



# Climate Support Facility

2023 Annual Report

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# Expanding Climate Ambition Across Sectors

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1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433  
Telephone: 202-473-1000  
Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

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## CSF OBSERVERS



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► Lok Baintan River, Indonesia, traditional floating market. Photo: faisalities

## FOREWORD

The urgency of addressing climate change has never been more evident. Extreme weather events, from devastating wildfires to unprecedented hurricanes, have underscored the profound impact of our changing climate on communities globally, disproportionately affecting the poorest and most vulnerable groups. Tackling climate change requires well-designed and inclusive policies to ensure that poor communities and marginalized groups do not bear the brunt of climate impacts and that their needs are accounted for in the measures to address them.

In the face of these challenges, I am pleased to present the Climate Support Facility's 2023 Annual Report, showcasing how the Climate Support Facility (CSF) has been a significant catalyst in advancing the World Bank's mission and commitment to climate action. The report demonstrates that, with World Bank support, countries made significant progress in "greening" COVID-19 recovery efforts, and are now mainstreaming climate action more widely across their economies.

In response to the evolving global landscape, the CSF embarked on a transformative journey from 2022 through 2023. While the fund's initial focus centered on supporting countries to "green" their recoveries from the COVID-19 pandemic, it became quickly evident that these types of considerations should be mainstreamed much more widely. This led to the creation of a new Whole-of-Economy Program, a flagship initiative under the Green Recovery Initiative. This innovative program represents a paradigm shift in our approach, as we now direct our efforts toward greening entire economies, so that climate action more fully covers all aspects of development.

The devastating extreme weather events witnessed in the past year serve as an urgent reminder of the need to better integrate climate action and economic development. They have further reinforced the CSF's resolve to work hand in hand with partner countries, empowering them to build resilience and respond effectively to the growing threats posed by climate change. Through the Whole-of-Economy Program, we aim to equip nations with the tools, knowledge, and resources necessary to future-proof their economies and protect their citizens from the increasingly frequent and intense impacts of climate-related disasters.

The Whole-of-Economy Program represents a profound step toward a more sustainable and resilient future. By collaborating with governments, the private sector, and civil society, we are fostering a conducive environment for green innovation and investment. Global and country-level grants provide capacity-building and policy support to promote the adoption of sustainable practices across industries and sectors. From supporting the clean energy transition, to advancing circular economy solutions, and to rolling out nature-based solutions, the Whole of Economy Program embeds low-carbon, resilient development at the heart of development.

Our Annual Report also showcases the remarkable progress made in mainstreaming climate action in development planning. By integrating climate considerations into national and local policies, we are ensuring that every decision made today contributes to a more sustainable tomorrow. The CSF's dedication to working closely with partner countries has fostered a sense of ownership and empowerment, allowing nations to tailor their climate strategies to suit their unique circumstances.

None of this progress would have been possible without the unwavering support of our esteemed donors. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom; the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance; and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs. Your vision and commitment have been instrumental in propelling the CSF's mission forward, enabling us to expand our reach and accelerate the implementation of transformative climate projects.

Even as we highlight our progress and achievements, we recognize that the scale of the climate challenge demands continued innovation and collaboration. The year has taught us the importance of building resilience and adaptability into every aspect of society. As we venture into the future, the CSF remains committed to forging transformative partnerships, sharing knowledge, and supporting countries to deliver ambitious climate action. With support from our partners, we will redouble our efforts to meet the evolving needs of our client countries in addressing their development priorities while being part of the climate solution.



**Jennifer J. Sara**

Global Director for the Climate Change Group  
World Bank  
January 2023

## CONTENTS

<b>Acknowledgments</b>	3
<b>Foreword</b>	5
<b>Acronyms</b>	7
<b>Introduction</b>	12
Global Context	12
Climate Action at the World Bank in 2022	12
<b>CSF Program Outline</b>	15
CSF Mission and Program Structure	15
CSF Key Priorities	15
<b>CSF Programmatic Allocations</b>	18
<b>CSF Green Recovery Programs</b>	20
CSF Green Recovery Initiative	20
Western Balkans Program	22
<b>CSF NDC and LTS Support</b>	23
NDC Implementation and Enhancement	23
NDC-Support Facility Closure and Legacy	23
Global LTS Program	25
<b>CSF Whole-of-Economy Program</b>	26
Global Analytics	26
Country Support	26
Economic Advisory Support	26
<b>CSF Program Results</b>	29
Green Recovery Outcomes	29
Development of a New Whole-of-Economy Program Results Framework	30
NDC and LTS Outcomes	31
<b>External Partnerships and Visibility</b>	33
NDC Partnership	33
Coalition of Finance Ministers	34
Green Recovery Technical Working Group	34
<b>CSF Financials and Portfolio</b>	35
Grant Portfolio Overview	37
<b>Looking Forward</b>	38
Whole-of-Economy Program	38
NDC and LTS Support	38
Western Balkans Program	38
Climate Systems Transitions	38
<b>Annex A: Approved Activity-Level Grants</b>	41
<b>Annex B. Climate Support Facility Monitoring and Evaluation Framework – Pillar 1</b>	63
<b>Annex C. Climate Support Facility Monitoring and Evaluation Framework – Pillar 2</b>	64





## ACRONYMS

<b>AFE</b>	Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>AFW</b>	Western and Central Africa
<b>ASA</b>	advisory services and analytics
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>BMZ</b>	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>CBL</b>	Central Bank of Liberia
<b>CCAP</b>	Climate Change Action Plan
<b>CCDR</b>	Country Climate and Development Report
<b>CNCCMDL</b>	National Council for Climate Change (Dominican Republic)
<b>COP27</b>	2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference
<b>CSF</b>	Climate Support Facility
<b>EAP</b>	East Asia and Pacific
<b>ECA</b>	Europe and Central Asia
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EWS</b>	early warning system
<b>FY</b>	fiscal year
<b>G5 Sahel</b>	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GHG</b>	greenhouse gas
<b>GREEN</b>	Armenia Growth Recovery to Empower, Equip and Nurture Platform
<b>GRI</b>	Green Recovery Initiative
<b>HNP</b>	health, nutrition, and population
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IPP</b>	independent power project
<b>LCR</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>LT-LEDS</b>	Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy
<b>LTS</b>	Long-Term Strategy
<b>M&amp;E</b>	monitoring and evaluation
<b>MAC</b>	marginal abatement cost
<b>MEDPR</b>	Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction (Uzbekistan)
<b>MNA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MoEnv</b>	Ministry of Environment (Jordan)
<b>MRV</b>	monitoring, reporting, and verification
<b>NAP</b>	national adaptation plan
<b>NCA</b>	natural capital accounting
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NDC-SF</b>	NDC Support Facility
<b>NDCP</b>	NDC Partnership
<b>PFM</b>	public financial management
<b>PIM</b>	public investment management
<b>POV</b>	Poverty Global Practice
<b>PPP</b>	public-private partnership
<b>SAR</b>	South Asia
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SMEs</b>	small and medium-sized enterprises
<b>SOE</b>	state-owned enterprise



► Palawan, Philippines. Photo: © Joel Carillet

## THE CLIMATE SUPPORT FACILITY'S SECOND YEAR OF OPERATION

*Through December 2022*

**Received US\$125 million** in contributions from four donors: the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development; the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office; the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance; and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.

**Approved programmatic allocations of all funds** to seven World Bank Regions and seven Global Practices.

**Approved 169 activity-level grants worth US\$52 million supporting 104 countries** for analytical tools and methodologies, green recovery project design and implementation, Western Balkans green recovery support, economic advisor support, Nationally Determined Contribution/Long-Term Strategy support, and the Whole-of-Economy Program.

## CSF SUPPORT FOR COUNTRIES

**\$14.3M | GLOBAL ALLOCATION**

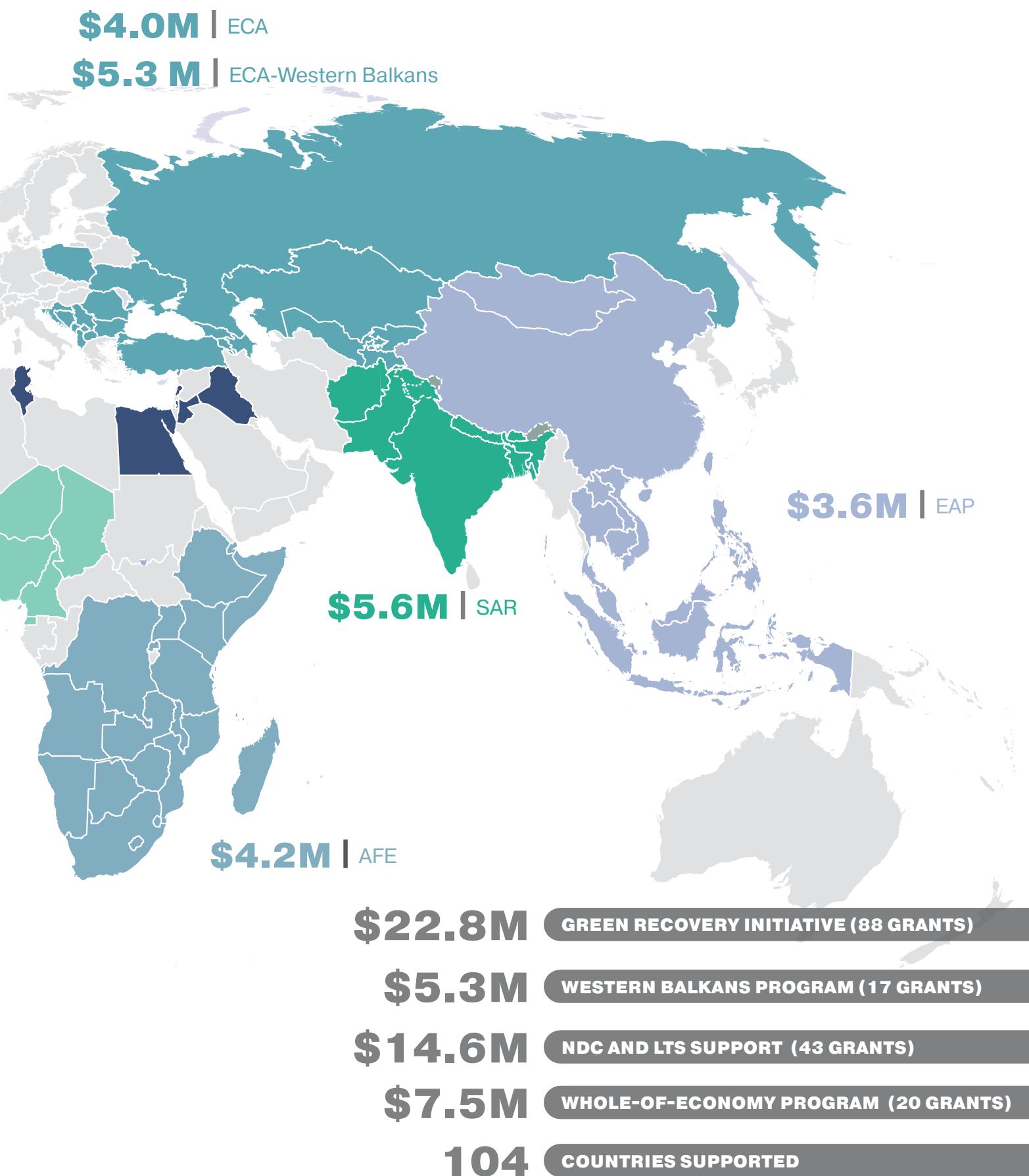
**\$6.7M | MNA**

**\$2.4M | AFW**

**\$4.0M | LCR**

**\$125M | TOTAL SIGNED CONTRIBUTIONS**

**\$52M | TOTAL APPROVED GRANTS**



# INTRODUCTION

***“We must turn a year of burning heat into a year of burning ambition.  
And accelerate climate action – now.”***

—UN Secretary General António Guterres, July 2023

## GLOBAL CONTEXT

The climate crisis is here, escalating and impacting people. Emissions continue to rise, and dangerous tipping points are nearing. Not only have climate impacts increased, but countries must also manage these in the face of rising fiscal constraints, food and fuel shortages often as a result of geopolitical crises, while still overcoming the economic after effects of COVID-19.

2022 was not only the warmest year on record, but climate impacts also included devastating floods in Pakistan that inundated more than a third of the country, cost more than 1,400 lives, and highlighted the vulnerability of communities to the impacts of climate change. Wildfires raged on several continents. Heatwaves gripped much of Europe, breaking temperature records and endangering public health. Meanwhile, even as many economies began to rebuild from the impacts of COVID-19, they began to feel the far-reaching impacts of the war in Ukraine. The conflict raised concerns about energy security, particularly the disruption of natural gas supplies to Europe, and exacerbated challenges in food, fuel, and fertilizer supply chains across the globe.

Amid these crises, the latest climate science underscored the importance of dramatically scaling up action. The continued release of portions of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

Change served as a stark reminder of the planetary emergency we face. Meanwhile, the 2022 United Nations Environment Programme Emissions Gap Report highlighted a significant gap between current emission reduction pledges and the necessary actions required to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. It emphasized the urgency for countries to scale up their mitigation efforts and enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The year also saw progress and breakthroughs, including the establishment of a loss and damage fund at the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27), aimed at assisting vulnerable countries and communities in dealing with the irreversible impacts of climate change. Countries will now need to commit resources to ensure that the fund has the financing necessary to support climate vulnerable countries, while at the same time continuing the rapid ramping up of the financing available for mitigation and adaptation. Such resources are critical in the short window that remains for avoiding the worst impacts of climate change and ensuring a climate-resilient and prosperous future for all.

## CLIMATE ACTION AT THE WORLD BANK IN 2022

The Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) 2021–25 continues to be the blueprint

for the World Bank as it links climate action with development objectives. The plan outlines several key climate commitments the World Bank Group seeks to achieve, including prioritizing actions in investing in people, nature, and partnerships for better livelihoods and a just transition for all, through the transformation of five key systems that generate over 90 percent of global emissions and face significant adaptation challenges (energy; agriculture, food, water, and land; cities; transport; and manufacturing), and boosting support for countries implementing and updating their NDCs and developing Long-Term Strategies (LTSs). In 2022, the World Bank made significant advances on other CCAP commitments, such as increasing its share of climate finance, aligning financial flows with the Paris Agreement, and identifying opportunities for high-impact climate action through publishing the first set of new country-level diagnostics.

First, the World Bank is helping to address the mounting impacts of climate change by increasing the amount of climate finance delivered year after year. In FY 2022, the World Bank delivered US\$26.2 billion in climate finance.<sup>1</sup> Of this amount, nearly US\$12.9 billion specifically supports investments in

<sup>1</sup> The World Bank Group, which includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, delivered US\$31.7 billion in FY 2022, a 19 percent increase from an all-time high of US\$26.6 billion reached the previous fiscal year.

adaptation and resilience. This record amount of financing means that the World Bank is the largest multilateral financier of climate action in developing countries.

Second, the World Bank is integrating climate and development through a new core analytical product, the Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs). CCDRs aim to capture the intersection between a country's development goals and its national climate commitments, to identify pathways for low-carbon, climate-resilient development. These reports are prepared in close collaboration with key country-led stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society, and development partners. In 2022, 21 reports, covering more than 25 countries, were [published](#) and a [synthesis report](#) was launched at COP27. Moving forward, the World Bank plans to use CCDRs to inform the design of country partnership frameworks and projects supported by World Bank financing, as well as underpin the Resilience and Sustainability Trust lending of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The World Bank is committed to preparing CCDRs in every country in which it works. These will be updated every five years to help to fill in knowledge gaps as our understanding of countries' climate and development needs evolves.

Third, the World Bank presented its approach to Paris Alignment at COP27 in the Arab Republic of Egypt, outlining

how new financing flows provided by the World Bank would be consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, as well as a country's pathway toward low-emission and climate-resilient development. The World Bank also committed to sharing sector notes by the World Bank Group/IMF 2023 Annual Meetings, illuminating how operational teams will screen, manage, and reduce climate risks for both mitigation and adaptation for every project. These actions served to provide insight into the World Bank's methodology before its commitment to align 100 percent of new operations starting on July 1, 2023.

The Climate Support Facility (CSF) is directly promoting the implementation of the CCAP by supporting countries in accelerating their transition across the five key systems transitions. The CSF is achieving this by embedding greening recovery measures, taking a whole-of-economy perspective to climate action, providing specialized expertise to governments on climate policies, and contributing to the development of key data and analytics. Through this cross-sectoral approach and coordination, the CSF is filling a critical gap for countries seeking to do more on climate and equipping them to implement necessary reforms to achieve medium- and long-term development and climate sustainability goals.

The following sections outline how the CSF aims to provide the integral support required to deliver on these goals. This report describes the evolution of the

CSF's operational framework since its launch in December 2020, as well as the CSF's progress in establishing its Whole-of-Economy Program and expanding on its other priorities (green recovery, NDCs, and LTSs) during the 2022 calendar year.



► Cam Thanh village, Hoi An, Quang Nam, Vietnam Photo: GlobalIP

# CSF PROGRAM OUTLINE

## CSF MISSION AND PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The CSF is an umbrella multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank's Climate Change Group. Launched in December 2020, the mission of the CSF is to support developing countries in accelerating their transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development and elevate the national decarbonization agenda. The CSF aims to enable countries to:

1. Ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation are integrated as part of a whole-of-economy approach to achieving countries' climate targets.
2. Enable governments to deliver ambitious climate action through their NDCs.
3. Help countries to take a long-term view of climate change as a core part of their development planning.

The CSF is the Climate Change Group's dedicated fund for integrating long-term climate considerations into the World Bank's advisory services and lending operations, including support for project preparation, and facilitating the integration of climate considerations into all World Bank policies and investments. The CSF is also a key contributor to achieving World Bank corporate

commitments and climate priorities, including those outlined in the CCAP.

In 2021, the CSF was specifically designed to leverage the World Bank's lending portfolio and instruments to improve green and resilient growth outcomes for developing countries "building back better" from COVID-19. To advance this work, the CSF has adopted the following definition of "green recovery" to guide its work:

*A holistic and inclusive response to the COVID-19 crisis that mainstreams climate change considerations into short-term economic recovery and promotes climate-neutral and climate-resilient economic transformation aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*

Using this definition, the CSF aims to fill gaps in existing analytics and support identification and design of new lending or wider policy engagements for a low-carbon, resilient recovery. There are limited resources for World Bank-executed analytical work that is not directly part of project preparation or a core diagnostic. The CSF helps to fill this gap by providing resources for the type of analytical work that can underpin decisions on NDCs, LTSs, and COVID-19 recovery plans.

