The Board of Governors has delegated to the Board of Executive Directors all its powers except certain powers reserved to the Governors under the Agreement. The Board of Executive Directors is the responsible authority for the conduct of the operations of the Bank. The President is elected by the Board of Governors and is the institution's chief executive officer. The President is assisted by the Executive Vice President and 4 Vice Presidents .	The IADB includes specialized units that provide IADB Management with expert advice on all aspects of IADB operations. The Vice President for Sectors and Knowledge is responsible for developing knowledge focusing on emerging development challenges; developing the level of sector knowledge of countries and regions necessary to support member countries in the design and execution of their development projects as well as developing and supporting the execution of programs and projects; disseminating and training on Bank knowledge and sector expertise to member countries; and developing a demand-driven learning program for staff skills in support of business needs. The Infrastructure and Environment Sector ("INE") has a division dedicated to environmental, rural development and disaster risk management. This division advises Management and supports operations in the areas of conservation of natural and protected areas, ecosystem services, natural resources management, and forest based development, pollution control and adaptation to climate change. Within INE, there is also a "Sustainable Energy and ClimateChange Unit".
IDA	All the powers are vested in the Board of Governors. Each Governor of the IBRD which is also a member of IDA is ex officio a Governor of IDA. The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IBRD is ex officio Chairman of the Board of Governors of IDA. The Executive Directors are responsible for the conduct of the general operations of IDA, and exercise all the powers given to them by the Board of Governors (with the exception of certain non-delegable powers). The Executive Directors are composed ex officio of each Executive Director of the IBRD. The President of the IBRD is ex officio President of IDA. The President is Chairman of the Executive Directors of IDA but can only vote in case of an equal division. He may participate in meetings of the Board of Governors but not vote. The President is chief of the operating staff of IDA.	No.

IFAD	The Governing Council (GC) is IFAD's highest decision-making authority. Each Member State is represented in the GC by a Governors , Alternate Governors and any other designated advisers. The Executive Board (EB) is responsible for overseeing the general operations of IFAD and for approving its programme of work.	No
IFC	IFC has a Board of Governors , a Board of Directors , a Chairman of the Board of Directors (the President of IBRD), a President and such other officers and staff to perform such duties as IFC may determine. All powers are vested in the Board of Governors; the Board of Directors is responsible for the conduct of the general operations of IFC, and exercises all powers given to it by IFC's Articles of Agreement or delegated to it by the Board of Governors.	No
KfW Development Finance	The executive board/managing directors of KfW is supervised by the Board of Supervisory directors and its committees (Executive Committee, Credit Committee, Audit Committee). Chair: Federal Minister of Finance. Members of the Supervisory body are appointed by the authorities authorised pursuant to the Law (German Government and ministries, e.g. Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, Federal Minister for the Environment; executive bodies (German Bundestag, Bundesrat), representatives of banking, sector, industry, trade unions). Supervisory authority : Federal Ministry of Finance.	No
MDTF/UNDP	Generally, the Board or Steering Committee is the decision-making body of an MDTF. Each MDTF has its own Board/Steering committee, and there is no overarching umbrella decision-making body. Board/Steering Committees are usually co-chaired by the Government and UN with broad participatory membership and its responsibilities include to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the Fund policy • Lead and set strategic direction and provide oversight and accountability of the Fund • Review and approve Fund Facility Annual Strategic Plan • Review and approve fund allocations • Approval of operating costs, such as Technical Secretariat functions and costs • Oversee fund level monitoring and evaluation; • Review/approval of consolidated reports of implementing entities • Communication & transparency (internal and external); • Resource mobilization 	The Board/Steering Committees are usually supported by a Technical Review Committee/Group that reviews proposals and programmes and provides technical feedback to submitting organizations/entities before the proposal is submitted to the Board/Steering Committee for final review and a decision on allocation of funds.
Multilateral Fund	The Executive Committee is responsible for overseeing the operation of the Fund. It comprises 7 members from Article 5 and seven from non-Article 5 parties, selected each year by the Protocol meeting. The separation of the management from its implementation activities has proven to be effective in maintaining the credibility and independence of the Multilateral Fund by fostering the development of the operational policies needed to achieve cost efficiency in a largely grant-based programme. It has enabled the Fund Secretariat to apply a rigorous project review procedure applicable to all funding requests submitted to the Executive Committee. This is reinforced by an open, transparent and dynamic policy development process undertaken by the Fund Secretariat in cooperation with the implementing agencies. The project review process enables support of all funding requests that meet the Executive Committee's approval criteria but often at a lower level than originally requested, leading to significant savings.	The Multilateral Fund does not have a scientific or technical advisory body but the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol have three advisory committees at the moment: the Scientific Advisory Panel, the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel, and the Environmental Panel, all of which exist to give advice to the Meeting of the Parties which appoints the members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.
NeFC	The NeCF Investors' Committee (NeCF IC) has been formed, being the governing body of the NeCF, and it is currently chaired by Norway. The NeCF IC provides strategic guidance to the Fund Manager, approves project proposals that fall outside the scope defined in the Investment Policy Guidelines and decides on the sharing of projects and the commercial conditions applicable to these. All participants in the NeCF are entitled to appoint a member to the NeCF IC. The NeCF IC will elect 1 of its members (except the Fund Manager) to serve as chairperson for 1 year commencing from its first meeting or until such a time as such a member has ceased to be a member of the NeCF IC or until such a member's successor as chairperson has been elected. The Fund Manager commits to reporting to the participants on a quarterly basis on the utilisation of the NeCF contributions.	No information

Annex 4. Decision-making procedure and provisions to avoid conflict of interest

Funds	Decision-making procedure and use of virtual approvals	Provisions to avoid conflict of interest
Adaptation Fund	A simple majority of the members of the AFB must be present at the meeting to constitute a quorum. Decisions of the AFB are taken by consensus. If all efforts at reaching a consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement has been reached, decisions shall be taken by a 2/3 majority of the members present at the meeting on the basis of one member, one vote. All the decisions by the AFB have been adopted by consensus. Decisions without meetings occur on an extraordinary basis when, if Chair and the Vice-Chair decides that a decision should not be postponed until the next AFB meeting. This decision is in that case done on a no-objection basis. If a proposed decision has financial implications, approval of the decision will require replies from at least 2/3 of the members. Any intersessional decision shall be deemed to have been taken at the HQ of the UNFCCC secretariat. The secretariat shall inform members and alternates about the decision and post all intersessional decisions on the AF website. The AFB has so far adopted 10 intersessional decisions.	The provisions on conflict of interest are contained in the rules of procedure of the AFB and in the code of conduct approved by the Board. Information obtained from AF project participants marked as proprietary and/or confidential shall not be disclosed without the written consent of the provider of the information, except as required by national law. Members and alternates have a duty not to disclose such confidential and/or proprietary information, unless required by applicable national law. This duty remains an obligation after the member's term expires. Each member and alternate member shall take, and agree to respect, a written oath of service before assuming his or her service. At each meeting, members and alternates must declare any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any items on the agenda. Members and alternates shall be bound by the rules of procedure of the AFB, and shall recuse themselves from all related deliberations and decision-making should any personal and/or financial interest arise in any aspect of a project activity or a body representing a project for approval to the Board. Members and alternates have an obligation to promptly disclose any such situation. They shall be absent during the deliberations and adoption of the recommendations or decisions related to proposals for funding and any other matter for which s/he has an actual or perceived conflict of interest.
AFD	Consensus/vote. The Board of Directors' operation is formalised in the internal regulations, in accordance with the French Monetary and Financial Code. The Chairman of the Board of Directors casts the deciding vote in the event of a tie. The internal regulations notably define the procedure for consultation of the Board's members by the Chairman, remotely or in writing, for urgent deliberations. This procedure at the least defines a minimum consultation time, quorum rules and the right of any member of the Board and the Government Commissioner to oppose this consultation procedure.	According to French monetary and financial law and regulations.
ADF	No information	Yes.
AWF	Consensus	No information
CIFs	Consensus. The governance framework documents define consensus as a procedure for adopting a decision where no participant in the decision-making process blocks a proposed decision. The documents state that consensus does not necessarily imply unanimity. A dissenting decision maker, who does not wish to block a decision, may state an objection by attaching a statement or note to the decision. Decisions can be made by mail or by video conference if needed	The CIF has not adopted any specific policies regarding conflicts of interest. The participating MDBs follow their own policies and procedures with respect to the CIF funds allocated to them and the activities financed therewith, including their conflict of interest policies.
CBFF	Consensus or by vote of a simple majority of members where a consensus is unattainable. Each member has one (1) vote. The Chairperson of the session has one (1) additional vote in the event of an equal division of votes.	In the event a of a member of the GC having any link with or association with a grant applicant, the member must declare this conflict of interest prior to entering into any discussion with the GC on that proposal and should be excused from the discussion and voting process.
DBSA KZN PGF	Consensus with veto rights	Material and adverse events and stepin rights have been built into the legal agreements.
EBRD	Consensus	No information
EIB's CCEFIP	Voting	The EIB has adopted a Code of conduct for the members of the Board of Directors, which contains provisions related to possible conflict of interest.
EC Blending mechanisms	The NIF board normally operates through consensus. In exceptional cases, if a vote is required, the regular EU Comitologie rules on voting are applied.	According to EU standards of internal control and other applicable provisions of the EU financial regulation.
GAVI	Decisions are taken by consensus where possible and otherwise by voting, with a 2/3 majority controlling. The CEO does not vote. Any written vote must be unanimous, with the exception of approval of Board minutes which is taken by non-objection.	GAVI has a conflicts of interest policy that addresses issues related to transparency and disclosure of information, governance bodies and special advisors.
GEF	Decisions requiring a formal vote by the Council shall be taken by a double weighted majority; that is, an affirmative vote representing both a 60% majority of the total number of Participants and a 60% majority of the total contributions. Each Member of the Council shall cast the votes of the Participant or Participants he/she represents. A Member of the Council appointed by a group of Participants may cast separately the votes of each Participant in the constituency he/she represents. For the purpose of voting power, total contributions shall consist of the actual cumulative contributions made to the GEF Trust Fund.	GEF has not found specific provisions dealing with potential conflicts of interest of Council Members or Assembly Participants.
GEEREF	Unanimity as voting principle	Foreseen in fund prospectus.
Global Fund	No information available	No information available

