

2020 Annual Performance Report (APR)

Reference Number (FP099): Climate Investor One

*Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
(From 01-01-2020 to 31-12-2020);*

SUBMITTED BY	
<i>[FMO]</i>	<i>28 February 2021</i>
<i>Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity (No)</i>	<i>Date of submission to NDA: N/A</i>

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SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

1. Funded Activity Title:	<i>Climate Investor One</i>
2. Funding Proposal Number:	<i>FP099</i>
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	<i>10/20/2018</i> <i>B.21</i>
4. Accredited Entity:	<i>Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO)</i>
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	<i>Mr. David Kuijper</i>
6. Executing Entity(ies):	<i>Coöperatief Climate Fund Managers U.A. , Stichting Development Fund, Coöperatief Construction Equity Fund U.A. , Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.</i>
7. Implementation Period:	<i>From: 10/20/2018</i> <i>To: 10/20/2038</i>
8. Current year of Implementation:	<i>Year 2</i>
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	<i>2/28/2021</i>
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	<i>From: 1/1/2020</i> <i>To: 12/31/2020</i>
11. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	<i>Grant: USD 100,000,000</i>

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Overall Project Progress.

This report covers five (5) out of the eleven (11) countries eligible for GCF funding under of the Climate Investor One (“CI1” or “FP099”) submission. Activities and updates covered are in respect of the reporting period only, unless otherwise stated for additional context. Of these countries, three (3) projects should be considered in construction, namely those within Uganda, Djibouti and Indonesia. Reference to a project in Nigeria is limited to development phase activities. The Pan-African solar platform referenced as having received approval for development in the 2019 APR is no longer considered as Climate Fund Managers (“CFM” or “Executing Entity”) have discontinued its pursuit of this project. There is no implication on previously shared data as no GCF funding has been drawn for this project.

As none of projects featured in this report have reached Commercial Operations Date (“COD”) all actual impact values are reported as nil (0) unless otherwise stated and justified.

Key Milestones: Overview

Notable achievements were in Uganda and Djibouti, with all development and feasibility work conducted within budget. Furthermore, both projects in these respective countries completed the development phase within reasonable timeframes, and with all associated legal and regulatory requirements met, are both advanced into construction. One (1) further project received investment committee approval for construction funding during the reporting period. This project, a 33MW follow-on investment to an existing Commercial and Industrial (C&I) rooftop solar platform in CI1s portfolio, with GCF funding earmarked for, and driving expansion within, Indonesia. A further 2.5MW solar generation (with distribution component) project received approval to begin development activities in Nigeria.

Project Overview:

- **Uganda (42 MW run-of-river)**
- **Djibouti (58.9MW wind)**
- **Indonesia (33MW C&I solar)**
- **Morocco (165MW solar & wind (x3))**
- **Nigeria (2.5MW solar with distribution)**

Issues arisen:

No further issues have arisen that directly affect the implementation of the funded activity, including the financing of the projects in the three beneficiary countries.

2.2 Performance against the GCF Investment Criteria.

The following summary refers specifically to the performance of the projects which are either in development or under construction during the reporting period, namely those in Uganda, Djibouti, Morocco, Indonesia, and Nigeria.

CI1 has contributed toward a paradigm shift in the countries it has been active during the reporting period. While all these projects trigger various levels and degrees of paradigm shift, the most notable of these takes place in Djibouti, Nigeria, and Indonesia. In Djibouti, the project is the first Independent Power Producer (IPP). This represents an opportunity for CI1 along with its consortium partners to support the Djibouti government’s renewable strategy by providing expertise and guidance in the financing and execution of energy IPPs. Similarly, Nigeria has one of the most complex and challenging energy systems in Africa, presenting a number of bankability concerns throughout the entire value chain. The Nigeria project seeks to address some of these challenges by improving grid stability, accelerating energy sector reforms, displacing fossil fuel-based generation and addressing inefficiencies in the country’s electricity generation and supply value chain. Finally, the project in Indonesia allows the counterparty to become the first C&I solar developer in the country, triggering a paradigm shift for a country which has been slower than others in the region to adopt this renewable technology.

