

Global
Concessional Financing Facility
Operations Manual

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1. INTRODUCTION¹

1. The *New Financing Initiative to Support the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region* was presented in October 2015 during the WBG-IMF Annual Meetings in Lima at the *International Stakeholders' Roundtable Meeting for the MENA Region*, which was co-chaired by United Nations (UN) Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank Group (WBG) and the President of the Islamic Development Bank Group (IDB Group), and convened representatives from over 50 countries and international organizations. Participants formed a Working Group – co-chaired by the UN, the WBG, and the IDB Group – to finalize the details and implementation roadmap of the financing initiative.

2. The aim of the *New Financing Initiative to Support the MENA Region* was to provide additional financing on more favorable terms to countries in the MENA region impacted by forced displacement, conflict, and economic instability. The initiative proposed two new financing facilities – the Concessional Financing Facility (CFF)² and the Guarantee Facility – which have distinct, yet complementary, objectives.

3. The CFF is focused on providing concessional financing to middle income countries most affected by the presence of large numbers of refugees. With an initial focus on the Syrian refugee crisis as it impacts Jordan and Lebanon, the CFF has been adapted to address the impacts of current and future refugee crises on a global scale for the reasons set forth in the value proposition note entitled “Global Concessional Financing Facility to Address Refugee Shocks in Middle Income Countries.”³ A number of middle income countries face major development financing needs given the extraordinary costs of conflict and unrest. Therefore, participants of the New Financing Initiative underlined, in addition to ongoing development, humanitarian, and resilience assistance, the importance of scaling up support from the international community in the form of additional and more favorable medium- and longer-term development assistance to address the scope of the challenge.

4. Participants at the *International Stakeholders' Roundtable Meeting* recognized the need for effective financing instruments to be in place in order to address the gap in financing for countries impacted by displacement crises. There is a consensus that existing financing instruments of multilateral development banks (MDBs) are insufficient to engage on the required scale, and that additional arrangements are needed on top of existing development and humanitarian sources of financing.

5. Supporting Countries, Benefitting Countries and Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) have joined to form the CFF, supported by a financial intermediary fund trust fund (FIF or Trust Fund) at the World Bank,⁴ as a sustainable and predictable financing platform, well-coordinated with other ongoing humanitarian and development assistance channels. Designated MDBs and, under exceptional circumstances, UN agencies participating as ISAs can use financing provided by the CFF as part of a coordinated international response. The CFF thus seeks to provide more effective coordination of both humanitarian and development support. This Operations Manual is a framework arrangement describing the governance structure, operating principles, guidelines and procedures for the operations of the CFF.

¹ Defined terms used in this Operations Manual appear in the Glossary in Part 6.

² The CFF is now also called the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) following the decision to expand CFF to the global level in September 2016.

³ The GCFF Steering Committee clarified the value proposition of the GCFF in the Technical Note on the GCFF Theory of Change and Revised Results and Reporting Framework endorsed at its meeting of December 16, 2022.

⁴ The World Bank serves as the Trustee of the Trust Fund and the Coordination Unit for the CFF, and also plays a role as one of the ISAs. As with other FIFs at the Bank, these functions are separate and provided by different units in the World Bank.

2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

6. **Objective.** The objective of the CFF is to support middle income countries impacted by the influx of refugees through the provision of concessional financing and improved coordination for development projects addressing the impact of the influx of refugees.

7. **Scope.** In furtherance of its Objective, the CFF provides flexibility to respond to various sectors, provided that operations are part of those countries' development agendas with a demonstrated objective of supporting refugee populations and host communities. In particular, financing may be used to provide concessionality (Concessionality Components) to Underlying Operations that support impacted or vulnerable populations by promoting the effective delivery of basic services (e.g., education, health), social protection, expanding economic opportunities (e.g., work permits, job creation), or that strengthen and develop critical infrastructure, promote private sector participation, and provide host countries with necessary budget support as it relates to the impacts of the refugee crisis. In exceptional cases (at the request of a Benefitting Country, and with the consensus of the Supporting Countries that the exception is justified), the CFF may instead provide direct funding to Grant Operations. In addition, the CFF may provide funding for Private Sector Operations in support of the Objective, as specified in this Operations Manual.

3. ELIGIBILITY

8. **Supporting Countries.** Any country or intergovernmental entity that has committed a minimum of US\$5 million to the Trust Fund through a signed Contribution Agreement with the Trustee is a Supporting Country. To become a contributor to the Trust Fund, the country or intergovernmental entity enters into a Contribution Agreement with the World Bank as Trustee based on the form of Contribution Agreement approved by the Working Group prior to establishment of the Trust Fund. Upon effectiveness of the Contribution Agreement for an amount that meets the minimum threshold, the country or intergovernmental entity becomes a Supporting Country of the CFF. Other types of entities may contribute to the Trust Fund and participate in the CFF as may be agreed by the Steering Committee with consent of the Trustee.

9. **Benefitting Countries.** The following countries may benefit from the CFF through funds provided to ISAs: Jordan, Lebanon, Colombia, Ecuador and Moldova.⁵ Upon request to the Coordination Unit by a Supporting Country, additional Benefitting Countries may be agreed on a consensus basis among the Supporting Countries and consent of the Trustee, subject to meeting the following criteria at the time of decision, as determined by each Supporting Country:

- (a) The country hosts more than 25,000 refugees and such refugees represent more than 0.1 percent of the host country's population; and
- (b) The country is committed to principles that contribute to long-term solutions benefitting both refugees and host communities. First, the country should have an adequate framework for the protection of refugees, based on adherence to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, or the adoption of national policies and practices consistent with the principles within these instruments (as well as considering its adherence to any relevant regional instruments). Second, the country should demonstrate its commitment to progressive policy or legal reforms with regard to refugees, including, for example, on freedom of movement, identification documents and residency permits, access to the formal labor market and labor rights, access to education, social services and basic infrastructure.

In addition to the above criteria, Supporting Countries would consider additional factors when deciding to add a Benefitting Country, including, but not limited to: (i) the country's total financing needs and existing financing support (comprising of humanitarian and development support); (ii) the country's debt sustainability; (iii) the socioeconomic impact of the influx of refugees on host communities of the country; and (iv) whether the country is experiencing an active refugee crisis.

10. **MDBs as ISAs.** The following multilateral development banks (MDBs) are eligible to become ISAs for the CFF: the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank,⁶ and the World Bank (consisting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association) (collectively, the Designated MDBs). To become an ISA for the CFF and receive funds from the Trust Fund, a Designated MDB enters into an appropriate Financial Procedures Agreement (FPA) with the World Bank as Trustee based on the form of FPA for MDBs approved by the Working Group prior to establishment of the Trust Fund. Upon effectiveness of the FPA, the Designated MDB becomes an ISA for the CFF with respect to Concessional Components and Grant Operations. An ISA may also become eligible to receive funds for Private Sector Operations

⁵ In accordance with this paragraph 9 of the Operations Manual, Colombia, Ecuador and Moldova became Benefitting Countries upon the decision by the Supporting Countries and consent of the Trustee on January 10, 2019, September 27, 2019, and May 9, 2022 respectively.

⁶ The GCGF Steering Committee approved the inclusion of the Inter-American Development Bank as a Designated MDB at its meeting of April 26, 2021.

(as defined below) in accordance with applicable guidelines (Private Sector Operation Guidelines) in this Operations Manual, following corresponding amendments to the form of FPA.

11. **UN Entities as ISAs.** The following UN entities, which have each signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (the MPTF-O), as the Administrative Agent for country-level UN Multi-Donor Trust Funds established to support UN operational activities in one or more of the Benefitting Countries (each a Benefitting Country Fund), are eligible to become ISAs for Grant Operations: the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Human Settlement Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the United Nations Office of Project Services, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization (collectively, the Designated UN Entities). For a Designated UN Entity to become an ISA for the CFF (a UN ISA), it accedes to and becomes a party of the FPA entered into by the MPTF-O, as administrative interface between the Trustee and such ISAs with respect to the CFF, and the World Bank as Trustee based on the form of FPA for the UN agreed by the Working Group prior to establishment of the Trust Fund. Upon accession to the FPA by such Designated UN entity, it becomes an ISA for the CFF with respect to Grant Operations.

12. **Accreditation for Additional ISAs.** In the event a Supporting Country or Benefitting Country wishes to propose an additional MDB or UN entity as an ISA for the CFF, the Steering Committee reviews the request and the Supporting Countries determine whether they are prepared on a consensus basis to approve such entity, subject to consent of the Trustee, as a Designated MDB or Designated UN Entity without an accreditation process. If not, the Supporting Countries agree on an accreditation process satisfactory to the Trustee for verification of minimum standards, as a condition of the Trustee's entry into an FPA with such MDB or UN entity. Such accreditation process would be designed to assess the entity's record and capacity to manage funds entrusted to it, including guarding against the misuse or ineffective use of funds, in line with high international standards related to safeguards, procurement, financial management, and other critical areas that are acceptable to the Supporting Countries and the Trustee. If after such assessment, the Supporting Countries agree on a consensus basis to approve such entity, subject to consent of the Trustee, as a Designated MDB or Designated UN Entity, such MDB or UN Entity becomes an ISA for the CFF upon effectiveness of or accession to an FPA, as relevant.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

13. **FIF Trust Fund.** The CFF is a collaboration among Supporting Countries, Benefitting Countries and ISAs, supported by a financial intermediary fund (FIF) administered by the World Bank as Trustee and supported by a Coordination Unit located at the World Bank.

14. **Contributions.** Supporting Country Contributions to the Trust Fund can be provided in the form of cash, either in installments or as a one-time payment, in any freely convertible currency.

15. **Trust Fund Windows.** Supporting Country Contributions are applied by the Trustee to one or more Windows, including a Global Window, as indicated in the relevant Contribution Agreement or amendment thereto, with funds pooled within each Window. Contributions for Lebanon and Jordan are expected to be received into the Lebanon/Jordan Window. In specific cases where a Supporting Country is contributing funds only available for a particular Benefitting Country, such funds may be designated by the Supporting Country for, and received by the Trustee into, the relevant Country Window, such as the Lebanon Window or the Jordan Window. The Trust Fund may include additional Windows upon consensus of the Supporting Countries and consent of the Trustee. No additional designations or restrictions may be specified by a Supporting Country relative to its Contributions. As a general principle, Funding Requests are first funded by available funds in the relevant Country Window before drawing from funds in other multi-country Windows.

16. **Concessional Amounts for Underlying Operations.** The CFF provides upfront funding (the Concessional Amount) for a Benefitting Country to an ISA in an amount that would cover, on a net present value basis, a pre-defined Concessional Spread for the disbursement period of an ISA loan. The relevant ISA is responsible for implementation of the Concessional Amount as described in the corresponding Funding Request submitted by the Benefitting Country and approved by the Steering Committee. To provide concessional through the Concessional Amount, the ISA transfers funds in the amount received from the CFF to the Benefitting Country at the time of each loan disbursement on a pro rata basis. The Benefitting Country is responsible for repaying the ISA loan on its original terms, whereas the additional funds have no cost to the Benefitting Country. The additional funds do not become part of the loan (but can become part of an overall financing package) and are not used by the ISA to pay down interest or principal on the ISA loan. Concessional Amount funds held by the ISA that have not yet been transferred to the Benefitting Country are expected to be invested in accordance with the ISA's applicable policies and procedures.⁷ Accrued investment income is returned to the Trustee for deposit in the respective originating Window of the Trust Fund on an annual basis or other periodicity agreed with the Trustee. At the end of the ISA's loan disbursements to the Benefitting Country, any amount not transferred to the Benefitting Country is returned to the Trustee for deposit in the respective originating Window of the Trust Fund. All calculations and operations for the Concessional Amount are in United States dollars, including for Funding Requests, Allocations, Commitments and transfers to ISAs.