IADB	Each Executive Director shall cast in person, without dividing them, the votes of the country which appointed him/her or of the countries whose votes counted toward his election.	The Agreement establishing the IADB has basic provisions that define the duties of Executive Directors and the obligations of IADB employees. The Agreement is complemented by other regulations adopted by the IADB's governing authorities. Such regulations include Codes of Conduct which expressly concern conflicts of interest.
IDA	All matters before the Association are decided by a majority of the votes cast unless otherwise specifically provided.	Article VI Section 5(d) of IDA's Articles provides that each member recognizes IDA's international character and shall refrain from all attempts to influence any of its officers and staff in the discharge of their duties. Neither Executive Directors nor their staff participate actively in negotiations of lending agreements between a prospective borrower and IDA. The Code of Conduct for Board Officials adopted by the Executive Directors also contains a conflict of interest policy.
IFAD	No information	No information
IFC	Consensus	The Board has its own Ethics Committee and operates under a Code of Conduct for the Board. The Ethics Committee has the authority to advise the Board officials or the President on matters related to, among others, conflict of interest.
KfW Development Finance	KfW: Decisions regarding important matters must be taken by a majority of the entire Executive Board; a tied vote is considered a rejection.	The members of the Executive Board may not conduct any commercial business or carry out transactions within KfW's line of business for their own account or for the account of a third party without the consent of the Board of Supervisory Directors. Nor may they be a member of the management board, a manager or a general partner of any other commercial company without the consent of the Board of Supervisory Directors. Members of the Executive Board are bound by KfW's best interests; in their decisions they may not pursue personal interests and during their employment for KfW they are subject to a comprehensive non-competition obligation. Each member of the Executive Board must inform the other members of the Executive Board of possible conflicts of interest before decisions are taken. Conflicts of interest are to be disclosed to the Executive Committee without delay.
MDTF/UNDP	Determined by the specific Board/Steering Committee's terms of reference and rules of procedure; decisions usually made by consensus, as is the case in the UN-REDD Programme.	Consensus decision-making by balanced and representative Boards/Steering Committees helps avoid conflict of interest. In addition, the UN-REDD Programme has developed a Disclosure Policy and is establishing a grievance mechanism. Provisions for resolving any real or perceived conflict of interest between the participating UN agencies are included in the MOU and SAA. With regards to the role of the Administrative Agent, a clear functional delineation exists between UNDP's role and responsibilities as an Administrative Agent and as as recipient of funds.
Multilateral Fund	No information	No information
NeFC	Includes per capsulum decision making	Yes, as stated in Rules of Procedure.

Annex 5. Balance of representation and participation of non-governmental representatives

Funds	Balance of representation	Participation of non-gov. representatives
Adaptation Fund	Combination of geographical with other criteria: 2 members/2 alternates from each of the five UN regional groups; 1 member/1 alternate from the SIDSs; 1 member/1 alternate from the LDC Parties; 2 members/2 alternates from the Annex I Parties; 2 members/2 alternates from non-Annex I Parties.	Meetings of the AFB are open to attendance, as observers by UNFCCC accredited observers, except where otherwise decided by the AFB. Observers may, upon invitation of the Chair and if there is no objection from the members present, make presentations relating to matters under consideration by the Board or participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting in matters of direct concern to the body or agency, which they represent. Since December 2010, the AFB engages in a dialogue with civil society organizations on the occasion of each meeting.
AFD	In accordance with Article R.516-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the Board of Directors includes the following members, aside from its Chairman: 6 representatives of the French State; 4 members appointed because of their knowledge of economic and financial issues; 1 member appointed because of his knowledge of ecological and sustainable development issues; 3 members of Parliament (2 deputies and 1 senator); 2 elected representatives of AFD's staff.	See Board compositiono.
ADF	Voting power of the 7 directors representing State Participants is based on countries' cumulative contribution to the Fund, and totals 50%. The 7 directors representing the Bank hold the other 50% voting power.	None.
AWF	Balance set out in the Instrument Establishing the AWF	Observers
CIF	Currently, all CIF governing bodies have equal number of representation from the contributor countries and eligible recipient countries. For the SCF Sub-Committees, pilot countries are given priority for being a member on the Committees and geographical considerations are part of the criteria agreed to by the recipient country to guide the identification of member countries.	All CIF governance bodies include CSOs and private sector representatives as observers. In addition, the SCF programs include Indigenous Peoples representatives as observers. Each constituency (CSO, private sector, indigenous peoples) is requested to select the agreed number of representatives to participate as "active observers". Active observers may 1) speak at the meetings, 2) propose items to be included on the agenda of the meeting, and 3) propose experts to be invited to address the meeting.
CBFF	Members include : 2 Co-chairs; 1 Representative of ADB Senior Management; 1 Representative of the Donors; 1 Representative of the Civil Society from the region; the Chair of Commission of Central African Forests (COMIFAC); the SG of the Economic Community of Central African States. The GC also include the following 4 non-voting ex-officio members: 1 Representative of UNEP; 1 Representative of Donors; the COMIFAC Executive Secretary; a Representative of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP).	Governing Council members include stakeholder representatives both as full members, and non-voting ex-officio members.
DBSA KZN PGF	3 private sector and 2 provincial government representatives.	3 private sector representatives
EBRD	All member countries are represented on the Board.	None.
EIB's CCEFIP	Geographical (EU Member States)	None.
EC Blending mechanisms	EU member states and EC	Finance Institutions are observers
GAVI	27 board seats, representation is equally weighted: each member has 1 vote. Of the Board members, 18 represent the various stakeholders, including vaccine manufacturers, NGOs, donors, country recipients, research institutions and 9 Board members are unaffiliated with any stakeholder.	Of the 27 Board seats, 14 are non-governmental representatives. There are 10 Board seats for donor and recipient country representatives and 3 seats for international organizations WHO, UNICEF and the WB broadly representing governments through their intergovernmental organizational structures.
GEF	There are 16 Members from developing countries, 14 Members from developed countries and 2 Members from the countries of central and eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. There are an equal number of Alternate Members.	GEF NGO network representatives participate as observers (with the right to intervene) in the GEF Council meetings and in the GEF replenishment negotiations.
GEEREF	Each investor nominates one member, and up to 1 expert member	None.
Global Fund	The board consists of 26 members, of which 20 have voting rights. Out of 20, half represent donors (incl. 2 seats for the private sector and foundations) and half recipients (incl. 3 seats for NGOs and affected communities. In addition, there are 6 ex-officio non-voting members, incl. the Global Fund Executive Director, and representatives from development agencies, communities and Swiss gov.	Among the board members there are representatives of traditional government and private sector donors, implementing partners/recipients, civil society, and communities affected by the illnesses targeted by the Global Fund. In addition, there are 6 ex-officio non-voting members, incl. the Global Fund Executive Director, and representatives from WHO, UNAIDS, WB, partnership representing communities focused on malaria and tuberculosis, and Swiss gov. In addition, delegations to Board members may include observers.

