



CIF Technical Assistance Facility

SECOND Call for Proposals



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
TIMELINE	4
TRACK 1: ACCELERATING CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENTS	6
FOCUS AREAS	7
SELECTION CRITERIA	9
COUNTRY FOCUS.....	10
KEY CONSIDERATIONS	10
RESULTS FRAMEWORK	10
TRACK 1: PROPOSAL SUBMISSION TEMPLATE.....	13
TRACK 2: GREEN AND RESILIENT RECOVERY	16
FOCUS AREAS	17
SELECTION CRITERIA	19
COUNTRY FOCUS.....	20
KEY CONSIDERATIONS	20
RESULTS FRAMEWORK	21
TRACK 2: PROPOSAL SUBMISSION TEMPLATE.....	26

Introduction

CIF is a leading multilateral climate finance partnership, channeling concessional finance through five multilateral development banks (MDBs).¹ For over a decade, CIF has mobilized finance to support low carbon and resilient development through its various activities which has included technical support for strengthening enabling environments, capacity building, pipeline development, and project preparation, among other activities, in countries around the world.

In 2019, the CIF launched a dedicated facility that offers technical assistance funding for accelerating low carbon and sustainable development in client countries.

The CIF Technical Assistance Facility (CIF-TAF) supports upstream activities that lead to the strengthening of policy and regulatory environment, building of human and institutional capacities and design of market facing solutions such as innovative instruments and business models, all with the goal of supporting a low carbon and sustainable development in host countries.

Since its launch and a successful closure of its first call-for-proposals, the world has been hit by the COVID-19 pandemic that has caused severe disruptions and negative economic impacts, resulting in a shrinking global economy, widespread unemployment, and a growing gap in financing and investment.

Urgent and sizeable development assistance is needed to support governments, businesses and communities to recover quickly from the economic downturn and rebuild for a greener, sustainable, and more resilient future. However, although economic recovery packages should align with countries' climate and sustainable development plans, balancing competing priorities can encounter challenges, ranging from limited resources and capacity constraints, to alignment among various actors.

On the other hand, a mounting body of evidence shows that pursuing low-emission and climate-resilient growth is the best way to unlock the lasting socio-economic and environmental benefits that will be central to a greener, more resilient global economy. Technical assistance to develop the right policies, build local institutional and technical capacities and enable design of innovative instruments and business models, can play a critical role during the recovery phase in post-COVID-19 world.

The CIF-TAF can play a critical role under these circumstances in transforming economies while reducing the risks of climate change and realizing the potential of sustainable development.

Given the unique challenges of the ongoing COVID crisis, the second CIF-TAF call for proposals will be launched under two separate tracks with the twin goal of accelerating clean energy investments as well as ensuring a green and resilient recovery.

- **Track 1: Accelerating clean energy investments**, consistent with the previous mandate through focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency measures that help countries attract investments and mobilize private sector financing for clean energy.
- **Track 2: Green and resilient recovery**, ensuring that COVID 19 response measures are aligned with host countries' climate and sustainable development plans in accordance with the recently launched *CIF COVID-19 TA Response Initiative for green and resilient economic recovery*.

¹ Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the World Bank Group, including International Finance Corporation (IFC).

Timeline

The call for proposal will follow the following approval process from the time of issuance.



Indicative timeline

- Call for proposal issued **January 25th, 2021**
- Proposal submission deadline **April 5th, 2021**
- Preliminary review/ clarification requests **April 23rd, 2021**
- Final review **May 7th, 2021**
- Propose Decision to TFC **May 22nd, 2021**

TRACK 1

Accelerating clean energy investments



Track 1: Accelerating clean energy investments

During 2020, the world was severely hit by the COVID-19 pandemic that has caused a socio, economic and health crisis not seen in modern history.

During the first three quarters of the year, there was a global decline of 10.7 per cent in labor income losses with middle-income countries being the most affected (ILO)². Global economic growth for the year is forecast to be *negative* 4.4 per cent according to IMF, even as there continue to be over 55 million COVID-19 cases and rising.

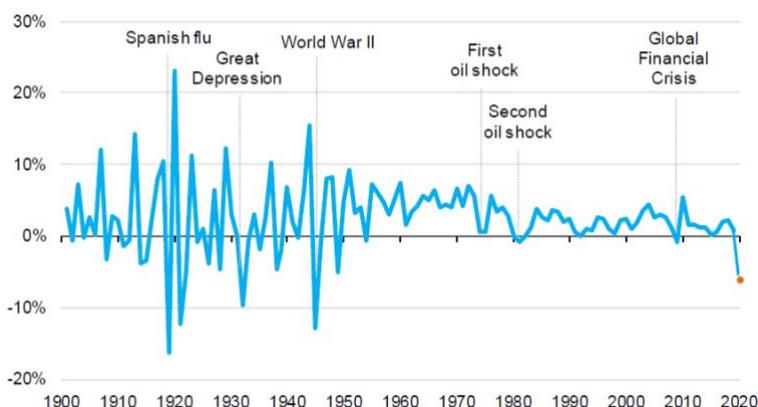


Figure 1: Rate of change in (global) energy demand (1900-2020/ IEA)

The fall in economic activity resulted in a global decline in primary energy demand at the levels comparable to rare historical events such as the Great Depression or even the World War II over the past one hundred years (see Figure 2).