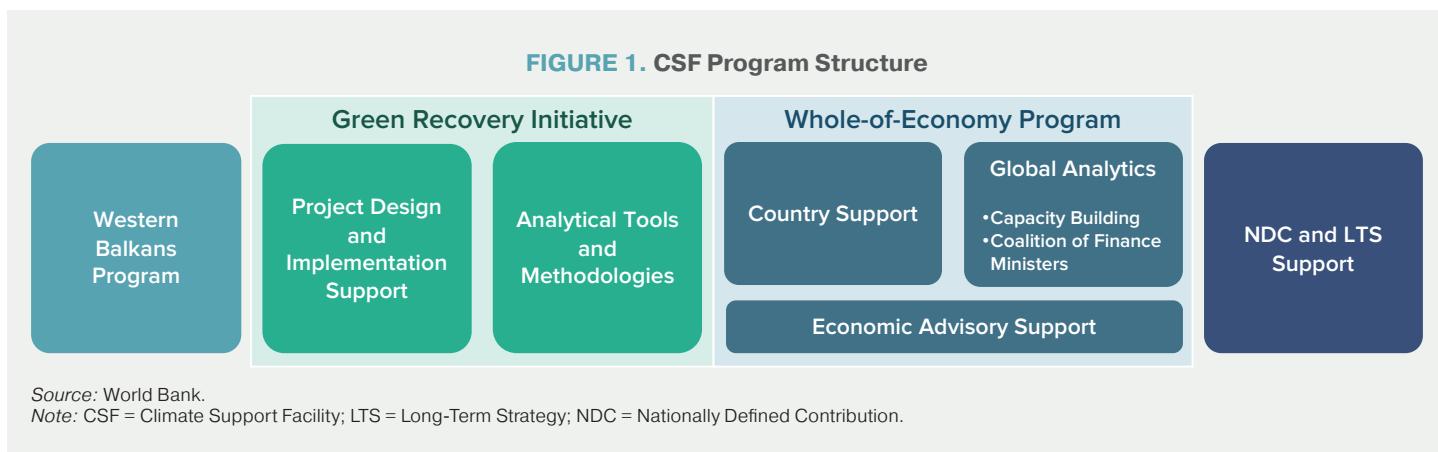
As indicated in the CSF's FY 2021 to FY 2023 Strategy and Work Plan, the CSF will focus on ensuring that tackling climate change is a core part of recovery from the socioeconomic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. During this time, the CSF will also explore strategic opportunities to enhance the support it provides to the World Bank's climate goals, while also strengthening the capacity of World Bank teams to integrate climate into lending operations.

## CSF KEY PRIORITIES

### Greening Recovery

The CSF was originally structured around two thematic areas: Green Recovery Support and NDC/LTS Support (see figure 1). Since its launch, the CSF has been providing dedicated support to countries to incorporate climate considerations into their recovery efforts from the COVID-19 crisis and to sustain the momentum on achieving their climate-related priorities. Originally composed of two programs—the Green Recovery Initiative (GRI) and the Western Balkans Green Recovery Support Program—a new Whole-of-Economy Program was launched in early 2022 (figure 1). This new program seeks to help developing countries to tackle climate change through an economywide approach and undertake cross-sectoral policy reforms to deliver on their NDCs and LTSs.

FIGURE 1. CSF Program Structure



The GRI has been instrumental in leveraging World Bank dialogue and operations undertaken during the pandemic's rescue and recovery phases to advance climate-related reforms and investments in countries. By building on countries' immediate economic priorities, the GRI has enabled them to: (i) embed climate considerations in their economic recovery plans, (ii) undertake climate-related reforms and climate-smart investments, and (iii) lay the groundwork for ambitious climate action in the long term. As the pandemic recedes, countries are moving away from short-term economic recovery measures and instead integrating the long-term economic impacts of the pandemic into their development planning efforts. Within this global context, the GRI's focus has evolved from assisting developing countries in rebuilding better from the COVID-19 pandemic to mainstreaming ambitious climate action in sectors such as agriculture and land use, cities, energy, and transport, which are critical for the low-carbon and climate-resilient transition.

The Whole-of-Economy Program is designed to reinforce these sectoral efforts by creating the enabling environment for an economywide transition (box 1). The GRI has advanced its priorities at two levels: (i) at the country level, project design and implementation, and (ii) at the global level, analytical tools and methodologies. The Whole-of-Economy Program takes a similar approach through its (i) country support, (ii) economic advisory support for countries, and (iii) global work.

The Western Balkans Program assists client countries in the region to deploy policy and regulatory instruments that promote more sustainable and resilient growth paths, design integrated approaches to air quality management, and mainstream climate resilience in key sectors.

### **NDC and LTS Support**

The CSF also supports countries to enhance and implement their NDCs and develop LTSs in line with mid-century decarbonization targets. This

NDC and LTS support helps to identify countries' Paris Agreement-aligned development pathways and priority policy interventions and investments. The CSF's support for these national climate plans reflects the World Bank's efforts to mainstream climate into its development operations, in line with the CCAP. Grants approved under this thematic area build and capitalize on the World Bank's existing engagements in client countries and contribute to the World Bank's efforts to align financing with the Paris Agreement.

Support provided on NDCs and LTSs is focused on three main themes: (i) enhancing NDCs through analytics and advisory services that provide the basis for strengthening NDC targets and measures; (ii) implementing NDCs by supporting NDC implementation planning, sectoral policy analysis, budgeting/financing, and governance/monitoring frameworks; and (iii) developing LTSs through stakeholder engagement, macroeconomic modeling, policy analysis, and development of sectoral emissions/development pathways.

### **BOX 1 WHOLE-OF-ECONOMY APPROACH TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

In recent years, there has been increasing interest and readiness among national and subnational governments, financial regulators, ministries of economy and finance, as well as central banks to engage more deeply in climate action. This reorientation reflects the recognition of the implications of climate change's impacts on growth, macroeconomic conditions, and finance. It is also an acknowledgment that development must be compatible with decarbonization and climate-resilient pathways. Decarbonizing whole economies and making them resilient to

climate impacts will require economywide policy reforms, such as correcting distorted prices, macrostructural barriers, and financial sector distortions that hold back action across sectors.

The World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan for 2021–25 prioritizes a "whole-of-economy" approach that focuses on policies and plans to create the right enabling environment for climate action. This constitutes (i) embedding climate priorities in country macroeconomic frameworks

that guide fiscal policy; (ii) integrating climate planning into national budgets and expenditure frameworks; (iii) embedding climate objectives in financial sector regulations and incentives; (iv) incorporating climate objectives in systems planning, to integrate climate with economic, social inclusion, and other objectives; and (v) embedding climate objectives in enabling environment policies and reforms to attract private sector investment.



► Farmland near Quito, Ecuador. Photo: Andrew Linscott

# CSF PROGRAMMATIC ALLOCATIONS

The CSF allocates its resources in a strategy and work plan that is updated annually and endorsed by all donors. For most CSF programs, resources are designated through programmatic or “block” allocations to eligible World Bank implementing partners. These programmatic allocations provide a funding envelope to operational units that can then prepare a pipeline of individual grant activities. The Western Balkans Window is the sole CSF program that allocates grant funding through an open call for proposals.

CSF funding provides World Bank operational teams, in both the Regions and the Global Practices, support to ensure that climate considerations are integrated into World Bank lending operations and global knowledge products.

## ► Allocations for the World Bank

**Regions** aim to mainstream low-emission and climate-resilient development considerations in countries’ economic recovery efforts by leveraging the World Bank’s country engagements and lending operations. They also support client countries’ efforts to enhance and achieve the climate targets outlined in their NDCs and develop LTSs to decarbonize their economies. These grants identify activities to be funded according to regional priorities in line with the World Bank’s CCAP, regional climate action or business plans, and the development objectives of the CSF.

## ► Allocations for World Bank Global Practices

**Practices** aim to strengthen their analytical capacity to mainstream

low-emission and climate-resilient development into their sectoral portfolios. These resources also enable the Global Practices to respond to ad-hoc country requests in their area of expertise. A major area of focus of the CSF’s support to the Global Practices has been around developing climate-informed macroeconomic, fiscal, and financial tools that can support green recovery, which in turn can influence a critical and significant part of the World Bank’s lending portfolio.

In 2022, the CSF adjusted programmatic allocations for the GRI, Whole-of-Economy Program, and NDC and LTS Support, while allocating new funding for expansion of the Western Balkans Program (tables 1 to 3).

**TABLE 1. Programmatic Allocations, by Program (US\$, millions)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Green Recovery Initiative	28.5	26.7
Whole-of-Economy Program	55.5	56.0
Western Balkans Program	9.5	11.5
NDC and LTS Support	15.5	15.7
Program Management and Administration	10.0	10.0
Reserves - Unallocated	5.0	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>124.9</b>

Source: World Bank.

Note: LTS = Long-Term Strategy; NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution.

**TABLE 2. Programmatic Allocations, by Window (US\$, millions)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Green Recovery Project Design and Implementation Support	14.0	13.4
Green Recovery Analytical Tools and Methodologies	14.5	13.3
Whole-of-Economy Country Support	38.0	37.5
Whole-of-Economy Global Analytics	14.5	15.5
Economic Advisory Support	3.0	3.0
Western Balkans Program	9.5	11.5
NDC and LTS Support	15.5	15.7
Program Management and Administration	10.0	10.0
Reserves - Unallocated	5.0	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>124.9</b>

Source: World Bank.

Note: LTS = Long-Term Strategy; NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution.

**TABLE 3. Regional Programmatic Allocations, by CSF Program and Region (US\$)**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Green Recovery Country Support</b>	<b>Whole-of-Economy Country Support</b>	<b>Whole-of-Economy Economic Advisors</b>	<b>NDC and LTS Support</b>
Eastern and Southern Africa	1,800,000	6,000,000	700,000	1,200,000
Western and Central Africa	1,400,000	5,000,000	400,000	1,980,000
East Asia and Pacific	2,900,000	5,000,000	--	1,010,000
Europe and Central Asia	600,000	6,000,000	400,000	3,000,000
Middle East and North Africa	2,735,000	6,000,000	400,000	1,300,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	950,000	5,000,000	680,000	3,050,000
South Asia	3,000,000	4,500,000	400,000	2,000,000

Source: World Bank.

Note: LTS = Long-Term Strategy; NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution.

# CSF GREEN RECOVERY PROGRAMS

## CSF GREEN RECOVERY INITIATIVE

The CSF has been supporting countries in achieving a green, sustainable, and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic through the GRI and the Western Balkans Green Recovery Support Program. This section describes work conducted in 2022, primarily analytical and capacity support to promote key sectoral transitions and economywide efforts that help countries to decarbonize and increase their long-term resilience to climate shocks (box 2). The CSF undertook the following activities to support the World Bank's green recovery efforts:

### ► Project design and implementation support.

Since its inception, the GRI has been supporting the design and implementation of green recovery measures in World Bank-financed budget support packages, government spending programs, and investments. In the past year, the GRI has helped countries to identify climate change actions and climate-smart investments in efforts undertaken to facilitate the recovery of key sectors affected by the COVID-19 crisis such as agriculture, transport, logistics and supply chains, and others. The GRI has also facilitated the implementation of these policy and investment priorities in countries through the World Bank's lending operations. As such, with 58 grants totaling US\$11.3 million, the GRI's project design and implementation support has been an enabler of climate action in countries at a time when their climate-related priorities were at risk of being de-prioritized owing to economic concerns.

### ► Analytical tools and methodologies.

**The GRI finances analytical tools that boost the World Bank's capacity to support client countries in identifying low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways. Thirty grants amounting to US\$11.4 million are supporting the development or updating of new tools that can guide the design, planning, and evaluation of countries' climate strategies, government policies and measures, and climate-related World Bank operations. These tools aim to provide the evidence required for governments to take decisive action on climate change and include the following:**

1. *Macroeconomic models.* The GRI is helping to strengthen the climate modules used in the World Bank's general macrostructural models and individual country frameworks. These enhancements help to incorporate green metrics into these tools, and place climate and other sustainable development issues on equal footing with more traditional policy priorities in economic modeling frameworks, such as growth, inflation, and unemployment. Ultimately, these informed models will allow country counterparts and World Bank staff to evaluate NDC targets, plan for climate-related disasters, and identify transition risks.

2. *Competitiveness and employment assessments.* As employment and trade generally take precedence over climate concerns for countries, financing provided by the GRI is supporting assessments to quantify employment and competitiveness impacts in

climate-fiscal country analyses. These assessments will increase countries' understanding of how climate policies can positively or negatively impact macroeconomic variables and enable them to enhance ambition where appropriate.

3. *Tools to assess climate and transition risk in the financial sector.*

World Bank finance teams are using GRI resources to understand long-term climate risk and link it with financial risk, disaster risk, and macro-fiscal climate impacts. This work is informing the development of "green" financial regulatory frameworks and tools. In turn, the tools can help influence the behavior of financial institutions and corporations by promoting sustainable investments that are consistent with low-emission and climate-resilient development.

4. *Analytical frameworks.* The CSF is providing resources to incorporate analysis of the distributional, equity, and employment impacts of climate change policies into the World Bank's Poverty Assessments. This additional analysis will clarify the potential impacts of alternative climate strategies and support countries in identifying key sectors or priorities for their transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.

## BOX 2 COUNTRY EXAMPLES FOR THE CCAP SYSTEM TRANSITIONS



► Electric car charging station in Paipur, India. Photo: Abhinav Mathur

### 1. Energy: India Green Hydrogen

India is one of the world's largest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters, with coal-based power generation in the country accounting for 73.1 percent of the electricity supplied to the grid as of April 2023.<sup>a</sup> Given the expected growth of India's energy demand, accelerating the uptake of green hydrogen was considered a promising avenue for promoting a green economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis that would contribute in reducing the emissions intensity of India's gross domestic product (GDP) in line with its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target. Green hydrogen carries constraints, however, such as higher production costs and a need for large-scale storage solutions. Climate Support Facility (CSF) funds enabled the World Bank to provide technical assistance to the Government of India to understand these constraints, identify gaps in capacity, and develop policy and investment options for adopting green hydrogen solutions. In addition, support is also being provided at the state level to develop green hydrogen road maps.

### 2. Agriculture: Mongolia Climate-Resilient Agriculture

Mongolia's agriculture sector accounts for around 13 percent of the country's GDP and employs about a quarter of the workforce, while also being the second greatest contributor to the country's GHG emissions (30 percent of total emissions).<sup>b</sup> Mongolia's NDC has identified reducing

emissions from agriculture as one of the means for achieving its unconditional target of reducing GHG emissions by 22.7 percent by 2030 compared to business as usual.<sup>c</sup> CSF support is being used to provide technical assistance to the Government of Mongolia on developing a Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan; creating a "solutions marketplace" for green innovations in the sector; and developing a monitoring, reporting, and verification protocol.

### 3. Transport: Argentina Green and Resilient Logistics

Freight transport is essential to the Argentine economy as freight, mainly grains and mining products, is primarily transported by road. The transport sector represents about 15 percent of Argentina's emissions, with about 45 percent of those emissions coming from road freight transport.<sup>d</sup> The CSF has supported analysis of the impacts, trade-offs, and risks of decarbonization policy options for the country's freight sector in two supply chains: one with a focus on urban logistics within the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, and another with a focus on commodity flows. The analysis includes aspects such as sources of carbon emissions along the supply chain; impacts of existing policies that have been adopted to reduce emissions; and the potential for new regulations, investments, financial incentives, and technologies to reduce carbon emissions. CSF funds have been used to create a road map for emission reduction in Argentina's freight sector.

### 4. Cities: Kazakhstan Cities

Continuing urbanization in Kazakhstan, often in an unplanned and uncoordinated manner, is poised to increase GHG emissions. CSF funds are being used so that the country's cities and metropolitan areas can better understand, identify, and eventually invest in low-carbon and green growth solutions to avoid or reduce GHG emissions and adapt to climate change impacts. Green growth diagnostics based on projected urban population and emissions growth are being developed for selected cities, with a primary focus on Almaty, the nation's largest city. These will inform policy pathways for sustainable urbanization in the country as well as sustainable urban development investments financed by the World Bank.

### 5. Green Finance and Jobs: Supporting the Philippines' Recovery

CSF support in the Philippines has assisted the country in advancing the green finance and jobs agenda as part of its economic recovery. CSF funds were used to build synergies between the country's NDC and COVID-19 recovery plan, create an assessment and certification system necessary for implementing the Green Jobs Act, and undertake a capital investment review for eight provinces and four cities to identify gaps and policy recommendations for developing the "Risk Resiliency Program" for local governments.

a. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/indias-power-output-grows-fastest-pace-33-years-fuelled-by-coal-2023-04-05/>.

b. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=MN; https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?locations=MN&view=chart; https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/greenhouse-gas-emissions-factsheet-mongolia#:~:text=The%20land%2Duse%20change%20and,energy%20sector%20at%202025%20percent>.

c. [https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/MNG?end\\_year=2019&start\\_year=1990#climate-commits](https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/MNG?end_year=2019&start_year=1990#climate-commits).

d. <https://www.itf-oecd.org/sites/default/files/docs/policy-scenarios-decarbonising-transport-argentina.pdf>.

## WESTERN BALKANS PROGRAM

The Western Balkans Program continued to support countries in the region to accelerate climate action toward a green transition in the context of the war in Ukraine and the broader post-COVID-19 green recovery agenda (see box 3 for more details on the Western Balkans Program). In late 2022, the CSF Western Balkans Program received an additional allocation of €2 million from the Government of Austria, with coverage that includes a broader set of countries in Europe and Central Asia. The decision on the additional allocation was linked to

the significance of the climate agenda in the region and the need to address the effects of the war in Ukraine. Planning for the allocation of these additional resources was to be coordinated in the technical advisory meeting between the CSF and the Government of Austria in March 2023.

During 2022, the CSF Western Balkans Program approved grants for six additional activities for a total of US\$2.41 million. The number of grants covered by the window is now 18, with a total funding commitment of approximately US\$6 million. The activities continue to cover all six countries in the Western Balkans, supporting a comprehensive

set of actions promoting the climate agenda across World Bank practices. The grants span a broad spectrum of activities, ranging from climate-informed public financial management and social aspects of the green transition to green motorization and urban planning. Several of the activities have a multi-country scope, addressing sectoral linkages and promoting effective technical assistance approaches, knowledge transfers, and procurement practices.

It is expected that the activities under the Western Balkans Program will heavily inform the analysis that will be conducted in the context of World Bank CCDRs for the six countries in the Western Balkans.