IADB	The Executive Directors are appointed as follows: 1 appointed by the US, 1 appointed by Canada, 3 elected by the Governors for the nonregional member countries, and the remaining 9 elected by the Governors for the borrowing member countries.	None.
IDA	5 Executive Directors are appointed by the members with the 5 largest numbers of shares (currently the US, Japan, Germany, France and the UK). The other Executive Directors are elected by the other members.	Only member countries may appoint or elect Executive Directors. There are no non-governmental representatives on the Board of Directors.
IFAD	Membership on the EB is determined by the GC and is presently distributed as follows: 8 Members and 8 Alternate Members from OECD countries; 4 Members and 4 Alternate Members from OPEC countries; and 6 Members and 6 Alternate Members from developing countries, divided 2 per each 3 regions (Africa; Europe, Asia and the Pacific; and Latin America and the Caribbean).	Cooperating int'l organizations and institutions may participate in the meetings and work of the Governing Council in accordance with the provision of their agreements with the Fund. The Governing Council may invite any non-member State/ grouping of States eligible for membership in the Fund, and any int'l organization described in Article 8.2 of the Agreement, as well as any other entity to designate observers to all or to specified sessions or meetings of the Council. The Executive Board may invite representatives of cooperating int'l organizations and institutions or any person, including the representatives of other Members of the Fund, to present views on any specific matter before the Board. One observer may be selected to attend any particular session of the Board. These observers will be admitted upon the request of either a Member State represented on the Board or of an organization/institution. Such invitations will be extended only once per person.
IFC	The Board of Governors represents 185 member countries, which are shareholders; 5 Board members are appointed individually by the 5 largest shareholders, and the remaining 20 Board members elected by the Governors, representing constituencies ranging in size from one to 24 countries.	None.
KfW Development Finance	Pursuant to the Law concerning KfW	KfW: one representative each of the mortgage banks, the savings banks, the cooperative banks, the commercial banks and a credit institution prominent in the field of industrial credit; two representatives of industry and one representative each of the municipalities (associations of municipalities), agriculture, the crafts, trade and the housing industry, four representatives of the trade unions; the said representatives being appointed by the Federal Government after having heard the groups concerned.
MDTF/UNDP	A good balance of representation of all stakeholders, incl Govt, UN, Donors and CSOs. Specifics determined by the Board/Steering Committee's TOR and rules of procedure. The UN-REDD Programme Policy Board for instance has a balance of both regional representation (countries and civil society); state/non-state representatives; and donor/recipient countries.	NGOs/CSOs are often members, as is the case for instance in the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board.
Multilateral Fund	The Committee comprises 7 members from Article 5 and 7 from non-Article 5 parties, selected each year by the Protocol meeting.	Meetings of the Executive Committee are open to interested observers, unless over 1/3 of the members object. In addition, industry representatives have even a direct access by being included in the country delegations of the executive committee.
NeFC	No information	No information

Annex 6. Sources of financial resources, types/forms of sources and role in mobilizing financing from other actors

Funds	Sources of financial resources	Types/forms of sources	Fund's role in mobilizing financing from other actors
Adaptation Fund	Shares of proceeds of CERs from CDM; contribution from Annex I Parties; small donations from civil society; and investment income.	International levy, grants, investment income	The AF finances the full costs of adaptation and does not require co-financing.
AFD	Budgetary resources from the French government, grant allocation from European facilities, and bond issuance.	Grants; soft loans; other instruments (blending)	One main objective of AFD activities is to have a catalytic role on financial flows and especially on private investment.
ADF	Donor country contributions (regular replenishment cycle) and internally generated resources.	Grants (donor contributions), internally generated resources consists of loan reflows, loan cancellations, investment income etc.	Catalytic role in attracting co-financing from other development partners and the private sector at project level; also manages a large number of bilateral and multilateral trust funds.
AWF	Donor States, Beneficiary States, European Commission and Private Foundations	Grants	Co-financing with other institutions
CIF	Contributions from contributors and investment income earned on the undisbursed balance of the Trust Funds.	Grant, capital and loans	Leveraging significant additional financing from MDBs, bilateral agencies/banks, other public sources, the private sector.
CBFF	The Government of Norway and the UK. Also philanthropic contributions.	Grants	Catalytic role for the use of other resources made available by the international donor community to preserve the Congo Basin. Funds pledged are being channeled through bilateral mechanisms.
DBSA KZN PGF	3 private sector institutions providing senior and mezzanine debt and provincial government providing subordinated debt.	Debt financing	Phase one of the fund is fully subscribed and actions are taking place to capitalise phase two of the fund from private sector institutions.
EBRD	Capital of the bank from governments (regular replenishment cycle); grant / concessional funding from Bilateral and Multilateral sources.	Grants, capital (Shareholder Special Fund), bond issuance.	Mobilizing extra financing from donors allows the EBRD to leverage private sector investments. It also has a catalytic role as un-tied TCs funded with this extra financing prepare the field and provide incentive for potential EBRD investments.
EIB's CCEFIP	EIB own resources and, in certain regions, budgetary resources (grants) from EU Member States or the EU budget.	Capital markets; grants; bond issuance	Catalytic and focussing on mobilising private capital.
EC Blending mechanisms	EU Budget (regular replenishment cycle), Members States contributions to NIF Trust Fund, Loans from Eligible Public Finance Institutions, Loans from other Finance Institutions, direct Contributions from Partner Countries	Grants, loans, profits	Leveraging loans and risk capital from public finance institutions and potentially private investors.
GAVI	Donor country contributions (regular replenishment cycle), innovative finance (CDM-levy), bond issuance and personal and private sector philanthropy.	Grants, international levy	GAVI's Innovative Finance is responsible for designing and helping to implement a number of mechanisms designed to leverage additional finance from capital markets (IFFIm), the public through corporate matching and other private donor initiatives and other investment and financing tools.
GEF	Donor country contributions (regular replenishment cycle), private sector contributions to specific projects	Grants	GEF provides grant financing to cover the incremental costs of generating global environmental benefits; in funding adaptation activities, the GEF provides the additional costs of dealing with vulnerability to climate change. Baseline financing for projects and programs are provided by governments, GEF Agencies, private sector, etc. On the average, one dollar of GEF grant leverages four dollars from other sources of co-financing.
GEEREF	3 countries (EC, Germany and Norway). The intention is to attract private sector funding in the future.	Shares (2 classes: public and private)	Catalytic and focussing on mobilising private capital.
Global Fund	Most contributions from donor countries. Supplemented to small extent by individuals, businesses, and private foundations through innovative mechanisms	Grants	No information available
IADB	Donor country contributions. In addition private sector companies and large foundations provide resources. Bond issuance and service fees.	Grants, loans	Catalytic role. Leverages funding from from a wide range of sources.
IDA	Funded largely by member country contributions (regular replenishment cycle). Additional funds come from World Bank Group transfers and from borrowers' repayments of earlier IDA credits including voluntary and contractual acceleration of credit repayments from eligible IDA graduates.	Grants, loans	Catalytic role as a platform for leveraging funding for development at the level of sectors, countries, regions and internationally from a wide range of sources. Typically, Bank operations mobilize additional resources through bilateral and multilateral donor official or parallel co-financing, trust funds, and private sector financing (including guarantees).
IFAD	Contributions from Member States (regular replenishment cycle) and other sources and the funds derived or to be derived from operations or otherwise accruing to the Fund.	Grants	Catalytic.
IFC	Shareholder capital, monies raised through capital markets (incl. bond issuance)	Paid-in capital, retained earnings, borrowing	Finances private sector investment in emerging markets and is generally a small part of the overall financing plan, with other funds being raised through sponsor contributions, loan syndications and parallel financing.

KFW Development Finance	Federal government's aid budget (40%), and capital markets (60%) (incl. bond issuance, innovative mechanisms and carbon fund)	Grants, investment income, international levy	Leveraging additional funds at large scale for development purposes by issuing different tranches of risk for public donors, IFIs and private investors.
MDTF/UNDP	Contributions from donor countries (regular replenishment cycle), development partners, private institutions, individuals, organizations and foundations.	Grants	Stakeholders can attract many diverse sources of finance and drive them toward the fund's priorities. The MDTF model can be shaped to accommodate various circumstances and capacities of countries and be designed to play a catalytic role in attracting and leveraging public, private, multilateral and bilateral resources as they are appropriate for the fund.
Multilateral Fund	Donor countries (regular replenishment cycle)	Grants, investment income	No information available
NeCF	Public and private capital, either paid in or as promissory notes.	Paid-in capital, promissory notes	Carbon finance plays a catalytic role for projects, and can provide additional comfort to financial institutions through improving cashflows.

