1. Introduction and background

The Program "Promoting Africa's Green and Climate Resilient Development (AGREED)" is a partnership between the World Bank and the Italian Ministry of Environment Land and Sea (IMELS). The objective of the program is to support the African countries, where the Italian Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) has bilateral agreements, to identify, prepare and seek financing for programs and projects, contributing to climate-resilient, green growth, within the framework of the UNFCCC - National Determined Contributions (NDCs). IMELS' support to the AGREED program takes the form of a Single-Donor, Bank-Executed Trust Fund (SDBETF) of 12 Million euros. The agreement has been signed in December 2017; and implementation has started in January 2018.

At the Partnership Council (PC) meeting held on 6 February 2019, the Partners discussed modifications to the program which would, inter alia, expand the scope of activity from Africa to global, introduce a dedicated window on energy ("Accelerating renewable energy development in Sub-Saharan Africa" – AREDA, for an additional amount of 12 Million euros) and propose a scaled up engagement on the environment front, for a further, additional amount, which is proposed in this concept note to be of $4 Million euros.

This document is an update to the concept note that underpinned the original AGREED Trust Fund Administration Arrangement (signed by IMELS on December 1, 2017), and is intended to provide the basis for the TF modifications mentioned above, and more generally to serve as the technical reference to the new version of the program (code-named for continuity, AGREED 2.0).

The rest of this document is organized as follows. Section 2 defines the revised Program Development Objective (PDO). Section 3 contains an updated program description, including on the program's environment component (section 3.1) and on the energy component (AREDA, section 3.2). Section 4 outlines proposed updated governance and implementation arrangements, applicable to the program as a whole.

2. Program Development Objective (PDO)

The objective of the program is to support the countries where IMELS has bilateral agreements in place or being negotiated in their efforts to pursue low-carbon, green and climate resilient development, in particular to:

- identify, prepare and seek financing for programs and projects contributing to the implementation of the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) communicated to the UNFCCC, and to climate-resilient, green growth.
- expand access and facilitate clean energy transition, with priority to the Sahel region and the Sub-Saharan African Countries (other countries may be added to this list during project implementation, subject to agreement with IMELS)

PDO Indicators

Component/Indicator (a)	Target
Environment Component	
Projects supported by the program (b) have been submitted for financing to the World Bank Board and/or to the relevant decision-making body of other development institutions	At least 13projects
Energy Component	
Projects supported by the program have been submitted for financing to the World Bank Board and/or to the relevant decision-making body of other development institutions	At least 6 projects
Leveraging of additional financing	US$500 million
Number of twinning/knowledge exchange activities	At least 6

Notes

(a): The Environment component will be managed by the Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice; the Energy component will be managed by the Energy Global Practice

(b): Includes projects supporting the implementation of Africa's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) defined by the Paris Accord; and more generally projects contributing to improved management of environment and natural resource as defined by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular in areas such as forests and landscapes, coastal zone management, low carbon energy, reduction of air, soil and water pollution

3. Updated program description and funding envelope

It is proposed that the total funding envelope of the program be increased from € 12 Million to € 28 Million, including a dedicated energy component of € 12 Million (Table 1). IMELS would provide these resources in accordance with the transfer schedule proposed in Table 2.

Table 1. Indicative Program Budget (in 000 Euros; FY19-FY22)

Component/ sub-component	Amount (€ 000)
1. Environment	
1.1 Project level Technical Assistance	12,500
1.2 Country dialogue and cross-cutting activities	2,500
1.3 Program Management/ administration, identification of activities and quality assurance	1,000
Subtotal	**16,000**
2. Energy	
2.1 Project level Technical Assistance	9,000
2.2 Country dialogue and cross-cutting activities	2,000
2.3 Program Management/ administration, identification of activities and quality assurance	1,000
Subtotal	**12,000**
Grand Total	**28,000**

Notes

(a) The budget above is indicative and subject to change, to reflect adjustments in implementation circumstances. As per standard World Bank procedures, budget revisions are accessible online via the Development Partner Center (DPC).

(b) A 17% cost recovery fee will be assessed against relevant personnel costs (staff and short-term consultants, but not consulting firms) incurred in the implementation of the trust fund.