### BOX 3 WESTERN BALKANS PROGRAM COUNTRY EXAMPLES

#### Supporting a Low-Carbon Response to the Energy Crisis

Responding to the energy price shock that has affected the region since late 2021 and that has been exacerbated by the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the Western Balkans Window approved the grant for "Supporting a Sustainable Low-Carbon Response to the Energy Crisis." The grant will support the World Bank's forthcoming WB6 Energy Crisis Response program, covering a series of activities over fiscal years 2023 to 2024, with the aim to provide analysis of critical policy choices for green recovery and mitigation of the energy price crisis, as well as assisting in the preparation and implementation of investment and development policy operations in Western Balkan countries. The Energy Crisis Response program will build on the WB6 Energy Transition program, which has supported six lending operations in Western Balkans countries.



► Road transport of a windmill propeller in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Photo: Stipe Perkovic

#### Phasing Down Coal

The just transition agenda is critical for the Western Balkans countries and the Climate Support Facility as it seeks to develop a program to phase down coal. In this context, the Western Balkans

Window approved a grant for Bosnia and Herzegovina with the objective to inform options for mitigating social and labor impacts associated with the anticipated closure of the Zenica and Banovicia coal mines. The grant prepared the operationalization of the first phase (pre-

closure planning) of the World Bank's just transition for all approach, which stipulates that successful low-carbon transition must be socially just and inclusive. The grant is informing the development of a related World Bank lending operation.

# CSF NDC AND LTS SUPPORT

## NDC IMPLEMENTATION AND ENHANCEMENT

Complementing efforts on green recovery, the second core area of work that the CSF supports is enhancing and implementing NDCs and developing LTSs—the two main instruments envisioned by the Paris Agreement for decarbonizing economies in line with its long-term goals. In supporting countries to achieve the climate targets outlined in their NDCs and LTSs, the CSF encourages an economywide approach focused on mainstreaming climate in national development planning, sectoral plans, and budgets. It also works to ensure that government spending, including spending related to COVID-19 recovery efforts, is aligned with NDCs, LTSs, and mid-century decarbonization targets.

The CSF carries forward the World Bank's NDC and LTS support, building on the success of the NDC Support Facility, which closed at the end of 2022. CSF grants for new NDC and LTS projects are underway and US\$15.7 million has been allocated, the vast majority of which has now been committed. As of December 31, 2022, the NDC and LTS Support program had approved a pipeline of 43 activity-level grants worth US\$14.6 million across 35 countries. Task teams managing grants are coordinating with NDC Partnership (NDCP) focal points in-country to ensure the alignment of grant activities with other development partners' work. Activity-level grants support work across three main themes:

- NDC enhancement.* This includes analytics and advisory services to enhance countries' NDCs by strengthening or adding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets, sectoral non-GHG targets, or policies or actions; increasing sectoral coverage; enhancing or adding adaptation-related goals or

actions; aligning NDCs with long-term goals; and improving NDC clarity, transparency, monitoring, stakeholder engagement, or other considerations.

- NDC implementation.* This includes support for NDC implementation planning and analysis; governance and coordination of NDC implementation; development of policies, legislation, or project pipelines to achieve NDC goals; costing of NDC measures or development of NDC financing strategies; mobilization of NDC finance, greening national budgets, and creating enabling environments for NDC investment; and monitoring progress toward NDC targets. Box 4 provides country examples of NDC implementation.
- LTS development.* This includes promoting country-owned pathways that are aligned with domestic priorities as well as the goals of the Paris Agreement.

## NDC SUPPORT FACILITY CLOSURE AND LEGACY

The NDC Support Facility (NDC-SF), a trust fund predecessor to the CSF, was operationally closed on December 31, 2022, as planned. A completion report that will address the lessons learned is being prepared and will be discussed.

Overall, the NDC-SF achieved its development objective, demonstrated by its impact across operations and partnerships and the scaling up of its legacy via the CSF umbrella trust fund. Addressing the impacts and lessons learned of the NDC-SF on an ongoing basis and in a way that informs collective action has been an area of focus of the program. In 2021, the NDC-SF published the well-cited report "The World Bank NDC Support Facility: Impacts and

Lessons Learned Supporting NDC Implementation."<sup>3</sup>

The following are the key factors that allowed the NDC-SF to achieve its objective:

- Focusing on mainstreaming the NDC agenda across the World Bank by providing timely support to operational teams and maintaining a regular constructive dialogue with donors to develop an agile typology of support and partnerships. In this context, the NDC-SF successfully covered a vast geographical and sectoral landscape of needs linked to NDC advancement and implementation. Examples of the agility of the grant typology include the funding windows focused on NDC deep dives and just-in-time support.
- Collaborating with the NDCP Support Unit in a proactive way. This allowed the NDC-SF team to provide upfront feedback on NDCP programs and engage strategically with World Bank teams that could support the requests for support on programs overseen by the NDCP Support Unit. Examples include the NDCP's Climate Action Enhancement Package and Economic Advisory Support.
- Establishing clear linkages early on with the CSF as an umbrella program, signaling the strategic importance of the NDC agenda for the institution, and ensuring the operational continuity of its activities and scaling up of key initiatives. For example, the CSF builds on the NDC-SF legacy to scale up the LTS agenda and the whole-of-economy approach

<sup>3</sup> <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35412/The-World-Bank-NDC-Support-Facility-Impacts-and-Lessons-Learned-Supporting-NDC-Implementation.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

**BOX 4 NDC IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRY EXAMPLES****Greening Transport in Mexico**

The transport sector is the second largest source of emissions in Mexico, contributing 22 percent of total emissions. The Climate Support Facility (CSF) is supporting the achievement of Mexico's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with a grant focused on public policies and reforms that can enable increased investment in efficient, low-carbon, urban public transport systems. One grant activity is a diagnosis of needs, responsibilities, and barriers for financing urban public transport. This activity focuses specifically on capital requirements for electric mobility (e-bus) projects and the main risks associated with this project. A second focuses on developing a resource mobilization strategy for urban public transport interventions at the subnational level, including recommendations on innovative funding solutions. This strategy focuses on opportunities for tapping local pension funds for urban transport interventions and using the revenues generated by existing toll road assets to pay back potential

bond issuances. A third component is developing a conceptual design and an infrastructure financial mechanism for green and resilient transport projects, such as electromobility projects. Finally, the grant is developing a road map, based on the previous three components, that subnational governments can follow to implement and increase investment in urban public transport projects. The grant informs the National Infrastructure Fund Investment, FONADIN 2.0 (US\$500 million) and aims to mobilize private investment for green and resilient transport in Mexico.

**Development of a Long-Term Strategy and Roadmap in Cambodia**

The CSF is financing a grant to support the development of a Long-Term Strategy and road map for Cambodia. The grant provides technical assistance to the National Council for Sustainable Development, including policy recommendations in key sectors (agriculture, land use, industry, and

waste) and the development of low-emission scenarios. It supports the Government of Cambodia in articulating a cohesive framework for short-term climate action and progress toward a carbon-neutral and resilient economy by 2050. The long-term national strategies that identify opportunities or pathways for low-emission development serve as a road map for key sectors to contribute to carbon neutrality. The grant will result in a long-term vision for low-emission development and improved capacity to achieve the country's NDC and net-zero goals. It is informed by the "Cambodia Water Security Improvement Project" (Investment Project Financing US\$125 million) and builds on an advisory and analytics (ASA) project, "Enhancing Environmental Sustainability and Resilience in Cambodia." The grant informs the development of two additional World Bank projects: "Enhancing Natural Resource and Pollution Management in Cambodia" (ASA) and "Coastal Blue Economy Development Path for Cambodia" (ASA).

that was first tested in deep dive activities. Moreover, the Economic Advisory Support and the support for the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action work program will continue via the CSF.

The remaining balance from the NDC-SF account will be channeled to support the work on NDC enhancement and implementation and LTS Development.

## GLOBAL LTS PROGRAM

The World Bank's Global LTS Program is supporting client countries seeking to develop LTSs that are aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and meet countries' development objectives. The program provides methodological support and funds consultants to assist countries to develop LTSs. The LTS development approach uses data

analysis and modeling to support iterative and substantive dialogues around objectives, decarbonization pathways, possible courses of action, trade-offs, and expectations around outcomes of the LTSs.

The objective of the program is to promote country-owned development pathways that are aligned with domestic priorities as well as the goals of the Paris Agreement by: (i) exploring long-term options for deep decarbonization across all key sectors, (ii) evaluating country-specific strategies for decarbonization and resilience through mid-century, (iii) facilitating the assessment of different strategies; and (iv) helping countries to integrate a preferred long-term strategy into short- and medium-term decision making. This program is supported as necessary by global expertise from

different Global Practice groups and development partners of the World Bank.

In 2022, the Global LTS Program supported the LTS development process in three pilot countries: the Dominican Republic, Jordan, and Uzbekistan. The program is also providing methodological assistance to a CSF-funded decarbonization project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and plans to provide support to Türkiye in 2023. The program is developing global knowledge products and to date has supported initial drafts of guidance notes on methodology and operationalization. The guidance documents and knowledge support have provided critical resources to pilot countries for developing low-carbon pathways to achieve their climate targets, as discussed in the case studies in box 5.

## BOX 5 GLOBAL LTS PROGRAM COUNTRY PILOTS

### Uzbekistan LTS Development

In Uzbekistan, the World Bank has partnered with the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction (MEDPR) to support the development of its Long-Term Strategy (LTS). This pilot is in an early stage of development. A few rounds of project inception meetings have been conducted to establish the government's ownership and engage a consultant in the LTS development process. In November 2022, a kick-off meeting was held with MEDPR to agree on a work plan and approach for LTS development. The LTS team is coordinating closely with the World Bank's concurrent Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDR) effort to ensure consistency in the findings and messaging, particularly in the energy sector.

### Jordan LTS Development

The global LTS advisory and analytics program is providing technical assistance to the Jordanian Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) in its development of an LTS to be submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by 2025. This LTS will define an ambitious emissions pathway that considers the country's economic, social, and political situation, and it will support the revision of Jordan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets to be consistent with the Paris Agreement. This pilot is in the initial stage, and it will build on the recently released Jordan CCDR. The work plan for this project has been agreed upon by MoEnv and other governmental agencies. Currently, World Bank and country leads are planning a sectoral workshop with various government ministries and stakeholders. This LTS effort builds on past World Bank support preparing an LTS development road map and other sector-specific decarbonization efforts.

### Dominican Republic LTS Development

The LTS program is supporting the Dominican Republic National Council for Climate Change (CNCCMDL) in developing its LTS, which seeks to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The LTS work builds on the earlier World Bank program on high-level evaluation of possible low-carbon pathways for the key sectors in the Dominican Republic and other ongoing World Bank activities. The Dominican Republic LTS pilot is finalizing the terms of reference with the CNCCMDL for an external consultant to support the stakeholder engagement and analytical work. Concurrently, the LTS team and CNCCMDL are finalizing an overall project work plan.

# CSF WHOLE-OF-ECONOMY PROGRAM

## GLOBAL ANALYTICS

In October 2021, the CSF sought to develop a new program that would provide resources to undertake targeted analytical, diagnostic, capacity-building, and technical assistance activities that help countries to embed green recovery priorities across economywide themes. The impetus for the program came about as financial regulators, ministries of planning and finance, and financial institutions sought to engage more deeply in climate action, recognizing the implications that climate change has on growth, economic and financial risks, and attainment of sustainable development goals. As a result, the CSF worked to develop a program that would encourage client countries to go beyond sectoral approaches to decarbonizing sectors and help to build their capacity to develop policy interventions for impactful change across the entire economy.

The CSF launched the new Whole-of-Economy Program in January 2022, in partnership with the Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions Practice Group at the World Bank. The Whole-of-Economy Program introduces two new programmatic windows under the Green Recovery Support pillar and seeks to draw expertise from both the World Bank's Climate Change Group and the Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions Practice Group. The program will help developing countries to tackle climate change through a whole-of-economy approach and undertake cross-sectoral policy reforms to deliver on their NDCs and LTSs. In particular, the program will seek to: (i) strengthen analytics and diagnostics for effective policy advice on issues related to a whole-of-economy approach; (ii) build the capacity of countries' financial institutions and central banks to assist in mainstreaming climate considerations in the design, implementation, and governance of public policies and investment frameworks; and (iii) improve

countries' ability to design and implement climate-informed macroeconomic, fiscal, financial, trade, and private sector development policies to pursue a green recovery and equitable transition. Although the program has its dedicated windows, the CSF will also seek to streamline a whole-of-economy approach across all its programs. This will ensure that countries have ownership in incorporating climate risk and impacts into macroeconomic and fiscal frameworks that support long-term climate goals.

In addition to the objectives of the CCAP, the Whole-of-Economy Program will contribute to several World Bank-wide priorities on climate, such as improving private sector financial flows and encouraging the application of innovative climate approaches and instruments. Activities funded through the program are expected to help to inform policy recommendations for CCDRs, the World Bank's key diagnostic to help countries identify opportunities for institutional reforms and investments that support climate action.

As a result of these activities, the program will equip World Bank teams with the tools to support developing countries in approaching climate challenges through a whole-of-economy lens, creating the enabling framework within countries to deliver bold climate ambition and transformative change.

## COUNTRY SUPPORT

The regional and country-level window of the Whole-of-Economy Program supports making World Bank core country diagnostics climate-smart as well as technical assistance for policy reforms in client countries.

It covers all regions and 61 countries, and in total will support 46 climate-informed, country-level core diagnostics, including Country Economic

Memorandums, Public Expenditure Reviews, Poverty Assessments, and Financial Sector Assessment Programs. Support is also provided to implement CCDR recommendations as well as conduct selected upstream analytics to fill knowledge or data gaps at the country or regional level. Additionally, country economists receive support for new approaches, methodologies, evidence, data sources, and tools to support countries in strengthening economic development with a climate lens.

## ECONOMIC ADVISORY SUPPORT

The World Bank contributes to the Economic Advisors Initiative of the NDCP through the Economic Advisors support program, which was launched in June 2020. This program aims to help governments in incorporating climate change considerations into development policies and economic recovery instruments. It has been helping ministries of finance and planning, among other relevant line ministries in developing countries, to: (i) identify sectoral policy reforms and financial opportunities for "building back better" and align these with NDCs and LTSs, (ii) undertake research relevant to incorporating mitigation and adaptation considerations into development policies or recovery packages, and (iii) support project preparation and leverage additional support from the World Bank and its partners.

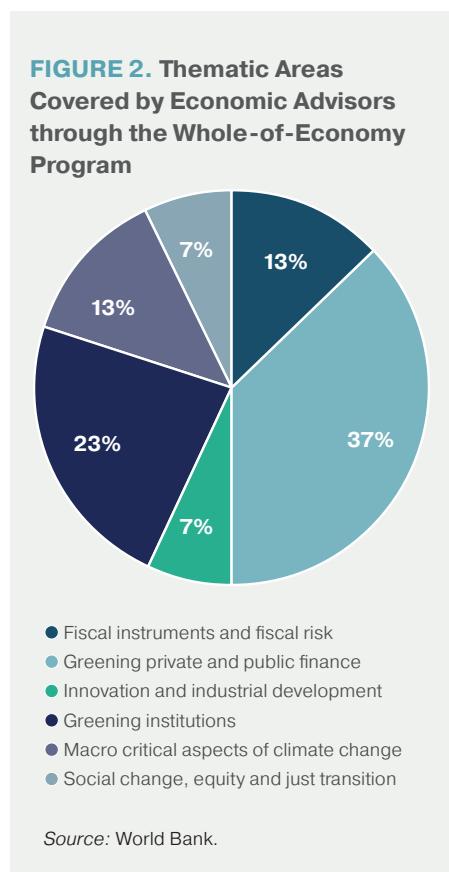
The first cohort of economic advisors, with an investment of US\$3 million, was housed under the NDC-SF and lasted from June 2020 until June 2022. The program was extended in 2022 through a second cohort with an additional funding allocation of US\$3 million under the GRI and rolled out through the CSF Whole-of-Economy Program.



► Rice and sugar cane fields in Southern China. Photo: Creative-Family

Economic advisors are identified and hired as short-term consultants by World Bank task teams in coordination with the government counterpart. The economic advisors have been contracted for between one and two years. Task teams together with the government counterpart developed the terms of reference and advisors have been embedded within the ministries of finance or planning and may also be sited in sectoral ministries of relevance that are responsible for critical policy reform. Requests for economic advisor support were identified through the existing engagement and dialogue of the NDCP in the country, and from World Bank Regions and Global Practices. Figure 2 provides a breakdown of the thematic areas covered by economic advisors through the Whole-of-Economy Program.

Through the first cohort, the NDC-SF successfully placed 25 economic advisors in 16 countries: Albania (1), Antigua and Barbuda (1), Colombia (1), the Republic of Congo (2), Ecuador (1), Grenada (1), Indonesia (3), Jamaica (1), Jordan (2), Mozambique (1), Paraguay (2), Peru (2), Saint Lucia (1), Zambia (1), Zimbabwe (2), and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (3).



From June to December 2022, a second cohort of economic advisors was launched. A total of 21 countries in six regions committed to include

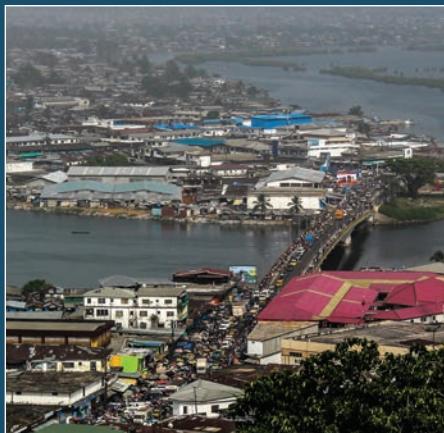
economic advisors to support climate action. By December 2022, Albania, Egypt, South Africa, and Uzbekistan approved grants. The other countries committed are Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Honduras, India, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and the West Bank and Gaza. During 2022, in collaboration with NDCP, two peer-to-peer exchanges were made and onboarding activities were carried out to facilitate knowledge exchange and support regular communication among the advisors. Box 6 provides a case study of the climate advisor program in Liberia.

Planning for the Whole-of-Economy Program cohort included embedding economic advisors in ministries of finance and planning, central banks, and ministries of the environment. Each region identified countries to receive this support where there was a clear link with existing or upcoming operations and ongoing conversations on climate and the seven themes of the Whole-of-Economy Program. In six cases, letters of request for support from governments channeled through the NDCP led to conversations between the World Bank task teams and governments.

## BOX 6 CASE STUDY: LIBERIA CLIMATE ADVISOR TO THE CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA

Following a request from the Executive Governor of the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) and channeled through the NDC Partnership (NDCP), the World Bank's Western and Central Africa region reestablished conversations with the CBL (Development Finance Section) and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning to provide technical support on the impacts of climate change on the financial sector.