By virtue of its mandate to mitigate climate change through the provision of clean energy, CI1 has noted numerous environmental, economic, social and gender specific co-benefits. The special targeting of 11 countries under the GCF eligibility framework is designed to maximise the

CI1 core development opportunity also significantly worked to increase the co-benefits of the five projects. In Uganda, the inevitable social, economic, and gendered co-benefits of increasing electrification in an LIC are supplemented by the introduction of a community development programme designed to address issues of gender, youth, education and socio-economic empowerment. In Djibouti a similar community development programme has been deployed, introducing better water supply to the communities neighbouring the project site. As the Nigeria project reaches the end of the development phase and enters into construction, a similar community development programme will be established based on the specific needs identified in communities local to the project. Similarly, the Indonesia project will seek to identify social and gender co-benefits via its community development programme, following the success of previous initiatives launched via the project counterparty in other geographies across Asia.

In all of the countries in which activity was carried out during the reporting period, CI1 remains well aligned with the needs of the recipient. All countries have remained committed to their INDC emissions targets, towards which the operations of CI1 continue to contribute considerably. In alignment with the assessment made when choosing the GCF target countries, macroeconomic conditions remain favourable for the CI1 investment activities to maximise impact outcomes.

Building on its alignment with the needs of the recipient, CI1 facilitates country ownership in all countries which have received investment from CI1, Renewable Energy remains a national priority, Letters of No Objection (NOLs) have been received, and continued government engagement has been noted. In the case of Djibouti, the investments made by CI1 will increase the supply of renewable energy by 61%, which allows the country to pursue its INDC goal of a 60% reduction in GHG emissions. CI1 also increases country ownership through active stakeholder engagement, such as at the local level in Uganda through campaigns such as Ebola health awareness, HIV counselling, and vaccinations programs. Support activities such as these all contribute to country ownership, and indirectly support Uganda’s climate change mitigation strategies via positive promotion of renewable energy.

2.2.1 Impact Potential.

CI1 is a climate change mitigation vehicle, its approach to mitigation is centred on the provision of clean energy in developing countries. By virtue of its activities and investment philosophy, CI1 will contribute to a shift in low-emission sustainable development pathways across a number of jurisdictions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

As per the GCF’s investment framework, CI1 selected 11 countries with exceptional impact potential within its broader mandate. The impact potential of CI1s activities in the active countries referenced throughout this report is captured in four primary metrics; MW, representing the maximum effective output of a project at any given time; GWH/yr, representing project output potential accounting for its capacity factor (how many hours per annum the plant can produce at maximum power); People Reached, representing the estimated number of beneficiaries from a project; and GHG avoided/yr, representing the emissions offset by the provision of clean energy in place of fossil based alternatives.

The impact potential of a CI1 project varies from jurisdiction-to-jurisdiction accounting for project characteristics and levels of socio-economic development. Typical influencing factors include but are not limited to the quality of utility grid, the rate of electrification, the capacity factor as influenced by the intensity of irradiation or wind speed, and the existing composition of energy generation in the country.

As the active projects referenced throughout this report are still under development or in construction, there is no actual impact data available.

2.2.2 Paradigm Shift Potential.

Climate Investor One has the potential to cause a paradigm shift at two levels: (i) the global development finance sector level, and (ii) at the investee country level. The first shift arises from the novelty and innovation of CI1 itself, because it introduces a new tool into the development and climate finance toolbox. Its structure may be replicated by other potential Development Finance Institutions and impact investors across multiple sectors and geographies. The second shift is unique to each country and arises as a result of the impact CI1 causes in terms of electricity provision, pioneering the private energy market and new forms of infrastructure finance.

Paradigm Shift in Development Finance

The complete lifecycle financing solution offered by CI1 is proving capable of easing bottlenecks associated with in traditional infrastructure investment (via project finance), whilst its Community Development Programme ensures that the needs of the persons in the vicinity of the CI1 projects are provided for, on a needs assessed basis. Compounding its paradigm shift potential at this level, CI1 has the ability to target jurisdictions otherwise perceived too risky by many mainstream commercial investors.

Paradigm Shift in Individual Countries:

Djibouti

Djibouti's annual per capita electricity consumption is 330 kWh, against a global average of 2,770 kWh and an African average of 550 kWh. With roughly 55% of the population living without access to electricity, its citizens are amongst the lowest consumers of electricity in the world. Of the power supplied in Djibouti 60% is imported from neighbouring Ethiopia further reducing security of supply. To date all of the country's power has been completely based on fossil fuels.