According to IEA, energy demand is set to be 5% lower than in 2019 as carbon-intensive fuels like coal and oil bear the brunt of this reduction. Coal demand is set to decrease by 7%, while CO₂ emissions are set to fall by nearly 7%, the lowest point in history, while energy sector investments are anticipated to fall by 18% in 2020 (see Figure 3).

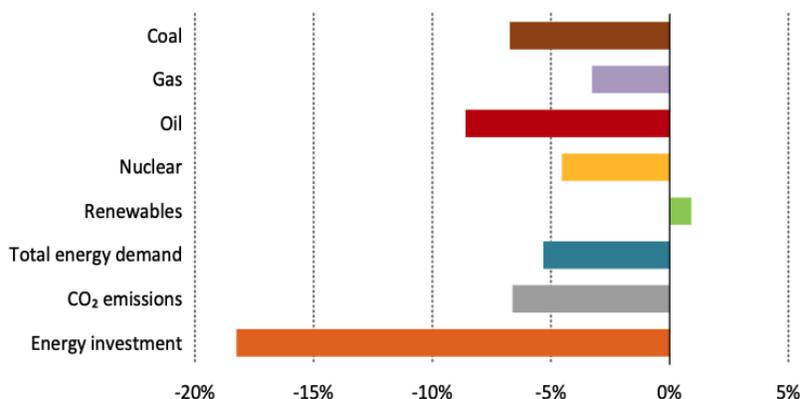


Figure 2 Estimated change in energy demand, CO₂ emissions, investment indicators (2020 vs 2019) IEA

On the other hand, according to BloombergNEF, over USD 60 trillion in investments will be required in the power sector (generation and grids infrastructure) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and keep temperature increase under two degrees.

The multilateral development banks (MDB) are expected to play a critical role in increasing clean energy and other green infrastructure investments not just in the context of the global ambitions involving the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, but also in a post-COVID-19 world. The MDBs are increasingly focusing

² [ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Sixth edition](#), 23 September 2020, International Labour Organization

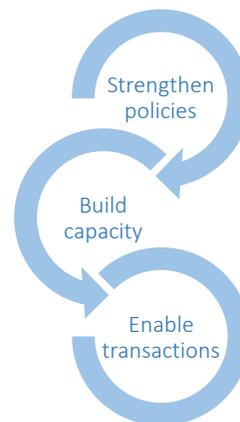
their role in mobilizing domestic financial institutions and catalyzing private finance to scale up sustainable solutions in client countries.

A good part of MDB climate finance, including support for technical assistance, is project-based or related to direct investments. To complement this work, the CIF-TAF follows a country-focused approach driven by domestic priorities and circumstances to enable MDBs to deploy their own resources in a targeted manner.

One of the main objectives of the CIF-TAF is to assist countries in accelerating investments and market development of clean energy in support of their clean energy and low emission transformation.

Through its projects, the facility aims to:

- Strengthen policy and regulatory framework
- Build capacity of key stakeholders
- Enable transactions through the design of tools that involve new business models, risk mitigation instruments, and standardized documents, among others



These activities are expected to ultimately lead to increased mobilization of investments, particularly from private sector sources, in clean energy.

With the goal of meeting that objective, the first *call-for-proposal* invited partner MDBs to submit ideas for funding in accordance with the eligibility and mandatory requirements of the facility. The call attracted over half dozen project ideas submitted for consideration by the Advisory Group (AG) after which five projects equaling USD 2.5 million were recommended by the AG for final approval by the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees.

These proposals focused on renewable energy development and energy efficiency measures, covering six countries across Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, and included a range of activities such as developing policies and regulations, building institutional and individual capacities, offering implementation support, and designing new approaches.

Focus areas

Energy sector continues to be a critical component of a sustainable future especially given the growing consensus around electrification of energy intensive activities using low carbon and clean sources as means to meet climate change goals. However, and as mentioned above, there is still a lot to be achieved to strengthen the enabling environment and accelerate the rate of transition towards cleaner sources of energy.

The following elements will be key to giving a strong signal and scaling up clean energy investments:

1. *Set sector-level decarbonization targets* based on informed strategies, scenarios, and planning.
2. *Create stable macro environment* through predictable and supportive policies.
3. *Create integrated energy markets* backed by a strong legal framework.
4. *Develop clean energy markets* through transaction enablers and capacity building.