The grant will support the CBL in collaboration with the World Bank Group's Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDR) team, to conduct an analysis and assessment of climate change challenges, opportunities, and government commitments across the various ministries with reference to those



► Monrovia, Liberia. Photo: BethanyFank

that are relevant to the Central Bank and the financial sector. The advisor will use the CCDR's recommendations to work on

an initial road map for the financial sector that considers climate issues in decision-making processes. It is expected that this road map will turn into a strategy document for the CBL Climate Team in 2023. With the contribution from the Whole-of-Economy Program, the advisor will also provide support on macro-fiscal analysis to integrate the impact of climate change into the country's macroeconomic framework, emphasizing impacts on growth, fiscal stability, financial stability, income distribution, poverty reduction, and creation of jobs. The grant will support training and capacity building for the CBL Climate Team, especially toward the recruitment and onboarding of a multiyear climate advisor successor funded through a World Bank Investment Project Financing operation.

# CSF PROGRAM RESULTS

## GREEN RECOVERY OUTCOMES

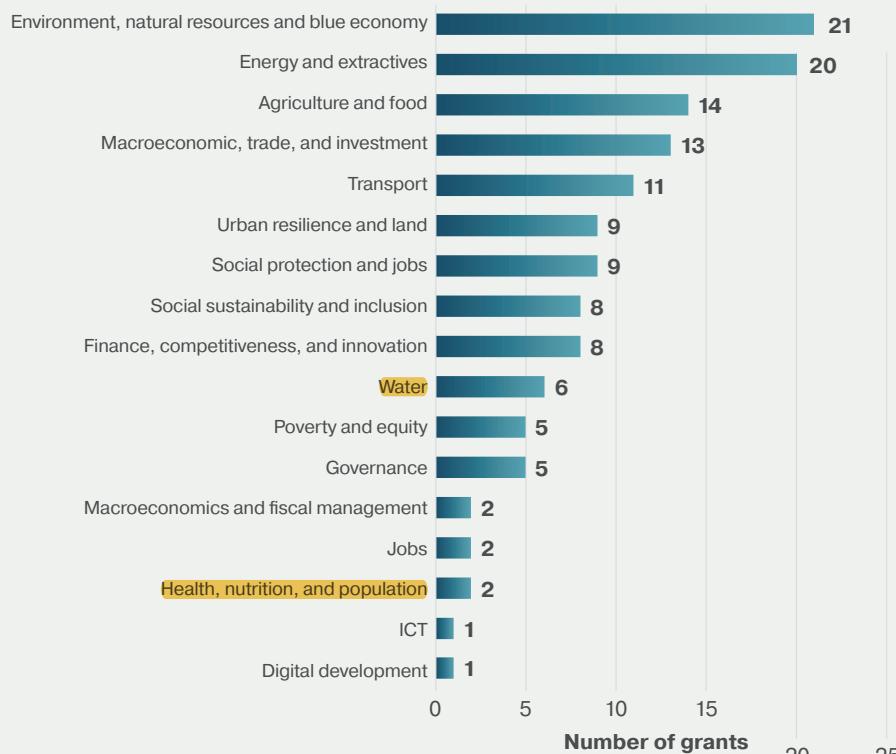
### Strengthening Climate Policies

In 2022, the GRI focused on adaptation (seven grants), mitigation (18 grants), and cross-cutting adaptation/mitigation support (63 grants), benefiting more than 180 million people. The GRI built capacity (across 41 countries), developed analytics (252 total analytics undertaken on green recovery or low-emission and climate-resilient development in the context of COVID-19 recovery), and provided technical assistance to its partners (40 countries, including nine regional areas). The portfolio's focus was on climate policy (91 percent of the grants), while over half of the portfolio supported the strengthening of institutions and processes (56 percent) and investments (53 percent). Policy support focused in particular on the environment (21 grants), energy (20 grants), and agriculture and food (14 grants). Figures 3 and 4 show the types of policies supported by GRI grants in 2022. Annex B provides a detailed breakdown of the results under the CSF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the GRI.

### Strengthening Climate Capacity Building

Building capacity is key for the formulation, evaluation, and implementation of climate-related policies. During 2022, 27 countries (in addition to five regions and one global grant) strengthened their green recovery capacities to design, evaluate, and implement climate-related policies or investments because of support provided by the CSF.<sup>4</sup> More specifically,

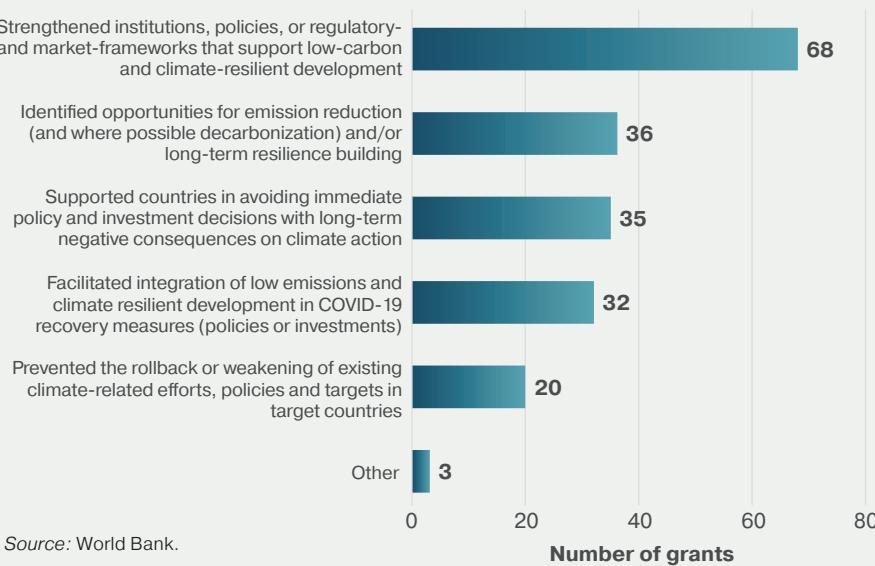
**FIGURE 3. Green Recovery Initiative Grants Supporting Various Policy Types, 2022**



Source: World Bank.

Note: ICT = information and communications technology.

**FIGURE 4. Green Recovery Initiative Grants Supporting Climate Policies and Frameworks, 2022**



Source: World Bank.

<sup>4</sup> Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Caribbean, Chad, China, Colombia, East Asia and Pacific, Ethiopia, Europe and Central Asia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia, South Asia, Vietnam, the Western Balkans, the world.

58 grants strengthened formulation, evaluation, and implementation capacity of climate-related policies; 53 strengthened design and implementation capacity for climate-informed projects; and 13 strengthened M&E capacity for climate-informed projects (see figure 5).<sup>5</sup>

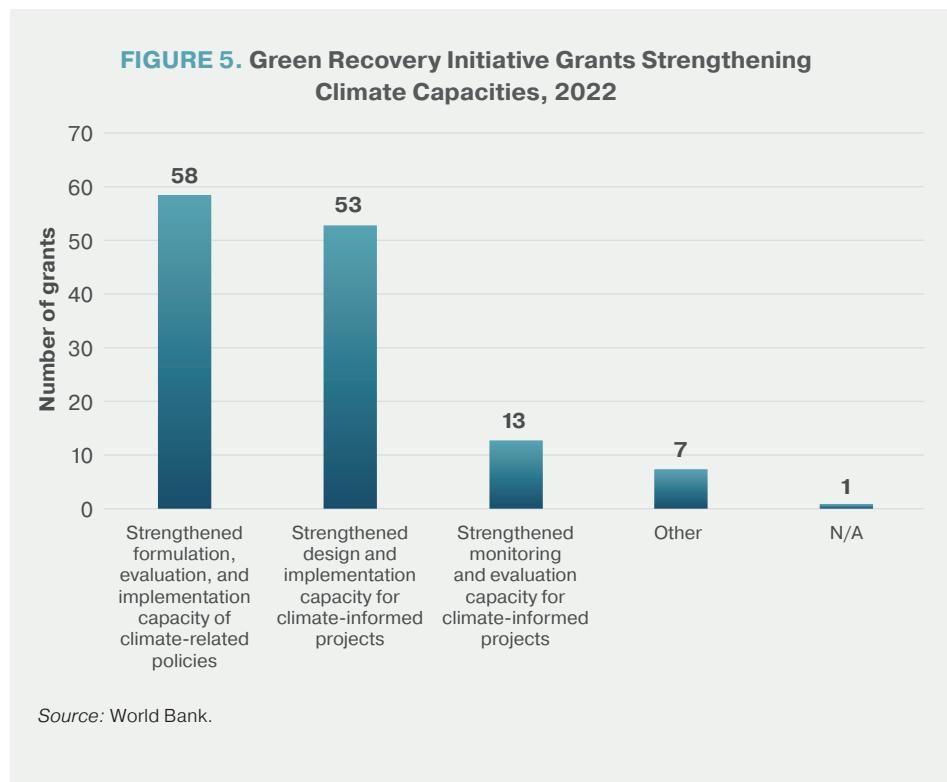
### **Providing Green Recovery Analytics and Technical Assistance**

Across the GRI portfolio, the CSF provided support to 37 countries, eight regional grants, and one global grant to support climate-related policies, strategies, or investments to reduce emissions and build climate resilience. More specifically, the GRI supported four climate investment plans in Ethiopia, Iraq, Kosovo, and Mongolia. For example, in Ethiopia, climate action plans and road maps were developed for two secondary cities and a model for climate-smart capital investment planning was developed and tested. In Mongolia, a climate-smart agricultural investment and M&E plan was developed, consisting of a road map for implementing climate-smart agricultural and livestock systems. An M&E system is also being developed. This grant consists of a series of analyses toward better understanding of how the agriculture and livestock sector can move toward a greener, lower-carbon, and more resilient pathway.

### **Scaling Up Impact**

Forty grants are facilitating the integration of climate considerations into new World Bank operations, 21 grants are strengthening climate considerations in World Bank operations with climate already integrated, and six grants are integrating climate into ongoing World Bank operations without previous climate considerations.

Across the GRI portfolio, more than US\$13 billion was informed by CSF funding in 18 countries and six regions, as well as through one global grant.<sup>6</sup>



Eighteen new operations informed by analytics were developed using CSF funding. For example, in Bangladesh, a grant (TF0B5996) informed operations of US\$750 million, and in the Philippines, a grant (TF0B5993) informed funding of US\$400 million.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW WHOLE-OF-ECONOMY PROGRAM RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

The Whole-of-Economy Program's theory of change and results framework are centered on the outcomes of policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks adopted by client countries, informed by the whole-of-economy approach. In coordination with the implementing partner, the Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions Practice Group, the results framework was recently enhanced to align with the seven thematic areas: fiscal instruments and fiscal risk; greening

private and public finance; social change, equity, and just transition; innovation and industrial development; macro critical aspects of climate change; trade policy; and greening institutions. The outputs<sup>7</sup> and intermediate outcomes focus on four key areas:

- ▶ Climate-informed, economywide policies developed and strengthened, by program themes.
- ▶ World Bank operations supporting climate-informed, economywide policies, by instrument type.
- ▶ Institutions (including ministries of finance, central banks, line ministries, and others) with improved knowledge and capacity, by program themes.
- ▶ Knowledge products produced and learning events organized, by global and regional strategic programs.

<sup>7</sup> Strengthened analytics (including core diagnostics), methodologies, and tools for mainstreaming climate considerations in country programs; provided technical assistance and capacity-building support to client countries on climate-informed, cross-cutting policy reforms; and fostered partnerships and peer-to-peer learning.

<sup>5</sup> The numbers include regional and global grants.  
<sup>6</sup> Albania, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, China, Europe and Central Asia, India, Indonesia, Iraq,

Kenya, Kosovo, Latin America, Madagascar, North Macedonia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Sahel, Serbia, South Asia, Türkiye, Uruguay, Vietnam, the Western Balkans, and the world.

As the program rolls out, the CSF will monitor and evaluate across the updated theory of change and results framework.

## NDC AND LTS OUTCOMES

### Grant Types

Grants approved under the CSF's NDC/LTS support contribute to the second CSF development outcome by strengthening countries' capacities to implement the Paris Agreement through NDCs and LTSs. Each of these grants contributes to at least one of three grant types: (i) NDC implementation, (ii) NDC enhancement, and (iii) LTS development (see figure 6). Annex C provides a detailed breakdown of the results under the CSF M&E framework for NDC/LTS support.

The majority of the NDC/LTS support grants that were active in 2022 supported the implementation of countries' (enhanced) NDCs. Of a total of 43 NDC/LTS grants, 35 contributed to this indicator. Some of these grants included support focused on specific sectors that were prioritized in countries' NDCs (and the World Bank's CCAP as key systems transitions), while others provided support to NDC implementation across sectors.

Two of the 43 grants contributed to NDC enhancement. The CSF expects more countries to request support for NDC enhancement activities in 2023–25, ahead of the next round of NDC updates in 2025.

CSF grants are also advancing LTS development in countries. Of the 43 grants, eight contribute directly to this indicator. This includes a grant that supports the World Bank's Global LTS Program in developing tools/guidance for developing LTSs, applying LTSs to government processes, and leveraging LTSs to inform World Bank engagement. LTS support also includes seven country-specific grants, most of which also benefit from support from the Global LTS Program.

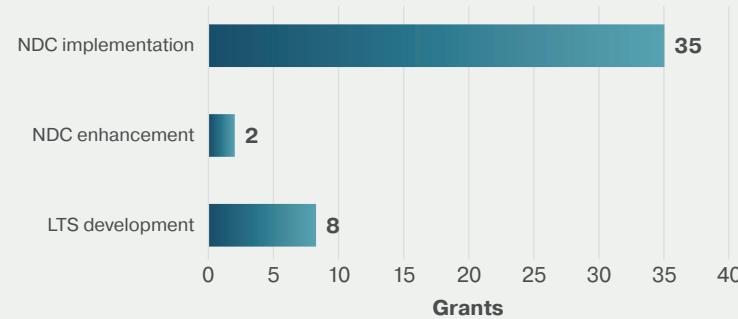
### Thematic Areas

Figure 7 shows the thematic areas supported by NDC/LTS grants and the number of grants corresponding to each (most grants address multiple thematic areas). NDC implementation grants support outputs related to NDC implementation planning, sectoral policy analysis, budgeting/financing, and governance/monitoring frameworks. Most of these are focused on NDC policy analysis and implementation planning. In Ethiopia, for example, the CSF is supporting

NDC implementation plans in four sectors, a climate change institutional assessment, and recommendations for an NDC governance framework. In Paraguay, the CSF is supporting the costing of NDC adaptation measures and a climate finance road map for NDC implementation.

NDC enhancement grants support analytics and advisory services that provide the basis for strengthening NDC targets and measures. In Nepal, for example, the CSF is supporting an analytical study on the development

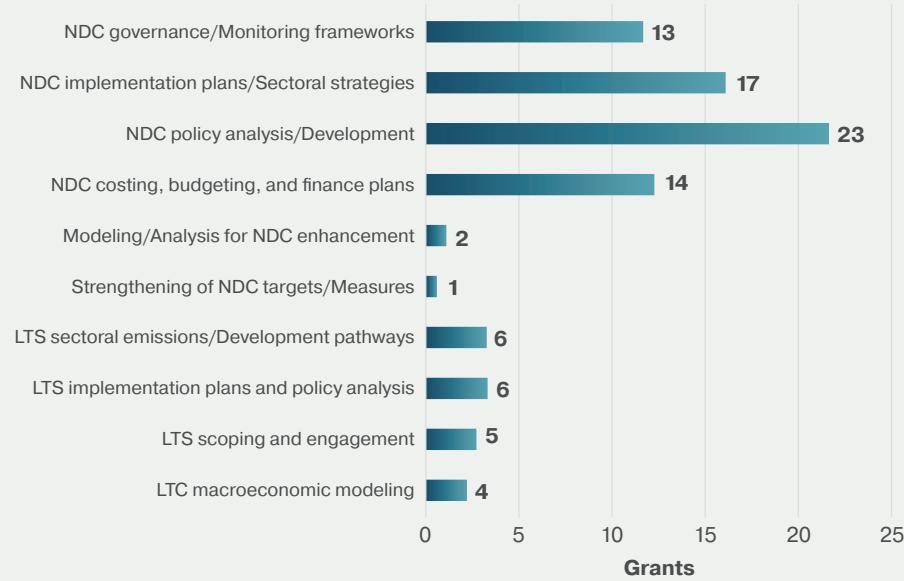
**FIGURE 6. NDC/LTS Grant Types, 2022**



Source: World Bank.

Note: LTS = Long-Term Strategy; NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution.

**FIGURE 7. Thematic Areas of Grants, 2022**

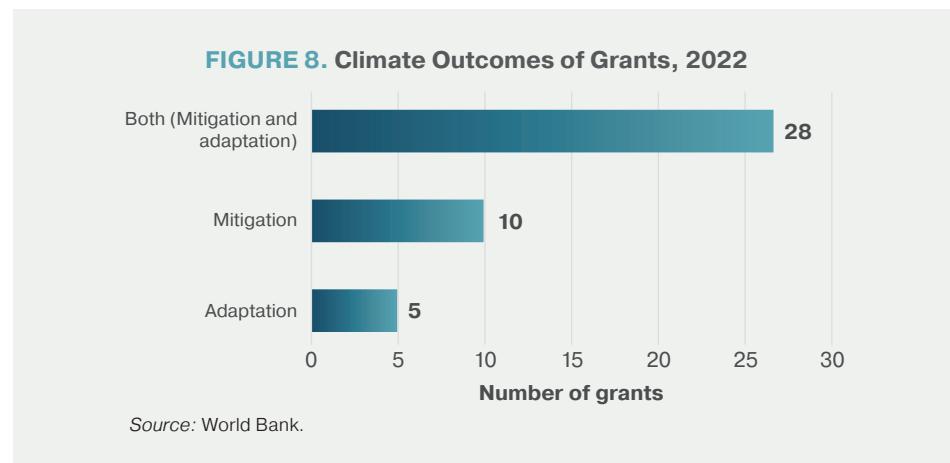


Source: World Bank.

Note: LTS = Long-Term Strategy; NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution.

of country-specific emission factors for two sectors. The emission factors, developed in consultation with key stakeholders, will serve as inputs to emissions inventories and inform the update of Nepal's NDC.

LTS development grants support activities such as stakeholder engagement, macroeconomic modeling, policy analysis, and development of sectoral emissions/development pathways. In Lesotho, for example, a CSF grant is supporting flood and drought risk analysis; GHG baseline data for the energy, waste, and transport sectors; and spatial planning analysis to support LTS development. Seven additional grants focused primarily on NDC implementation also have indirect links to LTS development.