Annex 7. Eligibility criteria and stakeholder involvement in the cycle

Funds	Who sets the eligibility criteria	Who is eligible to apply	Stakeholder involvement in the cycle
Adaptation Fund	Broader criteria set by the CMP (developing countries Parties to the Kyoto Protocol). More detailed criteria set by the Board.	Governments (all non-Annex I Parties)	Relevant stakeholders shall be consulted during the design phase of the project. This is part of the project proposal template, and a review criterion for this effect was included following the 11th meeting of the Board.
AFD	Board	Governments, SOEs, NGOs, private sector, local authorities	In line with Paris declaration principles. Stakeholder involvement is promoted at all levels of the project cycle.
ADF	Board	Governments; NGOs (such as Regional Economic Communities); private sector (private enterprises incorporated in Africa)	No information
AWF	The Trustee in consultation with the Governing Council	Governments (Regional ADB members countries); NGOs; Regional organizations, Local governments, Community-based organizations	Throughout the project cycle
CIF	Criteria approved by the Trust Fund Committees	Governments, NGOs, and private sector.	Through stakeholder consultations during project preparation and project design, as well as stakeholder engagement programs throughout project implementation when appropriate.
CBFF	Criteria for eligibility are provided by the CBFF Operational Procedures.	Governments, and NGOs and the private sector operating in the COMIFAC countries.	Field visits, emails, teleconferences, letters
DBSA KZN PGF	The fund adopted an investment policy which directs eligibility for funding.	NGOs and private sector.	Full involvement of funders and beneficiaries via the governance structures and the investment committee.
EBRD	The “Environmental and Social Procedures” of the EBRD outline the EBRD’s appraisal procedures.	Governments, the private sector, and sub-foreign funds	No information available
EIB's CCEFIP	EIB Board and Management Committee	NGOs and private sector.	There is a regular communication with the relevant fund communities (GPs, LPs) and stakeholders. This takes place with participation in relevant fora such as fund governance and investor bodies, conferences, workshops etc.
EC Blending mechanisms	Strategic board	Eligible European Public Finance Institutions (EFI)	Each project has to be first prioritized and approved by the beneficiary country before to be submitted to the investment facility. This is verified within the approval process by the EU local officials of the European working in the EU Delegations. Priority is always systemically given to channel the grant contribution for the approved projects directly to the beneficiary countries.
GAVI	Board	Governments (56 eligible low-income countries), NGOs (pilot funding to some CSO organizations)	GAVI is country programme driven, countries design and implement all immunization programmes with technical assistance from GAVI and GAVI stakeholders such as UNICEF and WHO. Within GAVI funding/eligibility guidelines, countries develop their own programmes.
GEF	The GEF Council on advice provided by the GEF Secretariat.	Governments, NGOs, and private sector.	The GEF has a clearly spelt-out public involvement policy that the GEF Agencies are required to follow.
GEEREF	Set in the prospectus of GEEREF, overseen by IC and applied in selection by fund advisor/sub-advisor	NGOs and private sector - both triple bottom line complied with.	There is a regular communication with the investors. Furthermore, there is regular information of the interested public via own internet web site, presentation at conferences and participation in workshops. Via the sourcing of interesting investment targets, GEEREF also interacts heavily with the relevant stakeholders.
Global Fund	Board	Governments, NGOs, private sector entities and faith-based organizations	The Global Fund brings together at the country level a wide diversity of implementing government bodies, intl development partners (including UN agencies and donors), national CSOs (incl. local media, professional associations and faith-based institutions), the private sector, and communities living with or affected by the diseases. These partners are actively involved with the Global Fund at all levels - membership on the Board and its committees, resource mobilization, country coordination, TA, stakeholder engagement, and implementation of programs in communities.
IADB	Eligibility criteria determined during Fund establishment negotiations between the Donor(s) and the IADB.	Governments (regional borrowing member countries), NGOs, and the private sector	IADB organizes public consultations on its sector strategies and policies. There are also two regional events during which CSOs are invited to interact with IADB. Some of the departments (MIF, Gender and Diversity Unit of VPS, ESG, Youth Programs) engage with CSOs on operational or technical level. There are also some CSOs implementing grants and technical cooperation funded by the IADB.

IDA	The Board of Executive Directors	Member governments or their political subdivisions, NGOs, private sector, and regional and international organizations.	The IDA encourages borrowers and staff to consult and involve NGOs, as appropriate, in IDA-supported activities. During project identification, NGOs can give both the government and the Bank valuable information about local conditions and community priorities. They can also inform local populations about the planned project, organize consultations with affected people, and work with them to make their voices heard. In many cases, NGOs have provided project ideas, or existing NGO projects have served as models for Bank-financed activities. If NGO participation during implementation is foreseen, NGOs are typically also involved in project design and in the development of priorities and goals. There are also preimplementation consultations among the government, NGOs, and the Bank. In recent years, NGOs have become increasingly involved in monitoring and evaluating Bank-financed activities.
IFAD	The Governing Council.	Governments, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations	IFAD's country-level work begins with the country's own development plan, agriculture plan and/or poverty reduction strategy. Based on that a country strategy is negotiated jointly with IFAD, the government, and other partners (donors). During design, IFAD oversees substantial quality enhancement efforts to assure the best possible quality of project design and policy advice. Implementation is always the responsibility of government and/or local authorities, NGOs, civil society and/or the private sector. IFAD is responsible for M&E.
IFC	Board and senior management	Private sector	Stakeholders participate via their representatives on the IFC Board of Directors. For major policy related initiatives, eg revision of E&S Performance Standards, widespread consultation takes place with all relevant stakeholders including private sector, public sector, civil society, NGOs, academia. In addition, summaries of all projects as well as their environmental and social aspects are subject to public disclosure.
KfW Development Finance	German government. For KfW own funds, internal criteria (like country or sector limits) are also applied.	Governments; NGOs (only in exceptions, requiring the involvement and explicit consent of the government); private sector (micro finance institutions)	Civil society/relevant stakeholders are integrated in many of our projects.
MDTF/UNDP	The criteria for eligibility can be tailored to match the objectives of the fund and set by a multi-stakeholder process through the Fund's Board/Steering Committee	Governments, NGOs, and UN entities.	The organizations and entities that submit proposals are expected to involve all relevant stakeholders in the development of a proposal - an aspect that can also be reviewed by the technical review and/or Board/Steering Committee. For example, in the UN-REDD Programme, a validation meeting with relevant stakeholders must take place before a programme document is submitted to the Policy Board for consideration. The signed minutes of the validation meeting are included as part of the submission.
Multilateral Fund	The Meeting of Parties provided the initial broad criteria. The Executive Committee provides more specific guidance on issues related to guidelines.	Applications made by implementing agencies on behalf of countries. Enterprises, manufacturers, and producers then receive funding from the implementing agencies depending on the modality of the agency and country.	No information
NeFC	The Fund Manager in consultation with the investors.	Governments; NGOs; private sector	No information

Annex 8. Monitoring and Evaluation

Funds	How do you do M&E
Adaptation Fund	The AF will monitor and evaluate results both at the project, portfolio and fund level. The Board is responsible for strategic oversight of projects and programmes implemented with resources from the Fund. The Ethics and Finance Committee (EFC), with support of the Secretariat, will monitor the Fund portfolio of projects and programmes. An overarching RBM framework has been approved by the Board at its 10th meeting. The framework takes into consideration existing good practice and lays out an approach that: (i) incorporates measuring results with widely recognized tools; (ii) assesses risk on an ongoing basis; and (iii) incorporates learning into strategies, project and programmes. The monitoring process is part of the function of the Fund Management and Secretariat. The evaluation function is still under discussion along with options for implementation.
AFD	At the operational department level, and through the independent evaluation unit. The evaluation unit regularly reports to the Managing Directors evaluation experiences and recommendations.
ADF	Results are monitored and evaluated by the 'One Bank' Results Measurement Framework, through the Annual Development Effectiveness Review (ADER) and its quarterly summary, the Results Scorecard- designed to give the Bank periodic information about its performance toward programmed results and create opportunities for timely corrective action. AdDB/ADF has an independent Evaluation Department, reporting to the Board. The Department follows widely accepted guiding principles for evaluation of development effectiveness—namely, independence, usefulness, credibility, and transparency. In addition, OPEV is tasked with oversight of the overall evaluation system within the Bank, communication of internal and external evaluation findings and lessons, and promotion of evaluation capacity development. Lessons learned feed into the design of new operations through the Readiness Review mechanism that ensures that each new project, program or strategy takes into account the lessons learnt from previous operations, as well as through workshops, bulletins, annual reviews and other means of communication.
AWF	Results are monitored by the Facility. No independent evaluation office.
CIF	CIF Results are monitored through a results framework. Results monitoring and periodic evaluation of performance and financial accountability of the MDBs is a core activity of the CTF and the SCF Trust Fund Committees. The CIF M&E system comprises a CIF overall results framework, results frameworks for CTF, PPCR, SREP and FIP. At the project level, the CIF operations are embedded within the MDBs own managing for development results (MfDR) approach. The CIF does not have a separate independent evaluation office. The M&E approach is embedded within the MDBs own MfDR approach. Hence, projects are subject to evaluation approaches of the Independent Evaluation Offices of the MDBs. The Admin Unit has an Senior M&E Specialist who works with the relevant staff in the MDB partners and in pilot countries. Evaluation results will be reported to the MDB Core Committee, the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees.
CBFF	ADB independent evaluation system is used for the CBFF and reports are made available for the ADB Board of Directors. The ADB evaluation system is independent from the CBFF.
DBSA KZN PGF	Evaluations done in accordance with an agreed upon log frame and the key performance indications are monitored on a six monthly basis. No separate independent evaluation office, but evaluation is interrogated independently by the funders, the trustees and the provincial government
EBRD	The Bank's Evaluation Department carries out the assessment and rating of projects. The EvD is independent of the EBRD's banking operations and management. EvD is headed by the Chief Evaluator who reports exclusively to the Bank's Board of Directors. Projects are evaluated usually one to two years after full disbursement of funds, once investments have been completed.
EIB's CCEFIP	Monitoring of the fund investments and final recipients is done via regular monitoring procedures at Fund of Funds level. An independent EIB evaluation office reports to EIB general management
EC Blending mechanisms	The European Commission has got a full fledged independent M&E service (internal and external)
GAVI	Evaluation is done internally. There is no independent evaluation office, but on most occasions, evaluations are undertaken by third party contractors. GAVI has also an Evaluation Advisory Committee to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities in the oversight of GAVI's organisational and programmatic evaluation activities. The Committee serves the Board in an advisory function. It has majority of independent evaluation experts and a minority of Board members.
GEF	The GEF has an independent Evaluation Office -- the Director reports directly to the GEF Council. Any report by the Evaluation Office is accompanied by a management response for discussion at the Council. The Secretariat then implements the recommendation of the Council. Monitoring at the GEF is coordination by the GEF Secretariat with the GEGF Agencies.
GEEREF	Monitoring of the fund investments and final recipients is done via regular monitoring procedures at Fund of Funds level; furthermore, GEEREF is subject to audit and evaluation reviews from the EC and internal EIB/EIF groups. The independent EIB evaluation office reports to EIB general management.
Global Fund	Local Fund Agents are contracted to monitor implementation at a country level. The Technical Evaluation Reference Group (TERG) is an external, independent body of experts that provides independent assessment and advice on evaluation approaches and practices. The TERG includes various stakeholders as members. Also the Inspector General has done some evaluations on the efficiency of the Fund. Currently there is a Board-level discussion on the future directions of the evaluation.
IADB	No information
IDA	The IDA relies on a combination of monitoring and self-evaluation and independent evaluation. Independent evaluation validates self-evaluation activities, verifies their results, and/or undertakes separate assessments of the relevance, efficacy, and efficiency of Bank operational activities and processes. Independent evaluation is carried out by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) under the oversight of the Director-General, Evaluation (DGE), who reports directly to the Board, which approves the DGE's mandate and IEG's terms of reference. IEG's work program is endorsed annually by the Board, following consultations with management.
IFAD	IFAD has an Independent Office of Evaluation since 2003. It works independently from the Fund's Management and Secretariat. It is responsible for evaluating IFAD's policies, strategies, operations and policies as well as key corporate business processes. The Independent Office of Evaluation reports directly to the Executive Board.
IFC	A strong results framework and monitoring process is in place. All projects undergo regular supervision with reporting against pre-defined objectives and goals. An independent evaluation office reporting to the Board provides an ex-post review of the project, and lessons learned are incorporated into future project design.
KfW Development Finance	Within the KfW Development Finance the operational departments monitor project implementation. An independent evaluation department carries out the ex post-evaluation of project results. The independent Evaluation Department assigns independent experts to conduct the final evaluations. These may be external consultants or employees of KfW Development Finance, but never individuals who have worked on the project under evaluation. A representative, stratified sample of completed FC projects/programmes (at least 50% of all projects/programmes) is evaluated every year. The Evaluation Department reports directly to the Board of Managing Directors. KfW Development Finance has developed a number of instruments for institutional learning: discussion of evaluation findings with everyone concerned, drawing and disseminating general project conclusions (lessons learnt), learning through role exchange, cooperation of the independent evaluation department in the Quality Assurance Committee, cross-sectoral assessments in cooperation with the competence centres.