The first track will focus on *energy efficiency* in buildings and industry, and *renewable energy*, including power generation, systems integration and distributed generation³ in the following areas:

Focus areas

	<i>Energy sector policy and regulation with investment relevance</i>	<i>Financial sector policy and regulation with energy relevance</i>	<i>Transaction enablers</i>
ENERGY EFFICIENCY			
Buildings	✓	✓	✓
Industry	✓	✓	✓
RENEWABLE ENERGY			
Power generation	✓	✓	✓
Systems integration	✓	✓	✓
Distributed generation	✓	✓	✓

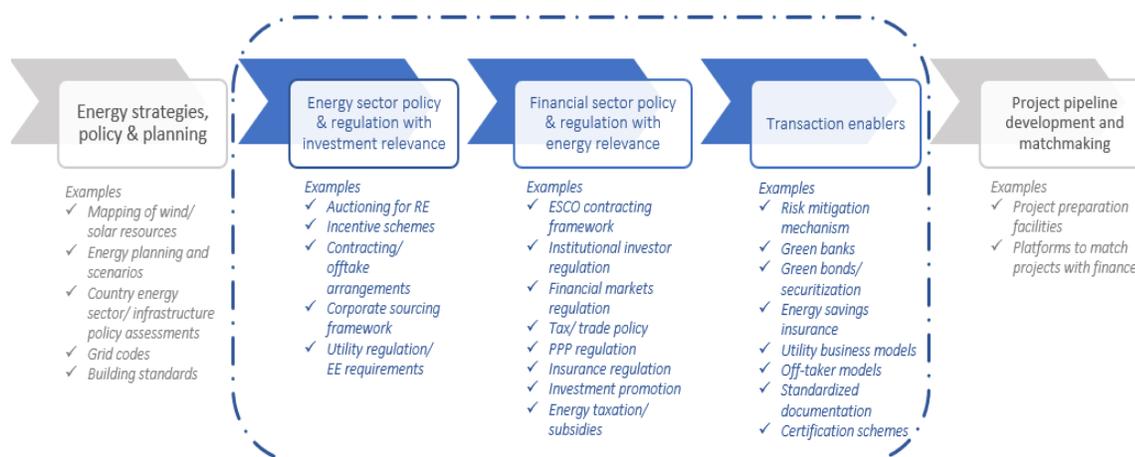
Given the dedicated CIF program for energy storage, MDBs are invited to focus on *non-energy storage* priority areas for this call for proposals.

While identifying the right proposals, the MDBs are encouraged to take into account the following considerations as the client countries continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic at various levels:

- Expanding availability of capital as businesses struggle with decreased demand, a focus on expanding capital availability, for example, making low cost financing available, supporting SMEs, in a manner that ensures it is put to sustainable use and without triggering debt distress.
- Creating new jobs as decreasing demand has resulted in a staggering number of job losses globally putting families and communities at risk of falling back into poverty undoing all the advances made in recent decades. Both renewable energy and energy efficiency can be a major source of job creation in the short term, while preparing labor force with the skills needed for jobs of the future.
- Fostering innovation with a focus on research and development of next generation technologies building a platform for green industrial revolution.

³ With further support from new contributors, the scope of the facility may be expanded to cover other sectors in response to market demand in subsequent phases.

Indicative examples of interventions



At this stage, the facility does not offer support for upstream energy strategies, policy, and planning development. It also does not explicitly focus on project pipeline development and financial matchmaking, as these priorities are being addressed by other various initiatives⁴.

Selection criteria

The following criteria shall be applied in the selection of TAF activities:

- Align with national low carbon priorities, Paris Agreement, and sustainable development goals, including appropriate consideration of social and environmental impacts.
- Integrated with and complementary to existing support programs of MDBs and contribute to the mainstreaming of clean energy finance mobilization within MDBs.
- Contribute to stronger policy framework and local capacity that facilitates scaling up of clean energy technologies by eliminating key barriers.
- Contribute to increased mobilization of private sector investment and finance in clean energy.
- Follow an integrated approach involving key stakeholders (bi- and multilateral actors and initiatives, as well as both intra⁵- and inter-MDB), in order to address key issues along the value chain (from upstream policy support to downstream pipeline development) that support market transformation.
- Follow active partnership model that harnesses the competencies of national and international energy, investment and finance institutions.
- Integrate gender equality design considerations, particularly in TAF's three focus areas, as well as in the overall results framework.
 - Gender considerations for the proposed activities could include technical support for developing standards, formats, and designs for gender-responsive products in any or all of the three TAF focus areas of energy sector policy and regulation, financial sector policy and regulation, or transaction enablers.

⁴ Support for such interventions may be included if additional funding is made by interested contributors.

⁵ Involvement by both public and private sector arms of the MDBs will be important to ensure that issues at the interface of public and private are not overlooked.

Country focus

In order to be eligible, the proposed activities must be implemented in a country that meets the following criteria:

- Meet Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligibility criteria according to OECD/DAC guidelines
- Have an active MDB country program (for this purpose, an “active” program means that an MDB has a lending program and/or on-going policy dialogue with the country).