Table 2. Proposed schedule of transfers to the World Bank (in 000 Euros)

Component	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	Total
1. Environment	4,000 (a)	4,000	6,000	2,000	16,000
2. Energy (b)		4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
Total	**4,000**	**8,000**	**10,000**	**6,000**	**28,000**

Notes

(a) The first transfer to AGREED has already taken place in FY18; it is only notionally associated to the environment component, since, at the time, the explicit division between environment and energy component of the TF was not contemplated

(b) Implementation of the energy component is expected to start in Q4 of FY19

3.1. Environment Component

The activities of the environment component of AGREED 2.0 will follow by and large the typology already defined in the original concept note of AGREED (see sections 3.1.1 to 3.1.3 sotto for a recap). The scope of work however, will no longer be confined to Africa, but will be extended to all developing countries where IMELS has bilateral agreements in place or being negotiated. Annex 1 lists the countries with bilateral agreements signed as of March 2019.

An analysis of the portfolio and pipeline of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Global Practice of the World Bank suggests that IMELS priority countries account for a large share of ENR overall program: some 60% of the total (in terms of both number of projects, Table 3, and volume of investment, Table 4)

Table 3. Nr of tasks managed by Environment GP by type of country and by product type

Bilateral agreement with IMELs: countries with:	Analytical work	Projects in pipeline	Projects under supervision	Grand Total
Agreement signed	38	23	82	143
Agreement under negotiation	15	10	31	56
No agreement	43	15	51	109
N/A: regional/ sub-regional activities	67	11	22	100
Grand Total	163	59	186	408

Table 4. Volume and share of financing for projects managed by Environment GP, by type of country

Bilateral agreement with IMELs: countries with:	Pipeline		Portfolio	
	Commitment $M	Share	Commitment $M	Share
Agreement signed or under negotiation	2,415	62%	4,774	61%
No agreement	809	21%	2,488	32%
N/A: regional/ sub-regional activities	642	17%	561	7%
Grand Total	3,866	100%	7,822	100%

Transitioning from an Africa focus only (as in the current version of AGREED), to a global scope of work (as in AGREED 2.0) entails a considerable increase in the range of opportunities for applying resources of the Trust Fund. When using as a proxy the volume of the ENR pipeline or portfolio in IMELS priority countries, the transition from Africa to global is equivalent to scaling up (Table 4) the opportunities of AGREED engagement by a factor of 2.7 (pipeline) and 3.8 (portfolio); this justifies the proposed increase in the volume of funding for the environment work: from 12 to 16 million euros, or a scale-up factor of 1.3.

Table 5. Volume of financing ($ Million) of projects managed by Environment GP in IMELS priority countries, by region

Region	Pipeline	Portfolio	Grand Total
Africa	649	991	1,641
East Asia & Pacific	865	2,125	2,990
Europe & Central Asia	25	232	257
Latin America & Caribbean	126	997	1,122
Middle East	400	76	476
South Asia	350	352	702
Grand Total	2,415	4,774	7,189
Scale-up factor (ratio between rest of the regions and Africa)	2.72	3.82	3.38

In terms of defining specific areas of engagement, the Bank teams active in the different IMELS priority countries will work with respective governments to identify country-driven opportunities, in line with the applicable Country Partnership Framework (CPF, the document that defines the agreement between countries and World Bank on priority areas over a three years' time horizon), and using ENR business line (Box 1) as a way to structure country consultations and tap into the Bank repository of global expertise (which is organized around the Green, Blue, Brown and Economics areas – see Table 6 for a breakdown of ENR tasks by region and business line).

Box 1. Environment Business Lines of the World Bank

Green Business line

Forests sustain millions of jobs and play a key role for growth and poverty reduction. Forests provide eco-system services, central for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Deforestation, land and forest degradation are major threats to these roles, because of market failures.