MDTF/UNDP	<p>For programme results, implementing agencies/entities undertake project-level monitoring and evaluation, whereas the Fund Secretariat or independent evaluators undertake sector/theme-wide and Fund-level monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>UNDP provides transparent accountability through the MDTF Office Gateway that offers full public disclosure of donor contributions, approved projects and activities, external evaluations, and audits, official notices and publications.</p> <p>Initiatives such as the UN-REDD Programme rely on the existing independent evaluation offices of the participating UN agencies to evaluation national programmes.</p>
Multilateral Fund	<p>M&E of Multilateral Fund financed projects and activities are an essential part of the Secretariat's work. The Executive Committee started to address evaluation in 1995 when it approved the preparation of evaluation guidelines. Henceforth, all project proposals included milestones for the completion of the various stages of the project.</p> <p>The Committee approves the annual Monitoring and Evaluation work programme that includes proposed evaluation studies as well as a budget for their implementation. Evaluations are prepared by independent consultants under the coordination of the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. There is no independent evaluation office.</p>
NeFC	<p>Individual projects are evaluated by DOEs in accordance with UNFCCC guidelines.</p>

Annex 9. Civil society participation and results-based approach

Funds	Mechanisms to allow civil society organizations to participate	Do you apply results-based approach
Adaptation Fund	All the proposals submitted for funding are posted on the AF website to allow comments from civil society	Yes. The Fund's RBM approach depends on the strategic directions from the AFB, and on the strong capacity of the recipient country to monitor and report at the project level. As part of the strategic planning process, the strategic results framework is the basis for the RBM system. The framework enables the Board to translate its mandate into tangible results to support ongoing planning, management and results monitoring and measurement. Further, it lays out objectives and priorities, supports the measurement of results, and helps demonstrate contributions to higher level goals. The results framework includes measures of adaptive capacity or resilience; of vulnerability and exposure, and measures of country participation.
AFD	Special window of operation for NGO	Yes, AFD tries to systematically assess and follow the impact of projects - the methodologies for these result-based approaches depend of the type of project.
ADF	No information	Yes. The Bank intends to implement an automated Results Reporting System (RRS) that will link expected results (logical frameworks in Project Appraisal Reports) to progress toward results (supervision reports) and results achieved (Project Completion Reports). The RRS increases the Bank's ability to track the performance of specific operations and areas: Gender, Fragile States, Policy based Operations, Private Sector Operations and Regional Operations. The Bank uses its Guidelines for the Use of Core Sector Indicators (CSI), which established core indicators for all the Bank's areas of intervention, in order to systematically track and report on the Bank's contributions to development outcomes in core priority areas. CSIs have been standardized so that they can be used in project logical frameworks to measure the most recurrent outputs and intermediate outcomes achieved through Bank operations. CSIs will also be used by OPEV to assess independently project as well as country/regional outcomes.
AWF	None	Yes. The Facility is moving from thematic to purpose level monitoring.
CIF	Each of the programs calls for stakeholder consultation and engagement at the country level (see Governance Frameworks and Design Documents for the SCF Funds) to ensure that the development of programs is inclusive, transparent and participatory. Recognized stakeholders include, among others, civil society, private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities. It is the responsibility of the government and the MDBs assisting the government to engage stakeholders in the development of an investment plan and in the preparation and implementation of projects and programs. They are to report on stakeholder engagement in their report to the Trust Fund Committees and Sub-Committees.	Yes. The CIF opted to follow a managing for development results approach. The results frameworks comprise logic models combined with a set of indicators. The logic models are an attempt to map out the strategic results chain – demonstrating how individual project interventions are designed to contribute to replication and catalyzation efforts at the country level in the overall effort to move countries through a transformational process towards low carbon climate resilient development. The logic model outlines the assumptions about causal relationships and expected synergy across a set of interventions of the MDBs. The indicators are an attempt to define the results in concrete terms and provide the governments and the MDBs with instruments to track and monitor performance in moving towards low carbon climate resilient development. The CIF promote an adaptive M&E management approach with a strong learning element throughout the design and implementation at all levels.
CBFF	The Civil Society from the region is represented in the CBFF Governing Council by a voting member.	Yes. Differences are captured in the individual Project Result- based Logical Framework.
DBSA KZN PGF	The fund is structured to evaluate project proposals from all levels of civil society in South Africa.	No.
EBRD	The EBRD has a specific unit dedicated to Civil Society dialogue: the Civil Society Unit. The EBRD promotes dialogue with civil society. NGOs, interest groups, research institutions or CBOs play an integral role in informing decisions that affect the lives of people and environments and also in holding government, policy-makers and investors publicly accountable. For the EBRD the dialogue with civil society enriches the Bank's activities and is of great importance for the fulfilment of its mandate. During 2010 the EBRD made significant progress in implementing the first phase of its Gender Action Plan to support equal opportunity and promote female entrepreneurship and women's empowerment.	No information
EIB's CCEFIP	EIB works closely with NGOs via various communication channels and interaction in the selection and appraisal process.	Yes, EIB deploys a detailed value-added methodology to its investments.
EC Blending mechanisms	Publication of planned investments on websites of European Finance Institutions and of the EU Commission, on the dedicated NIF-website, consultation via EU delegations.	Yes, depending on the project, indicators are determined and jointly agreed by the European finance institutions and the European Commission.
GAVI	At least one out of seven members in the Evaluation Advisory Committee must be a CSO representative. GAVI seeks input from CSOs also via the CSO Group which is an advisory group seeking to strengthen the role of civil society in the GAVI Alliance. CSOs must continue to drive efforts to strengthening overall CSO engagement, with the GAVI Secretariat providing a facilitating role.	There has been an absence of systematic tracking of performance in the and inability to capture and produce basic financial and performance information in the past. GAVI is currently introducing data warehousing systems to track performance.
GEF	The GEF-NGO network has representatives that participate as observers (with the right to intervene) at the GEF Council meetings and the GEF replenishment negotiations.	Yes, the GEF has a well-described Results-based Management (RBM) system that is under implementation. It underpinned the GEF-5 replenishment and is anchored at the institutional level with a corporate results framework. The RBM has results frameworks for each of the GEF focal areas with established indicators and targets. Project results frameworks are then reviewed for alignment with the focal area results frameworks. Focal area outcomes and outputs are further tracked with