Key considerations

The total funding available under this track for the second call for proposals is USD 5 million for activities supporting both renewable energy and energy efficiency measures.

The following considerations will be applied:

- Main focus of the facility is to provide funding for country-level activities, either for single or multiple country interventions.
- All activities will be completed no later than 24 months from the date of approval of funding by the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees. At the end of the 24-month time period, any remaining funds shall be returned to the facility.
- Eligible expenditures for funding include: 1) consultants’ services, local training, workshops, and seminars, and 2) operating costs (e.g., office equipment) to implement activities.
- Ineligible expenditures include: 1) salaries for civil servants in recipient countries hired as consultants or otherwise, 2) purchase of vehicles and other equipment, 3) foreign training and study tours, and 4) salaries and travel of MDB staff and consultants.
- For activities funded by the facility, procurement will adhere to the implementing MDB procurement policies.

Results framework

The results framework in the table below shows the core elements of the performance measurement system, including both results statements and indicators and outlines the facility’s potential transformative impact and outcomes. The transformative impact cannot be achieved by TAF interventions alone, but the results framework illustrates how the facility can contribute to a larger scale impact in this context.

Results Framework

<i>Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Data source and means of verification</i>
TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACT				
<p>Countries transformed to clean energy and low emission economies</p> <p>Countries assisted in accelerating investments and market development of clean energy</p>	Level of investment from private capital sources in clean energy in countries that have received TAF support (absolute and share of total)	To be established and updated as appropriate	To be established and updated as appropriate	To be established and updated as appropriate
OUTCOMES⁶				
<p>OUTCOME 1:</p> <p>Energy-focused policy and regulatory framework for private investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency enhanced</p>	Number of energy related policies, laws, or regulations adopted, updated, or changed to support private sector investments (removing barriers, limiting risks) with TAF assistance ⁷ .	<p>Baseline set to zero for new TA projects</p> <p>Baseline set to zero for new TAF projects</p>	To be established and updated as appropriate	<p>Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy, RISE⁸; Multi-dimensional energy poverty index, MEPI; SDG 7 indicators⁹, or other applicable</p> <p>Project implementing agency, and MDBs as well as external sources as relevant, e.g., RISE, Climatescope, SDGs</p>
<p>OUTCOME 2:</p> <p>Financial sector and investment regulation increasingly conducive to financing of clean energy investment.</p>	Number of financial sector related policies, laws, or regulations adopted, updated, or changed to support private	Baseline set to zero for new TAF projects	To be established and updated as appropriate	

⁶ Data for applicable outcome indicators will be collected at project/program level and aggregated at the facility level and complemented by additional indicators from the MDB project log frames.

⁷ Examples of such policies, laws, or regulations include auctioning for renewable energy, incentive schemes, contracting/offtake arrangements, corporate sourcing framework, and utility regulation/energy efficiency requirements.

⁸ Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy, RISE <http://rise.esmap.org/>

⁹ Corresponding to SDG7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. Indicators: 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity; 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

	sector ¹⁰ with TAF assistance.			
<p>OUTCOME 3:</p> <p>Increased adoption of business models and financing instruments that enable and de-risk clean energy investments (transaction enablers)</p>	<p>Volume of financing expected to be mobilized as a result of adoption of new business models and instruments developed with TA Facility support that enable and de-risk clean energy investments¹¹.</p>			

The MDBs will develop a detailed results framework with indicators for each individual project/program financed by the MDBs and the facility. In most cases, these frameworks may utilize indicators that are more sector-specific than the indicators in this TAF results framework consistent with the managing for development results (MfDR) approach with emphasis on impact and outcomes and respects the requirement to work within the MDBs’ own project/program management approach.

Project results frameworks should include reference to *sex-disaggregated* results indicators, including number and percentage of women and men trained with support of TAF financing, and/or other gender indicators, as relevant. The technical assistance-level indicators include gender responsive aspects in strategy, legislative reforms, and transaction enablers.

¹⁰ Examples of such policies and regulations include ESCO contracting frameworks, institutional investor regulation, financial markets regulation, tax and trade policy, PPP regulation, insurance regulation, investment promotion, and energy taxation and subsidies.

¹¹ Examples of such transaction enablers include risk mitigation mechanisms, green banks, green bonds/securitization, energy savings insurance, utility business modes, off-taker models, and standardized documentation.

TRACK 1: Proposal submission template

The proposals must follow the template below while submitting funding requests.

Country/ region

Host country

Project Title

Short title of the proposal

Implementing MDB(s)

Lead MDB submitting the proposal

MDB client

Name, private/ public, brief introduction

MDB focal point

Name and contact

Detailed description of proposed activity

Elaborate, among others, demand or the activity

Justification and theory of change

How the proposal reflects national context and challenges.

How the proposal helps mobilize private sector investment and finance.