Considering the necessity for development of its energy infrastructure, Djibouti has set ambitious renewable energy targets committing to be 100% renewable energy powered by 2035. The Djibouti project causes paradigm shift as it paves the way for future renewable energy projects, whilst the additional capacity on completion helps bridge the national energy deficit by increasing domestic supply by 61%. This project is the first Independent Power Producer (IPP) in Djibouti representing an opportunity for CI1 along with its consortium partners to support the Djibouti government's renewable strategy by providing expertise and guidance in the financing and execution of energy IPPs.

Morocco

Morocco's annual per capita electricity consumption is 904 kWh (World Bank), coupled with a 100% electrification rate (World Bank). Subsequently the country is focused not on increasing grid connectivity and supply, but instead on reducing energy imports, and increasing domestic green energy supply. Since the launch of the National Energy Strategy (NES) in 2009, Morocco has taken great strides to reach its ambitious targets. The main goals of the Strategy are: (i) securing its energy supply by reducing dependence on energy imports; (ii) controlling the future costs of energy services, and (iii) preserving the environment by mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

Uganda

Uganda has experienced economic progress, with GDP growth averaging 5.2% from 2010 - 2017. Despite this, the country's growth has been constrained by the inadequacies of local infrastructure. Uganda has one of the lowest electrification rates in the world, standing at 19% in 2017 (USAID). In response, Uganda has established a Renewable Energy Policy which aims to address poverty, catalyse industrialisation and protect the environment. This has motivated an increase in the use of modern renewable energy, which has risen from 4% to 61% of total energy consumption. CI1's Uganda project will further increase the reliability and accessibility of power for Ugandan households, spurring economic development. Beyond this, CI1 was able to provide much needed construction funding to the project, which had experienced a series of delays when pursuing previous funding arrangements. Such delays began to impact the project's ability to reach its projected construction timelines, but CI1's solution facilitated construction to begin.

Nigeria

Nigeria has one of the most challenging and complex energy systems in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite far-reaching power reforms launched by the Nigerian government in 2013, the energy sector faces significant bankability concerns throughout the value chain. The Nigeria project entails a unique, vertically integrated renewable energy generation and distribution platform implemented through a sub-concession agreement with an electricity distribution company in Kaduna State. The project will extend energy access through new grid connections, distributing renewable energy, and the deployment of small-scale, off-grid electricity generation and distribution systems (mini-grids and solar home systems) throughout Kaduna State. The project will trigger a paradigm shift in Nigeria by improving grid stability, accelerating energy sector reforms, displacing fossil fuel-based generation and addressing inefficiencies in the country's electricity generation and supply value chain.

Indonesia

Indonesia currently has a very low level of solar adoption, particularly in the C&I sector. CI1's investment will allow the counterparty to become the first C&I solar developer in Indonesia which will accelerate renewable energy roll out across the country. Indonesia has historically been slower than its regional peers in adopting renewable energy, with its electricity mix still 85% reliant on coal, gas and diesel. As a result of this, renewable energy makes up only 13% of the national energy mix, even when including large scale hydropower. CI1's investment allows for quicker deployment of the capital necessary to catalyse the adoption of solar in the C&I sector. Additionally, CI1's strong technical and E&S capabilities help to lead market expectations, advancing a nascent segment in a professional and sustainable manner. The investment paves the way for the development of local contractors' expertise and local supply chain optimisation and will create direct employment and benefit to the local community through a community development programme.

2.2.3 Sustainable Development Potential.

Access to affordable, sustainable energy is an enabling factor for economic development, poverty reduction and the facilitation and promotion of more gender inclusive societies. CI1's primary objective is the mitigation of climate change through the development of renewable energy in developing countries. Beyond this objective, CI1's projects have multiple co-benefits as listed below.

Environmental Co-benefits

CI1's primary purpose is the mitigation of climate change through the provision of clean energy in underserved markets. As projects are still under development or in construction, it remains too early to report on environmental co-benefits as they relate to avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions.

Economic Co-benefits

Access to energy and economic growth come hand in hand, and as the primary purpose of CI1 is the mitigation of climate change through the provision of clean energy CI1 brings clear economic benefits to the countries in which it invests. Beyond the eradication of economic growth bottlenecks through the provision of energy, CI1 plays a role in limiting the damaging economic impacts of climate change through its mandate to mitigate climate change.

Social Co-benefits

Core to the responsible investment mandate of CI1 is the delivery of net positive impact for every dollar committed to renewable energy projects through ongoing community and social development programmes. The approach to govern how this is achieved is formalised in the CI1 Community Development Framework which provides the overall strategy for programme development and implementation at the local level. Through an assessment of local development needs and opportunities, as well as capacity building requirements, a focused programme is developed for each project. Along with an implementation action plan, the programme also provides key performance indicators, monitoring requirements, and governance arrangements. The intention of every programme is to establish a positive legacy that will endure beyond the lifetime of CI1's investment.