Under the green business line, the Bank works with partners countries to promote Integrated landscapes management, including to ensure the provision of critical environmental services. Examples of successful investments and results across the regions include doubled maize yields in Zambia by increasing tree coverage combined with conservation farming; 3.2 million livelihoods Improved in Ethiopia by increasing land productivity and climate resilience; 57.3 million saved annually in avoided floods in Vietnam by planting mangrove forests; 2.3 million people's livelihoods improved across 5.3 million hectares in Mozambique by enhancing food security, strengthening land rights and land use planning.

Blue Economy business line

Oceans are a source of income, critical for food security, jobs, and for mitigating climate change. But their overall health is threatened: fish stocks are overfished, coastal zones are eroded, oceans are polluted with millions of tons of plastic debris, and coastal and marine ecosystems threatened by global climate change.

The World Bank is championing the Blue Economy agenda, providing the technical assistance and funding needed for governments to create an enabling environment for the sustainable development of coastal, marine economies. Under the Blue business line, the Bank works with governments to:

- better manage fisheries and aquaculture to meet future food needs;
- address threats to ocean health posed by marine pollution, including litter and plastics; support the sustainable development of key oceanic sectors such as tourism, maritime transport and off-shore renewable energy;
- build the capacity of governments to manage their marine and coastal resources.

Brown Business line: Environmental Health & Pollution Management

Polluted air, water and occupational exposure to pollutants causes more than 9 million premature deaths per year. Pollution is widespread. More than 90% of the world's population lived in areas that exceed the World Health Organization's air quality guidelines.

The poor and vulnerable groups, notably women, children and the elderly, are the most vulnerable and most exposed to pollution. The economic burden of pollution is. immense. Ambien air pollution alone cost the global economy 55.7 trillion dollars, equivalent to 4.4% of global GDP, in 2016.

The Bank supports countries through policy reforms and finances investments in pollution control and reduction, cleaner technologies and climate co-benefits.

Environmental Economics Business line

Environmental damages doubled in recent years, and wealth per capita has declined in 25 countries. Only 25% of all countries have stabilized or reduced their environmental damages. Degradation includes the net loss of 5.6 million hectares of forest each year.

Natural capital accounts for over 40% of wealth in low-income countries. Measuring and monitoring natural capital will help raise awareness about sustainability of growth, identify the policies and priorities to decouple growth from degradation and depletion.

Natural capital accounting can also be used to address the sustainable performance of the financial system by providing the indicators for measuring sustainability impacts of investments, sustainability risks at the sovereign level. and corresponding systemic risks in the financial system.

Natural capital can be used to support the implementation of the ESF, and inform Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs) and Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs)

Table 6. Nr of tasks/ projects managed by Environment GP in countries with IMELS bilateral agreements signed, by region and ENR business line

Region	Blue	Brown	Climate Change/Economics	Green	Grand Total
Africa	2	3	3	42	50
East Asia/ Pacific	10	10	16	16	52
Europe/ Central Asia		1	1	5	7
Latin America/ Caribbean	4	1	3	9	17
Middle East/ North Africa		5	3	3	11
South Asia	3	1	2	3	9
Grand Total	**19**	**21**	**28**	**78**	**146**

3.1.1. Component 1.1: Technical assistance to support the preparation of projects

Activities to be supported under this component will include:

a. Scale-up of environmental programs and projects already identified through IMELS' Bilateral Cooperation Agreements and through the World Bank's Country Partnership Frameworks and regional/ sub-regional initiatives
b. Assistance in the preparation of programs and projects that promote green, climate resilient development, including those identified through the NDCs, and through the Strategic Plans for Climate Resilience (SPCR) prepared as part of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
c. Assistance in the updating of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs);
d. Development of frameworks to mobilize financing for the implementation of individual projects, e.g. through syndication of investment plans that could leverage different sources of development and climate finance, especially from the private sector, combining them as appropriate;

Thematically, priority will be given to TA in support of investments and activities related to natural resource management, forests and landscapes, coastal zone management, reduction of air, soil and water pollution. Funding will be allocated among thematic areas based on opportunities and demand, and taking into account complementarity with financing from the WBG and other development partners and alignment with CPFs