How the proposal complements existing work.

Consistency with selection criteria

Just need to follow either track 1 or track 2's selection criteria

Main focus area(s)

- Energy sector policy and regulation with investment relevance
- Financial sector policy and regulation with energy relevance
- Transaction enablers

Complementarity and additionality

in relation to other projects/activities undertaken by others in the same country/countries

Transformational change and knowledge sharing.

Brief explanation of how the project supports transformational change and knowledge sharing.

Budget

Itemized budget, incl. co-financing if any
Detailed breakdown, incl. justification of each component

Implementation plan and timeline

Detailed plan and key milestones

Stakeholder engagement and partnerships

Results framework

Specific objective, outcome(s), and outputs
Indicators

Assumptions and risks/ risk management

Detailed implementation risk and relevant considerations as they may impact the delivery of the program

Co-financing, if any

Gender considerations and expected results

TRACK 2

Green and resilient recovery



Track 2: Green and resilient recovery

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has caused widespread demand and supply shock to the economic systems of countries around the world. While some countries are better equipped than others, there is a need to tackle a range of issues across the economy to ensure a robust recovery from the economic and social impacts of this unprecedented crisis. Urgent and massive development assistance is needed to support governments, businesses and communities to rebuild for a greener and more resilient future.

To recover in ways that align with climate and sustainable development goals, economic recovery packages should be designed to build back cleaner, greener and in a more resilient manner. Recovery policies also need to trigger investment and behavioral changes that will reduce the likelihood of future shocks and increase society’s resilience to them when they do occur.

A mounting body of evidence shows that pursuing low-emission and climate-resilient growth is the best way to unlock the lasting socio-economic and environmental benefits that will be central to a greener, more resilient global economy.

The New Climate Economy’s analysis highlights that bold climate action in smarter urban development, in the decarbonization of energy and industry, water and land-use systems could deliver at least US\$26 trillion to 2030 in net global economic benefits compared with business-as-usual. This includes creating more than 65 million new low-carbon jobs in 2030 as well as avoiding over 700,000 premature deaths from air pollution compared. Further, the [Global Commission on Adaptation](#) found that investing US\$1.8 trillion from 2020 to 2030 in making five climate adaptation areas—strengthening early warning systems; making new infrastructure resilient; improving dryland agriculture crop production; protecting mangroves; and making water resources management more resilient to climate change could bring \$7.1 trillion worth of benefits which is about US\$4 benefit for each US\$1 invested.

The recovery window offers a once in a generation opportunity to structurally transform economies while reducing the risks of climate change and realizing the potential of sustainable development. However, an agenda so broad and as ambitious can face several challenges such as competing priorities, capacity constraints, lack of alignment and coordination on the ground among others.

Analysis¹² shows that even though almost USD 13 trillion in stimulus funding has been offered by world’s leading economies (G20 plus other major economies) as of October 2020, these funds fall short of ensuring a greener and resilient recovery for a number of reasons including some of the barriers mentioned above (see Figure 4 below). While there are a few positive developments, plenty of work remains to ensure this opportunity is not lost particularly in developing economies across the world.

¹² Vivid Economics’ [Greenness of Stimulus Index](#)

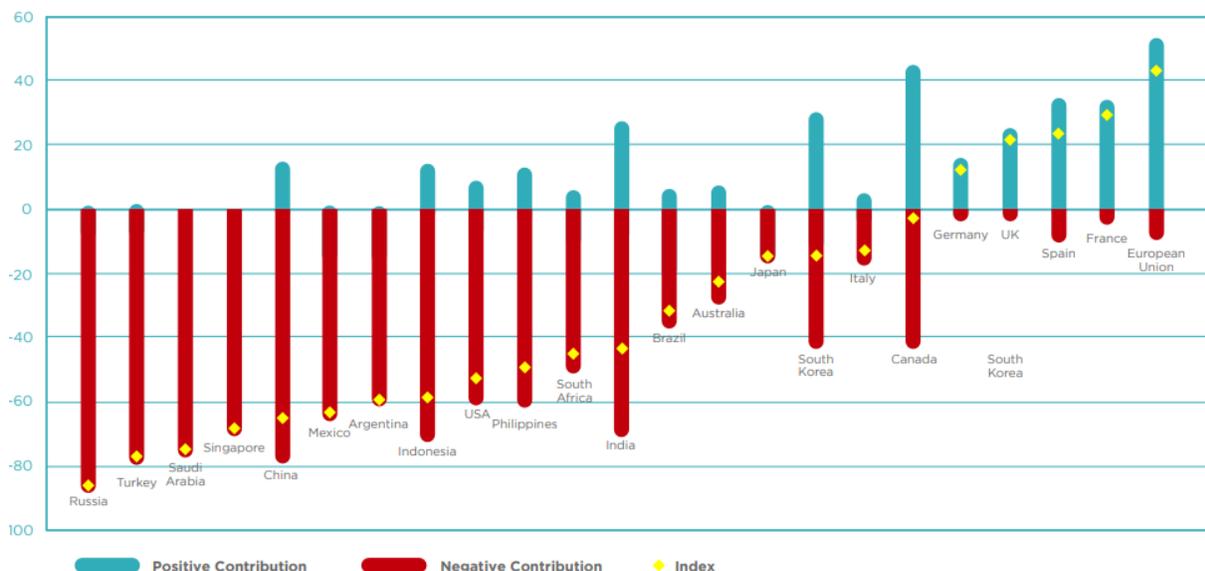


Figure 3 Greenness of stimulus index (Vivid Economics, October 2020)