### Climate Outcomes

The CSF's NDC/LTS grants contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation efforts in client countries in the context of national climate plans. The vast majority of NDC/LTS grants (28 of 43 grants)

cut across both climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes (see figure 8). Five additional grants address climate adaptation and resilience specifically. The remaining 10 grants are focused on advancing climate mitigation efforts in countries.

### BOX 7 CSF GRANTS SUPPORTING WORLD BANK PROJECTS: LINKAGES TO DEVELOPMENT POLICY FINANCING (DPF), INVESTMENT PROJECT FINANCING (IPF), AND PROGRAM-FOR-RESULTS (PfORR) PROJECTS

CSF grants have provided technical assistance including development of analytics and capacity building to support the preparation and implementation of nine DPF operations advancing climate-informed policies in agriculture, climate risk management, energy, environment, finance, forestry, and public administration. Several other CSF grants are supporting upstream analytics and dialogue to support the identification of new DPF operations. The CSF has also directly supported four IPFs and eleven Pfors across energy, transport, and social protection sectors. Some grants supporting Pfors are now supporting direct investments, while others are in upstream stages of preparation. Together, these operations are advancing transformative climate action across Bhutan, Bangladesh, Botswana, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Morocco, the Philippines, and Serbia. Below are highlights across three sectors:

#### Renewable Energy

The **Bangladesh Renewable Energy and Battery Storage Road Map** (US\$150,000) provides technical assistance on improving the capability of the power system to integrate distributed renewable energy (solar). This assistance has facilitated the inclusion of innovative components in a PfR operation in Bangladesh: **Electricity Distribution Modernization Program** (P174650, US\$528M indicative commitment) along with a dedicated indicator related to the adoption of a roadmap for battery storage and rooftop solar power.

#### Sustainable Transport

The **Avenues for Green and Resilient Growth** grant in China (US\$250,000) provides technical assistance to provinces and municipalities to develop transport decarbonization roadmaps and assess the potential of different policy and investment scenarios. These are being used to inform

the preparation of a PfR operation in China: **Decarbonizing Transport for City Cluster** (P172388, US\$250M indicative commitment) that aims to accelerate decarbonization of transport sector in Yi-Jing-Jing-En City Cluster to create mechanisms to scale effective decarbonization measures in Hubei province.

#### Urban Development

The **Climate-Smart Urban Development and Urban Resilience in Ethiopia** grant (US\$200,000) is facilitating the integration of climate smart considerations in capital investment planning and budgeting processes in two Ethiopian cities. The methodology and approach used for advancing green urban development will be scaled up for cities participating in an IPF operation **Ethiopia Land Management and Urban Upgrading Project** (P177655, US\$250M indicative commitment).



## EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS AND VISIBILITY

### NDC PARTNERSHIP

The CSF's work is conducted within a wide network of global partners advancing climate action. A key external partner for the delivery of the CSF's work is the NDCP. With more than 115 country members and 80 institutional partners, the NDCP is helping to drive climate action and ambition in member countries. It complements the World Bank's technical assistance and financing operations by supporting NDC implementation and enhancement through a whole-of-government approach that aligns climate and development planning. As a key institutional partner of the NDCP, the World Bank's climate support to client countries, including through the CSF and NDC-SF, contributes to the global impact of the NDCP.

The CSF's engagement with the NDCP builds on the track record of the NDC-SF and cuts across the CSF's work

programs. Support provided through the NDC-SF aligned with the NDCP's country engagement process and was designed to advance the goals of the NDCP. In 2022, this support was focused on the Economic Advisory Program and its engagement with central banks, as well as the Coalition of Finance Ministers and its work on Helsinki Principle 6 (see the next section).

With the launch of the CSF in late 2020, engagement between the World Bank and the NDCP was strengthened through the participation of the NDCP's Support Unit and Steering Committee co-chairs as observers in the CSF Partnership Council. Additionally, the NDCP Support Unit is a partner in the review of the CSF's NDC and LTS Support programmatic allocations, which support further alignment of NDCP and CSF development objectives. The NDCP's Support Unit also provides regular feedback on the M&E work of the CSF. Conversely, the World Bank sits

on the NDCP's Steering Committee to provide strategic direction to the NDCP.

Moving forward, the CSF will continue to collaborate with the NDCP on the identification of funding priorities, allocation of grant funds, and operation of programs, including expansion of the Economic Advisory Program and enhanced support for long-term strategies. In 2022, the CSF undertook a series of coordination meetings with the NDCP Support Unit toward better defining opportunities for the World Bank to leverage the NDCP and contribute to its impact. This coordination resulted in agreement on a concept note that will guide collaboration between the World Bank and the NDCP going forward. The living document outlines concrete entry points in the context of the CSF's work program, the World Bank's broader operations in client countries, and the NDCP's country engagement.

## COALITION OF FINANCE MINISTERS

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action brings together fiscal and economic policy makers from more than 80 countries to support climate efforts. In addition to providing financial support to the Coalition of Finance Ministers Secretariat, the CSF collaborates with the Coalition's member countries, institutional partners, and the Secretariat to implement the Coalition's annual work program. The CSF is directly involved with the Coalition's working group on Helsinki Principle 6, which focuses on mobilizing the engagement of finance ministries in the development and implementation of NDCs.

In 2022, with the leadership of the CSF, the working group released a report on finance ministry engagement in the NDC process: *Ministries of Finance and Nationally Determined Contributions: Raising Ambition and Accelerating Climate Action*. The report builds on a 2021 survey of Coalition member countries and in-depth interviews with finance ministry officials. It underscores the key role finance ministries can play in unlocking climate

action through the implementation and mainstreaming of NDCs. For example, finance ministry expertise is integral to macroeconomic modeling, costing of NDCs, development of NDC financing strategies, and integration of NDCs into public financial management plans.

The CSF also collaborates with other World Bank sector-specific teams to engage broadly on the five other Helsinki Principles. In particular, the CSF aligns its LTS work with the Coalition's Helsinki Principle 1, seeking to advocate for linkages between LTS and NDC processes in countries.

## GREEN RECOVERY TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

Building on the technical working group's progress in 2021 on green recovery M&E (technical definitions, theory of change, and indicators), the technical working group finalized its work by publishing an indicator measurement guide. This work supported the standardization and streamlining of data collection, analysis, and reporting of green recovery outcome indicators

to support the M&E efforts of the CSF and other institutions (to be adapted as appropriate). The measurement guide was developed across three core dimensions of change:

- ▶ *Systemic change.* Secured through the development of macroeconomic and structural policies, institutional strengthening, and technological innovation.
- ▶ *Sustainability.* Achieved through investing in all forms of capital.
- ▶ *Scale.* Delivered through resource mobilization.

These signals are further distinguished as "emerging signals," which are mostly process-orientated indicators expected to be met within the first two years of the intervention, and "advanced signals," which are results-based outcomes that might take several years to materialize. As the GRI wraps up, the CSF will focus its efforts on M&E GRI activities using green recovery outcome indicators underpinned by the technical working group's work.

# CSF FINANCIALS AND PORTFOLIO

In 2022, the CSF received new contributions from the Austrian Ministry of Finance and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, bringing the total signed contributions to just under US\$125 million from four donors. Actual funds received from donors totaled US\$102 million.

In this second year of operation, the CSF built on its operational framework and processes, to grow the portfolio of approved grants to US\$52 million, of which US\$16 million was disbursed and US\$7.5 million was committed by year end.

Table 4 provides a financial summary of the CSF. As of December 31, 2022, the CSF's total fund balance, taking into account actual funds received from donors, disbursements, commitments, and investment income, was just over US\$87 million.

**TABLE 4. CSF Financial Summary (as of December 31, 2022)**

	Donor currency	US\$
<b>A. Total donor signed contribution amount</b>		<b>124,892,092</b>
Germany - Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit	EUR 95,000,000	104,756,550
United Kingdom - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	GBP 4,800,000	6,579,060
Austria - Federal Ministry of Finance	EUR 10,900,000	12,730,807
Switzerland - State Secretariat for Economic Affairs	CHF 750,000	825,675
<b>B. Actual funds received from donors</b>		<b>102,600,104</b>
Germany - Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit		83,020,550
United Kingdom - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office		6,579,060
Austria - Federal Ministry of Finance		12,730,807
Switzerland - State Secretariat for Economic Affairs		269,687
<b>C. Other adjustments</b>		<b>1,047,512</b>
Investment income (+)		1,047,512
<b>D. Total funds available (B+C)</b>		<b>103,647,617</b>
<b>E. Disbursements</b>		<b>16,182,248</b>
<b>G. Fund balance at trustee and disbursing account level (D-E)</b>		<b>87,465,369</b>

Source: World Bank.

Note: CSF = Climate Support Facility.



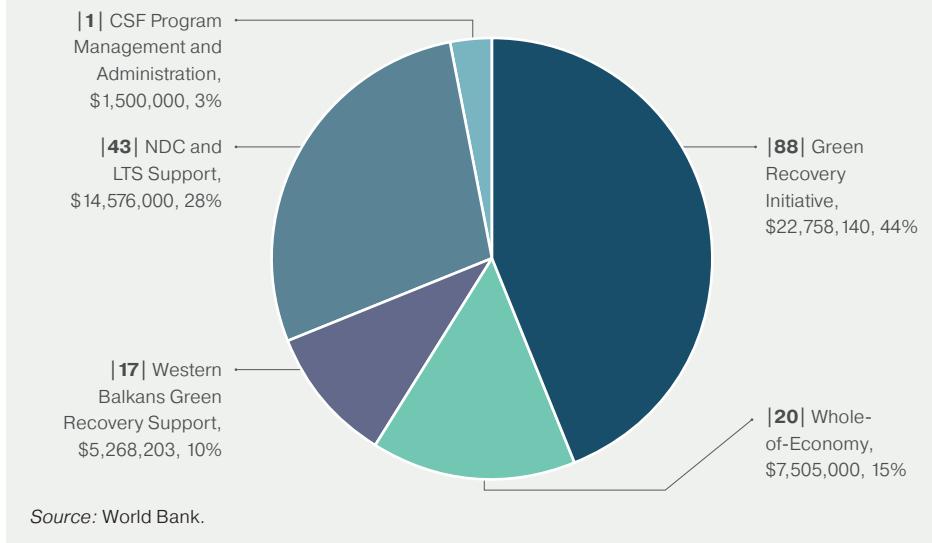
Selling rice at market in Taunggyi, Myanmar Photo: bluesky85

## GRANT PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

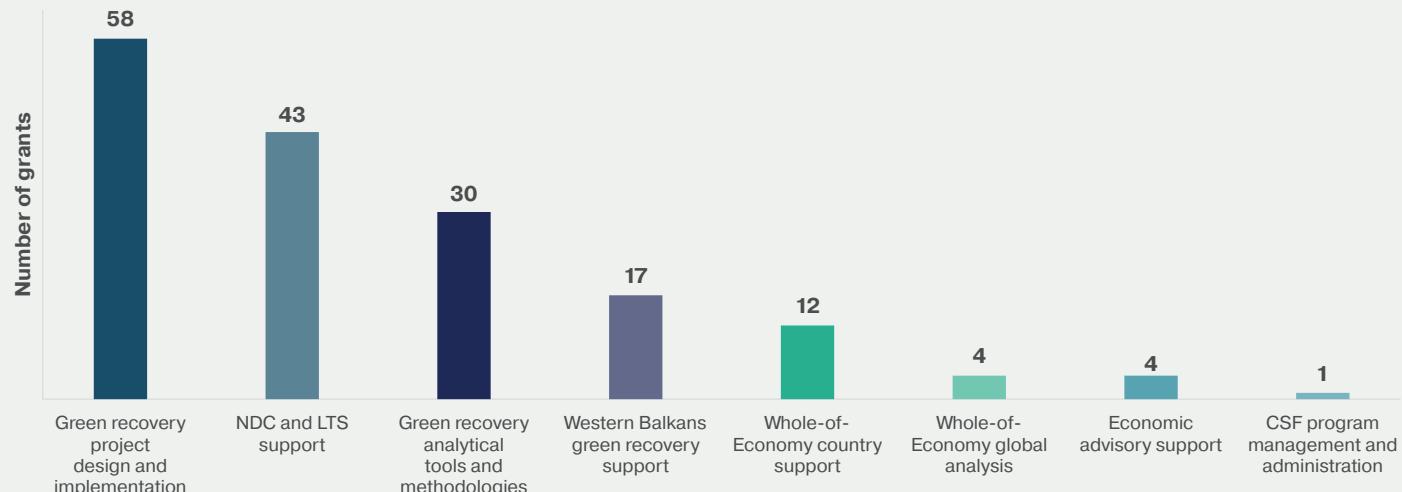
As of December 31, 2022, 169 activity-level grants (see annex A) had been approved supporting activities across seven Regions and 10 Global Practices. Across the pillars, 44 percent (US\$22.8 million) of the funds has been committed to green recovery grants, and 28 percent (US\$14.6 million) to NDC/LTS support (figure 9).

The active grants span eight funding windows and four thematic programs: 88 grants in GRI, 43 grants in NDC and LTS Support, 20 grants in the Whole-of-Economy Program, and 17 grants in the Western Balkans (see figure 10).

**FIGURE 9. CSF Approved Grants, by Program, 2022 (US\$)**



**FIGURE 10. Number of CSF Approved Grants, by Window, 2022**



Source: World Bank.

# LOOKING FORWARD

Following a year of strong demand and rapid uptake of funds, the CSF is poised to play an increasingly important role in supporting the needs of client countries going forward. In addition to scaling up existing programs, the CSF will expand its reach and scope by launching new programs that provide technical assistance, capacity building, and analytical support across a growing number of sectors and topics.

As the CSF adapts to meet the evolving needs of the World Bank, its partners, and its clients, it will need to be responsive and quickly mobilize resources and expertise to address emerging issues and support new initiatives. With additional support from its donors, the CSF can go further, providing critical support to key systems transitions, strengthening adaptative social protection and related job schemes, and making frontier investments in data and new technology. The CSF will also continue to strengthen its partnerships, leveraging the expertise of a wide range of stakeholders to meet more complex challenges. Support from partners will be critical for the CSF's ability to adapt and innovate in the face of a rapidly changing climate landscape.

Core areas of focus for the CSF in its next phase include the following: (i) expanding an economy-wide approach to advance policy and analytical work across regions; (ii) deepening support to client countries on NDCs and LTSs, (iii) expanding Western Balkans support to additional countries, and (iv) assisting in climate systems transitions in sectors that are key to decarbonization and climate resilience.

## WHOLE-OF-ECONOMY PROGRAM

The CSF will expand its support to countries to deploy macroeconomic drivers for climate action with a

focus on greening finance and fiscal instruments. By developing and applying new analytical tools and building local capacity, the program plans to integrate climate into key fiscal, financial, trade, and private sector-development policies. The Whole-of Economy Program is rolling out its activities in regions, where they can play an important role in influencing World Bank lending.

## NDC AND LTS SUPPORT

Further NDC and LTS support from the CSF will build on the success of its previous NDC/LTS engagement to support countries to implement the Paris Agreement. Future support will continue to focus on NDC implementation, NDC enhancement, and LTS development, including enhancing collaboration with the NDCP, multilateral development banks, 2050 Pathways Platform, and other key partners. The CSF continues to receive World Bank country team requests to support analytics, modeling, or building on World Bank CCDRs—including for LTS development. The CSF expects NDC/LTS support requests to increase as the 2025 NDC enhancement round approaches, and as more countries look to develop LTSs, which most developing countries have yet to prepare. Funds will be disbursed through a regional block grant allocation process coordinated with World Bank regional teams, as well as for large, impactful, "deep dive" support programs developed in collaboration with the NDCP. The latter will be tailored to address gaps in countries' NDCP plans and build on CCDR analysis/recommendations, allowing the World Bank to scale up its contribution to the NDCP. Future support will also emphasize technical assistance for IDA/Blend<sup>8</sup> countries on NDCs/LTSs.

With the window's previous allocation fully committed, additional funding will be required to scale up NDC and LTS support to additional countries.

## WESTERN BALKANS PROGRAM

The scope of the Western Balkans Program is being expanded to other countries in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region, considering its significant funding needs for climate-related operations and synergies with the CSF's strategic priorities. In this context, the program was titled Western Balkans Plus to cover counties in the ECA region outside the Western Balkans. Similar to the approach taken for the six Western Balkan countries, the expansion of the program to other ECA countries will address the specific country priorities toward their decarbonization targets and strategies for strengthening their resilience, also in the context of Russia's invasion in Ukraine.

## CLIMATE SYSTEMS TRANSITIONS

As countries move beyond the pandemic's recovery phase and confront new global crises, the CSF aims to build on the country support groundwork laid by its GRI. There is now an opportunity to provide systematic, scaled-up support to countries in undertaking ambitious and targeted sectoral climate-related reforms and investments by supporting developing countries in advancing a systems transition across key GHG-emissive and climate-vulnerable systems to meet their long-term climate goals, with a specific focus on Methane and Coal.