3.1.2. Component 1.2: Upstream country dialogue and cross-cutting activities

This component will support:

a) Technical support to Countries for the preparation of country-driven plans and strategies; and to help prioritize transformational policy and investment opportunities and identify thematic and geographic programs that support transformational action in support of green and climate-resilient development. This could include support to intersectoral dialogue for the revisions/ updates of NDCs
b) Analytical work, advisory services, technical support and targeted outreach/ communication, to inform the dialogue with recipient governments on the identification of priority policies, program and projects to be supported by the AGREED program
c) Measurement in physical terms and valuation in monetary terms, of natural capital and ecosystem services; and use of the findings of such analysis for the design and implementation of policies, programs and projects
d) Policy or analytical work that may benefit more than one country. The latter could include for example, the development of frameworks to mobilize financing in support of Africa's green development, through instruments such as green bonds, guarantees, insurance mechanisms, etc.

e) Sharing of knowledge and experience through national and regional meetings, south-south dialogue and other communication activities.

The World Bank will pursue, in agreement with client countries and where feasible, opportunities for financing projects identified by the trust fund through its suite of financing instruments (IBRD, IDA, IFC[1], GEF, GCF, etc). Both the Bank and IMELS will liaise with other development partners (e.g. the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti in the case of Italy's financing institutions) to promote arrangements to co-finance projects identified and prepared through the trust fund.

3.1.3. Component 1.3: Program Management/ administration and quality assurance

This component will support overall coordination and quality assurance of trust fund activities, including liaison with IMELS and other development partners (in Italy and in the development community at large), program monitoring, reporting to donor, secretariat support to the program steering committee (see section 4 sotto), etc.

3.2. Energy Component: Accelerating renewable energy development in Sub-Saharan Africa (AREDA)

3.2.1. Background

Two decades of rapid growth across the region of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has led to significant achievements in poverty reduction and economic growth. GDP per capita tripled between 2002 and 2017 in US$ terms, while the population grew by 40 percent. Overcoming pervasive energy poverty is essential for the transition from subsistence agriculture to productive economic activity in services, industry and public sectors. At the same time, with income growth comes aspirations for better jobs, healthcare, education, safety and environmental quality, all of which depend on reliable, affordable access to modern energy services.

The energy sector landscape in SSA is changing rapidly. Progress in modern energy service provision has become tangible for many people in SSA, as significant energy infrastructure investment in recent years is bearing fruit. Electricity production growth accelerated from 5.1 percent per year from 2001-2011 to 8.1 percent from 2011-2016. Installed generation capacity has increased from 29 GW to 100 GW since 2000. State-owned transmission and distribution lines in SSA (excluding South Africa) now total 714,863 km. Enabled by investments in grid-based supply as well as rapid progress in off-grid technologies, Sub-Saharan Africa has also seen accelerated expansion of electricity access: the pace of access expansion increased from 0.2 percent annually from 1990-2010 to 1.75 percent per year from 2010-2016. 430 million people (43 percent of SSA households) now have access to electricity, more than twice the number in 2000. The absolute access-deficit in Sub-Saharan Africa peaked in 2015 at 595 million people and began to fall for the first time in 2016.

New business models and technologies are transforming the way energy services are provided, with a larger role for renewable energy and private sector-based service delivery. Governments are increasingly tapping into new sources of financing to fund energy infrastructure investment. The drastically reduced price specifically of solar PV has accelerated the global clean energy transition and unlocked tremendous opportunities in Sub-Saharan Africa. Countries are investing heavily to develop the Region's abundant renewable energy resources, including hydropower, natural gas, solar, wind and geothermal. New technologies to integrate renewables into the grid such as battery storage will facilitate this transition. As a result, the continent is on track to avoid a lock-in into coal and other high-polluting energy resources. New

[1] While opportunities for IFC co-financing of projects prepared through the program will be sought, IFC will not be part of the implementation of the Trust Fund

business models involving mobile payments, real time service monitoring, demand inducing appliances, are changing the way service providers interact with consumers in in the off-grid space. As a result, access paradigm is now broadened to include off-grid services as an effective complement to grid-based electricity.