Focus areas

The second track of the second call for proposal will focus on green and resilient recovery as a thematic priority. Through both mitigation and resilience actions, this track will look to integrate climate change considerations and actions as part of host countries’ COVID 19 recovery plans. Through rapid response on the ground and in delivery, it will aim to ensure:

- Increase climate-related ambition and action as part of COVID19 recovery plans
- Increase investment mobilization towards green and resilient recovery

Non-lending operations

- Analytical and modelling work that can lead to enabling environment reforms (policy lending) and investments (investment lending)
- Strengthen institutional and technical capacity

Lending operations

Policy lending

- Identify new policy actions
- Strengthen planned policy actions
- Support implementation of policy actions

Investment lending

- Project assessments (e.g., green jobs or just transition)
- Project preparation

Others

- Knowledge sharing
- MDB operational support

Figure 4 Scope and examples of activities

A list of priority activities in countries will be determined in consultation with the partner MDBs where the resources would have the highest impact in terms of delivering a green and resilient recovery. These activities could include those at both *pre-lending* and *lending* stages of operations.

- **Non-lending operations:** It has been observed that countries with sound analytical grounding and strong capacities have had a wider uptake for greener reforms than those without. Through this track, support will be offered for such activities that aim at building technical and institutional capacities and undertaking modelling work, among others. Such analytical inputs could support countries in developing their low-carbon and climate-resilient pathways and demonstrating how green and resilient COVID-19 recovery fits within such pathways.
- **Lending operations:** A number of development finance institutions responded rapidly to the crisis by providing immediate relief to the affected countries through their policy lending operations. While there is still a need to provide such financing in many cases, the focus has already started to shift towards the recovery phase of the pandemic with investment plans being drawn up to re-build the different sectors of the economies.
 - Policy lending: Support for both current and future operations by identifying and enhancing policy actions, implementation of those actions, among other activities with the goal of enhancing critical green and resilient recovery reforms and investments.
 - Investment lending: Support for stand-alone operations through funding for activities such as project preparation, project specific assessments like green jobs assessment, just transition assessment, climate risk and vulnerability assessment among others, with the goal of enhancing critical green and resilient recovery and investments.

Other activities may also include following:

- *Knowledge sharing* to include activities such as country/ regional-level exchanges to share lessons learnt from designing/ implementing green and resilient recovery reforms.
- *Operational support* to MDBs such as those for strategic staffing in country offices for a defined period and with a focused work program to deliver on green and resilient recovery reforms.

Examples of areas where assistance can be deployed

Renewable energy

- Health facilities supplied with clean energy
- Conditional support to enterprises for integrating clean technology considerations

Energy efficiency

- Incentives for green buildings design considerations (both retrofit and greenfield)
- Conditional support to enterprises for integrating efficiency measures
- Sector-level benchmarking to reduce T&D losses

Adaptation and Resilience

- Capacity building and institutional support for integrating climate and disaster resilience into policies and investments
- Analytical support to identify opportunities for existing/planned pipeline of investments to contribute to long-term climate and disaster resilience outcomes
- Analytical support to assess vulnerability of specific sectors and systems (such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, cities) and identify sustainable livelihood options for rural and urban communities
- Analytical support to assess vulnerability of vulnerable population (such as migrant workers, urban informal workers) and identify resilient social protection and income generation options
- Support for strengthening climate and disaster early warning systems including through the application of digital technologies

Macro

- Sector level reforms such as those involving power markets, energy access, energy storage, integration of climate and disaster risk management in sector plans.
- Fiscal and budget reforms such as those including fossil fuel subsidy reforms, tax reforms to support low carbon technologies and climate adaptation mainstreaming.
- Job creation/ skills development in the clean energy sector, ecotourism, agriculture value-chain, and natural resources management.
- Identifying climate-related policies in a range of stream such as access to finance, private and public investments in infrastructure, promotion of SMEs, among others.
- NDCs revision to increase climate ambition: (i) design with effective stakeholder engagement to build consensus and reflect sector development priorities; (ii) inform short-term policy and institutional and regulatory actions at the ministries of finance and line ministries; (iii) executed and monitored by an effective institutional framework that takes into account the macroeconomic situation (including the fiscal impact of COVID-19); and (iv) consider the roles of the private and financial sectors.