17. **Concessional Amount Calculation.** The calculation mechanics of the Concessional Amount are as follows:

⁷ Under the FPAs, ISAs are not responsible for investment losses or for currency shortfalls due to exchange rate fluctuations, as long as the investments and currency exchanges were undertaken in accordance with the ISA's applicable policies and procedures.

(a) ***Concessional Spread***

- (i) The Concessional Spread, which reflects the difference between: (i) the sum of the fixed reference rate and variable spread applicable to an IBRD loan with an 18-20 years average repayment maturity and (ii) IDA regular terms, and its Euro equivalent, is posted on the CFF website on a quarterly basis, as an updated calculation by the Coordination Unit to reflect then-current market and pricing conditions.
- (ii) The application of the Concessional Spread across all Underlying Operations enables consistent implementation of CFF support.
- (iii) At quarterly intervals, the Coordination Unit reviews the Concessional Spread and its Euro equivalent based on market conditions and may adjust the amounts for subsequent Funding Requests to ensure consistent concessionality levels (previous Allocations are not affected).

(b) ***Maximum Percentage of Concessional***

- (i) The Maximum Percentage of Concessional is determined by the Steering Committee and is posted on the CFF website.⁸ On a yearly basis, the Coordination Unit reviews the Maximum Percentage of Concessional and may propose to the Steering Committee a revision of the percentage to ensure that the Maximum Percentage of Concessional reflects market conditions.

(c) ***Concessional Amount***

- (i) The amount of funds needed to meet the Concessional Spread is calculated by the ISA and included as part of the Funding Request submitted by the Benefitting Country. Although loans in Underlying Operations may be in any currency under the ISA's applicable policies and procedures, the Concessional Amount is calculated on the basis of the posted Concessional Spread or Euro equivalent and then requested in United States dollars.⁹
- (ii) Following the calculation worksheet of the Funding Request Template, the amount is calculated as the net present value of the Concessional Spread, applied to the projected outstanding notional amount of the loan over its life, discounted using the corresponding swap curve, and based on a projected disbursement schedule, at the time of Funding Request submission. The calculation and related information are expected to be current within one week of the Funding Request submission.
- (iii) At the time of the Concessional Amount calculation for the Funding Request, the Concessional Amount will be capped at the Maximum Percentage of Concessional.
- (iv) After Allocation and Commitment, as described in this Operations Manual, and in response to a Cash Transfer Request from the ISA, the Trustee transfers funds to the ISA for the total Concessional Amount.

⁸ As of July 1, 2020, the Maximum Percentage of Concessional set by the Steering Committee is 25 percent. This percentage reflects the approximate average percentage of concessionality embedded in ISA loans that received GCF Concessional support over the 2017-2020 period and may be revised by the Steering Committee from time to time.

⁹ ISAs use the calculation worksheet based on the U.S. dollar Concessional Spread and the U.S. dollar swap curve, or the Euro equivalent spread and the Euro swap curve. For Euro calculations, the Euro amount is converted into U.S. dollars using the screen FX rate on the date of the calculation to determine the Concessional Amount in U.S. dollars.

- (v) After using the Concessionality Amount to provide concessionality to loan financing through an expanded financing package, the ISA transfers funds to the Benefitting Country at the time of each loan disbursement on a pro rata basis with the loan amount.¹⁰

18. **Concessionality Components.** The Concessionality Amount is provided for use by the ISA to provide concessionality and is accordingly not project-based financing for use by a recipient. The designated ISA prepares and implements the provision of concessionality (the “Concessionality Component”) through use of the Concessionality Amount for the Underlying Operation described in the Funding Request. Use of the Concessionality Amount occurs when the ISA commits to provide an amount totaling the Concessionality Amount to the Benefitting Country in disbursements over time proportional to the loan funds, as in an effective financing agreement. The ISA is expected to apply the same operational policies and procedures applicable to the loan portion of the Underlying Operation (excluding any repayment terms) to the additional concessionality portion as part of an expanded financing package, except as may be modified to apply to non-loan funding. Regardless of the manner in which the ISA provides the concessionality portion to the Benefitting Country, once the ISA uses the Concessionality Amount to enter into a committed financing arrangement, the additional funding provided to the Benefitting Country is the full responsibility of the ISA under its applicable operating terms, acting on its own behalf, not on behalf of the CFF or the individual Supporting Countries.

19. **Underlying Operations.** An Underlying Operation is a financing package that fits within the Objective and Scope of the CFF and couples a new or existing loan¹¹ issued by an ISA to a Benefitting Country with additional funds that provide concessionality to the loan. Underlying Operations are expected to be Benefitting Country-executed in order to maximize country ownership and sustainable capacity, except as agreed by the Steering Committee where applicable ISA policies and procedures allow other modalities,¹² but are in any case implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the designated ISA. The relevant ISA and the Benefitting Country are responsible for the Underlying Operation in accordance with the ISA’s policies and procedures applicable to the expanded financing package (loan plus concessionality).¹³

20. **Exceptional Grant Operations.** On an exceptional basis, with an understanding that the purpose of the CFF is to provide concessionality to financing from ISAs, a Benefitting Country, with the support of a designated ISA, may request funding to be directed to such ISA, under the ISA’s applicable policies and procedures, in connection with an operation that does not involve a loan to the Benefitting Country (a Grant Operation). Such a Funding Request would specify any justifications for providing grant funding instead of concessionality funding, including in light of other potential funding sources and in answer to why the request was not or could not be structured as a loan operation. Exceptional Grant Operation Funding Requests are evaluated for decision by consensus or no objection on a case-by-case basis by the Supporting Countries, including whether the justification merits the exceptional request and is consistent with the Objective and the Scope of the CFF. Such Funding Requests would specify the designated ISA, as well as the degree to which implementation would be by the Benefitting Country and/or the ISA.

21. **Private Sector Operations.** The CFF may provide funding to support programs or projects in Benefitting Countries (Private Sector Operations) through which ISAs provide CFF funding to support private sector, commercial entities (Private Sector Funds), consistent with Private Sector Operation Guidelines set out in this

¹⁰ Designing Underlying Operations with frontloaded disbursements would accordingly increase the speed of disbursement of the Concessionality Amount to the Benefitting Country.

¹¹ The options and procedures for existing loans are as agreed by the Steering Committee.

¹² See footnote 11.

¹³ For clarity, neither the Supporting Countries, Steering Committee, Trustee nor Coordination Unit are responsible for implementation of the Underlying Operation.

Operations Manual. Funding Requests for Private Sector Operations may be submitted by an ISA for decision by the Supporting Countries in accordance with this Operations Manual.

22. **Management of Operations.** An ISA is responsible for managing a Concessionality Component, Grant Operation, or Private Sector Operation, for which it receives an allocation from the CFF, in accordance with its applicable policies and procedures, this Operations Manual, and its FPA, including any amendments thereto. The ISA and the Benefitting Country are also responsible for keeping the Underlying Operation or Grant Operation, as the case may be, within the project development objective and the geographic, thematic and sectoral scope, and for managing the Project through the relevant ministry, as specified in the approved Funding Request, unless amended in accordance with the terms of this Operations Manual. In the case of a Private Sector Operation, the ISA is responsible for keeping the Private Sector Operation materially consistent with the terms of the approved Funding Request, as it may be amended in accordance with this Operations Manual, unless otherwise permitted in the relevant Private Sector Operation Guidelines. If the ISA or the Benefitting Country, as relevant, becomes aware of significant circumstances that could materially impede implementation of the Underlying Operation, Grant Operation, or Private Sector Operation, as the case may be, the ISA or the Benefitting Country, as the case may be, is expected to inform the Steering Committee through the Coordination Unit, consistent with the ISA's policies and procedures, including those on disclosure of information.¹⁴

23. **Funding Requests.** Funding Requests for Concessionality Components and Grant Operations may be submitted to the Coordination Unit by Benefitting Countries,¹⁵ through their respective Benefitting Country Focal Points, with endorsement of the respective designated ISAs following the relevant Funding Request Template.¹⁶ Funding Requests for Private Sector Operations may be submitted to the Coordination Unit by an eligible ISA following the relevant Funding Request Template. The Coordination Unit has three working days to review a proposed Funding Request package. After considering compliance with CFF requirements (including the completed Funding Request Template) and providing feedback as needed to the requesting Benefitting Country or ISA, the Coordination Unit transmits the Funding Request for decision to the Supporting Countries, copied to the rest of the Steering Committee for information. Decisions on Funding Requests are made by the Supporting Countries under the decision making terms of this Operations Manual and are subject to the availability of funding, as determined by the Trustee. Funding Requests for Concessionality Components consist of the Concessionality Amount and the Concessionality Component ISA Costs. Funding Requests for Grant Operations consist of the Project Costs and the Grant Operation ISA Costs. Funding Requests for Private Sector Operations consist of the Private Sector Funds and the Private Sector Operation ISA Costs. The Funding Request also specifies the financing terms, including any fees, applicable to a Private Sector Operation and whether the ISA proposes to retain all or a portion of the fees due to the ISA by the beneficiary of a Private Sector Operation to offset its costs of preparing and implementing a Private Sector Operation. To ensure clear accountability, each Funding Request is limited to one designated ISA. Coordination with respect to Underlying Operations and Grant Operations may result in multiple Funding Requests involving different ISAs for different Underlying Operations and Grant Operations being submitted to the Steering Committee at the same time. Funding Requests for Concessionality Components and Grant Operations are submitted on a rolling basis after completion of the respective designated ISA's appraisal of the Underlying Operation or Grant Operation (understood to be just prior to negotiation of the financing

¹⁴ In the case of the Underlying Operation, this is notwithstanding the Steering Committee's reliance on each ISA to manage the Underlying Operation as its own financing package.

¹⁵ In limited circumstances, funding may also be approved by the Supporting Countries directly in response to an ISA request if an ISA has exceptional policies and procedures for implementation that do not require formal government consent, as for example when there is no government in power and the ISA may under its policies and procedures rely instead directly on requests from the international community, e.g., through country-level coordination structures, to provide assistance.

¹⁶ For efficiency in specific cases, the Coordination Unit may allow relevant portions of the Funding Request to be submitted by the ISA with endorsement of the Benefitting Country, provided that all portions submitted by either the Benefitting Country or ISA are clearly endorsed in writing, and reflected as such in the transmission to the Steering Committee, by the other party.

agreement and final board or other approvals). Funding Requests for Private Sector Operations are submitted on a rolling basis after completion of the respective ISA's appraisal or equivalent substantial internal corporate review of the Private Sector Operation.