		detailed tracking tools developed for each focal area.
GEEREF	Via the involvement with the fund management or the project developer civil society and NGOs can influence the implementation of the projects, but there is no institutionalised involvement of Civil Society in the GEEREF decision process.	Yes, results are based on the goals of GEEREF: people: development impact, e.g. job creation, tax collection, electrification results environment: CO2 savings, renewable energy generated, energy saved profit: capital mobilised (private and public), return generated.
Global Fund	Practitioners, research institutions, academics, and NGOs are part of the Technical Evaluation Reference Group that give the Board recommendation on funding proposals and give advice on evaluation related matters.	A strong results-based philosophy has been built in to the entire architecture of the Global Fund. The funding applications are required to have clear, measurable outcomes, which become basis for the grant contracts. During grant negotiations, the Principle Recipient, the Local Fund Agent and the Global Fund Secretariat agree on a performance framework to cover the first 2 years of implementation, after which there is a thorough review. The new agreement to cover the remaining project time (normally next 3 years) is made only after the review and once a new performance framework is set. The results-based system is currently being adjusted, but it is not expected that there would be any changes to the basic philosophy.
IADB	The main platform for IADB-Civil Society dialogue in the Region are the Civil Society Consultative Groups (ConSocs) which work between the country offices and local CSOs. There are 26 ConSocs established, one per country where IADB works, with over 300 participating civil society organizations. The IADB has a civil society liaison in each country office to coordinate the local ConSoc meetings. At HQ, there is a civil society team in the Office of the Vice President for Countries (VPC) that facilitates the interaction between Bank specialists and non-regional civil society organizations that follow the Bank's work.	No information
IDA	The Country Assistance Strategies are prepared in consultation with country authorities, development partners, and other stakeholders as appropriate.	Yes, the design of each IDA operation incorporates a framework for M&E. IDA monitors and evaluates its own contribution to results using this framework, relying on borrower's M&E systems to the extent possible and, if these systems are not strong, assisting borrower's efforts to strengthen them. For CASs and sector /thematic strategies, IDA monitors and evaluates progress toward achieving the results identified in the strategy. For lending operations, the borrower monitors progress towards results during implementation and evaluates the achievement of results upon completion; the Bank reviews the borrower's M&E reporting. The Bank also monitors and evaluates results during project supervision and upon completion. For analytic and advisory services, the Bank monitors and evaluates results on completion.
IFAD	IFAD works with developing country governments, poor rural people's organizations, NGOs and the private sector to design programmes and projects that fit within national priorities. IFAD helps to ensure that the projects respond to the needs, priorities, opportunities and constraints identified by poor rural people and their organisations. Implementation is always the responsibility of government and/or local authorities, NGOs, civil society and/or the private sector. An example is the Farmers' Forum, which was established in 2004. It is a bottom-up process of consultation and dialogue between small farmers' organizations, IFAD and governments, focused on agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction. Every 2 years a global consultation of the Farmers' Forum is held in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council.	Yes, in April 2006, the Executive Board agreed to the suggestion to convene a working group to develop a broader understanding of evolving issues in Performance Based Allocation System (PBAS) implementation. In 2009 the Board was requested to mandate the PBAS Working Group to continue its functions and, as well, review the practices of other international financial institutions (IFIs) and identify improvements to the system. The PBAS Working Group would review and assess all such proposals, which would subsequently be presented to the Executive Board and Governing Council for their consideration and approval.
IFC	IFC organized a comprehensive consultation process with its stakeholders, incl. civil society related to its review of its environmental and social safeguards and disclosure policy. Similar types of consultation processes are used also to get feedback to strategies and procedures.	Yes, depends on sector and relevant indicators.
KfW Development Finance	An important element of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) planning and decision-making process is to involve the communities concerned and keep the public in the partner country informed. When the ESIA scope is determined and the ESIS draft is presented, hearings need to be scheduled to consult with the people concerned and/or their community representatives, cooperatives or NGOs. Moreover, it is crucial to use appropriate media channels to provide the affected communities and, as the case may be, the general public of the partner country with comprehensive information in all phases of the project; such information needs to be provided in a timely and culturally suitable manner. Interested parties in a climate change assessment (e.g. those affected, the public) should also be involved in relevant cases.	Yes, in project planning KfW Entwicklungsbank follows the logical framework approach.

MDTF/UNDP	CSOs have access through funds, either directly or indirectly, as determined by the Board/Steering Committee. CSOs are full members of the UN-REDD Policy Board, participating in the process of decision-making by consensus.	Yes, organizations and entities receiving funding are required to submit regular results-based reports. For example, in the UN-REDD Programme, a common template for results-based reporting has been developed.
Multilateral Fund	No information	Yes, the main funding mechanism today is the Multi-year Agreement with annual funding tranches that are released according to a performance-based schedule of permanent annual reductions of national quantities of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Individual projects for institutional strengthening, technical assistance, demonstration projects, project preparation and some investment projects are also funded.
NeFC	No information	No

Annex 10. Safeguards

Funds	Safeguards - what policies and how enforced	Country systems in implementation of safeguards
Adaptation Fund	The AF is based on the principle of country-drivenness. Compliance with national technical standards, including environmental and social impact assessments, is part of the project review criteria. The Fund does not have other, top-down instituted review criteria.	No information
AFD	International safeguard standards (WB-IFC performance standards, EU and French safeguards). The compliance is ensured by a set of internal processes throughout the project cycle, as well as by a dedicated team of specialists.	Country systems and provisions are used as a general rule, provided they are consistent with international standards.
ADF	The Bank applies safeguards to all of its public and private sector lending and non-lending products throughout the project cycle to ensure the environmental and social sustainability of all Bank-financed operations. The borrower is responsible for complying with the environmental assessment and safeguard policies of the AfDB and the RMC in question. The borrower is also responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including those established under ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements.	No information
AWF	Follows AfDB safeguard policies. Suspension of disbursement is seen as an ultimate mechanism to enforce compliance.	No
CIF	Follows MDB safeguard policies and procedures.	MDBs routinely allow the use and application of country systems in place of the MDBs env. and social safeguards where the country's relevant legal and institutional framework is equivalent to the MDB relevant safeguard, and the means for implementing the country system is deemed acceptable to the MDB.
CBFF	Follows AfDB safeguard policies. Assessment is made by AfDB staff during the project preparation phase and checked during project implementation. The Project Appraisal Report (PAR) includes sections on safeguards which allow for evaluation in the Project Completion Report (PCR).	Yes country systems are being used when these systems meet acceptable standards, otherwise, ADB safeguards are used.
DBSA KZN PGF	The fund and the projects funded by the fund must at all times comply with the prevailing environmental legislation and this is audited on a project by project basis. Non-compliance with National environmental legislation is not accepted at all, full compliance with complete records of decision by the relevant authorities is a prerequisite for any approval.	Yes.
EBRD	The EBRD environment and social safeguard policies are described in the "Environment and Social Policy" (2008). The EBRD will seek to ensure through its environmental and social appraisal and monitoring processes that the projects it finances are socially and environmentally sustainable, respect the rights of affected workers and communities, and are designed and operated in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and good international practice. The Bank will put into practice its commitment to promote environmental and social sustainability by mainstreaming of environmental and social considerations into all its activities, establishing for clients the environmental and social performance requirements that they will be expected to meet in a time frame acceptable to the Bank, defining the respective roles and responsibilities of both the EBRD and its clients in achieving sustainable outcomes in line with the Policy and the performance requirements, and setting a strategic goal to promote projects with high environmental and social benefits. The Office of the Chief Compliance Officer ensure compliance to these policies.	No information
EIB's CCEFIP	The Programme applies the EIB's Environmental and Social Principles and Standards. The safeguards are enforced via the legal agreements with the funds.	No information
EC Blending mechanisms	Policies of European financial institutions are applied which derive from relevant EU directives. This is enforced in the corresponding contracts. Part of contractual agreement	European Financial Institutions and the EC apply their env. policies and use, in this context, country systems, each time that it is possible, according to Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.
GAVI	GAVI funding guidelines include principles relating to safe handling/disposal of waste in connection with immunization supplies. Country recipients must provide annual progress reports (which can be audited by GAVI) to show compliance with GAVI guidelines and policies. Successful progress reports are a condition to future grant funding.	GAVI relies on Ministries of Health to implement GAVI guidelines and policies in connection with immunization programmes.
GEF	The GEF Council approved provisional environmental and social safeguards in May 2011. Agencies wishing to work with the GEF will be assessed regarding whether their environmental and social safeguards standards and systems meet the minimum standards established in the GEF. Enforcement of the safeguards will be based on the accountability and grievance mechanisms available in the GEF Agencies.	The safeguard policies are designed to rely on country systems.
GEEREF	GEEREF applies the EIB's Environmental and Social Principles and Standards. These are enforced via the legal contractual agreements.	No information
Global Fund	The Fund has social safeguards related to discrimination of women, children and sexual minorities (gay, lesbian, trans-gender). The Fund has environmental safeguards. The compliance is ensured by helping countries to design their programs accordingly. As an ultimate measure the Fund might freeze the funding in case of non-compliance.	No information