Gender Co-benefits:

The community development programmes established for each Project incorporate consideration of women at all stages of design and delivery. Women are considered as stakeholders, workers, and end-users (or 'beneficiaries'). Stand-alone initiatives are considered that target women in governance, as workers and entrepreneurs. On a project by project basis, these initiatives may include: women's enterprise development, women's professional and skills development in vocational activities relevant to the sector (e.g. engineers, maintenance and services), and community dialogue in support of women's empowerment initiatives. The Project in Uganda has specifically focused on girls and women as a core component of the community development plan, with an annual funded scholarship programme in place to support female school pupils so that they can remain at school beyond the age when they may have otherwise left the education system.

Community Development Programmes

As the Indonesia project is a follow-on investment to an existing CI1 portfolio company, community development initiatives will follow precedent of those already underway in other Asian geographies. A notable example includes the provision of clean cookstoves in Maharashtra India, with a 50kW stand-alone mini grid in Bihar, with rural electrification, women's empowerment, and climate change resilience as key targets for the programme. Whilst this example is not in a GCF mandate country, it showcases the type of initiatives that may be pursued by CI1 and its counterpart in Indonesia.

The Uganda project has a community development programme with a focus on three core goals, education for girls, sustainable agriculture especially for women farmers, and improved water supply. This programme has been ongoing during the construction phase of the project, and a separate initiative will commence when the project reaches COD is already in development. The operations phase initiative will have a similar focus, centred around girl-child education, agricultural livelihood support, and support for local healthcare centres.

The Djibouti project currently has a community development programme with a focus on the pressing local issue of water supply, delivering ~66,000 litres of potable water on a weekly basis to two local villages. Activities are underway to develop this focus into a longer-term strategy to provide a sustainable and climate resilient water supply for the local community.

2.2.4 Needs of the Recipient.

The following section provides an update on the macroeconomic indicators listed in FP099.

In terms of population, each GCF country in which CI1 is active saw increases over the baseline presented in FP099. These increases ranged from ~3.8% in Morocco, to ~11.7% in Uganda, showing considerable growth over the OECD average of ~1%. The relatively high population growth found universally in the countries where FP099 is active, demonstrates a high need for continued development of sustainable electricity supply and generation capabilities to match increased demand.

In terms of GDP (current USD billions), the countries in which CI1 is active generally saw increases over the values presented in FP099. These increases ranged from 10.6% in Nigeria, to 93.3% in Morocco. With the exception of Nigeria, all countries outperformed the benchmark set by OECD countries at 12.35%. This relatively large increase in GDP is indicative of a strong appetite for improved national infrastructure, upon which further growth can be built and consolidated.

With regards to GDP growth rate, there is a broad spectrum of change when compared to the original values presented in FP099. In Nigeria, a decline of 26.7% can be seen, with annual GDP growth falling to 2.2%. On the contrary, an increase of 127.3% can be seen in Morocco, with GDP growth rates increasing to 2.2%. While the variance from the figures presented in FP099 paints a mixed story, in terms of actual GDP

growth all of the countries still outperform the OECD average, further indicating the necessity for enhanced local infrastructure to support greater productivity and growth.

In terms of GDP per capita, PPP (current Int. USD), the countries of Djibouti, Uganda, and Indonesia all saw growth ranging from 19.7% (Uganda) to 245.5% (Indonesia). Conversely, Morocco and Nigeria both saw decreases of 0.82% and 8.67% respectively. In real terms, all countries still published results significantly lower than the average for OECD countries, with the closest to the OECD average of USD ~45,600 being Indonesia, with USD ~12,300. The significant GDP per capita deficit of the countries against the OECD average, validates the mission of CI1 to provide improved sustainable infrastructure where it is will have the greatest impact.

With regards to net FDI inflows (% of GDP), the majority of the countries have seen decreases over the original figures presented in FP099. In the case of Djibouti, Morocco, and Nigeria, significant decreases were recorded ranging from 9.8% (Djibouti) to 38.1% (Morocco). On the contrary, in Uganda and Indonesia, net FDI inflows increased by 38.5% and 340% respectively. As CI1 is structured to deliver bankable projects in underserved geographies, with the majority of the pipeline during 2020 (by number of projects) existing in countries where FDI is decreasing, this is a validation of the facility and its on-the-ground efforts.

