

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY FUNDS

IN THE WORLD BANK GROUP

**This publication is a product of the Development
Finance Vice Presidency (DFi) of World Bank**

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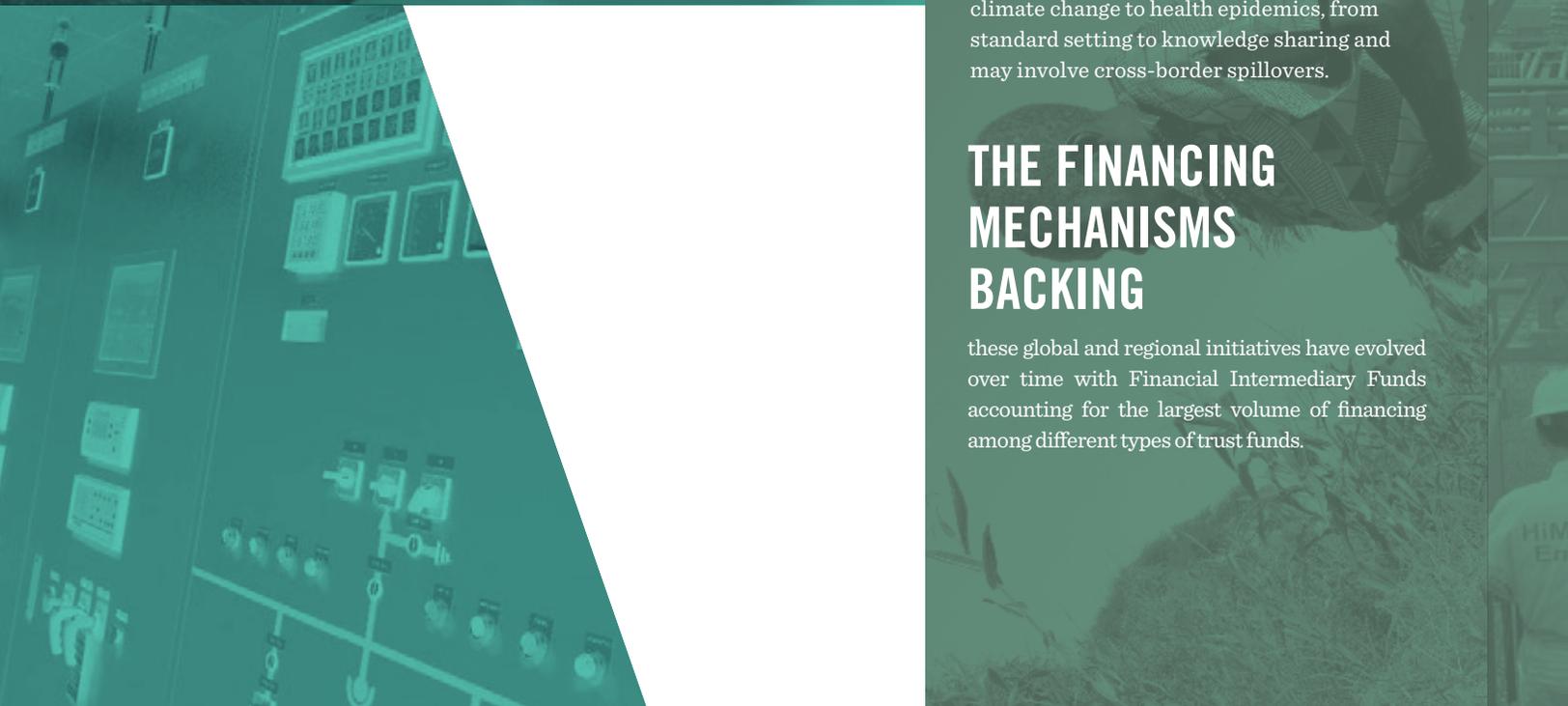
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WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

The World Bank partners with governments, foundations, and others to create large, global and regional initiatives aimed at specific development challenges that are not being sufficiently addressed by existing funds and mechanisms. These challenges are diverse, ranging from climate change to health epidemics, from standard setting to knowledge sharing and may involve cross-border spillovers.



THE FINANCING MECHANISMS BACKING

these global and regional initiatives have evolved over time with Financial Intermediary Funds accounting for the largest volume of financing among different types of trust funds.



SELECTIVITY

principles for these global and regional initiatives focus on alignment with the World Bank Group strategy, demand for the Bank involvement, and opportunities for the Bank to add value through its involvement.

THE BANK'S

participation in these initiatives benefits the Bank's clients and ultimately meets their needs.

WHAT ARE FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY FUNDS (FIFs)?

A: Large multilateral financial mechanisms that support global development initiatives or partnerships



Often focused on the provision of global public goods, including:



PREVENTING COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE



ENSURING FOOD SECURITY

5

○ FIFs involve innovative financing and governance arrangements, as well as flexible designs that enable funds to be raised from multiple sources, both sovereign and private.



WHAT IS THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE?

As FIF trustee, the World Bank provides a set of agreed financial services, on a reimbursable basis, that involve:



RECEIVING, HOLDING, AND INVESTING CONTRIBUTED FUNDS



TRANSFERRING FUNDS WHEN INSTRUCTED BY THE FIF GOVERNING BODY



PROVIDING CUSTOMIZED TREASURY MANAGEMENT OR OTHER AGREED FINANCIAL SERVICES (UNDER SOME FIFs, INCLUDING BOND ISSUANCE HEDGING INTERMEDIATION AND MONETIZATION OF CARBON CREDITS)

FIF TRUSTEESHIP DOES NOT INVOLVE OVERSEEING OR SUPERVISING THE USE OF FUNDS BY RECIPIENTS.

This is the role of implementing agencies that receive funding and are responsible for project or program implementation/supervision. The trustee generally transfers funds to external agencies (e.g., UN agencies or Multilateral Development Banks) for the implementation of activities. In the case of FIFs, whose governing bodies have the legal and other required capacities to take on responsibility for the use of funds (e.g., Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria), the Bank transfers funds received from donors directly to multiple third-party entities, usually in recipient countries, based on instructions from and on behalf of the governing body.

IN ADDITION TO ITS TRUSTEE ROLE, THE WORLD BANK MAY:



1

APPRAISE AND/OR SUPERVISE PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS BY A FIF



2



2 PROVIDE SECRETARIAT SERVICES TO A FIF

3 BE A DONOR TO A FIF

4 PROVIDE UPSTREAM ADVISORY SUPPORT DURING THE DESIGN PHASE OF A FIF

5 PROVIDE DOWNSTREAM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BUILD LOCAL CAPACITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

These roles are managed by different World Bank Units. In general, because different entities play different roles within the FIF structure, a key aspect of governance is the clear separation of roles and responsibilities within the World Bank.

In cases where the World Bank has been selected as an implementing agency by the FIF governing body, resources may be received by World Bank operational units for the implementation of activities through IBRD/IDA trust funds.



THE CURRENT FIF PORTFOLIO



Most FIFs support global programs that typically focus on the provision of global public goods, in particular, preventing communicable diseases, responding to climate change, and addressing education and food-security challenges.