<sup>8</sup> Blend Countries refers to those countries which are International Development Association (IDA) eligible based on per capita income levels and also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing





► Permet, Albania. Photo: Lukas Bischoff

## Annex A.

### Approved Activity-Level Grants

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes	
<b>Project Design and Implementation Support Window</b>						
Climate-Smart Cities and Greening Urban Areas in Chad	TF0B8565	AFW	Chad	Addressing urban waste management, implementing green recovery activities, and greening urban areas to help prevent flooding, provide green job opportunities	350,000	Assess the current state of the urban solid waste sector, drainage in recurring urban flooding areas, and urban greening opportunities
Climate-Smart Urban Development and Urban Resilience in Ethiopia	TF0B7198	AFE	Ethiopia	Support climate-smart urban development during COVID-19 recovery	200,000	Climate-smart investment planning, mapping of climate vulnerability, APEX Climate Action Plan
Greening Kenya and Strengthening Climate Change Governance and Greening Public Spending	TF0B8619	AFE	Kenya	Support Kenya's goal to move toward green, resilient, and inclusive growth through creating policy and governance readiness	400,000	Roadmap for Sustainable Land Management and Fostering Climate Resilience in Kenya, strategies for strengthening climate change governance architecture, and greening public procurement
Botswana Economic Resilience and Green Recovery	TF0B7346	AFE	Botswana	Develop climate-smart environmental impact assessment guidelines	150,000	New climate guidelines that support low-carbon and climate-resilient development
Malawi Design and Monitoring of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Mechanism	TF0B7662	AFE	Malawi	Prepare and implement payment for ecosystem services scheme that will support pandemic-impacted communities	200,000	Increased leverage of private resources for landscape restoration
Promoting Green Recovery in Madagascar	TF0B8038	AFE	Madagascar	Support the Government of Madagascar to implement a green and resilient recovery through mainstreaming climate actions in key sectors of the economy	300,000	Mainstreaming climate change in the national budgeting; identifying and prioritizing strategic investments in the agriculture–land use–water nexus; identification of fiscal policy and instruments to promote low-carbon trajectories; promotion of technology innovations; establishing M&E systems to track impacts of climate-smart interventions
Promoting Green Recovery in Mozambique	TF0B9215	AFE	Mozambique	Support the Government of Mozambique in implementing a post-COVID-19 green and resilient recovery agenda; mainstreaming climate change across the public financial management systems; and developing policies, strategies, and legislation in support of low-carbon, resilient development and NDC implementation	350,000	Natural capital accounting for innovative nature-based solutions to increase resilience, budgeting, and fiscal planning for a green transition, and developing climate policy and legislation
Zimbabwe Developing and Adopting an Integrated Governance Framework for Climate-Informed PIM, SOE, and PPP Infrastructure Investments	TF0B9125	AFE	Zimbabwe	Develop climate-informed investment frameworks that improve recovery resource use	200,000	Strengthened climate-informed infrastructure investment via SOEs, public investment management, and PPPs

<b>Grant name</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grant amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>
<b>Project Design and Implementation Support Window (cont.)</b>					
Mainstreaming Climate Change in Ghana's Green Recovery	TF0B7301	AFW	Ghana	Advance integrated water management and renewable energy through Ghana's recovery process	250,000 Improved understanding of climate impacts on water resources; approaches to scale up solar projects
Guinea-Bissau Analytical Support to Solar Energy Scale-up and Access Project (PADES)	TF0B7663	AFW	Guinea-Bissau	Support recovery in the power sector by assessing climate resilience risks and regulatory frameworks for IPPs and PPPs	250,000 Improved climate resilience of infrastructure, enabling environment for private sector renewable energy investment
Avenues for Green and Resilient Growth in EAP	TF0B7304	EAP	China	Develop a policy framework for lower carbon metropolitan transport and build implementation capacity for green investment	250,000 Remove bias toward carbon-intensive transport in planning
Indonesia Power Sector Vision/Pathway Paper	TF0B5875	EAP	Indonesia	Support preparation of a medium- to long-term vision paper that will unlock investment in the sector and stimulate economic activity	300,000 Advice on creation of a grid decarbonization and energy transition strategy
Building a Climate Resilient Agriculture in Mongolia	TF0B5720	EAP	Mongolia	Action plan for transition to a more climate-friendly agriculture and livestock sector that will create jobs and reduce poverty	400,000 Transition recommendations and action plan; job creation and poverty reduction
Philippines' Climate-Resilient and Low Carbon Recovery	TF0B5993	EAP	Philippines	Build synergies between the country's NDC and COVID-19 recovery plan	300,000 Enhanced capacity and strengthened institutions for Green Jobs Act implementation
Vietnam's Energy Transition	TF0B6631	EAP	Vietnam	Support policy development for offshore wind and clean energy access activities that contribute to economic recovery from COVID-19	200,000 Unlock potential of offshore wind and support completion of last-mile connections
Vietnam's Green Inland Waterways Transport	TF0B8891	EAP	Vietnam	Study possible World Bank interventions to promote inland waterway transport and build back better in the logistics sector	40,000 Diagnosis of current bottlenecks in inland waterway transport and opportunities for multimodal integration
Vietnam Support for Low Carbon Cities	TF0B9432	EAP	Vietnam	Develop an evidence-based case for low-carbon cities and identify investments that can contribute to climate-smart recovery	400,000 Identify and inform one city-level investment; produce a green recovery guide for city governments
Development of a Regional Emissions Reduction Program and Support to Implementation and Monitoring of the EAP Climate Change Action Plan	TF0B6724	EAP	Regional	Mainstream climate in governments' COVID-19 recovery process, develop an ASEAN regional emission reduction program, and assess private sector green transition efforts	400,000 Design of regional emission reduction program, increased knowledge and capacity for climate action and private sector greening
Russia Green Housing Finance Program	TF0B6540	ECA	Russian Federation	Drive economic recovery by supporting finance for green housing retrofits	80,000 Incorporate climate and GDP impacts of energy efficiency into financial products; increase decision makers' awareness of those benefits

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes
<b>Project Design and Implementation Support Window (cont.)</b>					
Compact Cities Approach to Climate Action in Bulgaria	TF0B6836 ECA	Bulgaria	Promote mitigation and adaptation through "compact cities" development during COVID-19 recovery	200,000	Development of urban growth scenarios, decarbonizing modeling, identification of mitigation entry points, and financing options
Sustainable Urban Development in Kazakhstan Cities	TF0B7395 ECA	Kazakhstan	Assess green urban growth pathways and develop policy recommendations for green recovery investments	150,000	Improved understanding of green growth trajectories for cities and improved attractiveness of financing
Supporting Russia's Low-Emission Development Pathway	TF0B7376 ECA	Russian Federation	Macro modeling for green growth and advice on climate policy to influence recovery investments	100,000	Strengthened NDC, climate policy, and institutional reforms
Social and Jobs Dimensions of Green Growth in Türkiye	TF0B7713 ECA	Türkiye	Study on a just transition and green growth in the wake of COVID-19	70,000	Inform national policy on the social dimensions of green growth and decarbonization
Options for Greener and Climate Informed Growth in Brazil	TF0B6250 LCR	Brazil	Assessment of the current fiscal situation and opportunities for greening post-pandemic growth	250,000	Dialogue with and guidance to government on green growth paths
Argentina Energy Efficiency	TF0B6702 LCR	Argentina	Assessment of the economic impact of energy efficiency measures to address COVID-19 impacts on the sector	100,000	Knowledge of economic impact of energy efficiency measures and regional targeting plan
Argentina Green and Resilient Logistics	TF0B7389 LCR	Argentina	Analyze policy options to support decarbonization of supply chains to support green recovery in a key economic sector	150,000	Understanding of policy measures to decarbonize supply chains
Decarbonizing Infrastructure in Brazil	TF0B7119 LCR	Brazil	Policy advice for green and resilient energy and transport infrastructure	200,000	Quantitative assessment of infrastructure contribution to NDCs, policy recommendations, and assessment of the spending gap for implementing them
Scaling Up Affordable, Clean, and Resilient Energy in the Eastern Caribbean	TF0B7241 LCR	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Accelerate post-COVID-19 recovery by developing a Renewable Energy Infrastructure Facility	200,000	Detailed CSF design concept, assessment to inform capitalization strategy
Haiti Climate Risk Assessment	TF0B7842 LCR	Haiti	Integrate mitigation and resilience in post-COVID-19 recovery through stocktaking and climate risk assessment	200,000	Inform Haiti's national recovery plan and target sector strategies
Honduras Climate Resilient and Low-Carbon Rural Transport	TF0B7550 LCR	Honduras	Support recovery of the agriculture sector by assessing the impact of climate shocks on the rural road network in Honduras, and identify benefits of mitigation and resilience investment	80,000	Understanding of policy measures that would promote decarbonization and climate adaptation in rural transport

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes
<b>Project Design and Implementation Support Window (cont.)</b>					
Green and Resilient Recovery for Health and Health Systems: Latin America and the Caribbean	TF0B8756 LCR	Regional	Identify, design, and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions that contribute to green recovery and to building resilience in health systems	300,000	Policy and investment recommendations for climate-resilient and inclusive health systems; developing knowledge products, carrying out knowledge exchanges and building capacity of country counterparts
Regional Green Growth in Central America	TF0B8669 LCR	Regional	Undertake a country assessment to (i) assess the total importance of natural resources in countries' economies, identify potential growth gains in these sectors, and propose solutions for reducing barriers to sustainable natural resources	250,000	Integrated report and analysis; strategic green recovery dialogue on options for correcting the identified bottlenecks in compliance with countries' climate goals
Uruguay Development of a Planning Tool for the Assessment of Climate Policies Impacts	TF0B8107 LCR	Uruguay	Assess impacts and opportunities derived from implementation of Uruguay's climate goals	250,000	Build macroeconomic tool; enhance institutional capacity and cross-sectoral coordination on mainstreaming of climate considerations
Pan-Arab Regional Energy Trade	TF0B6379 MNA	Regional	Study how electric systems integration will aid carbon neutrality, post-COVID-19	200,000	Electricity Planning Model updated with climate considerations
Egypt Opportunities for Emission Reduction and Long-Term Resilience Building in Agri-Food Value Chains	TF0B7783 MNA	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Design policies that can reduce agricultural emissions and build resilience in the context of COVID-19 recovery	150,000	Knowledge and mainstreaming of climate-friendly agricultural practices
Climate-Smart Investment Plan	TF0B7597 MNA	Iraq	Develop a climate-smart agriculture action plan to foster green recovery	150,000	Mainstreaming of climate change in agriculture
Climate Actions for Green and Resilient Iraq	TF0B7799 MNA	Iraq	Scale up climate action to diversify post-COVID-19 economic activity	150,000	Greater understanding of constraints to climate action, investment priorities, and financing framework
Afghanistan Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP)	TF0B9464 TF0B5909 SAR	Afghanistan	Identify key climate challenges, policies, and investments for Afghanistan's agriculture and water sectors	150,000	Create a climate-smart agricultural country stocktaking and recommend investments for resilient agricultural development in support of green recovery
Supporting the Development of Adaptive Social Protection Systems in Bangladesh and Bhutan	TF0B5846 SAR	Bangladesh, Bhutan	Build government capacity to assist vulnerable households with recovery from climate and other shocks	100,000	More adaptive social protection systems
Building Back a Greener Bangladesh	TF0B5996 SAR	Bangladesh	Provide diagnostics and advice for green recovery	150,000	Implementation of green growth approaches to policy and investment
Mapping Climate-Sensitive Health Risks to Inform National One Health Strategy and NDCs in Bangladesh	TF0B5942 SAR	Bangladesh	Support the country's ongoing COVID-19 Emergency Response Project by building capacity to prevent and respond to emerging infectious diseases	175,000	Geospatial data on climate-related risk, climate-informed recovery strategies, and inputs to NDCs

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes
<b>Project Design and Implementation Support Window (cont.)</b>					
Bangladesh Renewable Energy and Battery Storage Road Map	TF0B6148 SAR	Bangladesh	Help the Rural Electrification Board to incorporate solar and battery storage; prepare a green transition road map; improve sector performance in the face of challenges caused by the pandemic	150,000	More affordable electricity through deployment of renewable energy and battery storage
Bhutan Economic Diversification/Green Recovery	TF0B6294 SAR	Bhutan	Support government recovery efforts by developing recommendations for green economic diversification, including private sector development	150,000	Inform green finance and sustainable, resilient intensification in agriculture and forestry
Climate-Smart Urbanization Framework for India	TF0B5974 SAR	India	Develop a framework for climate-smart urbanization in one Indian state that drives green and resilient growth in response to the COVID-19 pandemic	150,000	Improved planning, municipal finance, and service delivery capacity for green growth
Decarbonizing Freight in South Asia	TF0B5936 SAR	India	Develop a model and map impacts for a green transformation of the trucking industry that reduces emissions and builds resilience to future shocks	150,000	Knowledge and an agenda for sector transformation that will reduce emissions and increase competitiveness
Green Hydrogen Opportunities and Roadmap for India	TF0B5754 SAR	India	Support the Government of India's understanding of the uses of hydrogen for low-carbon development and support green recovery by reducing energy price fluctuations and increasing energy independence	200,000	Informed decision making on green hydrogen, supporting decarbonization, manufacturing, and energy security
Development of Resilient Programs for Northeast India	TF0B8104 SAR	India	Assessing risks, identifying policy and investment options, and providing capacity training for improved disaster risk management and climate mitigation	100,000	Inception and background analysis; assessment of disaster and climate risks of eight states; risk, resilience, and systems assessment of key sectors; emissions profile and assessment; identification of high-return policies, institutional capacity building and investments, including development of resilient, green, and inclusive road maps; systemic stakeholder engagement; and communications
Advancing Climate Action in Surat City	TF0B9101 SAR	India	Strengthen institutional arrangements for climate action and inform the Waterfront Development and Rejuvenation Project design with resilience assessments and decision-making frameworks	137,140	Building institutional capacities for climate action and recommendations for risk-informed and resilient waterfront development project
Integrated Planning Model for Resilient Transport Networks in South Asia	TF0B8526 SAR	SAR countries	Support more integrated planning of clean and resilient transport infrastructure that will help key economic sectors recover by reducing costs	150,000	Support for green recovery and limiting lock-in of environmentally destructive investments



► Tenkodogo, Burkina Faso. Freshly harvested chillies are spread out on the ground to dry in the sun. Photo: ALEXANDER BEE

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes
<b>Project Design and Implementation Support Window (cont.)</b>					
Recommendations for Agriculture Policy Reform in Support of a Resilient and Green Recovery	TF0B5860 SAR	Nepal	Study policy reforms to support climate-smart agriculture and increase fiscal space for green, resilient, and inclusive recovery investment	125,000	Recommendations for agricultural policy reform and green, resilient, and inclusive expenditures
Agri-Water-Energy Sector Reform Review for Punjab	TF0B5823 SAR	Pakistan	Provide recommendations on sustainable and low-carbon irrigation to the Government of Punjab in support of the clean energy targets announced in the context of the COVID-19 crisis	180,000	Assessment of the effects of solar groundwater extraction and identify opportunities for solarization
<b>Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Cooling and Ventilation Systems in South Asia</b>	TF0B7211 SAR	Regional with targeted support for Bangladesh, Pakistan, India	Develop a toolkit for building-level low-carbon ventilation systems, supporting work to improve ventilation in response to COVID-19	120,000	Mainstream climate in World Bank-financed building investments; develop indoor air quality and thermal comfort standards
Industrial Decarbonization in Pakistan	TF0B6634 SAR	Pakistan	Identify opportunities for industrial decarbonization to reduce energy costs during recovery	300,000	Policy and investment options for future World Bank lending operations
Programmatic ASA for Transformative Climate Action in South Asia	TF0B7439 SAR	Regional	Analytics and technical assistance to support World Bank green recovery investments	500,000	Integration of climate in new lending operations
Investigating Green Growth Constraints and Opportunities for India	TF0B7979 SAR	India	Analysis of policies for green recovery and growth; knowledge exchange with the Reserve Bank of India	150,000	Climate-informed future economic stimulus, infrastructure, and sectoral policies
<b>Analytical Tools and Methodologies Window</b>					
Scaling Up Climate Analytics in Angola	TF0B7158 AFE	Angola	Support the Government of Angola and World Bank Group to develop a climate-informed investment and reform program to achieve Angola's development goals in the context of climate change, through climate resilience and energy decarbonization pathways	74,036.23	Support COVID-19 recovery efforts and climate change preparedness and resilience building in the country, providing decision makers in-depth analytics on areas that are critical to the achievement of the country's development goals
Scaling Up Climate Analytics in Rwanda	TF0B7061 AFE	Rwanda	Support the government's efforts to achieve development goals in the context of mitigating and adapting to climate change and identify opportunities for climate action	37,938.60	Support Rwanda's preparation of a long-term low-emission development strategy in the future
Support to Modeling Aspects of the G5-Sahel CCDR	TF0B8026 AFW	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger	Analyze how the G5 Sahel countries can achieve their development goals in the context of climate change and in line with each country's climate ambitions	117,924.35	Enable policy decision making and investments to be made based on sound economic and climate analysis
EAP Climate Analytics for Low Carbon and Resilient Development	TF0B6904 EAP	China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam	Support analytical work to assist countries in EAP in accelerating critical climate transitions, particularly by informing the World Bank's engagement through the EAP Climate Action Plan and in the process also help support ongoing CCDRs	120,000	Informed or strengthened climate-related policies, strategies, and regulatory or market frameworks and investment (in all four countries)

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<b>Analytical Tools and Methodologies Window (cont.)</b>						
Social Sustainability Assessment for the Energy Transition in China	TF0B7343	EAP	China	Define a Social Sustainability Assessment Process that draws on global lessons learned for achieving a just transition away from coal power, and to describe a baseline of vulnerability and potential adverse impacts of this transition that will inform strategic planning to identify customized approaches to socioeconomic development for revitalization in China	120,000	Identification of policy interventions and investment projects that are relevant and concentrated to support regions and groups most in need and that are delivered with their participation at the local level: investments in SMEs, consulting services, and technology research; private sector investment in public goods such as clean energy and infrastructure, digitization and connectivity, circular economy, including through waste management and resource efficiency
Supporting Pathways for a Just Transition for All and Climate Resilient Local Development in Indonesia	TF0B7342	EAP	Indonesia	Promote community engagement for supporting pathways for a just transition for all and climate-resilient development in Indonesia	240,000	Support communities to prepare for a just transition for all, and improve understanding of climate risks and the shift to a decarbonized economy through better planning and budgeting at the village level
Assessment of Economic Opportunities from Climate Change in ECA	TF0B7200	ECA	Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Türkiye	Analyze key opportunities from the climate transition to help governments (i) know where to focus programs and support and (ii) build support with key constituencies for climate action	106,183.96	Help governments build a positive story about the transition and understanding on how best to allocate resources to drive the transition while improving economic outcomes (and inform NDCs implementation and LTSSs)
Promoting the Achievement of the Green Transition in ECA through Human Development	TF0B9809	ECA	All ECA countries	Support for a green transition through human development	300,000	Trade-induced green transition case studies in Türkiye, Ukraine, Serbia, and Kazakhstan; develop Healthy Green Jobs and Skills analysis framework; and dialogue with ECA client countries to operationalize the findings of the studies
Serbia Inclusive, Responsive Coal Transition	TF0B7980	ECA	Serbia	Strengthen and empower local governments in Serbia to take the lead in coal mine transition in their communities and to ensure that the design and implementation of transition plans are guided by robust citizen engagement and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups	125,000	Improve national-level policies and practices in support of a just transition for all, as well as the transition of specific target communities likely impacted by mine closures in relation to the planned World Bank operation
Climate Informed Country Diagnostics and Poverty Assessments	TF0B6377	Global	World	Support World Bank country poverty economists to integrate the impacts of climate change and climate policy into assessments	500,000	Climate change integrated in recovery analytical instruments and World Bank development policy lending