24. **Funding Request Criteria.** Each Funding Request is submitted in writing and reflects the following criteria, as such criteria may be modified over time by the Steering Committee in consultation with the Coordination Unit:

- (a) Completion of the relevant Funding Request Template following the requirements set forth in this Operations Manual;
- (b) For Concessionality Components and Grant Operations, submission of a written endorsement letter from the designated ISA endorsing the Funding Request, indicating that the ISA is ready to support the implementation of the Underlying Operation or Grant Operation as ISA, subject to receipt of final approvals under ISA policies and procedures, and the Underlying Operation or Grant Operation has been prepared in accordance with the ISA's policies and procedures;¹⁷
- (c) For Concessionality Components, clear demonstration that the Funding Request for a Concessionality Component properly applies the Concessionality Spread and the Maximum Percentage of Concessionality to calculate the Concessionality Amount, as set forth in this Operations Manual;
- (d) Clear description in writing of the Underlying Operation, the Grant Operation, or the Private Sector Operation, as the case may be, consistent with this Operations Manual and reflecting the following key criteria: (i) clearly demonstrated objective of supporting refugee populations and host communities that have been significantly affected by refugee shocks; (ii) part of or alignment with the Benefitting Country's development agenda; (iii) clear development impact consistent with the GCF Theory of Change and relevant short and medium term outcomes; and (iv) project/program readiness;
- (e) Preparation (through appraisal or, as may be applicable for Private Sector Operations, ISA equivalent substantial corporate review) (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may be on a programmatic level for Private Sector Operations) and implementation plans consistent with the ISA's applicable policies and procedures; and
- (f) Submissions in English and United States dollars.

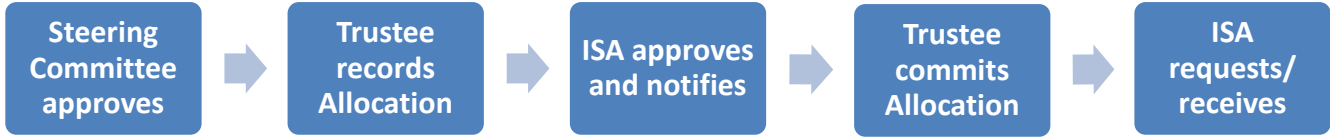
25. **Country-Level Coordination.** Recognizing the importance of coordinating and integrating support provided by the CFF with other development and humanitarian assistance, existing in-country coordination structures or those being set up are expected to be engaged by each Benefitting Country prior to the submission of Funding Requests, so as to serve as an efficient basis for early information sharing on the CFF pipeline of proposals and broader international aid coordination.

26. **Allocations.** A decision by the Supporting Countries to approve a Funding Request constitutes an Allocation of funds from the FIF, which is recorded by the Trustee. Funding is approved on the basis of, and is to be administered in accordance with, the applicable policies and procedures of the designated ISA and its obligations under the FPA. Allocated funds are transferred to the ISA, used by the ISA, reported upon by the ISA and returned as applicable to the Trust Fund by the ISA. Funding Requests for supplemental Allocations may be submitted by the Benefitting Country, with support of the ISA, in cases where market or other forces beyond their control result

¹⁷ The ISA endorsement is understood to include confirmation that the ISA's applicable policies and procedures were followed in preparing the Concessionality Component and the Underlying Operation, or the Grant Operation, as the case may be, through appraisal; i.e., just prior to negotiation of the financing agreement and final board or other approval.

in a degree of concessionality that is less than originally intended (for example, to compensate ex post for insufficient or reduced balances held by the ISA due to exchange rate fluctuations or negative interest rates).

27. **Commitments.** Once an Allocation has been approved by the Supporting Countries, the designated ISA seeks to promptly complete all approvals required under its applicable policies and procedures. This completion is then notified by the ISA to the Trustee through a Completion Notification. The Trustee relies on such Completion Notification (with no responsibility for confirming any aspect thereof) to change the relevant amount from Allocation status to Commitment status in the Trustee’s systems. The Trustee then provides the ISA, copied to the Benefiting Country, with a Letter of Commitment for the Commitment amount, which entitles the ISA to submit a Cash Transfer Request for the transfer of funds from the Trust Fund. Unless otherwise specified in the approved Funding Request, the Cash Transfer Request will be for the full amount of the Commitment, and the Trustee will provide this amount in one full transfer to the ISA. If the ISA has not submitted a Completion Notification to the Trustee within twelve months of the Allocation decision by the Steering Committee, or a Cash Transfer Request to the Trustee within twelve months of the change from Allocation to Commitment status, as the case may be, the Steering Committee may review the situation with the Benefiting Country and designated ISA to consider alternate measures.



28. **Coordination Unit Tracking.** Guided by the GCFE Theory of Change, the Coordination Unit tracks and compiles reports on progress based on information received from the ISAs and the Trustee. Initially twice a year, with a view to moving to annual reporting with agreement of the Steering Committee, the Coordination Unit distributes progress reporting on Concessionality Components, Grant Operations, and Private Sector Operations compiled from individual progress reports received from ISAs during the reporting period, and also shares information about progress of the projects or programs as reported by ISAs. This reporting system helps the Steering Committee oversee Allocations and disbursements, and achievement of outputs and outcomes for CFF-financed activities. Over time, the operational update may include a focus on problem cases to evaluate performance such as: (i) performance ratings provided in the individual progress reports; (ii) levels of disbursements; and (iii) lead time to effectiveness. This may facilitate discussions around solutions to bottlenecks and other issues that are impeding progress of the Underlying Operations, Grant Operations, or Private Sector Operations.

29. **Reporting.** Reporting to the Steering Committee involves the following:

- (a) **Implementation Support Agency.** Each ISA is responsible for providing implementation support for the Concessionality Components, Underlying Operations and Grant Operations, or responsible for implementation of Private Sector Operations, as the case may be, for which it is the designated ISA. This includes monitoring and evaluating the overall project/program performance in accordance with its applicable policies and procedures. ISAs provide progress reporting on a six-month basis, and following completion of each project/program, to the Coordination Unit, for compilation and distribution to the Steering Committee. Reporting on Concessionality Components, Grant Operations, and Private Sector Funds will be on a fiduciary basis for Supporting Countries. Reporting on projects/programs and, for Private Sector Operations, on any fees retained by the ISA pursuant to an approved Funding Request, will be on an information basis for Supporting Countries. Each ISA will also be responsible for reporting financial information on a six-month basis, in accordance with its FPA, through the Trustee to the Steering Committee, with respect to the use of any funds received from the Trust Fund. ISAs are expected to follow the relevant Reporting Template.
- (b) **Coordination Unit.** The Coordination Unit reports to the Steering Committee on progress of the Concessionality Components (and for information, on the Underlying Operations), the Grant Operations, and the Private Sector Operations, based on information received from the ISAs and the Trustee as described in this Operations Manual.
- (c) **Trustee.** The Trustee provides semi-annual reports and an annual single audit report to the Steering Committee on the financial status of the Trust Fund, in accordance with the terms set out in the Contribution Agreements.

30. **Results Monitoring.** The results framework for the CFF, as initially presented in this Operations Manual, is focused on the provision of concessionality to financing from ISAs for Underlying Operations that address the development impact of the influx of refugees and on improved coordination among Benefitting Countries, Supporting Countries, ISAs and others around such ISA financing. Each Funding Request includes information on the separate results frameworks of the relevant ISA specific to each Underlying Operation, Grant Operation, or Private Sector Operations. Progress in relation to such results frameworks are tracked by the ISAs and reported to the Steering Committee through the Coordination Unit for informational purposes. Over time, the operational update will include a focus on problem cases, if any, to evaluate performance, such as (i) performance ratings provided in the individual progress reports; (ii) levels of disbursements; and (iii) lead time to effectiveness. This may facilitate discussions around solutions to bottlenecks and other issues impeding progress of the Underlying Operations, Grant Operations, or Private Sector Operations.

31. **Cost Recovery for the Trustee and Coordination Unit.** The Trustee and the Coordination Unit operate on the basis of full cost recovery. The Trustee and the Coordination Unit each annually submit to the Steering Committee a Budget of their respective costs and expenses anticipated for the subsequent Fiscal Year. Upon approval of the Budgets by the Steering Committee, the Trustee may deduct the respective, corresponding amount from the Trust Fund for itself and for the Coordination Unit, payable pro rata from each Window based on total contributions deposited in the respective Window relative to total contributions to the FIF, as determined by the Trustee. Such amounts are then reconciled at the end of the Fiscal Year based on actual costs and expenses incurred, payable in the same manner. Trustee and Coordination Unit costs and expenses incurred for preparation and establishment of the CFF and the Trust Fund are included for reimbursement in the initial Budgets provided to the Steering Committee.

32. **Amendments to Underlying Operations or Grant Operations.** When a Benefitting Country seeks to make a material change to the project development objective, geographic area, thematic or sectoral scope, or ministry managing the Project for an Underlying Operation or a Grant Operation, and the ISA concurs with the

change under its applicable policies and procedures, the Benefitting Country notifies the Steering Committee, through the Coordination Unit and with endorsement of the ISA, of the nature and rationale of the proposed change before it can take effect. After a review period of 14 calendar days following transmission of the notification by the Coordination Unit to the Steering Committee, such change is considered approved and may take effect, unless any Supporting Country objects to such change or requests further review by the Steering Committee in writing to the Coordination Unit during the review period. The Supporting Countries may decide not to approve the change with respect to any amount of the Concessionality Component, or Grant Operation funding that remains undisbursed by the ISA, in which case the Benefitting Country can elect (i) not to make the change and continue the Underlying Operation or Grant Operation as originally approved by the Steering Committee, or (ii) to make the change and stop receiving the subsequent ISA disbursements relative to the Allocation.

33. **Amendments to Private Sector Operations.** When an ISA seeks to make any material change to the terms of the approved Funding Request, according to which the Private Sector Operation is implemented, unless such change is permitted in the relevant Private Sector Operation Guidelines, the ISA notifies the Steering Committee, through the Coordination Unit, of the nature and rationale of the proposed change before it can take effect. After a review period of 14 calendar days following transmission of the notification by the Coordination Unit to the Steering Committee, such change is considered approved and may take effect, unless any Supporting Country objects to such change or requests further review by the Steering Committee in writing to the Coordination Unit during the review period. If the Supporting Countries decide not to approve the proposed change, the ISA may elect (i) not to make the change and continue the Private Sector Operation as originally approved by the Steering Committee, or (ii) to make the change and accept a cancellation of Allocation to the Private Sector Operation, in whole or in part, corresponding to the portion of operation affected by the change made, and return the relevant amount to the Trust Fund.

34. **Operations Manual Amendments.** This Operations Manual may be amended by a Steering Committee decision for aspects subject to Steering Committee decision and by the Supporting Countries for aspects subject to Supporting Country-only decision; provided that such amendments are consistent with the World Bank's Articles, policies and procedures, as determined by the World Bank, and the ISAs' applicable policies and procedures, as determined by the respective ISA. All amendments are expected to be consistent with the terms and conditions of the signed Contribution Agreements and Financial Procedures Agreements. In the event of any conflict between either the Contribution Agreements or the Financial Procedures Agreements and this Operations Manual, the provisions of the Contribution Agreements and Financial Procedures Agreements, as the case may be, prevail.

35. **Duration of the CFF.** CFF operations are bounded by two aspects: (i) the last date by which the Steering Committee can approve Funding Requests (the "End Approval Date"), and (ii) closure of the Trust Fund. The Steering Committee is not expected to meet after the End Approval Date, unless the Members of the Steering Committee agree to do so according to decision making procedures in this Operations Manual. The Trustee and the ISAs will, however, continue to support operations of the Trust Fund, in particular with respect to funds returned to the Trustee by the ISA after the End Approval Date.

36. **End Approval Date.** The CFF's End Approval Date is June 30, 2026,¹⁸ subject to extension by the Steering Committee with consent of the Trustee. No new Allocations will be approved by the Steering Committee after the End Approval Date, unless agreed by the Steering Committee with the consent of the Trustee.