THE BANK IS CURRENTLY TRUSTEE FOR

21 FIFs

2X Growth in number of FIFs since 2006

TOTAL

Cumulative Funding
in US \$ Millions
\$60,769.1

HEALTH
IFFIm \$2,749

\$29,583

DEBT RELIEF

Debt Relief Trust Fund \$7,683

\$2,669

\$7,682

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program \$973

CGIAR Fund \$1,659

AgResults Initiative \$36.5

ENVIRONMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE

Global Environment Facility \$19,600

Least Developed Countries Fund \$606

Special Climate Change Fund \$244

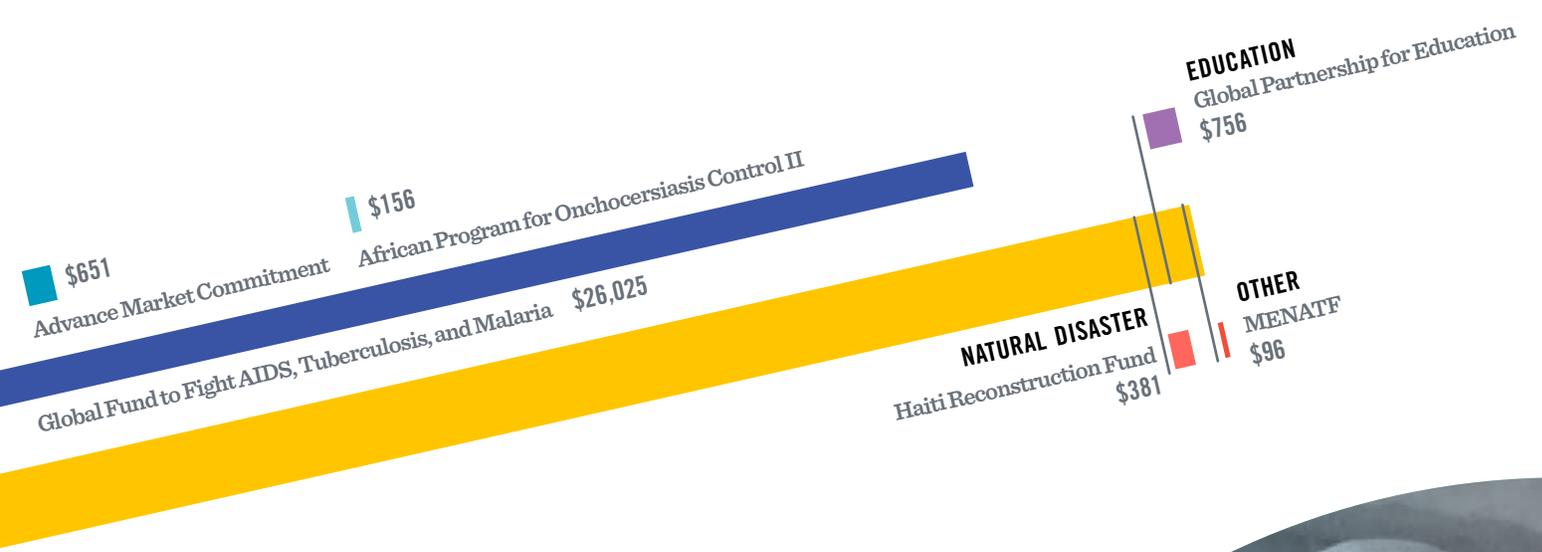
Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund \$16

Clean Technology Fund \$3,533.7

Strategic Climate Fund \$2,688

Adaption Fund \$332

Green Climate Fund \$8





FIF ROLES AND KEY DATES

Key

Basic Financial Management Service

Additional Financial Management Service

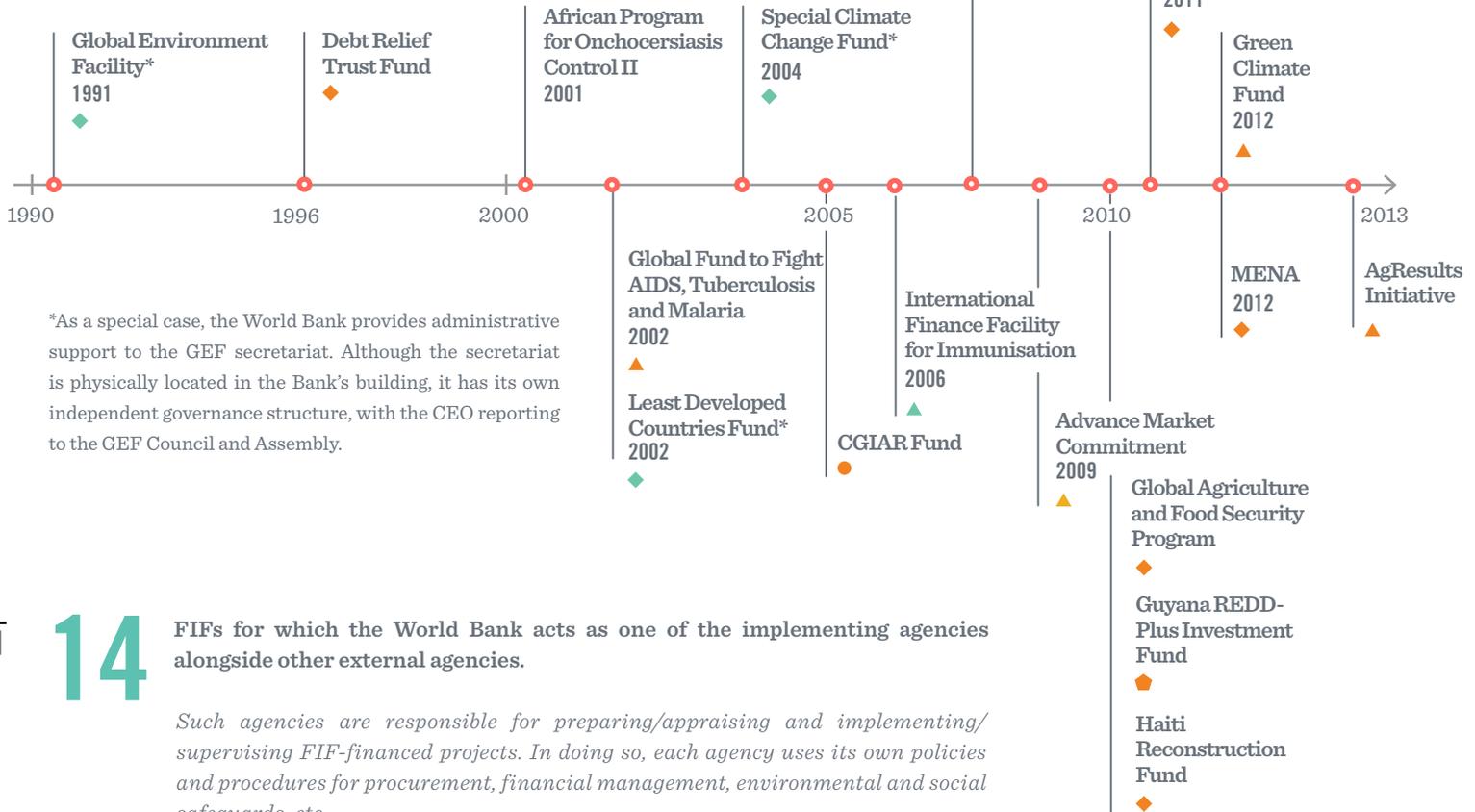
Customized Financial Management Service

▲ Trustee

◆ Trustee + Implementing Agency

● Trustee + Secretariat

◆ Trustee + IA+ Secretariat



*As a special case, the World Bank provides administrative support to the GEF secretariat. Although the secretariat is physically located in the Bank's building, it has its own independent governance structure, with the CEO reporting to the GEF Council and Assembly.

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FIFs for which the World Bank acts as one of the implementing agencies alongside other external agencies.

Such agencies are responsible for preparing/appraising and implementing/supervising FIF-financed projects. In doing so, each agency uses its own policies and procedures for procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguards, etc.