IADB	IADB has the following environmental and social safeguards policies: i) Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy, ii) Involuntary Resettlement Policy, iii) Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples, iv) Access to Information Policy, v) Natural and Unexpected Disasters Policy, and vi) Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development. The plans include requirements for the adoption and implementation of management and mitigation plans. The compliance is ensured as with the following measures: 1) Loan agreement conditionality and contractual remedies for non-compliance; 2) periodic monitoring, auditing and reporting requirements; 3) supervision plans and, when needed, adoption of corrective action plans to achieve compliance or improve performance; 4) grievance mechanisms at the country level (provided by the borrowers or existing at the local level), particularly for complex projects with diverse stakeholders; 5) as needed, stakeholder consultation and monitoring mechanisms and expert advisory panels; 6) when applicable, oversight by independent experts; 6) for cases where a claim is filed by an affected party, access to the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism.	No. ESG looks at country standards and may use them as the performance standard for specific aspects of a project's safeguards if such standards are equivalent to IADB policies and guidelines or better; ESG also requires compliance with all local procedures, permits, etc., but the final env. and soc. assessment of each project's impacts, risks and performance as well as the supervision of safeguard compliance is done according to IADB policies and procedures.
IDA	The WB's environmental and social safeguard policies aim to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for Bank and borrower staffs in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Environmental and social safeguard policies incorporate the following: environment (physical cultural resources; safety of dams; forests; pest management; natural habitats; environmental assessment); social (indigenous people and involuntary resettlement); and international law (projects in disputed areas; international waterways). The Bank/IDA requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. The Bank/IDA favors preventive measures over mitigatory or compensatory measures, whenever feasible. A multi-disciplinary Quality Assurance and Compliance Unit (QACU) under the Vice-Presidency for Operations Policy and Country Services (OPCS) monitors the application of safeguards throughout the Bank.	The Bank considers a borrower's env. and social safeguard system to be equivalent to the Bank's if the borrower's system is designed to achieve the objectives and adhere to the applicable operational principles. Since equivalence is determined on a policy-by-policy basis, the Bank may conclude that the borrower's system is equivalent to the Bank's in specific safeguard areas in particular pilot projects, and not in other such areas. Before deciding on the use of borrower systems, the Bank also assesses the acceptability of the borrower's implementation practices, track record, and capacity.
IFAD	IFAD's Board approved in 2009 Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures. They are: a) address the vulnerability and adaptation needs for the rural poor; b) promote the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of key ecosystems; c) focus on partnership-oriented initiatives for improved social and environmental quality; d) address environmental and social impact assessments of agricultural and non-agricultural activities in an integrated manner; e) incorporate externalities and minimize social costs; f) implement participatory approaches, with special emphasis on the role of women; g) promote the development of Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups; h) promote environmentally sound agricultural and manufacturing processes; i) ensure systematic environmental and social monitoring; and j) undertake strategic environmental assessments. In IFAD's projects the environmental clauses/covenants specifying the environmental/NRM actions the Government commits to taking in the context of the implementation phase are included in the project design documents. In case of a loan, these may be included in the the loan documents.	No information
IFC	IFC's Performance Standards contain detailed guidance and policy on environmental and social considerations. IFC employs environmental, social and governance specialists who are an integral part of project teams and who assess relevant E&S aspects of the investment. These are also followed through project implementation through regular supervision. IFC requires clients to covenant the Action Plan in the legal agreements with IFC in order to secure implementation of its proposed measures and actions identified during the Social and Environmental Assessment process. The client must also agree to operate the project in a manner consistent with the Performance Standards. In the event of noncompliance by the client, IFC will work with the client to bring it back into compliance. IFC will consider appropriate remedies if the client fails to reestablish compliance.	No information
KfW Development Finance	The sustainability management system sets out the organisational framework, duties and responsibilities required to ensure sustainable products and processes. The sustainability guidelines of the business areas and subsidiaries set out responsibilities, processes and standards of assessment at operational level. An environmental and social impact analysis is an integral part of every assessment of the projects. As a general rule, KfW project assessments are based on the provisions that apply in the implementing countries. These provisions must be consistent with international environmental, social, health, safety and labour standards, incl. the EU and OECD standards, the Performance Standards of the IFC, and the Environmental, Health and Safety of the World Bank Group. These standards are adhered to as regards the information provided to the general public and the involvement of the people on whom the project will have a direct impact, as well as when dealing with objections to particular projects. The Safeguard policies have been recently reviewed to include climate proofing and mitigation into the appraisal process. The compliance is ensured by inhouse consulting, training for project manager, evaluation of results, covenants, monitoring and reporting system, knowledge management, Sustainability Guideline of KfW Development Finance.	As a general rule, project assessments are based on the provisions that apply in the implementing countries. These provisions must be consistent with international environmental, social, health, safety and labour standards. These include the EU and the OECD standards as well as the Performance Standards of the IFC and the Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) of the World Bank Group.
MDTF/UNDP	UNDP is currently finalising the inclusion of social and environmental procedures in its Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures. Drawing on these procedures and operational guidance from the UN-REDD Programme, UNDP's social and environmental standards for REDD+ Readiness have recently been determined to be "substantially equivalent" to the World Bank's safeguards, by a multistakeholder task force of the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. This includes strengthening of UNDP's accountability framework to receive and investigate eligible complaints from REDD+ stakeholders. The compliance is ensured with the legal project document.	Under the UN-REDD Programme, a grievance mechanism that relies on country systems is expected for issues concerning the national REDD+ readiness process. For issues specific to UNDP's application of its own policies and procedures, UNDP's accountability framework applies.
Multilateral Fund	The policy on social and environmental safeguards imitates from the preambular paragraphs of the Montreal Protocol and the early decisions of the Parties and the Executive Committee that have subsequently been applied to all project proposals. The environmental policy was established at the 3rd Meeting of the Executive Committee and is addressed in terms of environmental impact section in all project proposals. The Indicative List of Categories of Incremental Costs specifies the social safeguard policies that are imbedded in every costing of	No information

	every project proposal.	
NeFC	Own standards, in line with other IFIs. Environments standards in line with EPE, enforced through fund management capability and internal environmental department.	At a minimum host country standards.

Annex 11. Fiduciary standards

Funds	Fiduciary standards and financial management systems
Adaptation Fund	Adaptation Fund's fiduciary standards cover: financial integrity and management, institutional capacity and transparency, self-investigative powers and anti-corruption measures. Same standards apply to all implementing agencies.
ADF	The Bank's fiduciary standards are governed by Rules and Policies deriving from Articles of Agreement (Use for intended purpose), specific rules and policies reflecting principles and best practices generally harmonized with those of similar institutions or in accordance with institutional commitments to shareholders or other key stakeholders (partners).
AFD	AFD's fiduciary standards respect the highest level of commitments, effectiveness and transparency
AWF	In accordance with ADB fiduciary standards and financial management systems
CIF	The implementing entities (MDBs) apply their own fiduciary standards to the CIF projects.
CBFF	CBFF uses ADB fiduciary and financial management systems.
DBSA KZN PGF	Fiduciary standards are applied in terms of national legislation.
EBRD	MDB standards are largely the same. They include standards for project appraisal to determine that proposed projects will meet their stated objectives, procurement standards to ensure that procurement is economic and efficient, financial management standards to ensure that project funds are used for the purposes for which they are provided and are appropriately accounted for, standards for monitoring projects to detect and assess risks and evaluation standards to assess the extent to which projects achieve their objectives. At the institutional level, MDBs also have external auditors that review their financial statements and internal financial controls, an internal financial control framework, internal auditing entities, financial disclosure requirements, codes of ethics and independent evaluation and investigation functions.
EIB's CCEFIP	Fiduciary standards and financial management systems for the Programme are part of EIB's overall standards.
EC Blending mechanisms	Standards and systems according to EU financial regulation
GAVI	Around 85% of GAVI's programme funding is provided through support for purchases of vaccines and related supplies, which are centrally purchased through UNICEF and shipped to GAVI countries and which represent a low risk of theft. The remaining programme funding is provided in cash-based grants. GAVI strives to maintain a set of preventative and detective measures, and has zero tolerance towards any instances of actual misuse. Before any grant is provided, the Secretariat assesses the programme's proposed financial management controls and ensures that any weakness is addressed. Programmes are also annually audited. If inconsistencies are identified, the Secretariat stops disbursements and freezes the funds, and works with the government to investigate and recover any funds which might have been misused. As part of GAVI's commitment to transparency, the names of countries where GAVI decides to perform investigations into possible misuse are published on the website. Subsequent resolution of such investigations are also made public.
GEF	The GEF Fiduciary standards cover the following areas: A. Audit, Financial Management and Control Framework (external financial audit, financial management and control frameworks, financial disclosures, code of ethics, and internal audit). B. Project/Activity Processes and Oversight (project appraisal standards, procurement processes, monitoring and project-at-risk systems, evaluation function, investigations, investigation function, and hotline and whistleblower protection).
GEEREF	Fiduciary standards are described in GEEREF's prospectus and follow obligations under Luxembourgish law. Financial management systems are standards for a financial institution and PE Fund of Funds and as used by EIB and EIF.
Global Fund	Fiduciary standards cover financial management and institutional capability. The minimum requirements are financial management system, institutional and programmatic arrangements, procurement and supply management system, monitoring and evaluation arrangement. Fiduciary standards are adapted as much as possible to in country systems, however minimum standards regarding defined by the Board have to be ensured. Minimum requirements for country standards: efficient flow of funds to designated purpose, adequate and transparent reporting, assure transparent, competitive and effective procurement and supply management, ensure monitoring and evaluation.
IADB	MDB standards are largely the same. They include standards for project appraisal to determine that proposed projects will meet their stated objectives, procurement standards to ensure that procurement is economic and efficient, financial management standards to ensure that project funds are used for the purposes for which they are provided and are appropriately accounted for, standards for monitoring projects to detect and assess risks and evaluation standards to assess the extent to which projects achieve their objectives. At the institutional level, MDBs also have external auditors that review their financial statements and internal financial controls, an internal financial control framework, internal auditing entities, financial disclosure requirements, codes of ethics and independent evaluation and investigation functions.
IDA	MDB standards are largely the same. They include standards for project appraisal to determine that proposed projects will meet their stated objectives, procurement standards to ensure that procurement is economic and efficient, financial management standards to ensure that project funds are used for the purposes for which they are provided and are appropriately accounted for, standards for monitoring projects to detect and assess risks and evaluation standards to assess the extent to which projects achieve their objectives. At the institutional level, MDBs also have external auditors that review their financial statements and internal financial controls, an internal financial control framework, internal auditing entities, financial disclosure requirements, codes of ethics and independent evaluation and investigation functions.
IFAD	IFAD's financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. They are subject to an annual audit by an independent audit firm in accordance with International Auditing Standards. IFAD's Audit Committee reviews the financial statements prior the submission to the Board, which examines the audited financial statements and endorses them for the final approval of the Governing Council. In the last couple of years IFAD implemented an enterprise risk management (ERM) framework for the management of overall organizational risk. As part of the ERM initiative, IFAD is introducing a formal management assertion and external attestation of the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting. IFAD has an independent internal audit function. The chief audit officer reports to a level within the organization that allows the internal audit activity to fulfill its responsibilities objectively. Internal audit activities are carried out in accordance with internationally recognized standards.
IFC	MDB standards are largely the same. They include standards for project appraisal to determine that proposed projects will meet their stated objectives, procurement standards to ensure that procurement is economic and efficient, financial management standards to ensure that project funds are used for the purposes for which they are provided and are appropriately accounted for, standards for monitoring projects to detect and assess risks and evaluation standards to assess the extent to which projects achieve their objectives. At the institutional level, MDBs also have external auditors that review their financial statements and internal financial controls, an internal financial control framework, internal auditing entities, financial disclosure requirements, codes of ethics and independent evaluation and investigation functions.