However, despite these significant achievements, huge challenges remain, including the following:

i. **More than half of the people without electricity worldwide reside in SSA.** Though the Region is home to just 14 percent of the world's population, it is home to 54 percent of the share of the global population without access to electricity. Average electricity consumption per capita in SSA was [100] kWh per year in [2015], barely enough to power one light bulb per person for a few hours each day. In rural areas, grid-connected electricity is available to only 18 percent of households.

ii. **Large investments to achieve service levels comparable to other regions of the world result in unaffordable electricity service provision.** The unit cost of electricity in many countries of SSA is more than double the cost in developed economies like the United States (US$0.12/kWh) and far higher than in many emerging economies like India (US$0.08/kWh). SSA is unique in the world in having the most countries whose level of electrification is below what their income level would predict. Similarly, electric power consumption in SSA is extremely low compared with other developing regions.

iii. **The fragile financial condition of state-run power utilities imposes a fiscal burden on the Governments national budget in most countries.** As per a recent World Bank study (Trimble et al., 2016), only 19 out of 39 analyzed countries in SSA recover operating costs for electricity and of these only 2 recover full costs. Total quasi-fiscal deficits translate to a fiscal cost equivalent to 1.5 percent of GDP on average, although the fiscal impact varies widely between countries.

iv. **In many countries, supply is not keeping pace with demand.** Roughly half of the countries in SSA have inadequate power supply. Deficits are aggravated by high system losses, utilities' precarious financial performance as well as lack of access to efficient appliances, which leads to inefficiencies on the end-user side. Countries with adequate generating capacity often face annual or seasonal fluctuations in resource availability that jeopardize supply security.

v. **Policy and regulation still lag behind.** The World Bank's Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) scores for SSA countries show gaps in policy and regulation required for expansion of access, and development of renewable energy and energy efficiency. For instance, SSA countries score the lowest, on average, of any region in the existence and monitoring of electrification plans (average score of 38, compared to the next lowest score of 49 for South Asia), on national energy efficiency planning (47) and legal frameworks for renewable energy (68).

Investment needs to tackle these power sector challenges are huge, and governments still do not make enough use of private financing. SSA's power sector investment needs are estimated at US$ 40 billion per year (Eberhard, Anton et al. 2016). Alternate sources of financing, such as the private sector and non-traditional donors, must be mobilized to plug the investment gap. In some countries, an unstable macroeconomic environment, underdeveloped legal and regulatory frameworks, and high build-up of utility or fiscal debt present considerable risk for private investors. In others, the small size of the market results in high demand risk for investors, without the possibility of exporting to neighboring countries. Inadequate sector planning and non-competitive procurement can lead to rigid contracts with high tariffs, creating a financial burden on customers, governments, and utilities.

The Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) supports international cooperation activities aimed at achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, prioritizing countries in SSA to combat global climate change and to promote secure, clean and efficient energy, to stimulate the transition towards a sustainable low-carbon economy. In an effort to amplify its impact in countries to which it provides bilateral support, IMELS is also establishing partnerships with multilateral organizations working on green growth and promotion of clean technologies in Africa, including the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and the World Bank. IMELS has indicated its willingness to provide additional resources to AGREED to support selected African countries to accelerate renewable energy, energy efficiency and promoting private sector participation.

The World Bank has played a role in this journey – as a financier, technical advisor, and convener. The World Bank's financial solutions and advisory services provided to Governments yielded significant results towards these objectives. Together with trust fund resources, IDA provided a total of US$12.8 billion in financing to the energy sector in SSA between FY09-17. This has yielded in significant achievements, among others: (i) provision of access to electricity to 35 million people; (ii) US$8.4 billion private sector investment mobilized; and (iii) 3.8 GW total generation capacity, out of which 1.9 GW in renewable energy.

Box 2. World Bank's Africa Energy Strategy

World Bank's contribution during IDA18-19—the six-year period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2023—to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all in SSA Region by 2030. Responding to the changing energy sector landscape in SSA, IDA18-19 represents a paradigm shift in how the World Bank mobilizes financing to support SSA clients in achieving their development objectives in the energy sector, with an increasing focus on upstream policy reform and leveraging financing. In addition, continued attention is being paid to closing relevant gender gaps in the energy sector in access to energy services, women's employment, access to finance and productive uses of energy.