17
1

FIFs for which the World Bank plays an additional role by providing administrative, secretariat support functions to FIF governing bodies.

In the case of one FIF (CGIAR Fund), the Bank provides trustee and secretariat services but does not serve as an implementing agency

FIF PORTFOLIO TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE IN FIFs HAS SIGNIFICANTLY EXPANDED IN RECENT YEARS.



\$24.3B → \$27.4B



INCREASE IN FIFs ASSETS FROM 2010 TO 2013



62% → 65%

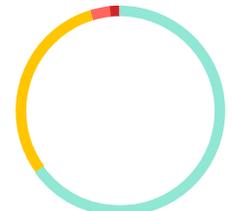
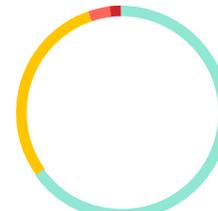
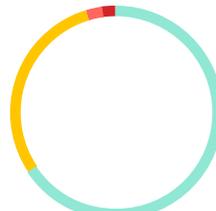
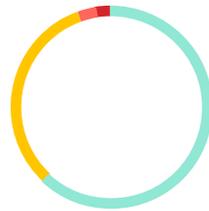


INCREASE IN SHARE OF FIFs IN THE TOTAL TRUST FUND PORTFOLIO MANAGED BY THE WORLD BANK FROM 2010 TO 2013

Assets are funds held in trust plus receivables.

Sums Shown in US \$ Thousands

● IBRD/IDA TFs ● FIFs ● IFC TFs ● Others



FY 2010

● 24,257
● 12,751
● 1,193
● 914

FY 2011

● 28,573
● 12,930
● 1,146
● 876

FY 2012

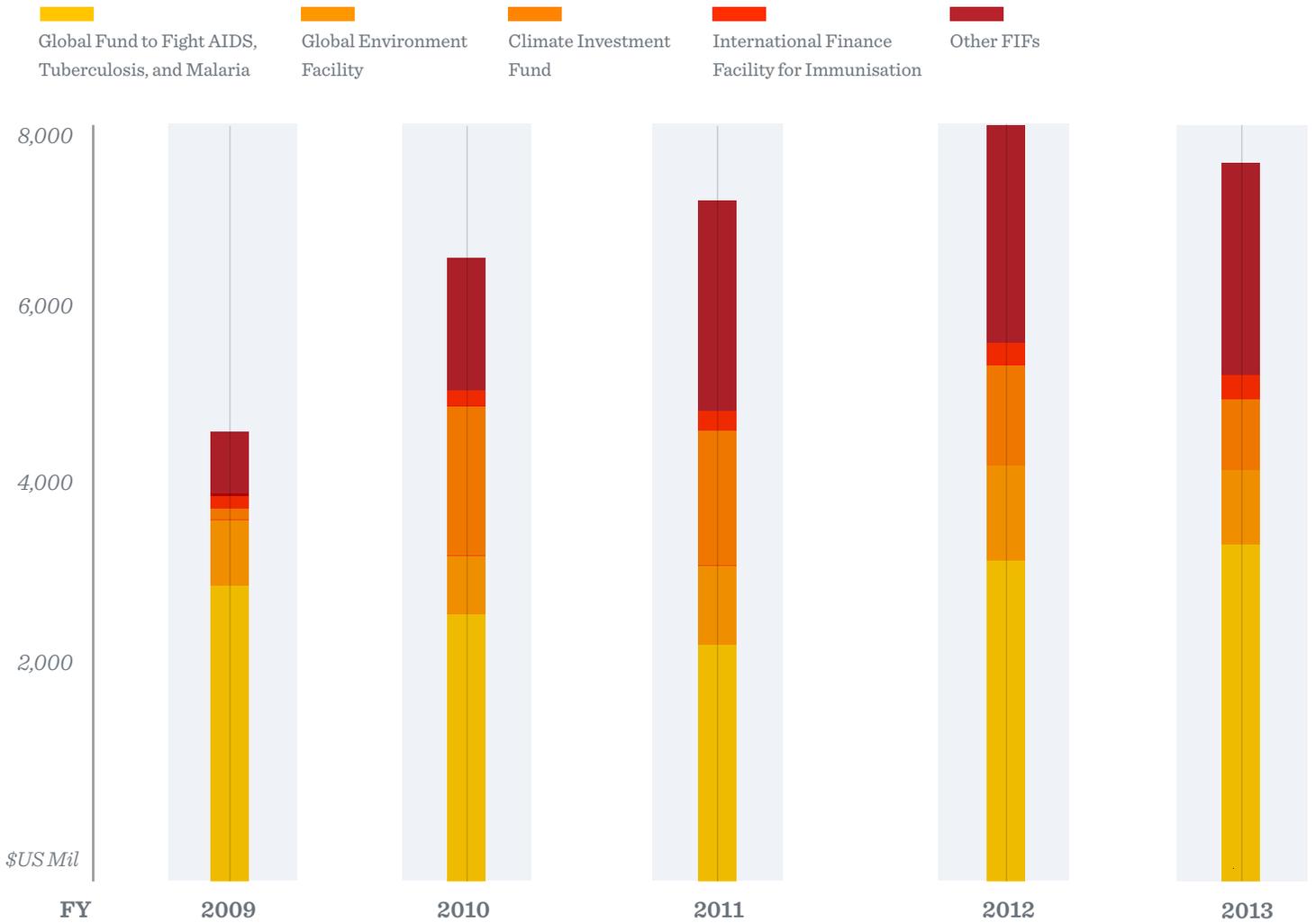
● 28,407
● 13,007
● 1,473
● 742

FY 2013

● 27,359
● 12,766
● 1,238
● 675

FIFs in the Context of the World Bank's Total Trust Fund and FIFs Portfolio (Total Assets)

FIFs Portfolio: Funds Held In Trust – Top 5 FIFs

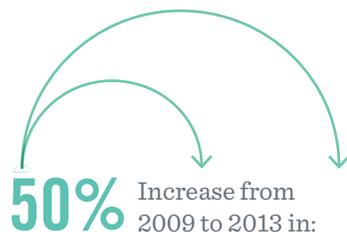


TOTAL FUNDS HELD IN TRUST BY THE 5 LARGEST FIFs

FIF PORTFOLIO TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS



ANNUAL INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS TO AND FROM FIFs HAVE ALSO INCREASED.



ANNUAL DONOR CASH
CONTRIBUTIONS TO FIFs



CASH TRANSFERS FROM FIFs TO
PARTNER ENTITIES AND BENEFICIARIES

TYPES OF TRANSFERS

Transfer Agreement With Agencies

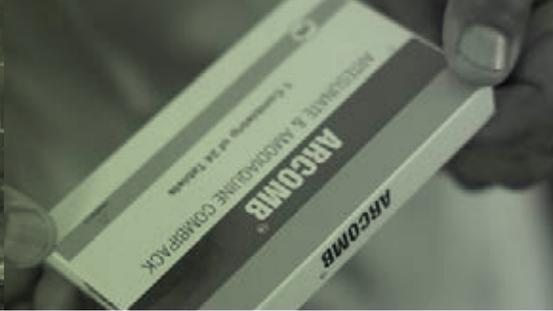
In some FIFs (e.g., the GEF), the World Bank as trustee enters into transfer agreements with implementing or supervising agencies and transfers funds to these agencies upon instructions from the governing body. In turn, the implementing or supervising agencies enter into grant agreements to disburse funds to beneficiary recipients. The implementing or supervising agencies appraise and supervise the implementation of projects by such recipients and are responsible for monitoring the use of funds.