Selection criteria

The following criteria apply in the selection of activities:

- Influences development policy loans, fast-track initiatives, or equivalents, used by MDBs as a C19 response measure, with the key objectives of significant impact, rapid response and speedy deployment including on the delivery side.

- Aims to maximize impact and contribute to transformational change either through a single or a combination of activities in the host country.
- Must be additional and complementary with clear linkages to existing MDB programs/ activities.
- Contributes to increased private capital mobilization.
- An integrated approach that involves key stakeholders (bi- and multilateral actors and initiatives, as well as both intra¹³- and inter-MDB).
- Integrate gender equality and inclusive design considerations particularly as the pandemic is exacerbating important specific risks for women and threatening progress made on gender equality¹⁴.
- Timeliness and alignment with the decision-making process on the C19 support package by MDBs and host country.
- Alignment with MDB financing modality.

The initiative encourages development of local and inclusive solutions as well as active local stakeholder consultation process in the design and implementation of relevant proposed measures. The CIF Administrative Unit can also help facilitate such interaction as and where needed.

Country focus

In order to be eligible, the proposed activities must be implemented in a country that meets the following criteria:

- Meet Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligibility criteria according to OECD/DAC guidelines.
- Have an active MDB country program (for this purpose, an “active” program means that an MDB has a lending program and/or on-going policy dialogue with the country).

Key considerations

The total funding available through this call-for-proposal will be USD 24.50m. This will be targeted towards both Middle Income Countries and Lower Income Countries, with at least 40 percent towards IDA- eligible countries.

¹³ Involvement by both public and private sector arms of the MDBs will be important to ensure that issues at the interface of public and private are not overlooked.

¹⁴ Gender considerations could include activities such as: I. *Non-lending TA*: (i). Learning consortium of policymakers engaged in green recovery program design to facilitate real-time learning on: a) design and implementation of cash transfers, livelihood diversification and skill development measures to support women and men employed in sectors hard-hit by COVID-19 downturns (e.g., tourism, hospitality), in both formal and informal sectors; (ii). Analytical or other TA efforts on gender, climate, health and pandemic-preparedness, focusing on lessons from community-driven development (CDD) approaches on good practice in inclusive outreach and capacity-development, including women’s role in community management; II. *Policy Lending*: (i) Design of gender-responsive environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) considerations in green bonds design and issuance or other fiscal instruments; (ii) Design of policy reform measures to support enhanced university-industry collaborations in the area of school-to-work transitions and vocational training, with particular focus on supporting girls’ and women’s science, technology, education and mathematics (STEM) education, together with internships and job placements for green jobs in renewable energy; III. *Investment Lending*: (i) Modelling of gender, social and sectoral impacts of green recovery packages with an emphasis on expected immediate and lagged effects, including at sub-national levels and in relation to rural-urban distinctions; (ii) Design of gender-responsive adaptive social protection programs and components, including targeting measures, with a focus on productive safety nets; area resilience through public works programs (e.g., in forest restoration and soil and water management); and women’s leadership development at sub-project level.

The following considerations will be applied:

- Funding will be offered on the principle of readiness and rapid response to support activities that are currently under consideration.
- Proposal size can be up to a maximum of USD 750,000 on a per country and per call-for-proposal basis.
- MDBs have the option of submitting proposals on a programmatic basis at the country level. In other words, should there be a demand, more than one proposal can be submitted across sectors from a single country provided they meet the eligibility criteria of the initiative and as long as they fall within the USD 750,000 cap at the country-level. This cap may be extended to USD 1 million on a case by case and exceptional basis provided a strong justification is made for such a request.
- Funding for *MDB operational support* must be limited to a maximum 5% of the total request with a clear terms of reference justifying needs on the ground.
- All activities must be completed no later than 24 months from the date of approval of funding by the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees. At the end of the 24-month time period, any remaining funds shall be returned to the facility.
- For activities funded by the facility, procurement will adhere to the implementing MDB procurement policies.

Results framework

The results framework shows the key indicators to measure the initiative’s potential transformative impact and outcomes through the second call for proposals. The transformative impact cannot be achieved by TAF interventions alone, but the results framework illustrates how the facility can contribute to a larger scale impact in this context.