The World Bank's engagement during IDA18-19 encompasses three strategic pillars:

- Regional solutions and public-private partnerships to ensure reliable power supply and enable economic growth
- Leveraging data and new technologies to create climate resilient and clean energy systems
- Inclusive electrification and improved service delivery to promote human capital development, digital inclusion and job creation

IDA18-19 will deploy the whole range of IDA instruments; leverage institutions, organizations and technology; and maximize financing for development to achieve the following energy sector ambitions for AFR Region:

- ➢ Enable provision of new electricity access to 100 million people (23% increase from 2016)
- ➢ Enable electrification of 80% of educational and health facilities (>2X increase from 2017)
- ➢ Mobilize US$10 billion private financing for renewable energy (2.5X increase against IDA 16-17)
- ➢ Enable integration of 10 GW of renewable energy generation capacity (35% increase from 2015)
- ➢ Enable 10 countries to adopt deeper emission reduction targets in Nationally Determined Commitments

The aspired outcomes of the Strategy are—in line with the World Bank's twin goals—to alleviate poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable manner.

3.2.2. Component Description

Thematically, priority will be given to TA in support of investments and activities related to the following areas of engagement: (i) grid and off-grid renewable energy; (ii) energy efficiency; (iii) battery storage; (iv) VRE integration; and (v) new technologies including digital development. Funding will be allocated among thematic areas based on opportunities and demand, and taking into account complementarity with financing from the WBG and other development partners and alignment with CPFs.

It is anticipated that 15-20 discrete activities will be supported under this component, with indicative funding in the range of €250,000 – 750,000 per activity. Criteria for the selection of activities will include likelihood of producing rapid results and important contribution to energy sector development. Activities will be implemented in Sahel region and Sub-Saharan African countries.

The program will consist of three components (all of which are World Bank executed) as described below:

3.2.2.1. Component 2.1: Technical assistance to support the preparation of projects and other activities that facilitate areas of engagement and promote private sector participation.

Activities to be supported under this component will include:

a) Scale-up of programs and projects already identified through IMELS' Bilateral Cooperation Agreements and through the World Bank's Country Partnership Frameworks and regional/ sub-regional initiatives;
b) Assistance in the preparation of programs and projects that promote low carbon development, including those that enable private sector participation in the energy sector;
c) Development of frameworks to mobilize financing for the implementation of individual projects, e.g. through syndication of investment plans that could leverage different sources of development and private sector finance.

3.2.2.2. Component 2.2: Country policy dialogue and stakeholder collaboration

This component will support:

f) Analytical work, advisory services, technical support and targeted outreach/ communication, to inform the dialogue with recipient governments on the identification of priority policies, program and projects to be supported by the program;
g) Policy or analytical work that may benefit more than one country. The latter could include for example, the development of policy and regulatory frameworks and enabling environment to mobilize financing;
h) Sharing of knowledge and experience through national and regional meetings, south-south dialogue and other communication activities;
i) Twinning activities between Italian universities and key sector stakeholders (i.e. utilities) with universities and utilities/training centers of utilities in SSA.

3.2.2.3. Component 2.3: Program Management/ administration and quality assurance

This component will support overall coordination and quality assurance of trust fund activities, including liaison with IMELS and other development partners (in Italy and in the development community at large), program monitoring, reporting to donor, etc.

4. Governance arrangements

The implementation of the program will be overseen by a Partnership Council (PC), consisting of a representative of the Donor and representatives of the Bank, including as Chair. The PC will meet (in person or via teleconference) annually (or more frequently upon request of either party) to: (a) provide strategic guidance and direction on the implementation of the Trust Fund activities; (b) endorse annual work plans and budgets presented by the Bank; (c) review progress reports provided by the Bank based on the results framework described in Section 4.1 of Annex 2 of Amendment n. 1 to the Administration Arrangement ; and (d) endorse the eligibility and selection criteria (including any criteria related to consultation with the Donor's government counterparts and other relevant government entities) for activities funded by the Trust Fund. Meetings may be conducted physically or virtually, with decisions made by consensus.

The ENR Global Practice will be responsible for implementing component 1 of the program (on environment); the Energy GP will be responsible for component 2 on energy.