Finally, in relation to the poverty gap, Djibouti, Nigeria, and Indonesia all saw marked decreases ranging from ~16.7% (Djibouti) to ~38.6% (Indonesia). On the contrary, Uganda saw an 11.4% increase in the poverty gap, while there was no data available for Morocco.

2.2.5 Country Ownership.

In conjunction with the GCF, CFM identified 3 factors to determine country ownership (1) Nationally Designated Contribution (“NDC”) commitments, (2) Positive Stakeholder Engagement, (3) No Objection Letter (“NOL”) support. However, as (2) and (3) are implicit in every active project and country (i.e. an NOL must be in place, and there must be local stakeholder engagement during development and construction phases), this section focuses on factor (1); the assignment of renewable energy under the countries NDC.

Home to the RSP project, Djibouti has one of the most ambitious NDC targets of any of the countries in which CI1 operates. With a conditional target of a 60% reduction in GHG emissions, and an unconditional target of 40%, the government has made a serious and transformative commitment to adopting renewable energy. These commitments are supported by the government’s actions, having issued an NOL to CI1 and by extension acknowledged their support for the Djibouti project. The Djibouti project has generated additional positive stakeholder engagement through its community development programme, which has sought to tackle the challenge of establishing a reliable supply of water to the nearby villages.

Uganda has less ambitious NDC targets than Djibouti yet its targets are still significant, with RE considered a national priority. Prior to approval of FP099, CI1 received an NOL for Uganda demonstrating the governments and NDAs support for the CI1 programme and the Uganda project. Additionally, considerable stakeholder engagement has taken place, most recently through an intervention made by CFMs Operation C-19 programme. The programme provided support and on-site isolation facilities to minimise the local impact of an outbreak of COVID-19 on the project site. Through this operation, which was organised with the support of the World Health Organisation (“WHO”), all workers who tested positive went on to recover, with the outbreak contained.

Morocco has made strong NDC commitments at the national level. Despite this, CI1 has faced regulatory challenges particularly in relation to a delay in the passing of law MV 13-09, a key step in granting the three-underlying projects grid access. Despite this, the country remains committed to triggering a renewable transition with RE a national priority.

Indonesia has set high NDC targets with an unconditional commitment to reduce emissions by a minimum of 29%. As renewable energy is a national priority, CI1 was granted an NOL and could begin implementing the Indonesia project with the support of key stakeholders. Despite ambitious emission reduction targets and positive stakeholder engagement, Indonesia has been slower than its neighbours to initiate the transition to green energy. As CI1 is entering an uncultivated sector in the country (C&I solar) it is hoped that the project will create a precedent for future projects of similar nature.

In line with the other countries where CI1 is active, Nigeria has also set high NDC targets with an 20% unconditional and 45% conditional reduction in emissions. The Nigeria project has the support of the government through an NOL, with key stakeholders optimistic that the project can pave the way to resolving some of the challenges that are afflicting the green energy transition and broader energy sector in the country.

All countries listed have a significant need for financial support and further investment, ranging from an estimated USD 16 billion in Djibouti to USD 142 billion in Nigeria.

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 Implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Elements.

Djibouti

The main E&S impacts and risks relate to a) community and occupational health and safety during use of the access road and b) biodiversity protection. The Project has triggered IFC Performance Standards (PS) 1-6. There are no indigenous peoples (IFC PS7) in the project area of influence and IFC PS8 (cultural heritage) is not triggered beyond the standard 'chance find' procedural requirement. An ESIA (including an ESMP) has been prepared in line with the IFC Performance Standards. Dedicated community liaison is ongoing, and a community development action plan is in place.

Uganda

The main E&S impacts and risks relate to community and occupational health and safety during construction, economic displacement during construction of the access road, and biodiversity protection during operations. The transaction will be managed in accordance with the IFC Performance Standards (PS) 1 to 6. The land occupied by the project is mostly government owned ranch land and there has been no physical displacement. PS 7 (Indigenous Peoples) is not triggered because there are no indigenous peoples present in the project's area of influence. PS 8 (Cultural Heritage) is not triggered beyond the standard Chance Finds procedure requirement. An ESIA (including an ESMP) has been prepared in line with the IFC Performance Standards. An external independent review of the ESIA has been conducted and an environmental and social action plan is being implemented by the project. Dedicated community liaison is ongoing, and a community development action plan is being implemented. This is designed to deliver net positive benefits to the local communities. A community needs assessment is underway in order to inform the development of an updated community development action plan to be implemented during the operational phase.