KfW Development Finance	KfW follows standards regarding processes, procedures, risk management usually applied by banks and acts with the diligence of a prudent business man. Internal and external audit functions, covering financial as well as developmental aspects, are in place. A comprehensive internal control framework comprises developmental and organisational guidelines, a clear definition of duties and responsibilities as well as implementation of procedures for the identification, assessment, control, monitoring and communication of risks. It also includes regular Audits by the Internal Auditor. Being classified as a credit institute KfW is preparing annual statements and a management report which reflect the activities of KfW Development Finance. Moreover annual consolidated financial statements and management report are prepared that are audited by independent external auditors. Additionally, the Federal Court of Auditors regularly examines the activities of KfW and reports directly to both Houses of Parliament and Federal Government.
MTDF/UNDP	The MDTF Office is governed by UNDP's financial regulations and rules. In line with its mandate, and to ensure that its function is kept separate from that of UNDP as a recipient organization/entity, the MDTF Office has established a separate business unit in the financial management system, (ERP: Atlas).
Multilateral Fund	Multilateral Fund does not set out its own fiduciary standards, as it relies on those of its implementing agencies. Standard progress reports including internal and external audited accounts are submitted by implementing agencies to the Executive Committee once a year.
NeFC	Own standards, in line with other IFIs

Annex 12. Conflict mediation mechanisms and private sector engagement

Funds	Conflict mediation mechanisms	Private sector engagement
Adaptation Fund	No information	Private sector actors can be involved in projects as Implementing Entities (if the country so wishes), Executing Entities and as stakeholders.
AFD	<p>AFD Group's internal control measures are designed to offer a reasonable assurance that the following three objectives are being met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the completion and optimisation of operations - providing reliable financial data; - compliance with laws and regulations. <p>In accordance with French regulations, AFD Group distinguishes two functions: permanent and periodic controls, with reporting to an internal control committee and the audit committee.</p>	Yes both directly in our projects and as shareholders of our subsidiary (Proparco) dedicated to private sector
ADF	<p>The Bank's Independent Review Mechanims (IRM) has been established to provide with people who are adversely affected by a project financed by the ADF with an independent mechanism through which they can request the Bank Group to comply with all its own policies and procedures. The IRM has three functions: two for handling the complaints (compliance review/investigation and problem-solving/mediation, and one for outreach with the objective to raise awarens of the IRM mandate, functions and procedures among project affected people, communities and civil society organizations, people and local communities.</p> <p>The compliance reviews are undertaken by independent panels comprising the 3 external experts appointed by the Bank's Boards of Director for a 5 years non-renewable term. This is while the problem solving and the outreach are undertaken by CRMU. The Director of CRMU and the IRM Experts functionally report to the Boards of Directors for Board approved projects and to the President for projects under consideration for financing by the Bank.</p>	No information available
AWF	The AfDB's "Independent Review Mechanism". It reports to the Board of Directors.	Yes, international level
CIFs	All MDBs have a panel-like recourse mechanism that provides for independent investigation of allegations by two or more people claiming harm as a result of the MDB's failure in projects it finances to comply with its policies and procedures. Typically these panels are independent in that they do not report to the management of the institution, but to the governing body, such as the Board's of Executive Directors. Most MDBs also have grievance mechanisms in place to also address concerns that are not necessarily related to alleged policy noncompliance.	The private sector is IFC operations's client.
CBFF	The AfDB Inspection Panel is used for all ADB hosted and/or own initiatives and operations. The Inspection Panel reports to the ADB Board of Directors.	At both international and national levels.
DBSA KZN PGF	This done on a project by project basis utilising independent lawyers from both parties.	National level
EBRD	The EBRD's Office of the Chief Compliance Officer (OCCO) promotes good governance and ensures that the highest standards of integrity are applied to all activities of the Bank in accordance with international best practice.	Yes, at the regional and national levels. This is the mandate of the Bank.
EIB's CCEFIP	Not specifically applicable	Yes, both at international and national level.
EC Blending mechanisms	Contractual provisions including both arbitration and/or legal settlements (applicable according to status of the European Finance Institutions and of the EU Commission).	Via projects at the national level
GAVI	No information	The GAVI Board includes private sector stakeholders, including vaccine manufacturers, research institutions, CSOs and foundations. Additionally, GAVI Innovative Finance mechanisms engage private sector (financial markets) on an international level through the IFFIm.
GEF	There is a Conflict Resolution Commissioner (reporting to the CEO) at the GEF Secretariat who coordinates with the GEF Agencies to resolve any disputes that are brought to the attention of the CEO.	Engagement with the private sector takes place at various levels in the institution -- international, regional, and national.
GEEREF	No specific recourse mechanism foreseen	Yes, both at international and national level. Engaged in view of fundraising for GEEREF as fund and also at target fund level to find coinvestors.
Global Fund	An Independent Appeals Panel has been established for applicants whose proposals are not approved for funding by the Board.	Private businesses and foundations have played a fundamental role in the design and development of the Fund, and a critical part in advocating for multi-stakeholder participation in all areas of the Fund's architecture. In addition to financial contributions, the private sector has its representatives in the Board holding voting rights. They also play a role in the Country Coordinating Mechanisms. In some countries, the private sector interacts and contributes to Global Fund processes, through participation as Principle Recipients and Sub-Recipients of the grants money.

IADB	Yes, the Bank has an independent recourse mechanism, called the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism effectively operating since September 2010. The Mechanism is independent from Management and reports directly to the Board of Executive Directors. The ICIM seeks to address requests from individuals, organizations or communities that consider have been affected or could be affected by IDB-financed operations because of non-compliance with its operational policies. The process consists of 2 phases: a consultation phase, and if the issue is not yet solved, a compliance review. In the latter phase a Panel of independent experts investigate if there has been non-compliance of IDB operational policies at any stage of the operation.	Yes, at regional and national level.
IDA	The Inspection Panel provides a forum for people who believe that they may have been adversely affected by Bank-financed operations, by bringing their concerns to the highest decision-making levels of the Bank. The body determines whether the Bank is complying with its own policies and procedures, which are designed to ensure that Bank-financed operations provide social and environmental benefits and avoid harm to people and the environment.	IDA has focused most of its private sector development work on encouraging governments to provide a solid institutional foundation and clear rules of the game for entrepreneurial activity. It plays a crucial role in supporting and assisting governments to strengthen their investment climates, paving the way for the country to attract and retain private investment. IDA's work is complemented and its impact multiplied through the private sector investment activity of the IFC and the MIGA as well as IBRD for blend countries.
IFAD	Recourse mechanisms is built into Financing Agreements between signatories and supported by country level supervision processes with all stakeholders.	IFAD has made substantial progress in its engagement with private sector actors at the local level in rural areas, partly when promoting better-functioning and more inclusive agriculture value chains. IFAD's future engagement with both small and large commercial actors will focus on improving the distribution of power and value within those value chains. IFAD will enhance its capacity to leverage the resources of private research institutions and service providers in support of smallholder agriculture. It will also strengthen its partnerships with donors having a comparative advantage in working with private investors in agriculture.
IFC	The Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman is an independent recourse mechanism for IFC supported projects and reports to the President of the World Bank Group.	IFC only works with the private sector, and engages both globally and locally.
KfW Development Finance	The independent compliance office of KfW Bankengruppe, which is directly reporting to the Management Board is responsible to resolve potential conflicts of that kind.	Yes, in many projects consultants (technical experts) are contracted to assist the process and private operators are directly involved.
MDTF/UNDP	The MOU and SAA includes provisions related to resolving conflicts, taking into account the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of all stakeholders.	Depending on the objectives fo the MDTF, the Private Sector is engaged and is invited contribute to the programmes.
Multilateral Fund	No information	No information available
NeFC	No information	At the project level, and through the private sector investors in the fund.