Ideas for TF supported activities can emerge from IMELS' discussion with its counterpart in host Governments on preliminary ideas aligned with TF objectives. The Bank will reflect these ideas in short Task identification notes (TIN), to be prepared following the indicative template reported in Annex 3.

TINs will be submitted to the PC for approval, either as part of the annual workplan and budget, or on a rolling basis during the year via ad hoc PC meetings including email exchanges.

IMELS has bilateral agreements, in some countries with the Ministry of the Environment, in some other ones with the Ministry of energy. In general, in all countries where IMELS has bilateral agreements, both energy and environment work can be supported. TINs will be underpinned by ideas discussed with the relevant IMELS counterpart and/or World Bank (prior to PC approval of TINs). In cases where there is no such counterpart (e.g. energy work in countries where IMELS counterpart is the ministry of environment; or environment work in countries where IMELS counterpart is the ministry of energy), the Bank can still work on ideas for TF support and submit them as TIN to the PC for approval. Bank work required to prepare TINs will be funded by the TF.

5. **Program Risk Assessment**

The overall risk is rated as ***moderate***. The key risk factors and mitigation measures are highlighted in the table below:

Table 7. Risk assessment

Risk	Mitigation factors and measures	Risk rating
Limited demand for TF support	This risk is low. Given the high TA support requested by the clients in SSA for driving some of the activities above, current similar TFs have even been oversubscribed. During implementation, the World bank team will work proactively to identify further areas of demand that the TF will be able to cater to; and define accordingly a pipeline of activities to include in the annual work program.	Low
Implementation delays	Bank execution of the TF mitigates the risk of low implementation capacity. Nevertheless, in some cases there may be risks of delays due to challenges in firming up with the government the scope of work, particularly in situations of political or electoral transition. The World Bank team (including GPs and CMUs) will proactively work to anticipate such events and adjust the scope of work to reflect evolving country circumstances.	Moderate
Insufficient funds mobilized to implement investments identified through the TF	Traditionally it has proven difficult to mobilize private resources needed by African countries to finance low carbon development, considering the risk perception of such investments. The team will ensure to set aside part of the financing allocated to each activity for exploring opportunities for structured financing (in their implementation stage) of the projects supported by the program, including through innovative leveraging of private sector funding through concessional funding coming from IDA, GEF, GCF and other sources.	Moderate
Fiduciary risk/ Risk of fraud and corruption	All TF funding will be executed by the World Bank; no direct funds will be provided to governments so existing fiduciary arrangements are adequate.	Low

Annex 1. Countries where IMELS has signed bilateral agreements

Region/ Country	Number of countries
East Asia & Pacific	16
China	
Cook Islands	
Fiji	
Kiribati	
Marshall Islands	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	
Nauru	
Niue	
Palau	
Papua New Guinea	
Samoa	
Solomon Islands	
Tonga	
Tuvalu	
Vanuatu	
Vietnam	
Europe & Central Asia	5
Georgia	
Kazakhstan	
Montenegro	
Russian Federation	
Uzbekistan	
Latin America & Caribbean	18
Antigua and Barbuda	
Argentina	
Bahamas, The	
Belize	
Costa Rica	
Cuba	
Dominica	
Dominican Republic	
Grenada	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Mexico	
Paraguay	
Peru	
St. Kitts and Nevis	
St. Lucia	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
Suriname	
Middle East & North Africa	11
Djibouti	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	
Iraq	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	
Jordan	

Region/ Country	Number of countries
Lebanon	
Morocco	
Qatar	
Tunisia	
United Arab Emirates	
West Bank and Gaza	
South Asia	**2**
India	
Maldives	
Sub-Saharan Africa	**16**
Botswana	
Comoros	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	
Djibouti	
Ethiopia	
Kenya	
Lesotho	
Mali	
Mauritius	
Rwanda	
São Tomé and Principe	
Seychelles	
South Africa	
Sudan	
Swaziland	
Zambia	
Grand Total	68

Annex 2. Results Framework

As stipulated in the TF administration agreement, the Results Framework (RF) is indicative and may be revised by the Bank from time to time (to reflect evolving circumstances), in consultation with the Donor, and shall be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes only. Revisions to the RF do not require amendment to the Administration Agreement. The RF and any subsequent modification will be made available in the *Development Partner Center* website.