Direct Transfers

In other FIFs (e.g., the Global Fund), the Bank as trustee makes direct transfers to recipient entities upon instructions from a governing body that has legal, oversight, and other essential capacities and assumes overall responsibility for the use of funds.

FIFs Portfolio: Trends

Sums Shown in US \$ Thousands



US \$7B

Annual cash contributions to FIFs in 2013, an unprecedented level despite global economic and financial constraints

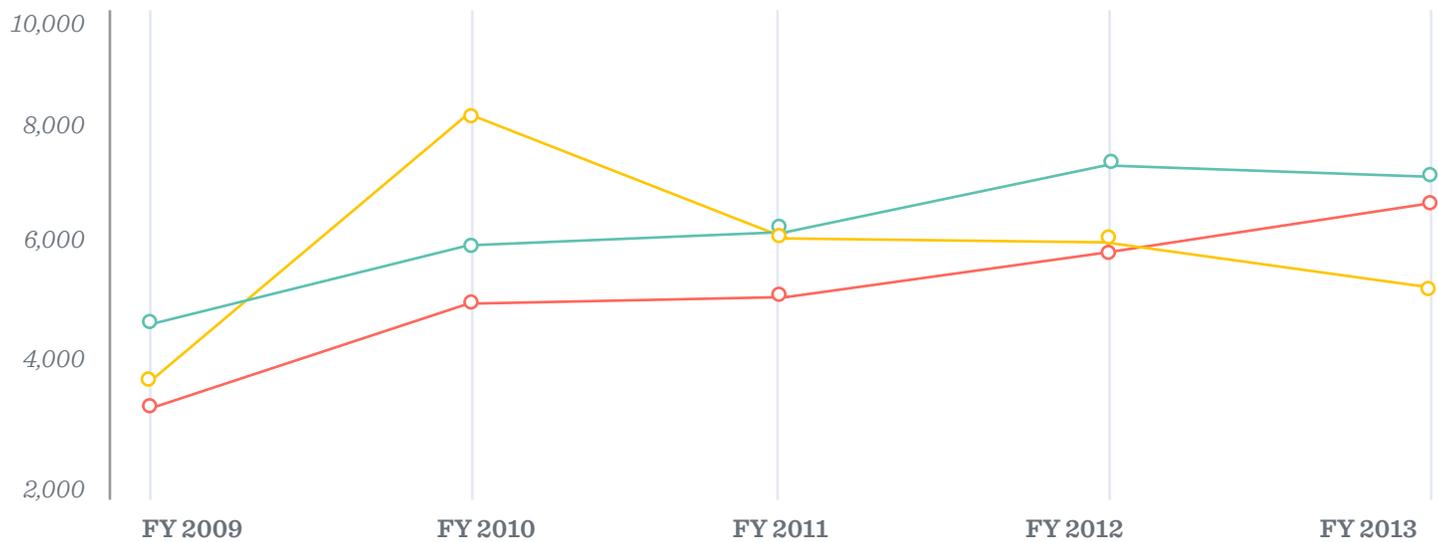


US \$6.7B

Annual transfers in 2013

Although driven largely by the Global Fund, a similar trend is also observed when excluding it.

—○— Cash Contributions —○— Commitments —○— Disbursement/Transfers



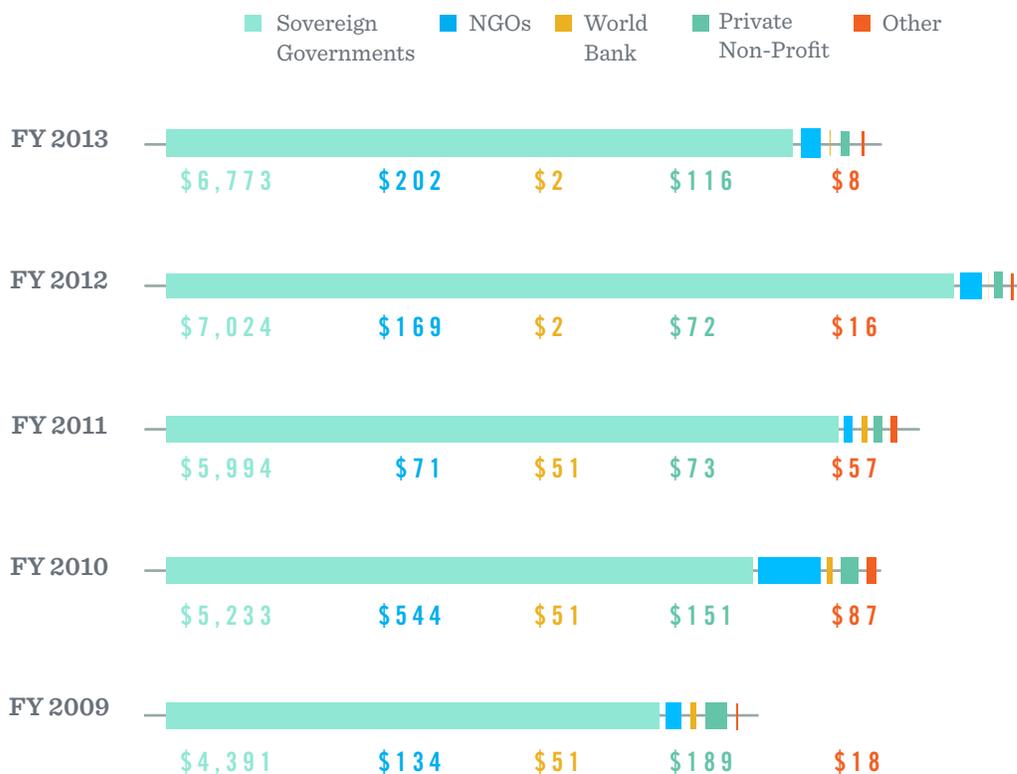
FIF PORTFOLIO TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS



OECD COUNTRIES REMAIN THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO FIFs.

At the same time, the universe of contributing countries has become more diverse, with emerging market countries and the private sector playing an increasing role.

FIF Portfolio: Sum of Cash Contributions (US \$ Millions)