37. **Return of Funds Transferred to ISAs.** ISAs will, in accordance with the respective FPA, provide the Trustee with periodic financial reports related to the GCFE funds received from and returned to the CFF, as set out below. For purposes of calculating any amounts to be returned to the CFF, ISAs monitor disbursements under

¹⁸ The GCFE Steering Committee approved the extension of the original End Approval Date of June 30, 2021 at its meeting of June 23, 2021, with the consent of the Trustee.

Concessionality Components, Grant Operations or Private Sector Operations, as relevant, and investment income generated on retained funds from the CFF. It is expected that ISA disbursements for Underlying Operations will not exceed ten years, and Grant Operations will also be less. ISA disbursements for Private Sector Operations are not expected to exceed the duration set out in the relevant Private Sector Operation Guidelines. Closure of the Trust Fund will occur after the date on which the last return of CFF funds or Reflow of Funds is scheduled from ISAs to the CFF. Funds will be returned by the ISA to the Trustee for deposit in the respective originating Window of the Trust Fund with respect to:

- (a) *Investment income on CFF fund balances held by the ISA.* Investment income is returned to the Window from which the original funds were transferred on a semi-annual basis or other frequency agreed with the Trustee, on terms of transfer agreed with the Trustee.
- (b) *Unused funds that are no longer used or necessary for concessionality, Grant Operation or Private Sector Operation purposes.* Such unused funds are expected to arise if the full loan amount of the Underlying Operation, or the full amount for the Grant Operation or Private Sector Operation, is not disbursed by the ISA, or if such funds were disbursed but not used for the project/program and were returned to the ISA, as for example when procurement is under budget, implementation is partial or cancelled or a guarantee is not called. Such unused funds may be returned at any time, but at the latest at the end of the disbursement timetable for an Underlying Operation or at the end of a Grant Operation or a Private Sector Operation (or a project therein), the ISA calculates the unused amount (proportional to the Concessionality Amount in the case of an Underlying Operation). Unused funds are returned to the Window from which the original funds were transferred, on terms of transfer agreed with the Trustee.
- (c) *Used funds that were misused and refunded to the ISA.* In the event funds provided in the financing package for an Underlying Operation, Grant Operation or Private Sector Operation were misused and subsequently refunded to the ISA by the recipient of the financing package, the ISA returns an amount of such refund (proportional to the Concessionality Amount in the case of an Underlying Operation) to the Window from which the original funds were transferred, on terms of transfer agreed with the Trustee.
- (d) *Reflows of Funds received by the ISAs from project/program beneficiaries.* If the ISA receives Reflows of Funds from Private Sector Operations, such reflows of funds will be returned to the Trustee for credit to the Window from which the original funds were transferred, on terms of transfer agreed with the Trustee.

The ISA is not responsible for returning: (i) funds it has disbursed to the recipient that are unused or misused, or (ii) scheduled Reflows of Funds to be paid by the recipient, unless such funds are returned or paid by the recipient to the ISA under the ISA's applicable policies and procedures. Funds to be returned by the ISA to the Trust Fund that are not in United States dollars may be refunded as converted at the foreign exchange rate commercially available to the ISA in accordance with the ISA's applicable policies and procedures.

38. **Return of Funds to Supporting Countries at Closure.** At closure of the Trust Fund, the Trustee will return any remaining balance of the Trust Fund with respect to each Window, including funds returned to the Trustee by the ISAs after the End Approval Date, to each Supporting Country on a pro rata basis with regard to the total funds deposited in the respective Window by such Supporting Country relative to the total funds deposited in the respective Window by all Supporting Countries, or as otherwise specified in the respective Contribution Agreements or agreed by the Trustee and relevant Supporting Country.

39. **CFF Review.** The Steering Committee is expected to commission a midterm review of the CFF after 18 months and an independent evaluation of the CFF after 3 years of operation. The same timeline of milestones applies in the event of an extension of the End Approval Date beyond its initial period, unless otherwise decided by the Steering Committee. The midterm reviews and evaluations will, inter alia, (i) draw lessons learned, (ii) assess

progress towards the Objective, and (iii) recommend any changes to design and management.

40. **Status.** This Operations Manual and the mechanisms set out in it, including participation by Supporting Countries in the CFF, do not create, nor will they create in the future, a joint venture, an association, or a legal partnership, employment or agency relationship, mandate, representation or delegation among the Supporting Countries, the Benefitting Countries, the ISAs and the World Bank as Trustee and Coordination, collectively or individually. Financial contributions from the Supporting Countries are limited to the amounts specified in their respective Contribution Agreements.

41. **Disputes.** Any disputes between participants in the CFF are to be handled under the terms of the Contribution Agreements and FPAs.

42. **Privileges and Immunities.** Nothing in this Operations Manual may be considered a waiver of any privileges or immunities of any participant under its relevant governing documents, including the World Bank under its Articles of Agreement, and other ISAs under their respective governance documents, or under any applicable law, all of which are expressly reserved.

43. **Disclosure.** The CFF seeks to operate in a transparent manner, which includes disclosure of and public access to this Operations Manual, the Contribution Agreements, FPAs, Funding Requests, financial and progress reports, midterm review and independent evaluation, including as posted on the CFF website by the Coordination Unit. CFF information may be disclosed by each CFF participant with respect to its policies, procedures and, in the case of countries, applicable legislation, except with respect to information that has been presented or marked in writing as confidential. Such confidential information may be disclosed only with the presenting party's prior written consent. If a CFF participant is required to disclose such confidential information upon receipt, it will refrain from receiving such information without such prior consent.

5. GOVERNANCE

44. The CFF has a governance structure consisting of a Steering Committee, a Coordination Unit, a Trustee, and ISAs, as described below.

A. STEERING COMMITTEE

45. The Steering Committee serves as the decision-making body of the CFF and comprises decision-making Members and non-decision-making Observers. Decisions of the Steering Committee are made by consensus in meetings or by no objection through email by the deciding Members, as specified in this Operations Manual.

46. **Decision-Making Members.** Each Supporting Country and each Benefitting Country is a decision-making Member of the Steering Committee. A designated representative of each Member is notified at all times to the Coordination Unit. A Supporting Country may designate only one designated representative for the Steering Committee regardless of the number of its national or other entities contributing to the CFF. Decisions are made by the Members, except as otherwise specified in this Operations Manual.

47. **Non-Decision-Making Observers.** Observers of the Steering Committee do not participate in decision-making, but may participate in Steering Committee discussions. The Trustee and the Coordination Unit are Observers that are expected to participate in all Steering Committee meetings. All Designated MDBs that are ISAs, the International Monetary Fund, the UN Resident Coordinator for each Benefitting Country (for purposes of coordinating country-level UN activities), the UNHCR (for purposes of providing refugee-related expertise and coordinating with ongoing UN humanitarian efforts at the global level), and one UN entity as designated by the Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General (for purposes of coordinating with ongoing UN development efforts at the global level) may attend Steering Committee meetings as Observers on an as-interested or as-relevant basis. Designated UN Entities that are ISAs may attend Steering Committee meetings as Observers when Funding Requests they are respectively supporting are under consideration. A designated representative of each Observer is notified at all times to the Coordination Unit. The Co-Chairs of the Steering Committee may, in their discretion and taking into account Members' views where feasible, invite other participants, including prospective Supporting Countries, to Steering Committee meetings as deemed appropriate, who may participate in a non-decision making capacity to the extent indicated by the Co-Chairs.

48. **Membership Terms.** The Steering Committee decides on the terms related to its membership, pursuant to decision making procedures in this Operations Manual, including changes to size and composition, participation of Member representatives and engagement of Observers; provided that the Trustee and the Coordination Unit at all times remain as Observers.

49. **Roles and Responsibilities.** The roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee include:

- a) Selecting the Co-Chairs of the Steering Committee;
- b) Agreeing on rules and procedures for Steering Committee business, in alignment with this Operations Manual;
- c) Approving strategic documents of the CFF;
- d) Advising on the process and common format for Funding Requests, including adjustments to the Funding Request Templates in this Operations Manual;
- e) Reviewing Funding Requests and getting Supporting Country approval for Allocations, based on funding availability as determined by the Trustee;
- f) Approving Budgets from the Trustee and the Coordination Unit;

- g) Reviewing progress reports from the ISAs as compiled by the Coordination Unit and the annual report prepared by the Coordination Unit;
- h) Reviewing financial reports from the Trustee and financial information from the ISAs as compiled by the Trustee;
- i) Approving and amending this Operations Manual as specified herein;
- j) Facilitating coordination among Benefitting Countries, Supporting Countries, ISAs and Observers, as well as other country-level stakeholders and in relation to other financing instruments;
- k) Commissioning periodic reviews and evaluations of the CFF; and
- l) Exercising such other functions as it may deem appropriate to fulfill the purposes of the CFF.

50. **Decision Making at Meetings.** Decisions by the Steering Committee at physical meetings, including face-to-face, audio or video participation, are made by consensus of its Members, unless otherwise specified in this Operations Manual. Consensus is a procedure for adopting a decision when no Member blocks a proposed decision. For the purposes of the CFF, consensus does not necessarily imply unanimity. A dissenting Member that does not wish to block a decision may state an objection to be recorded in the meeting minutes (or by written statement for electronic decision making); a Member may also record an abstention without stating a view or blocking a decision. If consensus is not possible, then the proposal is postponed, modified for a subsequent decision or withdrawn. The Co-Chairs participate in the consensus decision making of the Steering Committee and articulate the consensus view.

51. **Decision Making by No Objection.** Decisions made between meetings, including on Allocations by Supporting Countries in response to Funding Requests, may be made by email or other electronic communication media on a no objection basis through procedures handled by the Coordination Unit. No objection decision requests are distributed to each deciding Member's designated representative, and copied to the designated representatives of any non-deciding Members and Observers that are notified to the Coordination Unit and on record at the time. Standard no objection review periods are expected to last fourteen calendar days. If a relevant Member objects within the review period specified for the particular decision, the proposal is postponed, modified for a subsequent decision or withdrawn. If a relevant Member objects for purposes of taking the decision at a physical meeting, the matter may be taken up at the subsequent Steering Committee meeting.

52. **Conflicts of Interest.** The Steering Committee is mindful at all times of perceived and actual conflicts of interest. To avoid conflicts of interest, the following decisions are made by Supporting Countries only, although still in the context of full Steering Committee distribution and discussion: (i) revisions to the Scope of the CFF; (ii) addition of any Benefitting Countries; (iii) addition of any Windows; (iv) addition of ISAs; (v) approval of Funding Requests; and (vi) any project/program amendments falling within the scope of paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Operations Manual. Other decisions that pose conflict of interest issues may be similarly handled. Individual designated representatives, on behalf of themselves or their institution or country, are expected to disclose any conflicts of interest related to their decision making and recuse themselves as appropriate.

53. **Steering Committee Co-Chairs.** The Steering Committee has two Co-Chairs chosen from among its Members (one from the Supporting Countries and one from the Benefitting Countries). The Co-Chairs are selected by consensus of the Steering Committee, retain their decision-making status, and serve for a term of one year.

54. **Steering Committee Meetings.** The Steering Committee is expected to meet twice a year or as needed, with at least one annual physical meeting. The Steering Committee may conduct any of its business electronically, including making decisions by no objection, unless a deciding Member requests a meeting for a specific decision within the no objection review period. The costs of such meetings are included in the Coordination Unit's administrative Budget approved by the Steering Committee.