Program Objective: The objective of the program is to support the countries where IMELS has bilateral agreements in place or being negotiated in their efforts to pursue low-carbon, green and climate resilient development, in particular to:

- identify, prepare and seek financing for programs and projects contributing to the implementation of the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) communicated to the UNFCCC, and to climate-resilient, green growth.
- expand access and facilitate clean energy transition, with priority to the Sahel region and the Sub-Saharan African Countries (other countries may be added to this list during project implementation, subject to agreement with IMELS)

Activities	Outputs Description	Output Indicators	Output targets	Outcome Indicators	Sources of information
ENVIRONMENT COMPONENT					
1. Technical assistance for project preparation	Project level technical assistance delivered to prepare projects and/or plans/strategies that support NDC commitments and green climate resilient development	Number of projects receiving technical support from the program	At least 18 projects	At least 13 projects (a) supported by the AGREED program are submitted for financing to the World Bank Board and/or to the relevant decision-making body of other development institutions (b)	Trust fund annual progress reports; reports from projects receiving support
2.Cross-cutting activities	Technical reports and workshops on policy or analytical work that may benefit more than one country	Number of technical reports	At least 6 technical reports	Specialized technical knowledge on opportunities for accelerating Green and Climate Resilient Development is made available to stakeholders in Africa	Trust fund annual progress reports; workshop participants' surveys
		Number of consultation/ dissemination workshops	At least 4 consultation/ dissemination workshops		
	Technical reports and workshops to support NDC implementation or revision	Number of technical reports	At least 3 technical reports	Specialized technical knowledge on options to accelerate NDC implementation or inform their revision is made is made available to stakeholders in Africa	Trust fund annual progress reports; workshop participants' surveys
		Number of intersectoral dialogue/ consultation/ dissemination	At least 4 consultation/ dissemination workshops		

Activities	Outputs Description	Output indicators	Output targets	Outcome indicators	Sources of information
		workshops			
ENERGY COMPONENT					
1. Technical assistance for project preparation	Technical assistance delivered to prepare projects and/or plans/strategies that facilitate renewable energy and promote private sector participation	Number of projects receiving technical support from the program	At least 9 projects in Sahel or Sub-Saharan African Countries	At least 6-projects (a) supported by the program are submitted for financing to the World Bank Board and/or to the relevant decision-making body of other development institutions (b).	Trust fund annual progress reports; reports from projects receiving support
2.Policy Dialogue and collaboration	Technical reports and workshops on policy or analytical work that may benefit more than one country	Number of technical reports	At least 4 technical reports	Specialized technical knowledge on opportunities for accelerating renewable energy and private sector participation in energy service delivery	Trust fund annual progress reports; workshop participants' surveys
		Number of consultation/ dissemination workshops	At least 3 consultation/ dissemination workshops		
	Technical reports and workshops to support NDC implementation or revision	Number of technical reports	At least 3 technical reports	Specialized technical knowledge on options to promote private sector participation and leverage alternative sources of financing.	Trust fund annual progress reports; workshop participants' surveys
		Number of intersectoral dialogue/ consultation/ dissemination workshops	At least 3 consultation/ dissemination workshops		

Notes

(a): This is an indicative estimate for expected World Bank Board approved projects.

(b) Each project to be supported by the AGREED program will have its own result framework, which will define the on-the-ground development impacts that the project will be designed to deliver

Annex 3. Template for the Task Identification Note (TIN)

Title	
Country	
Task Team Leader	
Background	[3-4 paragraphs]
Objectives	[1-2 sentences]
Activities	[List of activities to be carried out to achieve the objectives]
Outputs	[List of monitorable outputs]
Co-financing opportunities other than IDA	
Opportunities for private sector financing	
Funding sought	Including funding sought from the Trust Fund, as well as other sources of financing
Projects to be financed	(name of projects that the resources would help prepare. Please also feel free to briefly describe them)