MOST FIFs

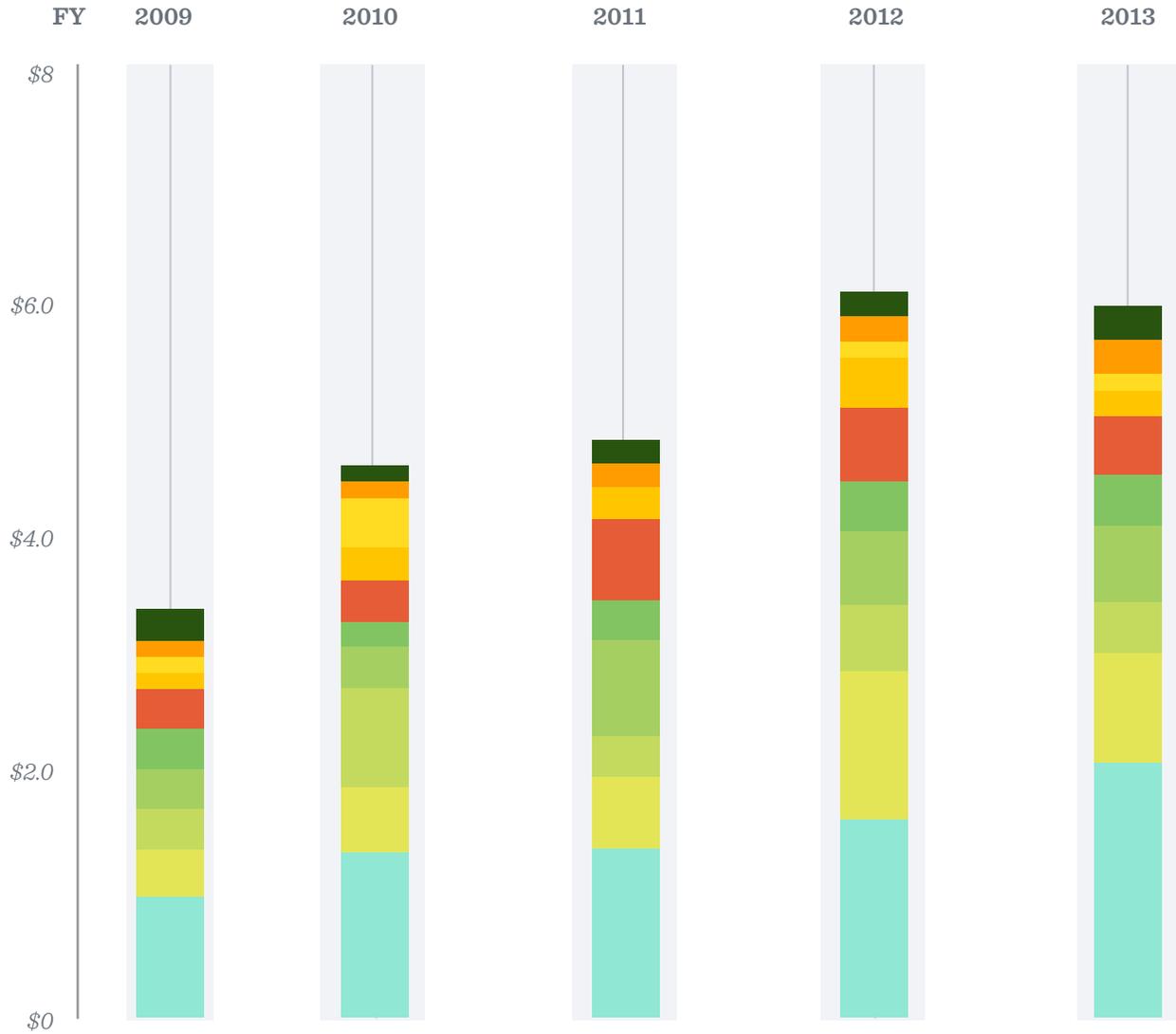


have been established in the context of international initiatives at the specific request of major donors/shareholders for the purpose of supporting global programs.

Cash Contributions FY 2009 through FY 2013

Sums shown in US \$ Millions

- US
- UK
- Germany
- France
- Canada
- Japan
- Norway
- EU
- Sweden
- Netherlands



CASH CONTRIBUTIONS BY SECTORS/THEME

Sums shown in US \$ Millions

\$0 \$1,000 \$2,000 \$3,000 \$4,000 \$5,000

FY 2009



FY 2010



FY 2011

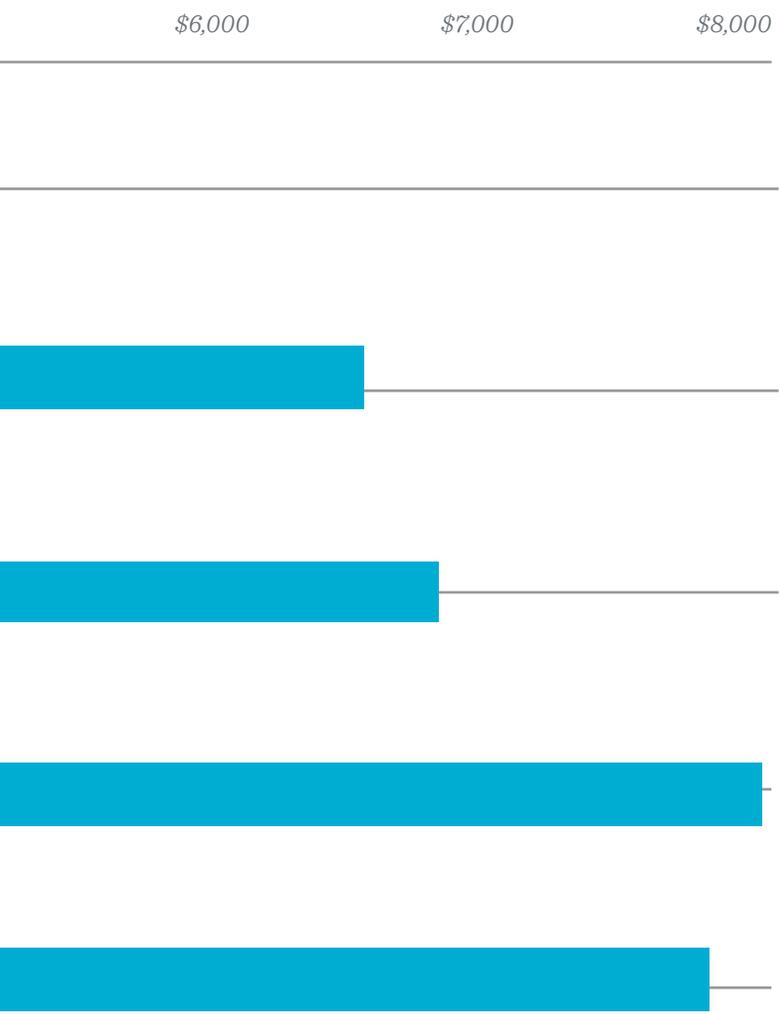


FY 2012



FY 2013





FIFs have been able to serve the development needs of different country groups.

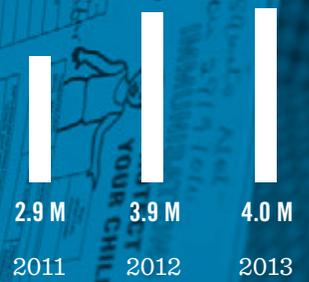
The environment-/climate-focused FIFs have served mainly the middle-income countries (MICs, including countries eligible for financing on concessional and hardened terms) in terms of the total volume of resources allocated (approximately 80% of total program and project funding). In contrast, the three main health-related FIFs—the Global Fund, IFFIm, and the pilot AMC—have focused on the poorest countries that are most in need of public health assistance (approximately 64% is allocated to programs in IDA countries).

- Environment/Climate Change FIFs
- Agriculture FIFs
- Debt, Natural Disaster, Education, Other FIFs
- Health FIFs

HEALTH



CONTRIBUTIONS CONTINUE TO BE STRONG IN THE HEALTH SECTOR FIFs:





GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

(GLOBAL FUND)

GOAL



Dramatically increase resources for the fight against the three pandemics

THEGLOBALFUND.ORG/EN

EST^d 2002

An innovative financing institution that provides funding to countries to support programs that prevent, treat, and care for people with HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. It spurs partnerships between government, civil society, the private sector, and communities living with the diseases—the most effective way to fight these deadly infectious diseases. The Global Fund does not manage or implement programs on the ground, relying instead on local experts.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donors, hold, and invest contributed funds.



Transfer funds as instructed by the Global Fund



Non-voting ex-officio member of the Global Fund board



Development partner in the client countries

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Funded by **55 donor countries**, as well as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, European Commission, private sector funding, UN Foundation, and WHO.