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes
<b>Analytical Tools and Methodologies Window (cont.)</b>					
Climate-Informed Public Expenditure Reviews	TF0B5853	Global	World	Provide technical support to World Bank country economists to integrate climate into Public Expenditure Reviews	500,000 Make climate a focus of this core World Bank Group diagnostic tool
Financial Sector Climate Risk Modeling & Implementation	TF0B5696	Global	World	Refine methodologies for climate risk in financial sector analysis	375,000 Support for more sustainable investment
Forward-Looking Multi-Regional Input-Output Model	TF0B6185	Global	World	Develop model that scales up analysis of induced structural shifts and quantify sectoral output, trade, and employment effects.	500,000 Improved climate-fiscal policy decisions driven by access to user friendly quantitative projections which account for employment and competitiveness effects.
Green Competitiveness Response Program	TF0B6827	Global	World	Build government capacity to promote private sector participation in green recovery	242,427.47 Analytics and policy design for competitiveness in the face of natural shocks
GOV Global (ECA/Ukraine/ Public Investment Management)	TF0B8446	ECA	Ukraine	Integrate climate change considerations into the upfront design and evaluation of public-private partnership (PPP) project proposals	100,000 Institutions better informed about mainstreaming climate considerations through public investment management
Macro-Criticality of Climate Change	TF0B9098	Global	World	Enhance the diagnostics and analytics of the macroeconomic assessment of both physical climate impacts and low-carbon transition policy impacts at the knowledge frontier	1,000,000 Identify critical characteristics of the socioeconomic system that are relevant for the comprehensive assessment of the macro-criticality of climate-related impacts
Macro Modeling of Climate Change	TF0B5947	Global	World	Strengthen the climate features of macroeconomic models used by the World Bank	2,500,000 Mainstreaming of the climate agenda in World Bank work and support for better climate policy making
Getting to Net-Zero: Decarbonizing Energy Pathways	TF0B5763	Global	West Bank and Gaza, Chad, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Ghana, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Türkiye, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Brazil, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia	Increase understanding of how the World Bank's Energy and Extractives Global Practice operations align with countries' mitigation objectives	500,000 Identified pathways for power sector decarbonization in client countries
Mainstreaming Climate Change in Governance	TF0B5416, TF0B8446	Global	Jordan, Sierra Leone, Liberia, India, Ethiopia, Serbia, Ukraine, Brazil, Philippines, Costa Rica	Mainstream climate change in the World Bank's core governance support to client countries	1,000,000 Better response to climate risks and opportunities, institutions and policies that advance climate action

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<b>Analytical Tools and Methodologies Window (cont.)</b>					
Mainstreaming Mitigation Outcome Asset Development in World Bank Operations	TF0C0018	Global	World	Provide technical support and guidance to generate MOs from underlying World Bank financed projects.	160,000 Improved NDC implementation and utilization of carbon market instruments to attract additional finance.
People-Centered Approaches to Green Recovery: Global and Country Support	TF0B8621	Global	World	Build capacity to address physical impacts of climate change and support the design and implementation of inclusive green recovery and low-carbon growth transitions.	340,000 Improved people-centered, inclusive, and participatory approaches to green recovery from COVID-19 and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
POV Global – Evergreen Development: Welfare-Climate Solutions	TF0B7745	Global	World	Enhance World Bank capacity to assess the distributional impacts of climate and climate actions and provide advice to governments considering the complexities and uncertainties inherent in forecasting	400,000 Provide country clients detailed understanding of who are most vulnerable to shocks and the consequences of existing uncertainties, and identify potential mitigation and adaptation strategies that will require institutional strengthening
Scaling Up Global Climate Action for Health	TF0B9746	Global	World	Improve knowledge and understanding of the climate and health nexus at the global level and inform HNP operations	300,000 Support the development of climate and health analytics, provide operational support, and support coordination and advocacy activities
Support for Country and Climate Diagnostic Reports (CCDRs)	TF0B9155	Global	World	Develop global tools, platforms, and resources for teams working on CCDRs; tools and resources for country-specific analytics for CCDRs; and sector-specific tools and resources for CCDRs	350,000 Support analysis across all CCDRs; country-specific analytics, strengthen sectoral support across CCDRs based on demand for sectoral analyses on climate and development
The Political Economy of Climate Policies	TF0B5650	Global	World	Develop recommendations for politically feasible climate policies that address social considerations	400,411.57 Tools, methodologies, and recommendations for policy design
Innovations in Modeling the Macroeconomic Impacts of Climate Change in LCR	TF0B7065	LCR	Argentina, Brazil, Honduras, Peru	Expand existing modeling tools for the CCDRs in LRC, to link sectoral analysis to macroeconomic modeling (using the World Bank macrostructural model) and eventually evaluate the macroeconomic impacts of NDCs and long-term strategies	119,189.25 Enable deeper understanding of the links between climate change and development and better policy recommendations at the sectoral and macro levels in LCR
Jordan Jobs and Skills Analysis for Climate Transition	TF0B7509	MNA	Jordan	Analyze how the transformation of Jordan's economy toward a low-carbon, climate-resilient one in the context of Jordan's updated NDCs and Paris Agreement commitments could translate into more and better jobs	72,094.06 Inform the development of government policies related to supporting green investments for job creation, building skills for a climate responsive economy (education), and facilitating the transition to greener jobs and ensuring a just transition

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes	
<b>Analytical Tools and Methodologies Window (cont.)</b>						
Green and Resilient City Analytics in Egypt and Iraq	TF0B7087	MNA	Egypt, Arab Rep.; Iraq	Develop robust analytical work focusing on the Green and Resilient Cities agenda in selected countries to inform the actions required to pivot toward sustainable, climate-smart urbanization that is climate-resilient and green	150,000	Integrate and mainstream climate risks and green growth-related sensitivities and considerations into subnational policies, systems, and processes that would enable a shift in the way cities are planned, serviced, and managed, by being more responsive to rapidly evolving climate issues
Climate Analytics for Supporting Low-Carbon and Resilient Development	TF0B7578	SAR	Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan	Provide analytical support to facilitate the delivery of South Asian countries' climate commitments as articulated in their NDCs and broader climate-resilient and decarbonization pathways while achieving sustainable and inclusive growth and poverty reduction	167,607.31	Rigorous analytics and actionable policy and investment recommendations furnished by this work will further influence policy dialogue and future investments for the World Bank and other development partners
Supporting Just Transition and Inclusive Climate Action in India	TF0B9860	SAR	India	Promote community-led and inclusive tools and methodologies to build the resilience of groups most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and transitions in India and support their role in facilitating climate action	100,000	Identifying social impacts of just transitions, and assessment of the government's role and supporting the identification of inclusive and resilient investment strategies that incorporate a just transition away from coal and effective climate adaptation
<b>Western Balkans Green Recovery Support Window</b>						
Albania Blue Economy Development	TF0B8033	Western Balkans	Albania	Support Albania's blue economy development with a focus on cleaner coastal waters and ecosystems	500,000	Promote integrated and circular approaches and resilient coasts
Albania and Serbia Green Finance Diagnostics and Roadmaps	TF0B9587 /TF0B5941	Western Balkans	Albania, Serbia	Conduct green finance diagnostics and road maps	170,259	Strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks for green finance
Supporting a Just Transition in Coal Mining in Bosnia and Herzegovina	TF0C0051	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Grant activities are supporting the assessments and surveys that are required to inform a social and economic mitigation plan from transition away from coal mining in communities of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), including assessing options for redeployment of miners and other affected workers.	360,000	The activity is expected to inform a just transition plan that will mitigate social and labor impacts associated with the anticipated closure of coal mines in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH).
Analytical Support to Guide Air Pollution Investments and Policy Reforms in the Western Balkans	TF0B7337	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Kosovo	Support policy reforms and investments to reduce air pollution and meet EU air quality standards	660,000	Model impacts of air pollution measures and inform a portfolio of investments and policy reforms
Behavioral Insights for Air Quality Management and Energy Efficiency in the Western Balkans	TF0B7245	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, North Macedonia	Use behavioral insights to support the transition to sustainable residential heating	130,000	Innovative solutions to support access to affordable, reliable, sustainable modern energy



► Nepali street seller selling vegetables in Bhaktapur, Nepal. Photo: hadynyah

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<b>Western Balkans Green Recovery Support Window (cont.)</b>						
Greening Motorization in Western Balkans Phase 1 (v. 2)	TF0B6302	Western Balkans	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia	Identify policies and regulations to mitigate pollution and emissions impact of motorization	250,000	Promotion of newer and less polluting vehicle fleets
Integrating Climate Change Perspectives into Fiscal Policy	TF0B8910	Western Balkans	North Macedonia	Provide the first comprehensive analysis on the fiscal implications of meeting North Macedonia's NDC, and the Long-Term Strategy on Climate Action	120,000	Support the mainstream climate in macro-fiscal management
Integrating Climate Perspective into Public Financial Management Agenda	TF0B6475	Western Balkans	North Macedonia	Support the Government of North Macedonia to mainstream climate in public financial management	200,000	Climate mainstreamed in public financial management processes
Improving an Enabling Environment for Effective Pollution Management in Montenegro	TF0B9887	Western Balkans	Montenegro	Improve the enabling environment for effective pollution management in Montenegro while advancing the country's climate change action	400,000	Preparation of cost-effective pollution management investment packages for selected pollution hotspots/sites; generation of knowledge base to inform the government's solid and plastic waste management policies and inform priority investments; institutional strengthening for effective implementation of environmental and pollution management related policies and measures
Just-in-Time Sub-Component	TF0B7607	Western Balkans	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia	Provide targeted, just-in-time support for analytics and technical assistance to governments and policy makers in the Western Balkans	250,000	Develop policy papers that inform the design of the World Bank's lending pipeline in the region, related to air quality management, green finance mechanisms, carbon prices, clean mobility solutions, and low-carbon energy transition
Feasibility Studies for Two Contaminated Sites—Support Implementation of the Greening Land Project in Kosovo	TF0C0369	Western Balkans	Kosovo	Preparation of site investigation and feasibility studies of remediation and redevelopment plans for two contaminated sites	550,000	Deliver conceptual site models with all potential risk assessment source-pathway-receptor linkages
Montenegro and Kosovo Rail Network Resilience	TF0B9965	Western Balkans	Montenegro, Kosovo	Development of a more resilient transport and trade system in the Western Balkans to secure a pathway to low emissions and climate-resilient development	200,000	Establishment of a foundation for mainstreaming climate resilience considerations in the rail transport sector in Montenegro and Kosovo
Supporting People- and Community-Centered Approaches to Just Transition in Coal Mining in Serbia	TF0B7855	Western Balkans	Serbia	Inform the design of options for mitigating social and labor impacts and environmental reclamation of lands associated with the closure of coal mines	450,000	Develop approaches to address socioeconomic and environmental impacts of coal mine closure

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes
<b>Western Balkans Green Recovery Support Window (cont.)</b>					
Supporting the Design and Preparation of an Integrated “Liveable Prishtina” Program	TF0B7582	Western Balkans	Kosovo	Support low-carbon, sustainable, and inclusive urban upgrading projects, urban mobility, and air pollution management in Prishtina	500,000 Inform the design of climate-smart urban infrastructure
Serbia Transforming Crop Residue Management for Improved Air Quality	TF0B7965	Western Balkans	Serbia	Identify circular economy approaches to address burning of agricultural residues to improve air quality	350,000 Assess options to reduce crop residue burning
Western Balkans Green Growth ASA Stakeholder Engagement Platform & Social Dimensions of Green Growth Analysis	TF0B7095	Western Balkans	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	Develop a stakeholder engagement platform for the Western Balkans Green Growth program	120,000 Climate and transition policy dialogue that better reflects the voices of impacted stakeholders
<b>NDC and LTS Support</b>					
Malawi: Development of Natural Capital Accounting	TF0B8108	AFE	Malawi	Technical assistance to mainstream natural capital accounting (NCA) for climate resilience; NCA action plan for NDC implementation	200,000 Improved capacity and coordination to implement NCA in context of NDC implementation/tracking
Analytics to Support LTS Development in Lesotho	TF0B9588	AFE	Lesotho	Flood/drought risk analysis; GHG baseline data for three sectors; spatial planning analysis for LTS development	200,000 Better understanding of climate risks and GHG emissions; more informed LTS development; improved long-term climate and development planning
Decarbonizing the Industrial Sector in Tanzania	TF0B9648	AFE	Tanzania	Assessment of industrial sector policies; industrial sector NDC implementation plan; capacity building	150,000 Improved ability to implement industrial sector policies contributing to NDC mitigation goals
Supporting Climate Action in South Africa through International Carbon Markets	TF0B8903	AFE	South Africa	Institutional arrangements, policy framework, and national strategy for participating in carbon markets to finance climate action	250,000 Improved government capacity to participate in carbon markets and mobilize resources for climate action
Supporting Implementation of Ethiopia’s NDC	TF0B9957	AFE	Ethiopia	NDC implementation plans for four sectors; institutional assessment; governance framework recommendations	400,000 Strengthened governance and ministerial capacity to implement sectoral actions to achieve NDC goals
Enhancing Implementation of Ghana’s NDC and Ensuring Coherence across Policy Instruments	TF0B7479	AFW	Ghana	Agriculture, forestry, and other land use/ climate-smart agriculture policy recommendations; legal framework and carbon pricing feasibility analysis	380,000 Coherence across policy instruments for NDC implementation and accelerated climate action
Climate Support to Sahel Countries for NDC Implementation	TF0B9846	AFW	Multi-country (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso)	National climate finance mobilization strategy for Burkina Faso; revised NDC investment plans for Mali and Niger; G5 peer-to-peer exchange on NDC investment planning	425,000 Strengthened government capacity and coordination to mobilize investment for NDC adaptation actions; improved understanding of climate financing options for NDC implementation
Côte d’Ivoire, Benin, Togo: Macroeconomic and Climate Modeling for NDC Implementation	TF0B8991	AFW	Multi-country (Côte d’Ivoire, Benin, Togo)	Climate-informed macroeconomic models for Togo, Côte d’Ivoire, and Benin; training on use of models; identification of alternative NDC financing options	325,000 Improved data and understanding of macroeconomic impacts/ costs of NDC policies; strengthened capacity to use models and include NDC measures in national budgets

<b>Grant name</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grant amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>
<b>NDC and LTS Support (cont.)</b>					
Strengthening Mauritania's Capacity to Implement its NDC	TF0C0336	AFW	Mauritania	300,000	Improved NDC coordination, understanding of NDC measures (including landscape restoration), and ability to monitor NDC progress
Cambodia LT-LEDS and Roadmap Development	TF0B6462	EAP	Cambodia	330,000	Long-term vision for low-emission development; improved capacity to achieve NDC and net-zero goals
Harnessing the Power of Nature for Climate Outcomes in Mongolia	TF0B8286	EAP	Mongolia	350,000	Improved understanding of potential of nature-based solutions to achieve NDC and co-benefits
Development of a Long-term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) for Lao PDR for 2020-2050	TF0B7359	EAP	Lao PDR	330,000	Enhanced capacity to implement NDC and achieve 2050 net-zero goal
Ukraine Green Transition	TF0B7143	ECA	Ukraine	540,000	Enabling of green transition, achievement of NDC, and pathway to net-zero emissions by 2060
Growth Recovery to Empower, Equip and Nurture (GREEN) Armenia	TF0B7627	ECA	Armenia	360,000	NDC implementation and climate risk management mainstreamed into development planning
Life in Transition Survey: Deep Dive on Transition to Green Economy	TF0B7686	ECA	Multi-country (Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Ukraine, Tajikistan)	432,000	Improved evidence based on public support for climate ambition, NDC goals, LTS development
Decarbonizing Transport Connectivity in Central Asia	TF0B7499	ECA	Multi-country (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan)	720,000	Decision makers supported to prioritize transport policies/investments that increase connectivity and reduce emissions
Georgia: Support to Green Transition	TF0B7743	ECA	Georgia	360,000	Improved coordination for NDC implementation/monitoring; enhanced capacities for greening PFM
Climate-Smart Agriculture in Tajikistan	TF0B9435	ECA	Tajikistan	218,000	Improved ability to implement climate actions in the agriculture sector, contributing to NDC goals
Green Financing for NDC Implementation in Kyrgyz Republic	TF0C0024	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	370,000	Improved alignment of financial flows with climate action; scaled-up finance to accelerate NDC implementation

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<b>NDC and LTS Support (cont.)</b>						
Supporting Long-Term Low-Carbon Planning in Uzbekistan	TF0B8773	ECA	Uzbekistan	Low-carbon development pathway and sector analysis; analysis of sectoral and economywide decarbonization opportunities; impact assessment of policies and pathways on vulnerable categories and entire economy	600,000	Long-term, low-carbon development strategy with targets and actions across sectors; improved data and understanding on macroeconomic impacts; strengthened evidence and capacity for integrating climate change into long-term development priorities
Knowledge Products for Long-Term Low-Carbon Planning	TF0B8775	Global	World	Tools/guidance notes for developing LTSs, applying LTSs to government processes, and leveraging LTSs to inform World Bank engagement	95,000	Countries supported to develop long-term decarbonization strategies for 2050
Climate Finance Roadmap and Adaptation Costing in Paraguay	TF0B9156	LCR	Paraguay	Costing of NDC adaptation measures; climate finance road map for NDC implementation	250,000	Improved information and strategy for financing NDC implementation
Improving Information and Tools to Increase Climate Resilience in Mexico	TF0B9548	LCR	Mexico	Online climate data platform; analysis of climate vulnerability; analysis of land use changes	200,000	Improved information and capacity to implement adaptation actions/policies to achieve NDC adaptation goals, including on forestry and ecosystem resilience
Macroeconomic Assessment of NDC/LTS Mitigation Policies in Ecuador	TF0C0031	LCR	Ecuador	Macroeconomic assessment and costing of NDC mitigation measures in transport and energy	200,000	Enhanced ability to prioritize NDC mitigation investments; improved policy planning to achieve NDC targets
NDC Implementation Support in Colombia	TF0B8272	LCR	Colombia	Costing of NDC mitigation measures; carbon market road map; policy advice on carbon credit ownership on public land	250,000	Improved ability to prioritize and plan NDC mitigation measures; enhanced capacity for carbon market implementation
Support for Greening Transport in Mexico	TF0B8401	LCR	Mexico	Diagnosis, resource mobilization strategy, financial mechanism, and road map for urban public transport projects	175,000	Improved ability to fund and implement green transport systems in support of NDC goals
Supporting Long-Term Low-Carbon Planning in Dominican Republic	TF0B8776	LCR	Dominican Republic	Development of LTS and low-carbon pathways; sector modeling; macroeconomic analysis	472,000	Low-emission strategy; improved institutional capacity and evidence; improved data and understanding on macroeconomic impacts; identification of measures to achieve 2030 NDC commitments and 2050 climate targets
Decarbonizing Egypt's Oil & Gas Value Chain to Attain NDCs	TF0B9055	MNA	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Emissions inventories, MAC curves, and decarbonization plans for oil and gas sector; sectoral governance and MRV framework	360,000	Strengthened capacity to implement oil and gas sectoral mitigation actions to meet NDC goals; strengthened governance, monitoring, and regulatory framework
Morocco: Job Opportunities in Energy Transition	TF0B7753	MNA	Morocco	Analysis and policy recommendations to facilitate a just, inclusive, and job-enhancing clean energy transition	150,000	Improved knowledge base and capacity to implement NDC and create jobs through a just, clean-energy transition