55. **Agenda and Documentation.** The Coordination Unit prepares the provisional agenda and relevant documentation for Steering Committee meetings (including for any Funding Requests to be considered at such meetings) and provides these to each Member's and each Observer's designated representative by email prior to the meeting with a service standard of fourteen calendar days. At the beginning of each meeting, the Steering Committee confirms the agenda for the meeting.

56. **Decisions, Minutes and Disclosure.** Following discussion of any agenda item or other issue raised during a meeting that requires a decision of the Steering Committee, the Co-Chairs present a summary of the main discussions and determine whether there is a consensus. A summary of decisions taken at the meeting is highlighted in the minutes of the meeting, which are prepared by the Coordination Unit. Prepared minutes are circulated by the Coordination Unit after the meeting to each Member's and each Observer's designated representative for confirmation or comment, after which the Coordination Unit prepares and distributes final minutes, including for public disclosure and posting on the CFF website. Information regarding the CFF is disclosed to the public consistent with the World Bank's Access to Information Policy.

B. COORDINATION UNIT

57. The Coordination Unit supports the work of the Steering Committee by serving as a liaison between the Steering Committee, the Trustee, and the ISAs. It comprises a small team of professional and administrative staff headed by a program manager assigned by the World Bank (staff from other CFF participants may be seconded to this unit). The Coordination Unit operates as part of the World Bank under World Bank management and applicable policies and procedures and is also accountable to the Steering Committee for the performance of its functions. In this respect, the Coordination Unit handles CFF operations in accordance with the World Bank's Access to Information Policy.

58. **Roles and Responsibilities.** The roles and responsibilities of the Coordination Unit include:

- a) Receiving Funding Requests from Benefitting Countries or ISAs, as the case may be;
- b) Reviewing proposed Funding Requests for compliance as a matter of completeness and consistency with the Operations Manual, for feedback to the Benefitting Country and designated ISA, before transmitting the Funding Request to the Supporting Countries for decision;
- c) Notifying the Trustee of Allocations approved by the Steering Committee;
- d) Organizing meetings of the Steering Committee;
- e) Preparing and circulating minutes of Steering Committee meetings;
- f) Handling no objection decision making processes;
- g) Managing the CFF website and providing public information on the CFF;
- h) Posting the Maximum Percentage of Concessionality and, on a quarterly basis, the Concessionality Spread and its Euro equivalent on the CFF website;
- i) Compiling progress reports from ISAs for distribution to the Steering Committee and preparing the CFF annual report;
- j) Providing guidance on the CFF's processes and requirements;
- k) Preparing proposed amendments to this Operations Manual for decision by the Steering Committee;
- l) Supporting the Steering Committee in commissioning the midterm review and independent evaluation;

- m) Attending Steering Committee meetings as an Observer; and
- n) Coordinating with the Trustee.

C. TRUSTEE

59. The World Bank serves as the Trustee for the FIF Trust Fund that supports the CFF. The Trustee administers the Trust Fund for purposes of receiving funds from Supporting Countries and holds those funds under the terms of Contribution Agreements with the Supporting Countries. The Trustee operates as part of the World Bank under World Bank management and applicable policies and procedures.

60. **Roles and Responsibilities.** The roles and responsibilities of the Trustee include:

- a) Establishing the Trust Fund at the Bank to receive and hold Contributions;
- b) Signing Contribution Agreements with Supporting Countries;
- c) Signing FPAs with ISAs;
- d) Issuing Payment Requests to Supporting Countries and receiving funds into the Trust Fund;
- e) Holding and investing contributed funds pending transfer to ISAs;
- f) Determining funding availability and notifying the Steering Committee for decisions on Allocations;
- g) Providing Letters of Commitment to ISAs, receiving Cash Transfer Requests from ISAs, and disbursing funds from the Trust Fund;
- h) Receiving returned funds from ISAs;
- i) Providing financial reports and single audit reports;
- j) Returning funds to Supporting Countries under the terms of their Contribution Agreements upon closure of the Trust Fund;
- k) Attending Steering Committee meetings as an Observer; and
- l) Coordinating with the Coordination Unit.

D. LIMITATIONS OF COORDINATION UNIT AND TRUSTEE RESPONSIBILITY

61. Neither the Coordination Unit nor the Trustee has responsibility for the use of funds transferred to ISAs from the Trust Fund. (For clarity, as with other ISAs, the World Bank as ISA retains its responsibilities under its respective FPA and this Operations Manual.) In particular, neither the Coordination Unit nor the Trustee has responsibility, fiduciary or otherwise, for the use of funds by ISAs or for Concessionality Components, Underlying Operations and Grant Operations, including without limitation, any duties and obligations that might otherwise apply to a fiduciary or trustee under general principles of trust or fiduciary law. The Coordination Unit and Trustee have, without limitation, no responsibility for (i) reviewing the appropriateness of any decision by the Steering Committee or Supporting Countries; (ii) confirming that funds transferred to ISAs were used for their intended purposes; (iii) implementing, monitoring, supervising, evaluating, or providing quality assurance with respect to Concessionality Components, Underlying Operations and Grant Operations; (iv) providing individual Supporting Countries with customized financial, progress, results, impact or other reporting; (v) collecting funds from any ISA or other entity in connection with an Allocation; (vi) handling any alleged misuse or misprocurement that may arise with respect to funds transferred to ISAs or Concessionality Components, Underlying Operations or Grant Operations; or (vii) ensuring the repayment or return of any funds. The Coordination Unit and the Trustee have no obligations under the anti-terrorist financing and asset control

laws, regulations, rules and executive orders of any individual Supporting Country.

E. IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT AGENCIES (ISAs)

62. Designated MDBs and Designated UN Entities may participate in the CFF by signing FPAs with the Trustee, after which they become ISAs eligible to submit Funding Requests and/or to support Funding Requests submitted by Benefitting Countries. Fund flows for Designated UN Entities are expected to occur through the UN's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office under the UN Framework FPA for relevant Benefitting Countries. Each ISA carries fiduciary responsibility to the Steering Committee and the Supporting Countries for any funds it receives from the CFF, including proper use of the Concessionality Amount to provide concessionality to the Underlying Operation or proper use of the funds for the Grant Operation, as the case may be, and in so doing is obligated to follow its applicable policies and procedures, in accordance with the terms of its FPA, including application of this Operations Manual.

63. **Applicable Policies and Procedures.** Funds received from the CFF are expected to be used and administered in accordance with each ISA's applicable policies and procedures, as the same may be amended from time to time, with regard to Concessionality Components, Underlying Operations, any Grant Operations, and any Private Sector Operations, including its procurement, financial management, disbursement and safeguards (environmental and social) policies, its framework to prevent and combat fraud and corruption, and its screening procedures to prevent the use of CFF resources to finance terrorist activity, in line with any ISA obligations to give effect to the relevant decisions of the Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN, it being understood that this provision does not create any obligations of the ISAs under the anti-terrorist financing and asset control laws, regulations, rules and executive orders of any individual Supporting Country. In the event an auditor's report indicates that funds transferred to an ISA were misused or not returned, the Steering Committee and Supporting Countries are to proceed in accordance with the relevant FPA.

64. **Roles and Responsibilities.** The roles and responsibilities of the ISAs include:

- a) Conducting discussions with Benefitting Countries on Underlying Operations, Grant Operations, or Private Sector Operations, that can benefit from CFF support;
- b) Coordinating and exchanging information with relevant country level coordination mechanisms;
- c) Coordinating and exchanging information among MDBs and other international financial institutions, as relevant, including through existing fora or coordination platforms;
- d) Supporting Benefitting Countries in preparing Funding Requests for which they are designated ISAs, including providing endorsements, Concessionality Amount calculations and relevant materials;
- e) Consulting with Benefitting Countries prior to submitting Funding Requests for Private Sector Operations;
- f) Providing implementation and/or implementation support to Benefitting Countries consistent with approved Funding Requests, including with respect to Concessionality Components, Underlying Operations and Grant Operations;
- g) Ensuring that Concessionality Components, Underlying Operations, Grant Operations and Private Sector Operations are administered and monitored in accordance with the designated ISA's applicable policies and procedures;
- h) Providing financial and progress reporting, including for the annual report of the CFF, to the Steering Committee through the Trustee and Coordination Unit in accordance with this Operations

Manual and their respective FPAs; and

- i) Cooperating with reviews and evaluations of the CFF commissioned by the Steering Committee under terms acceptable to the ISAs.

6. GLOSSARY

“Allocation” means a Funding Request amount approved by the Supporting Countries and recorded by the Trustee, which may also be an amount supplemental to the original amount, or such other amount proposed by the Coordination Unit and agreed by the Supporting Countries for conducting the Steering Committee’s business.

“Benefitting Countries” mean Jordan, Lebanon, Colombia, Ecuador and Moldova, as well as any other country that may be added under procedures set forth in this Operations Manual.

“Benefitting Country Focal Point” means the specific ministry or agency designated in writing to the Coordination Unit by the Benefitting Country to participate in the Steering Committee, submit Funding Requests and otherwise be in charge of any Benefitting Country interaction with the CFF.

“Budget” means the estimated costs expected to be incurred annually by each of the Trustee and the Coordination Unit, as presented to the Steering Committee for approval.

“Cash Transfer Request” means a proper request submitted by an ISA in accordance with its FPA to the Trustee for the transfer of funds from the Trust Fund following receipt by the ISA of a Letter of Commitment.

“Co-Chairs” means the two Members of the Steering Committee, one Supporting Country and one Benefitting Country, chosen by the Steering Committee under the terms of this Operations Manual.

“Commitment” means an amount recorded by the Trustee as having “committed” status following proper receipt by the Trustee of a Completion Notification from the ISA.

“Completion Notification” means a notification provided under an ISA’s FPA in which the ISA represents that it has completed all requisite approvals to proceed with, as the case may be, (i) an Underlying Operation, including the Concessionality Component, (ii) a Grant Operation, or (iii) a Private Sector Operation.

“Concessional Financing Facility” or “CFF” or “Global Concessional Financing Facility” or “GCFF” means an international collaboration supported by a World Bank-administered FIF established and operated under the terms described in this Operations Manual.

“Concessionality Amount” means the amount of funds in United States dollars calculated to meet the Concessionality Spread and capped at the Maximum Percentage of Concessionality, that may be requested in a Funding Request.

“Concessionality Component” means all the activities undertaken by an ISA to prepare and implement the provision of concessionality through use of the Concessionality Amount for an Underlying Operation.

“Concessionality Component ISA Costs” means the ISA’s costs for preparing and implementing a Concessionality Component, not including other costs for implementing the Underlying Operation, that may be requested in a Funding Request.

“Concessionality Spread” means the spread between: (i) the sum of the fixed reference rate and variable spread applicable to an IBRD loan with an 18-20 years average repayment maturity and (ii) IDA regular terms, and its Euro equivalent, as determined by the Coordination Unit on a quarterly basis and posted on the CFF website.

“Contribution” means the amount of funds agreed by a Supporting Country in a Contribution Agreement to be contributed to the Trust Fund, as such amount may be supplemented through amendments to such Contribution Agreement from time to time.

“Contribution Agreement” means the agreement or arrangement, as the case may be, entered into between the Trustee and a Supporting Country in respect of the Supporting Country’s Contribution to the Trust Fund.

“Coordination Unit” means the unit established within the World Bank to support the Steering Committee, as described in this Operations Manual.

“Country Window” means a country-specific Window for a particular Benefitting Country that is segregated from other Windows and cannot be used to fund Allocations for other Benefitting Countries, but can be used to fund Budgets, and into which funds contributed by a Supporting Country are deposited as specified in the respective Contribution Agreement.