INTERNATIONAL FINANCE FACILITY FOR IMMUNISATION

(IFFIm)

GOAL



Meet immediate country demand for vaccines and ensure a near-term positive impact on public health that strengthens and protects future generations

IFFIM.ORG

EST^D 2006

A supranational institution that uses bond issuance to accelerate the availability of financing for immunisation programs through the GAVI Alliance of the world's poorest countries eligible for support.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Manage donor grant commitments and payments, hold, and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds on instruction from GAVI Alliance



Arrange issuance of IFFIm bonds and provide risk management services

SOURCES OF FUNDING

IFFIm has received more than US \$6.3 billion in pledges to be paid over the course of 20 years from the nine donor governments of Australia, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. With these government-backed commitments, IFFIm borrows money issuing vaccine bonds in the capital markets. IFFIm has raised US \$4.5 billion from investors, helping GAVI shift predictable donor funding through time. This affords GAVI great flexibility, allowing it to access funds when needed most, not only when disburseable by its donors. EuroWeek magazine cited IFFIm's 2008 inaugural "uridashi" bond issue in Japan as among the 25 most influential deals between 2007-2012, helping set a trend of ethically themed bonds sold in Japan.

Due to the legal status of the GAVI Alliance at the inception of IFFIm, IFFIm funds flowed through the GAVI Fund Affiliate (GFA) to GAVI. Donors made payments to IFFIm based on long-term legally binding grants to GFA, which assigned the right to receive these grant payments to IFFIm. Funds were transferred from IFFIm to GFA and then disbursed, as required, to finance GAVI-approved programs. In 2013, building on the change in the GAVI Alliance legal structure, IFFIm stakeholders simplified the funding architecture. In September 2013, the Bank transferred all remaining assets of GFA to the GAVI Alliance. IFFIm proceeds are now channeled directly to the GAVI Alliance.



AFRICAN PROGRAM FOR ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL

(APOC)

GOAL

Establish effective, self-sustainable, community-directed treatment of onchocerciasis with the drug ivermectin (community-directed treatment with ivermectin, or CDTI) throughout endemic areas in the geographic scope of the program, within 12 to 15 years

EST^D 1976

Succeeding the Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP), APOC was launched in 1995 and includes 19 endemic African countries outside the OCP area. Due to challenges, the duration of APOC has been extended to 2015, both to ensure sustained onchocerciasis control, especially in post-conflict countries, and to fully integrate onchocerciasis control activities into national health systems.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



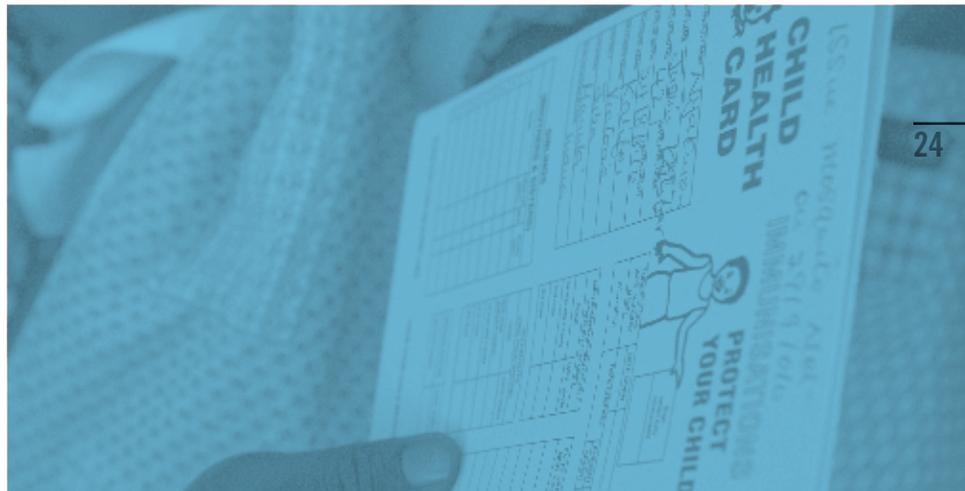
Receive payments from donors, hold, and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



Sit on both of APOC's governing bodies: the Joint Action Forum and the Committee of Sponsoring Agents





PILOT ADVANCE MARKET COMMITMENT FOR PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINES

(AMC)

GOAL



Respond to the need for vaccines against pneumococcal disease—which kills more children than any other worldwide—and to demonstrate the feasibility of the AMC concept

GAVIALLIANCE.ORG/FUNDING/PNEUMOCOCCAL-AMC

EST^D 2009

An innovative way to incentivize companies to create, develop, and manufacture vaccines needed in low-income countries.

Tackles a longstanding development problem: persistent market failures to develop and produce vaccines needed in poor countries due to perceptions of insufficient demand and market uncertainty. Under the pilot Pneumococcal AMC, donor countries commit money to guarantee the price of vaccines once they have been developed.

These financial commitments provide vaccine manufacturers with the incentive they need to invest in vaccine research and development, and to expand manufacturing capacity. In exchange, companies sign a legally-binding commitment to provide the vaccines at a price affordable to developing countries in the long term.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Manage donor grant commitments and payments, hold, and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds on instruction from GAVI Alliance



Provide IBRD balance sheet support

As of March 31, 2014, 55 eligible countries have been approved to introduce the pneumococcal vaccine and more than 40 countries have already rolled out these lifesaving vaccines.

THE PILOT CAN PREVENT MORE THAN AN ESTIMATED 1.5 MILLION CHILDHOOD DEATHS BY 2020.

The current price for the vaccine in industrialized countries is above **US \$70** per dose; under the AMC the long-term price for developing countries is less than **US \$3.50**.



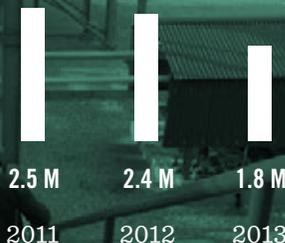
SOURCES OF FUNDING

The governments of Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia, and Norway, as well as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation are providing US \$1.5 billion in incentive funding for the pilot program to subsidize vaccine purchase in the poorest countries.



ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENVIRONMENT
AND CLIMATE CHANGE FIFs
ARE DECREASING:





GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

(GEF)

GOAL

Assist in the protection of the global environment and promote environmentally sound and sustainable development

THE GEF ALSO SERVES AS A FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE FOLLOWING CONVENTIONS:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- The GEF, although not linked formally to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer (MP), supports implementation of the Protocol in countries with economies in transition

EST^D 1991

An independent financial mechanism for international cooperation for the purpose of providing new and additional grant and concessional funding to cover the incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed global environmental benefits. The GEF is currently the largest funder of projects focused on global environmental challenges and a global partnership among 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

It provides grants for projects related to:



Biodiversity



Land degradation



Climate change



Chemicals and waste



International waters

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donors, hold, and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



1 of 10 Implementing Agencies



1 of 3 founding partners of the GEF



Provider of administrative support to the GEF secretariat, as a special case and while the secretariat is physically located in the Bank's building. It has its own independent governance structure, with the CEO reporting to the GEF Council and Assembly.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

39 donor countries have contributed to the GEF Trust Fund since its inception.

THE GEF ADMINISTERS 3 OTHER FUNDS:

THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND | THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION FUND | THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

—which were established by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

(LDCF)

GOAL ↑ Reduce the vulnerability of sectors and resources that are central to development and livelihoods, such as water, agriculture and food security, health, disaster risk management and prevention, infrastructure, and fragile ecosystems

EST^P 2001

A trust fund established under the UNFCCC to address the special needs of the 48 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Tasked with financing the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs). NAPAs use existing information to identify a country's priorities for adaptation actions. The LDCF is the only existing fund mandated to finance the preparation and implementation of the NAPAs.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



1 of 10 Implementing Agencies



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SOURCES OF FUNDING

25 donor countries have contributed to the fund.



SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

GOAL Support adaptation and technology transfer in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC, supporting both long-term and short-term adaptation activities in water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management

THEGEF.ORG/GEF/SCCF

SOURCES OF FUNDING

15 donor countries have contributed to the fund.

NAGOYA PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION FUND (NPIF)

GOAL Support signatory countries, as well as those in the process of signing the Nagoya Protocol and those that intend to ratify the Protocol in order to accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Protocol. The Fund supports existing opportunities leading to the development and implementation of concrete ABS agreements with involvement of the private sectors, among others.

THEGEF.ORG/GEF/CONTENT/NAGOYA-PROTOCOL-IMPLEMENTATION-FUND-BROCHURE

SOURCES OF FUNDING

The governments of Japan, Switzerland, Norway, France, and the United States have committed approximately US \$14 million in contributions to the NPIF.

EST^D 2001

A voluntary trust fund that finances activities, programs, and measures relating to climate change complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the climate change focal area of the GEF, as well as to those provided by bilateral and multilateral funding.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE

-  Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds
-  Transfer funds to external agencies
-  1 of 10 Implementing Agencies
-  Provider of administrative support to the GEF secretariat, as a special case and while the secretariat is physically located in the World Bank's building. It has its own independent governance structure, with the CEO reporting to the GEF Council and Assembly

EST^D 2011

A multi-donor trust fund that can receive voluntary contributions of multiple governments and the private sector.

Created to fund activities under the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (the Nagoya Protocol), adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE

-  Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds
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CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

(CIF)

GOAL



Provide developing and middle-income countries with urgently needed resources to mitigate and manage the challenges of climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions

CLIMATEINVESTMENTFUNDS.ORG

EST^D 2008

CIF pilot countries and regions, covering 48 countries worldwide, are using CIF resources as springboards to launch national planning efforts across institutions and stakeholder groups, leverage substantial additional resources, and implement innovative, country-led investments for clean technology, sustainable management of forests, increased energy access through renewable energy, and climate-resilient development.

Delivered through four windows, CIF financing includes grants, highly concessional funds, and risk mitigation instruments that leverage significant financing from governments, the private sector, multilateral development banks (MDBs), and other sources.

CIF funding flows through the five MDBs—the African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and World Bank Group (WBG), including International Finance Corporation (IFC)— which collaborate closely under the leadership of the government and support design and implementation of CIF-funded projects and programs.

At the country level, governments work with the MDBs and other development partners, including civil society and the private sector, to extract, aggregate, and share knowledge and expertise; spur innovation, learning, and sharing of ideas; and encourage high-impact use of CIF resources.

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS TOTAL US \$7.6 BILLION:



THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE

-  Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds
-  Transfer funds to external agencies
-  1 of 6 Implementing Agencies to implement programs and projects financed by the CIF
-  Provide secretariat services
-  Non-voting member on each governing body, the CTF an SCF Trust Fund Committees

SOURCES OF FUNDING

The governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States are contributors to the CIF. Contributors can provide funding to the trust funds in the form of grant or capital contributions, and additionally (in the case of CTF), concessional loan contributions. Both funds are able to provide concessional loans, grants and guarantees to recipients, through one of five partner MDBs, which are required to return reflows (principal repayment, interest, fees, or any other reflow of funds) received from recipients to the CIF trust funds.



ADAPTATION FUND

(AF)

GOAL

Finance concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Over the past two years, the fund has dedicated more than U.S. \$180 million to increase climate resilience in 28 countries around the world.

ADAPTATION-FUND.ORG

EST^D 2007

Supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The Board, composed of 16 members and 16 alternates, holds periodic meetings throughout the year and enters into agreements directly with the AF's implementing agencies. The AFB was granted legal capacity in the Federal Republic of Germany on 1 February 2011. The World Bank serves as trustee of the Adaptation Fund and GEF Secretariat provides secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund on an interim basis.

The Adaptation Fund receives 2% of CERs issued under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), with the exception of those issued for projects in Least Developed Countries. Under the CDM, emission-reduction projects in developing countries can earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits. These credits can be traded and sold by industrialized countries to meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Conduct sales of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) on the global market



Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds and CER proceeds



Transfer funds to external agencies and disburse funds to National Implementing Entities on instruction of the Adaption Fund Board



Provide secretariat services



Involved in the developing and designing of the AF, including the guidelines for the monetization of CERs and the development of the AF's processes to ensure fiduciary oversight, while still pioneering "direct access" to resources by recipient countries

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Financing for the Adaptation Fund comes mainly from sales of certified emission reductions. The share of proceeds amounts to 2% of the value of CERs issued each year for CDM projects.



GUYANA REDD PLUS INVESTMENT FUND

(GRIF)

GOAL



Combat climate change while simultaneously promoting economic growth and development. The GRIF sets out Guyana's transition to a green economy by investing payments received for avoided deforestation into strategic low-carbon sectors.

GUYANAREDDFUND.ORG

EST^D 2009

A fund for the financing of activities identified under the Government of Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). Project funding decisions are made by a Steering Committee comprised of representatives of the Governments of Norway and Guyana.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donor, hold and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



1 of 4 Implementing Agencies

SOURCES OF FUNDING

The fund is expected to receive up to US \$250 million in grants from Norway until 2015, based on independent verifications of Guyana's deforestation and forest degradation rates and progress on REDD+ enablement activities.



THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

(GCF)

GOAL



Contribute to the goals of promoting low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways

GCFUND.NET

EST^D 2012

The GCF was created by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to support projects, programs, policies, and other activities in developing country parties. The GCF has an independent secretariat based in Songdo, Republic of Korea, and is governed by a 24-member board, comprised of members selected by UNFCCC constituency countries.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE

Presently services in a trustee capacity only, on an interim basis. Established GCF Trust Fund to:



Receive contributions, hold, and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds for GCF administrative expenses, and to implementing entities accredited by the GCF

SOURCES OF FUNDING

As of June 2013, eleven countries had contributed a total of US \$7.6 million to the GCF Trust Fund. As of December 2013, a total of twelve countries had contributed, for a total of US \$33.8 million.



AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

AN EVOLVING SECTOR OF FIFs:





CGIAR FUND

(FORMERLY THE
CONSULTATIVE
GROUP ON
INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH)

GOAL Reduce rural poverty, increase food security, improve human health and nutrition, and ensure more sustainable management of natural resources

CGIARFUND.ORG
CGIAR.ORG

EST[®] 1971 BEGAN RECEIVING DONOR FUNDS IN 1975

A global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. 15 Centers that are members of the CGIAR Consortium in close collaboration with hundreds of partner organizations, including national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. The 15 Research Centers generate and disseminate knowledge, technologies, and policies for agricultural development through the CGIAR Research Programs.

The CGIAR Fund provides reliable and predictable multi-year funding to enable research planning over the long term, resource allocation based on agreed priorities, and the timely and predictable disbursement of funds. The multi-donor trust fund finances research carried out by the Centers through the CGIAR Research Programs.