<b>Grant name</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grant amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>
<b>NDC and LTS Support (cont.)</b>					
Morocco: Climate and Disaster Resilience Support	TF0B7755	MNA	Morocco	Sectoral analysis and recommendations to reduce energy use through green residential building codes	150,000 Improved knowledge base to reduce energy consumption in residential buildings in line with NDC goals
Morocco: Solid Waste Management	TF0B7817	MNA	Morocco	Assessment and technical notes to support Second National Solid Waste Management Program	100,000 Improved knowledge base on solid waste management in line with NDC goals
Morocco: Resilience of Water Sector	TF0B7996	MNA	Morocco	Analysis for improved climate resilience and reduced emissions in the water sector, in line with water strategy and NDC	150,000 Increased alignment of water sector strategy with NDC, LTS; increased knowledge of renewable energy opportunities for desalination
Morocco: Resilience of Rainfed Agriculturea	TF0B7808	MNA	Morocco	Assessment of climate risks; strategy to enhance agricultural climate resilience in line with NDC goals	41,662.40 Increased knowledge base on agricultural climate risks; increased government capacity to implement NDC adaptation actions
Morocco: Resilience of Rainfed Agriculture	TF0B9436	MNA	Morocco	Assessment of climate risks; strategy to enhance agricultural climate resilience in line with NDC goals	108,337.60 Increased knowledge base on agricultural climate risks; increased government capacity to implement NDC adaptation actions
Morocco: Environmental Fiscality	TF0B8060	MNA	Morocco	Guidance note on options for environmental fiscal policies in line with NDC goals, building on previous analysis	150,000 Improved knowledge base on fiscal policies to support NDC implementation
Morocco: Climate-Sensitive Budgeting	TF0B7861	MNA	Morocco	Guidance note and methodology on technical design of climate-sensitive budgeting and expenditure tracking	150,000 Improved allocation of financial resources for climate measures through climate-sensitive budgets; improved monitoring/ reporting of climate finance
Morocco: Whole-of-Government Approach	TF0B7873	MNA	Morocco	Policy advice to align the financial sector with NDC/LTS ambitions; support to whole-of-government approach to unlock sustainable finance	60,000 Improved alignment of NDC/LTS policies across sectors; strengthened capacity for whole-of-government NDC implementation; increased access to finance for NDC/LTS
Supporting Jordan's Climate and NDC Objectives	TF0B8285	MNA	Jordan	Prioritization of NDC policy reforms; urban waste and water sector analyses; adaptation monitoring framework; energy transition capacity building	660,000 Improved planning capacity and coordination for NDC implementation; enhanced analytics for key NDC sectors; improved climate adaptation monitoring; enhanced energy transition capacity
Supporting Long-Term Low-Carbon Planning in Jordan	TF0B8774	MNA	Jordan	Development of LTS for submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; sector modeling; macroeconomic analysis	644,000 Long-term emission-reduction targets and vision to achieve them; enhanced NDC, SDGs, NAP, and other national climate change commitments/strategies; strengthened institutional capacity
Supporting Climate Action & NDC Implementation in Lebanon	TF0B8284	MNA	Lebanon	Prioritization of NDC policy reforms; waste/wastewater analysis; Beirut water management guidance tool; energy transition policy recommendations	510,000 Enhanced capacity to implement NDC policies and waste strategy; improved resilience of water sector; protection of vulnerable groups in energy transition

<b>Grant name</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grant amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>	
<b>NDC and LTS Support (cont.)</b>						
Support for NDC Implementation in Tunisia	TF0B9976	MNA	Tunisia	Analyses of city-level climate risks in Tunis and climate-smart water/energy/food interventions; agriculture climate investment plan; capacity-building for NDC implementation	460,000	Improved planning capacity, coordination, and financing for NDC implementation; improved understanding of climate impacts; improved sectoral knowledge base
Advancing NDC and LTS Implementation in Nepal	TF0C0169	SAR	Nepal	Emission factors for two sectors for NDC update; EWS for hydropower; transport sector policy feasibility; local adaptation plans; NDC coordination mechanism and monitoring support	1,000,000	Updated NDC; improved capacity to reduce sectoral emissions and improve resilience in line with NDC goals; strengthened NDC governance and monitoring
Pakistan Support for Implementation of Updated NDCs	TF0B7900	SAR	Pakistan	NDC implementation plan and policy support; sectoral core analytics; institutional strengthening	1,000,000	Government supported to implement NDC and transition to low-carbon growth through whole-of-government approach
<b>Whole-of-Economy/Economic Advisors</b>						
Providing Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to Support the Presidential Climate Commission in South Africa	TF0B8854	AFE	South Africa	Supporting the South Africa Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) to provide evidence-based and independent advice on viable pathways to a net-zero, climate-resilient South Africa by 2050	250,000	i) Technical advice provided on developing long-term mitigation modelling capacity, ii) climate transition costs quantified iii) climate finance strategy developed, and iv) a just transition fund established.
Providing Economic Advisory Support for Just Financing in Egypt	TF0B9392	MNA	Egypt	Supports the Ministry of International Cooperation in identifying and assessing global sound practices on blended finance and just climate finance	280,000	Sharm El Sheikh Guidebook for Just Financing developed highlighting the needed actions of each of the stakeholders to make climate projects implementable and investable.
Strengthening Economic Governance through Advisory Support in Albania	TF0C0151	ECA	Albania	Integrating climate change considerations and policies into guidance, procedures and methodologies used for program and project identification, screening, selection and appraisal	200,000	i) Albania's PIM regulations (2018 Decision No. 185 of the Council of Ministers) and guidelines to align them with EU standards amended, ii) enhanced capacity, iii) technical assistance provided to support smooth implementation of the new PIM regulations
Transitioning to a Green Economy through Economic Advisory Support in Uzbekistan	TF0C0165	ECA	Uzbekistan	Supports the work of the Government of Uzbekistan's Department for the Development of the Green and Innovative Economy, and provides advice to the Ministry of Economy and Poverty Reduction, and Green Growth Unit.	200,000	Proposals of key reforms in priority areas for green growth prepared, Long-term Action Plan for the Green Growth strategy prepared and assistance in its implementation, Analytical support provided in development of policies for integration of climate policy and green growth strategy into wider macroeconomic and fiscal management work.

Grant name	Region	Country	Description	Grant amount (US\$)	Expected outcomes
<b>Whole-of-Economy/Country Support</b>					
Conducting a Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Analysis for the Comoros	TF0B9958 AFE	Comoros	Seeks to conduct a Public Expenditure Review (PER), a diagnostic to analyze public expenditures and revenues and support policy dialogue with the government, in addition to incorporate climate change in public investment management, and assess existing specific regulations governing construction and roads works. Furthermore, this assessment will help to prepare guidelines and/or regulations to increase infrastructure resilience in the country.	100,000	Reduced future costs due to the replacement of investments affected by climate change, including cyclones; and enhanced disaster risk management.
Strengthening Green Fiscal Policy in Brazil	TF0C0047 LCR	Brazil	Strengthening fiscal policy in Brazil, making it more equitable, efficient and fiscally and environmentally sustainable.	300,000	A report to support the WBG's policy dialogue on green fiscal policy in Brazil, followed by operational support to turn relevant recommendations into action.
Mozambique Poverty Assessment	TF0C0043 AFE	Mozambique	The grant will fund a deep dive section of the Poverty Assessment exploring empirically the impacts of extreme events linked to climate change, such as cyclones and possibly droughts, on economic systems and indicators of household welfare. Cyclones are increasingly hitting Mozambique both in frequency and extent of damage. The analysis will draw mostly from geo-spatial data to show the intersection between high exposure to natural disasters, proxies of economic and human welfare costs and the dynamics of the recovery.	100,000	The climate smart poverty assessment report is expected to enhance WB dialogue with the government to help assess policies that are likely to help the poor and the vulnerable. It will fill a knowledge gap and provide insights and analytics that will help prioritize inclusiveness to the economy's growth.
Strengthening Social Change, Equity and Just Transition in the Middle East and North Africa	TF0C0023 MNA	Middle East and North Africa	Strengthens the evidence base to inform decision makers on climate, with a focus on the social and equity aspects to develop analysis on how changes in incentives affect climate mitigation and adaptation, and will be complemented by expanding the tool kit for assessing the medium- and long-term distributional consequences through micro-simulation models and econometric estimates, in addition to collecting and analyzing geospatial data.	800,000	Database on geospatial information to identify effects of climate change in MENA Region. Four new operations informed by analytics using CSF funding. Two climate smart poverty assessments developed. Two poverty programmatic work programs incorporating the climate analytics.

<b>Grant name</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grant amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>
<b>Whole-of-Economy/Country Support (cont.)</b>					
Policy Packages for Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Central America	TF0C0071	LCR	Central America	250,000	Report that will summarize the fiscal consolidation needs of each country based on different scenarios (target debt-to-GDP ratio and length of consolidation) and provide policy recommendations (revenues, expenditures and debt management) to support the fiscal consolidation need. It will help teams in their policy dialogue and advance work for future operations, technical assistances, and analytical and advisory services.
Accelerate Growth and Poverty Reduction by Strengthening Macroeconomic Stability in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	TF0C0118	AFE	Congo, Democratic Republic of	100,000	CEM report and two case studies on mining sector and agri-business through a climate change lens.
Greening the Economy and Financial Sector through Impact Assessments in Malawi	TF0C0123	AFE	Malawi	425,000	Four regulatory reforms and/or recommendations adopted. One regulation and framework adopted. 3 entities implemented the recommended changes.
Designing a Poverty Reduction Policy in Madagascar	TF0C0192	AFE	Madagascar	100,000	Study on the economic costs of extreme weather events caused by climate change in Madagascar.
Developing a Whole-of-Economy Approach to Climate-Informed Policies in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan	TF0C0255	SAR	South Asia	450,000	Four countries with strengthened institutional capacity to formulate, evaluate and implement climate-related policies or climate-informed projects. Four countries in which climate-related policies, strategies, and regulatory or market frameworks were informed or strengthened.

<b>Grant name</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grant amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>
Boosting Economic Growth and Fiscal Policy for Resilience in the Caribbean	TF0C0284	LCR	Caribbean	250,000	Analytical paper on fiscal sustainability models to assess climate change impacts and climate adaptation financing strategies. Policy note on fiscal rules for climate resilience and debt sustainability.
Integrating Green Measures into Private Sector Competitiveness Strategies Middle East and North Africa	TF0C0305	MNA	Middle East and North Africa	800,000	Advancing Climate-Trade Co-benefits in Egypt. Boosting the Growth of Egyptian Clean Tech Solution Providers. Developing and piloting 'Green transition manuals' to manufacturing companies/exporters operating in several selected sub-sectors in Jordan. Boosting adoption of green technologies in Morocco and Tunisia.
Enabling Policy and Institutional Change for Development and Climate Impacts in Middle East and North Africa	TF0C0331	MNA	Middle East and North Africa	900,000	One country in which climate-related policies, strategies or investments that are reducing emissions and building climate resilience are implemented. Four countries with strengthened institutional capacity to formulate, evaluate and implement climate-related policies or climate-informed projects. Four countries in which climate-related policies, strategies or regulatory or market frameworks were informed or strengthened.
<b>Whole-of-Economy/Global Analytics</b>					
Programmatic Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action Support	TF0B8851	Global	World	800,000	Accelerated climate action and development by members of the Coalition through peer exchange, knowledge sharing, mainstreaming climate change in macro-fiscal and finance policy-making, and tailoring related technical assistance and capacity building to the mandates and activities of Ministries of Finance.

<b>Grant name</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grant amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>	
<b>Whole-of-Economy/Global Analytics (cont.)</b>						
Maximizing the Impact of the Coalition of Finance Ministers Program	TF0B9108	Global	World	Support the identification of capacity building needs and gaps in Ministries of Finance as regards the themes of the Whole-of-Economy Program and scope the outline of the training curriculum of the capacity building initiative.	500,000	An interface between the Capacity Development program and the Coalition of Finance Ministers as well as other regional groupings or networks of finance ministries, providing needs assessments for capacity development of finance ministries.
New Insights and Policy Implications on State-Owned Enterprises in High-Emitting Sectors	TF0C0262	Global	World	Provides new insights of state-owned enterprises (SOEs)—which present a powerful and important policy lever for many governments to implement reforms to achieve their ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation target—and draws policy implications of the presence of the state in commercial activities, and the increased interplay between the state and the private sector in the corporate sector.	200,000	Analysis of state presence in carbon intensive sectors such as cement to assess impacts on private sector participation in the market, prices, productivity, exports, etc. In addition, the analysis will generate data on market characteristics that make companies more likely to decarbonize their production processes and adopt green technologies and innovate.
Providing Options to Navigate Climate Shocks for Resilient Development	TF0C0309	Global	World	Enhances options for climate change resilience through the examination of insurance and protection strategies used by families, farms, and firms to navigate climate shocks and assess their implications for adjustments.	500,000	The report clarifies the role of government and identifies specific instruments to protect the vulnerable population in the face of climate shocks.

Source: World Bank.

Note: The World Bank Regions are AFE = Eastern and Southern Africa; AFW = Western and Central Africa; EAP = East Asia and Pacific; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LCR = Latin America and the Caribbean; MNA = Middle East and North Africa; SAR = South Asia. ASA = Advisory Services and Analytics; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; CCDR = Country Climate and Development Report; CSF = Climate Support Facility; EU = European Union; EWS = early warning system. G5 Sahel = Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad; GDP = gross domestic product; GHG = greenhouse gas; GREEN = Growth Recovery to Empower, Equip and Nurture; HNP = health, nutrition, and population; IPP = Independent Power Project; LT-LEDS = Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy; LTS = Long-Term Strategy; M&E = monitoring and evaluation; MAC = marginal abatement cost; MRV = monitoring, reporting, and verification; NAP = national adaptation plan; NCA = natural capital accounting; NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution; PFM = public financial management; PIM = public investment management; POV = Poverty Global Practice; PPP = public-private partnership; SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals; SMEs = small and medium-sized enterprises; SOE = state-owned enterprise.

a. This grant (TF0B7808) was closed early to link to a different project. The balance was transferred to a new TF number (TF0B9436), under which work continues.

## Annex B.

# Climate Support Facility Monitoring and Evaluation Framework – Pillar 1

<b>PILLAR 1: COVID-19 GREEN RECOVERY INITIATIVE</b>					
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY:</b> Rebuilding better and achieving a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable or “green” economic recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.					
<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME:</b> Strengthened institutions, capacity, and policies for a COVID-19 green recovery that incorporates low emissions and climate-resilient development.					
<b>OUTPUT</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>2022</b>
1.1 Number (#) of countries that received capacity building support on green recovery, or low emissions and climate-resilient development in the context of COVID-19 recovery	41	1.1.1 Number (#) of countries in which World Bank engagement on climate change was advanced in a new or an existing area because of support provided by the CSF	46	1.1.1.1 Amount of lending volume of operations across the World Bank that is reducing emissions and building climate resilience (US\$, billions)	13.0
1.2 Number (#) of countries that received technical assistance for policy formulation, investment planning, project design, policy/project implementation, or monitoring and evaluation to advance climate action in the context of COVID-19 recovery	40	1.1.2 Number (#) of countries in which formulation, evaluation, and implementation capacity of climate-related policies was strengthened because of support provided by the CSF	46	1.1.1.2 Number (#) of countries in which climate action was sustained or advanced in the context of economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis	34
1.3 Number (#) of analytics undertaken on green recovery or low emissions and climate-resilient development in the context of COVID-19 recovery	252	1.1.3 Number (#) of countries in which climate-related policies, strategies, and regulatory or market frameworks and investment were informed or strengthened because of the support provided by the CSF	46	1.1.1.3 Number (#) of countries in which climate-related policies, strategies, or investments are reducing emissions and building climate resilience	45
		1.1.4 Number (#) of new operations informed by analytics developed using CSF funding	20		
		1.1.5 Number (#) of new climate-related operations identified for upcoming lending pipeline because of support provided by the CSF	23		
		1.1.6 Number (#) of World Bank operations under preparation that integrated green recovery or climate-related measures because of support provided by the CSF	46		

Source: World Bank.

Note: CSF = Climate Support Facility.

## Annex C.

### Climate Support Facility Monitoring and Evaluation Framework – Pillar 2

<b>PILLAR 2: NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS AND LONG-TERM LOW-CARBON AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT STRATEGIES SUPPORT</b>					
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY: Strengthening government coordination and capacity for the enhancement and implementation of NDCs and the development of LTSs in developing countries in contribution to the NDC Partnership work program.</b>					
<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME: Strengthened capacity to implement the Paris Agreement through NDCs and/or LTSs.</b>					
<b>OUTPUT</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>2022</b>
2.1 Number (#) of countries that received capacity-building support on NDCs or LTSs in the context of low emissions and climate resilience	17	2.1.1 Number (#) of countries with strengthened capacities to enhance and implement NDCs in one or more of the following areas: climate-relevant policy, finance, monitoring and evaluation informed by NDC-SF support	18	2.1.1.1 Number (#) of countries with enhanced NDCs informed	5
2.2 Number (#) of countries that received technical assistance in the context of low emissions and climate resilience for: support to develop sectoral or economywide LTSs; support for climate-relevant policy, finance, or monitoring and evaluation; flexible support to enhance or implement NDCs	18	2.1.2 Number (#) of countries with strengthened capacities to inform the development of an LTS in one or more of the following areas: data, analysis, methodologies, tools informed by NDC-SF support	13	2.1.1.2 Number (#) of countries with defined policies and measures to implement the Paris Agreement through NDCs and LTSs	28
		2.1.3 Number (#) of innovative solutions and enhanced knowledge products utilized for enhancement/implementation of NDCs and development of LTSs informed by NDC-SF support	131	2.1.1.3 Amount of World Bank lending that contributes to NDC implementation (US\$, millions)	9.2
2.3 Number (#) of analytics undertaken on low emissions and climate-resilient development in the context of enhancement and implementation of NDCs and the development of LTSs	87	2.1.4 Number (#) of World Bank operations under preparation that integrated NDC/LTS measures because of support provided by the CSF	21		

Source: World Bank.

Note: CSF = Climate Support Facility; LTS = Long-Term Strategy; NDC = Nationally Determined Contribution; NDC-SF = NDC Support Facility.





**The Climate Support Facility is a World Bank multi-donor trust fund that supports developing countries in accelerating their transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development and elevating the national decarbonization agenda.**