Results Framework

<i>Results^[1]</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Data source and means of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACT					
Greening the COVID19 recovery response in recipient countries	Number of COVID19 recovery responses integrating climate consideration in recipient countries Number of NDCs revised with enhanced commitments to	To be determined	To be established and updated as appropriate	To be established and updated as appropriate	

^[1] High-level impacts can be difficult to attribute to specific technical assistance interventions given the challenges in establishing additionality as well as potential lags involved before observations can be made at an impact level.

	climate change considerations Number of changes to domestic climate-smart regulations/ legislations				
OUTCOMES^[2]					
OUTCOME 1: Increased climate-related ambition and action as part of COVID19 recovery plans	Number of COVID19 recovery plans integrating mitigation and resilience considerations	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	-Recipient countries have strong commitments towards green recovery. -National or International climate change commitments continue to drive country-level action
	Number of countries supported by technical assistance	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	
	Volume of emission reductions/ avoided supported by technical assistance	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	
OUTCOME 2: Increased investment mobilization towards green and resilient recovery	Number of public and private sector investment mobilized taking into account green and resilient recovery considerations	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	There is availability of local and/or international investment potential for green and resilient recovery
OUTPUTS					
O-1: Enhanced climate-related lending operations	Number of new climate-related lending operations approved	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	

^[2] Data for applicable outcome indicators will be collected at project/program level and aggregated at the facility level and complemented by additional indicators from the MDB project log frames.

O -2: Institutional and technical capacity strengthened	Number of people that found the training useful with new knowledge acquired	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	
O -3: Enhanced knowledge of mitigation and resilience considerations as part of COVID19 recovery	Number of people with enhanced awareness and capacity of mitigation and resilience considerations as part of COVID19 recovery	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	
O-4 Climate resilience and mitigation objectives in policies and investments mainstreamed	Number of policies and public and private investments integrating mitigation and resilience considerations	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	Recipient countries have strong commitments towards green recovery.
	Number of climate policies informed by technical assistance	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	
O-5 Climate and disaster risk management systems developed	Number of Climate and disaster risk management systems developed and adopted Number of projects/ programs integrating climate and disaster risk management approaches	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports	
Activity/Input (A/I)					
A/I -1 Analytical and modeling work	Number of analytical and modeling work	Baseline set to zero	To be established and	MDB reports	

that can lead to enabling environment reform (policy lending) and Investments (investment lending)	developed for policy lending operations Number of analytical and modeling work developed for investment lending operations		updated as appropriate		Donor countries contribute funding towards the aforementioned green recovery goals through the CIF C19 window.	
A/I -2 Capacity building interventions	Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex) Number of institutions trained	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports		
	Number of individuals and organizations supported by technical assistance	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports		
A/I -3 New Policy actions identified	Number of new climate related policy actions identified	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports		The implementation (incl. proposal reviews and approvals) and procurement will be concluded in a timely manner
A/I -4 Policy action plans developed and implemented	Number of gender-responsive climate-smart measures/policies adopted	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports		
	Number of climate related policy action plans developed and implemented	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports		
	Improved climate policy development or implementation supported by technical assistance	Baseline set to zero	To be established and updated as appropriate	MDB reports		

<p>A/1 -5</p> <p>Project preparation include Green jobs and just transition assessments</p>	<p>Number of climate related projects preparation documents including Green jobs and just transition assessments completed</p>	<p>Baseline set to zero</p>	<p>To be established and updated as appropriate</p>	<p>MDB reports</p>
<p>A/1 -6</p> <p>Country/ regional-level Knowledge exchanges to share lessons learnt from designing/ implementing green recovery reforms</p>	<p>Number of knowledge products on implementing green recovery reforms organized by MDBs</p> <p>Number of knowledge events on implementing green recovery reforms organized</p>	<p>Baseline set to zero</p>	<p>To be established and updated as appropriate</p>	<p>MDB reports</p>
<p>A/1 -7</p> <p>Strategic staffing in country offices for a defined period and with a focused work program to deliver on green recovery reforms.</p>	<p>Number of dedicated green recovery-focused staff (consultants) recruited by MDBs in country offices (disaggregated by sex)</p>	<p>Baseline set to zero</p>	<p>To be established and updated as appropriate</p>	<p>MDB reports</p>

TRACK 2: Proposal submission template

The proposals must follow the template below while submitting funding requests.

Country/ region

Host country

Project Title

Short title of the proposal

Implementing MDB(s)

Lead MDB submitting the proposal

MDB client

Name, private/ public, brief introduction

MDB focal point

Name and contact

Mitigation Adaptation

Detailed description of proposed activity

More information on the demand for the activity, including clear linkages to COVID19 recovery strategy. How it contributes to strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities to multiple socio-economic and environmental shocks

Justification and theory of change

How the proposal reflects national context and challenges.
How the proposal helps mobilize private sector investment and finance.
How the proposal complements existing work.

Consistency with selection criteria

Complementarity and additionality

in relation to other projects/activities undertaken by others in the same country/countries

Transformational change and knowledge sharing.

Brief explanation of how the project supports transformational change and knowledge sharing.

Budget

Itemized budget, incl. co-financing if any
Detailed breakdown, incl. justification of each component

Implementation plan and timeline

Detailed plan and key milestones

Stakeholder engagement and partnerships**Results framework**

Specific objective, outcome(s), and outputs
Indicators

Assumptions and risks/ risk management

Detailed implementation risk and relevant considerations as they may impact the delivery of the program

Co-financing, if any**Gender considerations and expected results**