“Designated MDBs” means the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank Group, and the World Bank, or as may be additionally agreed under the terms of this Operations Manual, that are eligible to enter into FPAs.

“Designated UN Entities” means the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Human Settlement Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the United Nations Office of Project Services, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization, or as may be additionally agreed under the terms of this Operations Manual, that are eligible to accede to the UN Framework FPA.

“End Approval Date” means June 30, 2026, the date after which no new Allocations may be approved by the Steering Committee, unless modified by the Steering Committee with consent of the Trustee.

“Financial Intermediary Fund” or “FIF” means a World Bank-administered financial intermediary fund, such as the Trust Fund.

“Financial Procedures Agreement” or “FPA” means the framework agreement or arrangement, as the case may be, entered into between the Trustee and an ISA, or the MPTF-O for UN ISAs, with an agreed form of FPA for all Designated MDBs (accommodating Concessionality Components and Grant Operations), an agreed framework FPA for all Designated UN Entities (accommodating only Grant Operations), and any relevant FPA amendments to accommodate Private Sector Operations.

“Fiscal Year” means the fiscal year of the World Bank from July 1 through June 30.

“Funding Request” means an application for funding from the Trust Fund submitted by an ISA or a Benefitting Country with the support of an ISA, as the case may be, requesting either (i) the Concessionality Amount and the Concessionality Component ISA Costs in the case of a Concessionality Component, (ii) the Project Costs and the Grant Operation ISA costs, in the case of a Grant Operation, or (iii) the Private Sector Funds and the Private Sector Operation ISA Costs, in the case of Private Sector Operations; and which may also include additional amounts that the Benefitting Country and/or the supporting ISA wish to request due to market or other forces out of their control, whether presented on an ex ante or ex post basis, for Supporting Country consideration.

“Funding Request Template” means the relevant common template for requesting funds from the CFF for Concessionality Components, Grant Operations or Private Sector Operations, as set forth in Part 9 of this Operations Manual, or otherwise as may be circulated by the Coordination Unit or posted on the CFF website following consultations with the Steering Committee and in the case of Private Sector Operation, consistent with the Private Sector Operation Guidelines.

“Global Window” means a multi-country Window that is segregated from other Windows and can be used to fund Allocations for any Benefitting Country, as well as Budgets, and into which funds contributed by a Supporting Country are deposited as specified in the respective Contribution Agreement.

“Glossary” means this Glossary appearing as part of this Operations Manual, as may be amended from time to time by the Steering Committee, subject to consent of the Trustee and the Coordination Unit.

“Grant Operation” means an operation financed by the Trust Fund on an exceptional basis that is supported by an ISA, but does not involve a loan to the Benefitting Country.

“Grant Operation ISA Costs” means an ISA’s costs for preparing and implementing a Grant Operation, not including Project Costs, which are UN Fees in the case of UN ISAs, that may be requested in a Funding Request.

“Implementation Support Agency” or “ISA” means a Designated MDB or a Designated UN Entity, or such other multilateral development bank or UN entity that is approved or accredited in accordance with this Operations Manual, after signing a Financial Procedures Agreement, which includes UN ISAs.

“ISA Account” means one or more dedicated accounts in which the ISA holds funds from the Trust Fund separate and apart from its own funds.

“ISA Funds” means funds transferred by the Trustee from the Trust Fund to an ISA.

“Lebanon/Jordan Window” means the two-country Window for Lebanon and Jordan that is segregated from other Windows, and into which funds contributed by a Supporting Country are deposited as specified in the respective Contribution Agreement, and in which those funds are pooled and available for any Funding Requests from Lebanon or Jordan, as well as for Budgets.

“Letter of Commitment” means a letter sent by the Trustee to the ISA following receipt of a satisfactory Completion Notification indicating that the specified amount is “committed” in the Trustee’s systems and available for transfer.

“Maximum Percentage of Concessionality” means the maximum percentage reflecting the ratio between the amount of funds calculated to meet the Concessionality Spread and the ISA loan.

“Members” means the decision making participants of the Steering Committee, namely all Supporting Countries and all Benefitting Countries.

“MPTF-O” means the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office of the United Nations Development Programme, acting as the administrative agent of certain Benefitting Country trust funds of the UN, and as the administrative interface between the Trustee and the UN ISAs.

“MPTF-O Account” means one or more dedicated accounts in which the MPTF-O, as administrative interface for the UN ISAs, holds funds from the Trust Fund separate and apart from its own or other funds.

“New Financing Initiative to Support the MENA Region” refers to a broader initiative to provide additional sources of financing to countries severely impacted by refugees, comprising the CFF and the proposed MENA Guarantee Facility.

“Objective” means the development objectives of the CFF, as set forth in Part 2 of this Operations Manual.

“Observers” means the non-decision making participants of the Steering Committee as specified in this Operations Manual.

“Operating Currency” means United States dollars, the operating currency of the Trust Fund.

“Operations Manual” means this Operations Manual, as may be amended from time to time under its terms, of which the English version is the operative version.

“Payment Request” means a request from the Trustee to a Supporting Country for the payment of a Contribution amount, or portion thereof, to the Trust Fund in cash, as specified in the relevant Contribution Agreement.

“Private Sector Funds” means funds (other than Private Sector Operation ISA Costs) requested by an ISA in a Funding Request, which may be made available to support private sector, commercial entities under a Private Sector Operation.

“Private Sector Operation” means a program or project for the use of Private Sector Funds under Private Sector Operation Guidelines approved by the Steering Committee as part of this Operations Manual, including as specified in Part 11 of this Operations Manual.

“Private Sector Operation Guidelines” means any guidelines set out in this Operations Manual, and any other guidelines approved by the Steering Committee, for application to Private Sector Operations.

“Private Sector Operation ISA Costs” means an ISA’s costs for preparing and implementing a Private Sector Operation that may be requested in a Funding Request.

“Project Costs” means the direct costs of a Grant Operation that may be requested in a Funding Request.

“Reflows of Funds” means any payments of principal, interest, fee, reimbursement or any other reflow of funds generated from the financial products that the ISA extended with Private Sector Funds according to an approved Funding Request. For the avoidance of doubt, Reflows of Funds excludes: (a) any amount of CFF funds committed and/or transferred to an ISA, which are returned or to be returned to the Trust Fund because they are: (i) no longer used for Concessionality Components, Grant Operations, or Private Sector Operations, as the case may be (unused funds); or (ii) used but misused and accordingly refunded to the ISA; and (b) any fees that may be applied by the ISA to a Private Sector Operation and that may be retained by the ISA to offset its costs of preparing and implementing a Private Sector Operation as specified in an approved Funding Request.

“Reporting Template” means the relevant common template for reporting on Concessionality Amounts, Grant Operations or Private Sector Operations, as set forth in Part 10 of this Operations Manual (or in the case of Private Sector Operation, any such other template adopted consistent with the Private Sector Operation Guidelines), or as set forth in the relevant FPAs, in either case as may be circulated by the Coordination Unit or posted on the CFF website following consultations with the Steering Committee.

“Scope” means the scope of the activities and projects to be supported by the CFF through Underlying Operations, Grant Operations, or Private Sector Operations, as set forth in Part 2 of this Operations Manual.

“Steering Committee” means the CFF’s decision making body as described in this Operations Manual.

“Supporting Country” means any country or intergovernmental entity that enters into a Contribution Agreement committing the minimum required amount to the Trust Fund.

“Supporting Country Share” means, with respect to each Supporting Country, an interest in the Trust Fund equal to such Supporting Country’s pro rata share of the remaining amount in the Trust Fund that has not yet been allocated or committed by the Trustee.

“Theory of Change” means the value proposition of the GCFF and the activities, results and impacts through which it achieves its objectives, as set forth in the Technical Note on the GCFF Theory of Change and Revised Results Framework endorsed by the GCFF Steering Committee on December 16, 2021.

“Trustee” means the World Bank in its capacity as trustee of the Trust Fund.

“Trust Fund” means the FIF supporting the CFF.

“Underlying Operation” or “Project” means an integrated financing package consistent with the Objective and Scope of the CFF from the ISA for a Benefitting Country, consisting of loan funds alongside additional (non-loan) funds reflecting the Concessionality Amount.

“UN” means United Nations.

“UN Fees” means 1% for the MPTF-O and 7% for the relevant UN ISA of the Project Cost for a Grant Operation, which together may be requested as Grant Operation ISA Costs.

“UN Framework FPA” means the FPA entered into between the MPTF-O and the Trustee, to which Designated UN Entities may accede under its terms.

“UNHCR” means Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

“UN ISA” means a Designated UN Entity that has acceded to the UN Framework FPA under its terms.

“Windows” means separate accounts in the Trust Fund for which separate financial reporting is provided to the Steering Committee, such as the Lebanon/Jordan Window and any Country Windows.

“Working Group” means working group convened by participants in Lima, Peru in October 2015 of the International Stakeholders’ Roundtable Meeting for the MENA Region, co-chaired by UN Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank Group and the President of the Islamic Development Bank Group, tasked with finalizing the details and implementation roadmap of the New Financing Initiative to Support the MENA Region.

“World Bank” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association.

“World Bank Group” means the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

7. PROCESS GUIDE

STEPS	DETAIL
1. Supporting Country (SC) contributes to the CFF	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pledging process to be followed by Contribution Agreements (CAs) • Contribution Agreement (CA) signed between SC and Trustee based on agreed form of CA • CA specifies payment details (installment schedule and window designations) • Trustee issues Payment Requests to Supporting Countries (SCs) • Supplemental Contributions may be provided through amendments to CA
2. Trustee receives funds from SC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trustee deposits funds into designated Windows • Trustee monitors and reports on fund availability in each of the Windows.
3. Benefitting Country collaborates with ISA on proposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefitting Country (BC) and ISA prepare and coordinate on Funding Request documents • ISA calculates Concessionality Amount, as relevant
4. Benefitting Country or ISA submits CFF Funding Request to Coordination Unit	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Request follows relevant Funding Request Template • Submission of Funding Request occurs after ISA appraisal (or ISA equivalent substantial corporate review for Private Sector Operations) • Funding Request includes endorsement of designated ISA, unless submitted by ISA
5. Coordination Unit distributes Funding Request to Steering Committee	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Unit first checks for compliance with OM and Funding Request Template and Trustee confirms amount is within funding availability • Request is sent out by Coordination Unit to Steering Committee via email on a rolling basis for no objection decision by SCs, copied to other Members and all Observers for information • Can also be decided at Steering Committee meeting by Supporting Countries depending on timing of meeting or Supporting Country request during no objection review period
6. Steering Committee reviews Funding Request	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If not approved by Supporting Countries, BC or ISA has option to revise and resubmit • Approved amount is an “Allocation”
7. Trustee receives Coordination Unit notice of the Allocation and records	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Unit informs Trustee of Steering Committee decision • Recorded in Trustee systems as “allocated”; no longer available for future Funding Requests
8. ISA completes negotiations and approvals	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertains either to the Underlying Operation, including the Concessionality Component, or to the Grant Operation; or pertains to Private Sector Operations regarding ISA approvals

9. ISA notifies Trustee of completion¹⁹	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To occur within 12 months of approval (Allocation) or brought back for review / adjustment
10. Trustee receives ISA notice of completion and records	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation becomes a “Commitment”; amount is recorded in Trustee systems as “committed” • Trustee issues a Letter of Commitment to the ISA • After commitment, ISA submits Cash Transfer Request(s) to the Trustee
11. ISA submits cash transfer request to the Trustee	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To occur within 12 months of ISA completion (Commitment) or back for review / adjustment
12. Trustee makes cash transfer to the ISA	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One transfer upfront for total Allocation unless otherwise stated in approved Funding Request
13. ISA receives and uses the requested funds	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concessional funds are transferred by ISA to BC at time of each loan disbursement on pro rata basis • Untransferred funds may generate investment income under ISA policies and procedures • Funds transferred for Grant Operations and Private Sector Operations are used in accordance with Funding Requests
14. Trustee and Coordination Unit report to the Steering Committee	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trustee reports to include Contributions, cash transfers and funds available for allocation • Coordination Unit reports to include compiled information on use of funds, project results • ISAs to provide semiannual financial and progress reports for further distribution
16. ISA returns funds to Trustee for deposit in respective Window of Trust Fund	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returns of investment income on balances plus unused funds at end of loan disbursements, as well as any proportional amount of refunds from misused funds, for Concessional Amounts • Returns of any unused funds or refunds from Grant Operations • Returns of investment income, unused funds, Reflows of Funds and refunds from Private Sector Operations in accordance with the relevant guidelines • Trustee provides pro rata return of available balance to SCs upon closure of Trust Fund

¹⁹ For UN ISAs, some of these steps are handled by or channeled through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund – Office of the UNDP.

8. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Concessional Financing Facility Results Framework

The Results Framework for the CFF is focused on the results achieved in provision of concessional financing to middle income countries impacted by the influx of refugees, and improved partner and donor coordination. The results of the Underlying Operations in addressing the impact of the influx of refugees in the Benefitting Countries will be tracked and provided separately.

Objective: The objective of the CFF is to support middle income countries hosting refugees through the provision of concessional financing and improved coordination for development projects addressing the impact of the influx of refugees.			
Indicator	Description	Source	Frequency
<p>Indicator 1: Amount of grant contributions raised <u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2016) (<i>initial pledges made in April 2016 of US\$140 million in grant contributions and US\$1 billion in loans that will generate additional grant contributions</i>) <u>Target:</u> US\$1 billion in grant contributions (2021)</p>	Amount (USD) raised in grant contributions from Supporting Countries for the CFF	CFF Coordination Unit	Annual
<p>Indicator 2: Amount allocated by the CFF per year <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> US\$150-200 million (yearly)</p>	Total concessional amount, exceptional grants, and private sector funds (USD) approved by the CFF for eligible activities in the Benefitting Countries on a yearly basis	CFF Coordination Unit	Annual
<p>Indicator 3: Amount of total MDB financing made on concessional terms from the CFF <u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2016) <u>Target:</u> US\$3 billion in concessional MDB financing (2021)</p>	Total amount of MDB financing made on concessional terms due to the CFF for projects addressing the impact of the influx of refugees	CFF Coordination Unit based on reporting by Benefitting Countries and ISAs	Annual
<p>Indicator 4: Share of respondents from Benefitting Countries, ISAs, and Supporting Countries who indicate that CFF implementation is making a useful contribution to coordination efforts</p>	Percent of respondents indicating that the CFF is making a useful contribution to coordination efforts (a) of the MDBs involved; and (b) between the MDBs and the UN around country level interventions to address the impact of the influx of refugees	CFF Coordination Unit based on responses to Annual Satisfaction Survey	Annual

9. FUNDING REQUEST TEMPLATES

A. Concessionality Components

FUNDING REQUEST TEMPLATE GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL FINANCING FACILITY

Filled-in form to be submitted to the Coordination Unit, for submission to the Steering Committee. To be accompanied by the ISA’s supporting project document (appraisal stage), including Results Matrix and M&E.

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

1. Name of Underlying Operation

2. Requesting Country

3. Implementing Supporting Agency (ISA)

4. Amount Requested (US\$ millions)²⁰

Concessionality Amount[*]	<i>Concessionality Component ISA costs²¹</i>	Total Concessionality Amount and Concessionality Component ISA costs <u>TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE APPROVED</u>

²⁰ Based on information provided on the Calculation Worksheet.

²¹ ISA costs for preparing and implementing a Concessionality Component not including costs for implementation of the Underlying Operation.

[*] When the Benefitting Country accepts partial concessionality, the following language may, in consultation with the Coordination Unit, be included as a new section of the Funding Request: “The attached calculation worksheet was prepared on the basis of a financing package of US\$ [__] million for the only purpose of determining the full Concessionality Amount (US\$ [__] million) that would have been available to support this Underlying Operation and the corresponding loan amount (US\$ [__] million), calculated on the basis of financial terms chosen by the Benefitting Country. Therefore, the [__] and [__] outcomes do not reflect the actual concessionality amount to be provided by the GCFF, now or in the future, and the loan amount to be provided by the ISA. Notwithstanding the full Concessionality Amount, this funding request is submitted for partial concessionality in the amount of US\$ [__] million or any lesser amount that may be approved by the Steering Committee based on availability of funds at the time of Steering Committee decision. Should the Steering Committee decide to approve an amount less than US\$ [__] million + ISA costs, the Benefitting Country accepts to receive any such lesser amount as Concessionality Amount for the Underlying Operation. In such case, the US\$ [__] million and the US\$ [__] million outcomes would not reflect the actual concessionality amount to be provided by the GCFF, now or in the future, and the loan amount to be provided by ISA. In any event, should an amount that is less than the full Concessionality Amount were to be approved by the Steering Committee, the Benefitting Country recognizes that any such lesser amount will be the only funding request with respect to the Underlying Operation.”

5. Overall Financing Plan (US\$ millions)

Underlying Operation		Country Financing	Other Financing <i>(specify)</i>	Total Financing Plan
Loan	Concessionality Amount			

6. Underlying Operation Milestones

Expected Approval Date by ISA		Expected Start Date <i>(effectiveness):</i>		Expected Closing Date:		Expected End Disbursement Date:	

7. Objective of Underlying Operation (Project Development Objective)

8. Thematic or sectoral scope of Underlying Operation

9. Brief description of what the Project will support, including geographic areas

10. Brief description of coordination with country-led mechanism / donor coordination

11. Justification. Describe how Project aligns with CFF Scope and Funding Criteria

Scope

<i>Key Criteria</i>	<i>Comment</i>

<i>Demonstrated objective of supporting refugee populations and host communities</i>	
<i>Part of Benefitting Country's development agenda</i>	
<i>Clear development impact</i>	
<i>Project readiness</i>	

12. Requester and Recipient Information.

Benefitting Country Focal Point:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:
Recipient Name / Ministry managing project:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:

13. Implementing Supporting Agency (ISA) Information.

Name of Authorizing Director:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:
Name of Project Task Manager:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: RESULTS MONITORING ON HOW UNDERLYING OPERATIONS SUPPORT THE IMPACT OF THE INFLUX OF REFUGEES

This is to provide, in addition to the Project’s own results framework, a subset of results and indicators specifically on how the Underlying Operations address the impact of the influx of refugees. It provides a common reporting framework based on information the ISAs would be collecting for its own reporting purposes, in order to communicate on results of projects that are being supported through this CFF. List 2-3 key measurable indicators referring to the menu of GCFE mandatory and suggested Indicators below. Indicate unit of measure, i.e. percentage, number of people, etc. Indicate baseline value and annual targets thereafter cumulatively.

Project Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
PDO Level Results Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One:							
Indicator Two:							
Indicator Three:							
Milestones/Outputs linked with CFF Scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							
Intermediate Result (Component Two):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							
Intermediate Result (Component Three):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							

Menu of GCFE Underlying Operation Mandatory and Suggested Indicators. The table below provides indicators for measuring results related to refugees and host communities. The first two indicators will be mandatory for all GCFE-supported operations (adapted as necessary based on the type of operation and support envisioned²²). Projects may track other indicators that are linked with the influx of refugees than listed below, depending on what the project is intending to achieve. Progress of individual projects is measured through the individual project results frameworks.

Sector	Indicators
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of direct project refugee beneficiaries (of which, % female) – MANDATORY INDICATOR - Number of direct project host community beneficiaries (of which, % female) – MANDATORY INDICATOR
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population benefitting from improved quality of education, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population enrolled in public education system (early childhood, primary, or secondary), (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population enrolled in tertiary education, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population receiving vocational or skills development training, (of which, % female)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population receiving improved health or nutrition services, (of which, % female) - Refugee and host community population receiving essential health or nutrition services, (of which, % female) - Refugees enrolled in the public health care system, (of which, % female)
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population who are beneficiaries of social safety net programs (cash transfers, social insurance, public works, etc.), (of which, % female)
Economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs or short-term employment opportunities created or provided for refugee and host community members, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community members employed in the formal labor market, (of which, % female) - Refugees covered by the same worker protections as host community, (of which, % female) - Refugee and host community entrepreneurs/MSMEs supported, (of which, % female/% female-owned or -led)
Infrastructure and public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population with access to improved infrastructure or municipal services (housing, water, sanitation services, solid waste management, energy, roads, public transportation, etc.), (of which, % female)
Access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees and host community members with improved access to bank accounts or other financial services, (of which, % female) - MSMEs owned by refugees and host community members with improved access to financial services, (of which, % female-owned or -led)
Legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees granted official or legal status in host country (visas, registration, protection or residency permits, etc.), (of which, % female) - Refugees with access to/availing of official identity documents, (of which, % female) - Refugees with right to work (work permits, etc.), (of which, % female) - Refugees with documents or qualifications from country of origin accredited or recognized (diplomas, professional certificates, etc.), (of which, % female) - Institutional or regulatory framework(s) related to protections or services for refugees and vulnerable households created or improved

²² Policy-oriented operations, for instance, do not directly target individual beneficiaries, which would require adapting these indicators to measure indirect benefits or some other form of quantitative or qualitative measurement of impacts.

Institutional
strengthening


- Government-led coordination system to manage refugee inflows (across government and/or with external stakeholders) created or enhanced
 - Refugees included in national development planning processes or strategies
 - Increased institutional or ministerial capacity to manage refugee inflows
-

CALCULATION WORKSHEET

Concessionality Amount and ISA Costs

The **Concessionality Amount** is calculated as the Net Present Value of the then-current Concessionality Spread, (as posted on the CFF website) applied to the projected outstanding notional amount of the loan (ISA loan) over its life, discounted using the relevant swap curve, and applying a projected disbursement schedule at time of Funding Request submission. The **Concessionality Amount** is calculated on the basis of the **ISA loan amount** and becomes part of the overall financing package.

Calculation Date:

Underlying Operation ISA Loan Amount	Original Currency (indicate), millions	USD , millions ²³ [*]
Grace Period		
Final Maturity Date		
ISA Loan Lending Rate	Lending Rate= Reference Rate + Spread	
Projected Disbursement Schedule, Repayment, Outstanding Balance Schedule	<i>(excel file is part of the worksheet and should be submitted with this form)</i> <div style="text-align: center;">  Schedule.xlsx </div>	
Concessionality Spread	bp amount per annum in USD / bp amount per annum in EUR	
Discounting Curve Date	Swap curve in the original loan currency as of (please insert date)	

[*] When the Benefitting Country is willing to accept partial concessionality, the following language may be included, in consultation with the Coordination Unit, as a footnote: *“For clarity, the first page of this Calculation Worksheet is prepared only for purposes of establishing the baseline full Concessionality Amount for an operation of \$[___] million. Because the Benefitting Country has elected to accept a partial concessionality amount of US\$[___] million or any lesser amount that the Steering Committee may approve based on availability of funds at the time of Steering Committee decision, the US\$[___] million and the US\$ [___] million outcomes presented here do not reflect the actual concessionality amount to be provided by the GCF, now or in the future, and the loan amount to be provided by the ISA.”*

²³ For EUR, use “REUTERS EBS SPOT FX FIXINGS” as of the calculation date to convert to USD. “REUTERS EBS SPOT FX FIXINGS” appears on the Reuters Screen FXFIX Page as of 11:00 a.m., London time.