Morocco

An environmental and social impact assessment for each of the projects has not yet been conducted. Based on the due diligence conducted thus far, the projects have all been rated as Category B+. The main risks are likely to relate to biodiversity (specifically bird and bats at the wind farm location); health and safety during construction, and water availability during the construction phase. None of the sites are located in an environmentally sensitive area, and no indigenous peoples are expected to be present.

Nigeria

An ESIA (in compliance with Nigerian legislative requirements) for the proposed mini-grid systems was conducted prior to CI1's involvement in the project. The main environmental and social risks associated with the mini-grids component of the project relate to community and occupational health and safety during construction. An ESIA in accordance with the IFC Performance Standards (PS) will be undertaken during the next reporting period for the grid extension (renewable energy generation and distribution) components of the project. The transaction will be managed in accordance with IFC PS 1 – 6. There are no Indigenous Peoples (IFC PS7) in the project area and IFC PS8 (cultural heritage) is not triggered beyond the standard 'chance find' procedure requirement.

Indonesia

An ESIA for this project is not required as the project is rated as Category C in terms of E&S risks. This reflects the fact that the project scope is limited to C&I solar installations on rooftops only, and it is a follow-on investment with a trusted partner. CFM has been working with the partner since 2018 and during this time has worked closely with the team to develop an IFC compliant Environmental and Social Management System as well as undertake other activities to achieve IFC compliance. The relevant IFC PS comprise PS 1-4 only. The ESMS and other governance arrangements will be applied to the project in Indonesia to manage compliance with the IFC PS and with legal and other requirements. CFM will commission periodic audits to be undertaken to monitor and evaluate compliance.

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants under FAA

Applicable laws and regulations/conditions and covenants	Status of compliance				
	Djibouti	Morocco	Uganda	Nigeria ¹	Indonesia ²
Environmental and social undertakings; land rights					
Comply with the recommendations, require-	Compliant – de-	Not applicable	Compliant -	In progress	In progress
	veloped and in		developed		

¹ The Nigeria project is in development stage and therefore limited activity has been undertaken so far in relation to environmental and social governance undertakings.

² Financial close was reached on 31 December 2020 and the Indonesia project is in development stage and therefore limited activity has been undertaken so far in relation to environmental and social governance undertakings.

ments and procedures set forth in the Environmental and Social Management System (“ESMS”)	place		and in place		
Contractually ensure that for all Sub-projects, all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the Funded Activity are available for the	Compliant	In progress	Compliant	In progress	In progress
Contractually ensure that prior to the commencement of any construction works for the implementation of Sub-projects categorised as Category A/I-1 funded by GCF, a detailed Construction, Environmental and Social Management Plan (“CESMP”) related to the relevant construction works or activities to be executed is in place.	Compliant – developed and in place	Not applicable	Compliant - developed and in place	Not applicable	Not applicable
Contractually ensure that, prior to the commencement of any relevant activities that have potential risks and impacts to indigenous peoples and cultural heritage, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (“ESIA”) and any associated management plans required relevant for such activities are in place and the Accredited Entity shall, prior to the commencement of any relevant activities, furnish to the Fund copies of such ESIA and associated management plans which shall include, if applicable, evidence, in the form of the ESIA applying the IFC Performance Standards, that free, prior and informed consent has been obtained from the indigenous communities and contractually ensure that each relevant Executing Entity complies with such plans.	Compliant	Not applicable	Compliant	Not applicable	Not applicable
In relation to each Category A and Category B Sub-project, disclose the project summary document, an IFC Performance Standard-compliant ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (“ESMP”) and any other information required to be disclosed in accordance with the Accredited Entity’s Public Information Policy (“Project Disclosure Package”).	Compliant	Not applicable	Compliant	Not applicable	Not applicable

4.2 Gender Action Plan.

During 2020 CFM finalised the development of a Gender Policy which was approved by CFMs Supervisory Board in August 2020 and is now in implementation. CFM continues to progress with implementation of the United Nations Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs). WEPs Gap Analysis Tool is used to monitor progress with the assessment being repeated every six months. The WEPs and the Gap Analysis Tool is also being rolled out to CI1’s construction assets. In parallel, CFM is developing a toolkit providing practical advice and guidance for use by CFM staff and project companies.