Governed by the Fund Council, a representative body of fund donors and other stakeholders. The Fund Council is the decision-making body of the CGIAR Fund. It also appoints the Independent Science and Partnership Council, a panel of leading scientific experts who provide independent advice and expertise to Fund Council members. This advice is used by the Council to approve CRPs and allocate resources to them. To receive funding, CRPs must set out their expected achievements and provide verifiable targets against which progress can be monitored. The Funders Forum, a biennial gathering of all donors, sets the CGIAR's strategic direction.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



Provide secretariat services through the CGIAR Fund Office



Chair governing body—the CGIAR Fund Council

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Contributors to the CGIAR Fund include **31 donor countries**, the European Commission, the IDRC, IFAD, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



GLOBAL AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

(GAFSP)

GOAL

Supports medium- and long-term interventions needed to ensure strong and stable policies and increased investment in agriculture in the poorest countries in the world



GAFSPFUND.ORG

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE

In the Public Center Window



Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



Supervising Entity for GAFSP-financed projects



Provides secretariat services



Non-voting member of and observer on the GAFSP Steering Committee

EST^D 2009

A multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of pledges made by the G20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009 to address the underfunding of country and regional agriculture and food security strategic investment plans already being developed by countries in consultation with donors and other stakeholders at the country-level.

OPERATES THROUGH TWO WINDOWS:

Public Sector



Under the external governance of a Steering Committee composed of an equal number of voting donors and recipient representatives, and non-voting representatives from: the trustee, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Regional Development Banks (AfDB, ADB, and IDB), World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition.

Private Sector



Implemented and managed by International Finance Corporation (IFC) to provide innovative financing aimed at increasing the commercial potential of small and medium-sized agri-businesses and farmers by connecting them with local, national, and global value chains.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

The governments of Australia, Canada, Ireland, Japan, South Korea, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States are contributors to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation as well as the GAFSP Trust Fund.



AgRESULTS INITIATIVE

GOAL



Enhance smallholder welfare and improve food security for the poor and vulnerable through the use of “pull mechanisms” in agriculture

EST^D 2012

Pull mechanisms are results-based financial incentives rewarding successful innovations and their adoption. They are designed to overcome market failures and encourage private- and public-sector innovators to develop products and services that they would not otherwise bring to the market. Well-crafted pull mechanisms can be used to close the gap between the demand for socially desirable goods and services and their supply by the private sector in developing countries.

The overall objective is to improve the lives of the smallholder farmers it touches. The initiative will incentivize and demonstrate breakthroughs in agricultural technologies and practices especially adapted to smallholders, to help provide a pathway out of poverty for farmers, improve food security and nutrition outcomes, and promote climate-smart agriculture.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive contributions from donors, hold, and convert funds to US dollars as appropriate, hold funds securely, and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external service providers and implementers



Report on the financial capacity of the trust fund, including forecasting availability for program funding



Contribute to Steering Committee discussions as a non-voting Committee member and trustee

SOURCES OF FUNDING

The governments of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States are contributors to the AgResults Initiative, as well as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



DEBT RELIEF



DISASTER RELIEF



EDUCATION



DEVELOPMENT



.4 M

2011



.5 M

2012



.4 M

2013



DEBT RELIEF TRUST FUND

FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE HEAVILY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES (HIPC) INITIATIVE
(DRTF)

GOAL Provide financial support to eligible multilateral creditors to assist them in achieving their agreed share of debt relief to eligible HIPCs



EST^D 1996

Designed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide substantial debt relief to countries that implement critical social and economic reforms as part of an integrated approach to sustainable development. It is used specifically in cases where traditional debt relief mechanisms are not enough to help countries exit from the rescheduling process.

In 2008, to help accelerate progress toward the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the DRTF Initiative was supplemented by the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). 39 countries are registered as eligible, 35 of which are receiving irrevocable debt relief from the IMF and other creditors after reaching their completion points. The resources of DRTF are managed on the basis of decisions made by donors and by multilateral creditors.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies

SOURCES OF FUNDING

The governments of **25 donor countries** as well as the European Commission, IBRD, and NDF have contributed to the DRTF.



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION FUND

(GPEF)

GOAL Galvanize and coordinate a global effort to deliver a good-quality education to all girls and boys, prioritizing the poorest and most vulnerable



GLOBALPARTNERSHIP.ORG

EST^D 2011 STARTED AS EDUCATION FOR ALL IN 2002

A multilateral financing mechanism to support the work of the Global Partnership for Education, a global partnership of developing and donor countries and agencies, civil society organizations, private foundations, and the private sector.

The partnership comprises nearly 60 developing countries, donor governments, international organizations, the private sector, teachers, and civil society/NGO groups. GPE Fund was established as a Financial Intermediary Fund in 2011 as part of the reform and rebranding process of the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI).

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



One of the Agencies designated to receive GPE Funds and supervise programs approved by the GPE Board of Directors

SOURCES OF FUNDING

There are **16 donor countries** that contribute to the GPE Fund. An additional 2 donors contributed to EFA-FTI multi donor trust funds that pre-existed the GPE Fund, and the European Commission continues to contribute to a single donor trust fund separate from the FIF.



HAITI RECONSTRUCTION FUND

(HRF)

GOAL

Mobilize, coordinate, and allocate contributions from bilateral and other donors to finance high-priority projects, programs and budget support for post-earthquake reconstruction



HAITIRECONSTRUCTIONFUND.ORG

EST^D 2010

A partnership between the Haitian government and the international community to help finance post-earthquake reconstruction. Chaired by the Government of Haiti, which also sets the HRF's priorities.

While the HRF only manages a minority of the resources that were pledged for rebuilding, it is the largest source of un-earmarked financing for filling strategic gaps in the reconstruction: funds are disbursed through implementing agencies acceptable to any one of its four Partners Entities (the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations and the World Bank/IDA).

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



Implementing agency for HRF-financed projects



Provide secretariat services



Occupy two seats on the HRF Steering Committee- one as the Trustee and one as a partner entity

SOURCES OF FUNDING

18 donor countries have signed contribution agreements and paid to the HRF.



THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA TRANSITION FUND

(MENATF)

GOAL To improve the lives of citizens in transition countries and support the transformation currently underway in several countries in the region by providing grants for technical cooperation to strengthen governance and public institutions and to foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth by advancing country-led policy and institutional reforms

MENATRANSITIONFUND.ORG

EST^D 2012

The Deauville Partnership was launched as a response to the historic changes underway in several countries in MENA and as a long-term, global initiative that provides countries in transition with a framework based on technical support to strengthen governance for transparent, accountable governments; and provide an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth. To support the countries in transition to formulate policies and programs and implement reforms, the Deauville Partnership set up the MENA Transition Fund, which became operational in December 2012.

THE WORLD BANK'S ROLE



Receive payments from donors, hold and invest contributed funds



Transfer funds to external agencies



Implementing Support Agency alongside other institutions for the implementation of activities funded by the TF and observer in the Transition Funds Steering Committee



Manager of the Coordination Unit

SOURCES OF FUNDING

There are **12 donor countries** that serve as contributors to the MENA Transition Fund.

TWO FIFS HAVE BEEN CLOSED:

GAVI FUND TRUST FUND

GOAL



Support the GAVI Alliance immunization goals by managing and disbursing funds for immunization programs

EST^D 2007

CLOSE^D 2013

Created as the financing arm to help manage the resources, which several sovereign governments agreed to make available to finance the projects and programs supported by the GAVI Alliance.

THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

GOAL



Bring private sector development expertise to the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region

EST^D 2011

CLOSE^D 2012

The World Bank served as trustee for this financial intermediary fund (FIF) as an interim solution to help the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) use its net income to support technical assistance and other similar activities in EBRD member countries in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean, in anticipation of such countries becoming EBRD recipient countries.

EBRD was the sole donor, decision-maker, and implementer for the EBSM. While this arrangement differed from most FIFs, which typically

have multilateral governance structures and multiple implementing agency arrangements, in this case, EBRD, as a single donor to the FIF, is an MDB with 63 shareholders. Under EBRD's charter, EBRD shareholders (Board of Governors) collectively determine its net income.