Concessional Amount²⁴	In USD millions
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Associated ISA Costs for the Concessional Component²⁵

Description	Amount (USD)
Total Costs	

Example to Calculate Concessional Amount:

$$\text{Concessional Amount} = \sum \left[\left(\text{Outstanding Balance at Accrual Start Date} \times \frac{180}{360} + \text{Disbursement Amount} \times \frac{90}{360} \right) \times \text{Concessional Spread} \times \text{Discount Factor} \right]^{\wedge} \text{ capped at Maximum Percentage of Concessional}$$

Discount Curve: use USD swap curve for USD loans and EUR swap curve for EUR loans

B. Grant Operations

EXCEPTIONAL CASES: APPLICATION FOR GRANTS UNDER THE GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL FINANCING FACILITY

Filled-in form to be submitted to the Coordination Unit, for submission to the Steering Committee. To be accompanied by: (i) the ISA’s supporting project document (appraisal stage); and (ii) project budget information.

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

1. Name of Grant Operation

2. Requesting Country

²⁴ Calculated at the NPV of the Concessional Spread.

²⁵ Expected to be minimal. Costs for the Underlying Operation such as staff time and travel for project preparation and supervision is to be covered by the ISA in connection with its Underlying Operation and not from the CFF.

3. Implementing Supporting Agency (ISA)

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4. Project Financing (US\$ millions)

Direct Project Costs	<i>ISA costs (attach breakdown)</i>	Direct Project and ISA costs Total Amount to be approved

5. Project Milestones

Expected Approval Date by ISA		Expected Start Date <i>(effectiveness):</i>		Closing Date:		End Disbursement Date:	

6. Type of Execution (check the applicable box)

√	Type	Justification
✓	Country-(Recipient) Execution	
	ISA-Execution for Country (in case for example of UN)	<i>(Provide justification for ISA-Execution)</i>

7. Objective of Project (Project Development Objective)

--

8. Thematic or sectoral scope of Project

--

9. Brief description of what the Project will support, including geographic areas

--

10. Brief description of coordination with country-led mechanism / donor coordination

--

11. Justification. Describe how exceptional grant request aligns with CFF Scope and Funding Criteria

<i>Scope</i>

<i>Key Criteria</i>	<i>Comment</i>
<i>Demonstrated objective of supporting refugee populations and host communities</i>	
<i>Part of Benefitting Country's development agenda</i>	
<i>Clear development impact</i>	
<i>Project readiness</i>	

12. Requester and Recipient Information.

Benefitting Country Focal Point:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:
Recipient Name / Ministry managing project:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:

13. Implementing Supporting Agency (ISA) Information

Name of Authorizing Director:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:
Name of Project Task Manager:	Title:
Organization and Address:	

Telephone:	Email:
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PROJECT INFORMATION

Results Framework and Monitoring. This is to provide a common reporting framework to be able to communicate as needed on results of projects that are being supported through this FIF.

PDO Level Results Indicators: List 2-3 key measurable indicators directly linked to project objectives. Indicate unit of measure, i.e. percentage, number of people, etc. Indicate baseline value and annual targets thereafter cumulatively. **Intermediate Results Indicators:** List intermediate measurable indicators directly linked to each project component. Indicate unit of measure, i.e. percentage, number of people, etc. Indicate baseline value and annual targets thereafter cumulatively.

Project Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
PDO Level Results Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One:							
Indicator Two:							
Indicator Three:							
Milestones/Outputs linked with CFF Scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							
Intermediate Result (Component Two):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							
Intermediate Result (Component Three):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							

Menu of GCFE Underlying Operation Mandatory and Suggested Indicators. The table below provides indicators for measuring results related to refugees and host communities. The first two indicators will be mandatory for all GCFE-supported operations (adapted as necessary based on the type of operation and support envisioned²⁶). Projects may track other indicators that are linked with the influx of refugees than listed below, depending on what the project is intending to achieve. Progress of individual projects is measured through the individual project results frameworks.

Sector	Indicators
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of direct project refugee beneficiaries (of which, % female) – MANDATORY INDICATOR - Number of direct project host community beneficiaries (of which, % female) – MANDATORY INDICATOR
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population benefitting from improved quality of education, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population enrolled in public education system (early childhood, primary, or secondary), (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population enrolled in tertiary education, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population receiving vocational or skills development training, (of which, % female)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population receiving improved health or nutrition services, (of which, % female) - Refugee and host community population receiving essential health or nutrition services, (of which, % female) - Refugees enrolled in the public health care system, (of which, % female)
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population who are beneficiaries of social safety net programs (cash transfers, social insurance, public works, etc.), (of which, % female)
Economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs or short-term employment opportunities created or provided for refugee and host community members, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community members employed in the formal labor market, (of which, % female) - Refugees covered by the same worker protections as host community, (of which, % female) - Refugee and host community entrepreneurs/MSMEs supported, (of which, % female/% female-owned or -led)
Infrastructure and public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population with access to improved infrastructure or municipal services (housing, water, sanitation services, solid waste management, energy, roads, public transportation, etc.), (of which, % female)
Access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees and host community members with improved access to bank accounts or other financial services, (of which, % female) - MSMEs owned by refugees and host community members with improved access to financial services, (of which, % female-owned or -led)
Legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees granted official or legal status in host country (visas, registration, protection or residency permits, etc.), (of which, % female) - Refugees with access to/availing of official identity documents, (of which, % female) - Refugees with right to work (work permits, etc.), (of which, % female) - Refugees with documents or qualifications from country of origin accredited or recognized (diplomas, professional certificates, etc.), (of which, % female)
Institutional strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional or regulatory framework(s) related to protections or services for refugees and vulnerable households created or improved

²⁶ Policy-oriented operations, for instance, do not directly target individual beneficiaries, which would require adapting these indicators to measure indirect benefits or some other form of quantitative or qualitative measurement of impacts.

C. Private Sector Operations (Partial Portfolio Guarantee Framework)

**PARTIAL PORTFOLIO GUARANTEE FRAMEWORK (PPGF):
FUNDING REQUEST TEMPLATE UNDER THE
GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL FINANCING FACILITY**

Filled-in form to be submitted to the Coordination Unit, for submission to the Steering Committee.

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

1. Name of Private Sector Program under the PPGF

--

2. Geographic Scope (limited to specified Benefitting Countries)

--

3. Requesting/Responsible Implementation Support Agency (ISA)

--

4. Private Sector Program Amount Requested (US\$ million)

Private Sector Funds Envelope Amount	Private Sector Operation ISA Costs ²⁷	<u>TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE APPROVED</u>

5. Overall Program Budget (US\$ million)

Private Sector Funds	ISA Contribution	Other Financing <i>(specify source)</i>	Total Program Budget

6. Program Milestones

Expected ISA Program		Expected Program Start Date		Planned Grant Commitment End Date:	
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²⁷ Please indicate whether the ISA is also proposing to retain the fees earned on the PPG transaction(s), in addition to the Private Sector Operation ISA Costs requested in the Funding Request.

Approval Date:		(first transaction):			
Maximum Guarantee Coverage Period:		Planned Program End Date (Grant Commitment End + Maximum Guarantee Coverage Period):			

7. Objective of Program (Program Development Objective)

8. Brief Description of the Program (thematic and geographic scope, financial intermediaries/final beneficiaries, risks, benefits to refugees/host communities, etc.)

9. Brief description of PPG financing terms (eligibility criteria, scope and pricing, etc.)

10. Brief description of coordination with country-led mechanism / donor coordination

11. Justification: Describe how the project or program aligns with CFF Scope and Funding Criteria

12. Compliance with key criteria for approval

<i>Funding Request Key Criteria</i>	<i>Comment</i>
<i>Demonstrated objective of supporting refugee populations and host communities</i>	
<i>Alignment with Benefitting Country's development agenda</i>	
<i>Clear development impact</i>	

<i>Program readiness</i>	
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13. ISA information

Name of Authorizing Director:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:
Name of Program Task Manager:	Title:
Organization and Address:	
Telephone:	Email:

PROGRAM INFORMATION

Results Framework and Monitoring. *This is to provide a reporting framework to be able to communicate as needed on results of projects and programs that are being supported through this FIF. This Results Framework is indicative. Given the innovative nature of Private Sector Operations, the ISA may submit information in a different format in order to cater for the particularities of the specific Private Sector Operation to which it refers. This shall be done in consultation with the Coordination Unit.*

PDO Level Results Indicators: List 2-3 key measurable indicators directly linked to program objectives. Indicate unit of measure, i.e. percentage, number of people, etc. Indicate baseline value and annual targets thereafter cumulatively. **Intermediate Results Indicators:** List intermediate measurable indicators directly linked to each program component. Indicate unit of measure, i.e. percentage, number of people, etc. Indicate baseline value and annual targets thereafter cumulatively.

Program Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One:							
Indicator Two:							
Indicator Three:							
Milestones/Outputs linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							
Intermediate Result (Component Two):							

<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							
Intermediate Result (Component Three):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							

Menu of GCFE Underlying Operation Mandatory and Suggested Indicators. The table below provides indicators for measuring results related to refugees and host communities. The first two indicators will be mandatory for all GCFE-supported operations (adapted as necessary based on the type of operation and support envisioned²⁸). Projects may track other indicators that are linked with the influx of refugees than listed below, depending on what the project is intending to achieve. Progress of individual projects is measured through the individual project results frameworks.

Sector	Indicators
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of direct project refugee beneficiaries (of which, % female) – MANDATORY INDICATOR - Number of direct project host community beneficiaries (of which, % female) – MANDATORY INDICATOR
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population benefitting from improved quality of education, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population enrolled in public education system (early childhood, primary, or secondary), (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population enrolled in tertiary education, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community population receiving vocational or skills development training, (of which, % female)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population receiving improved health or nutrition services, (of which, % female) - Refugee and host community population receiving essential health or nutrition services, (of which, % female) - Refugees enrolled in the public health care system, (of which, % female)
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee and host community population who are beneficiaries of social safety net programs (cash transfers, social insurance, public works, etc.), (of which, % female)
Economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs or short-term employment opportunities created or provided for refugee and host community members, (of which, % female) - Refugees and host community members employed in the formal labor market, (of which, % female) - Refugees covered by the same worker protections as host community, (of which, % female) - Refugee and host community entrepreneurs/MSMEs supported, (of which, % female/% female-owned or -led)

²⁸ Policy-oriented operations, for instance, do not directly target individual beneficiaries, which would require adapting these indicators to measure indirect benefits or some other form of quantitative or qualitative measurement of impacts.

Infrastructure and public services	- Refugee and host community population with access to improved infrastructure or municipal services (housing, water, sanitation services, solid waste management, energy, roads, public transportation, etc.), (of which, % female)
Access to finance	- Refugees and host community members with improved access to bank accounts or other financial services, (of which, % female) - MSMEs owned by refugees and host community members with improved access to financial services, (of which, % female-owned or -led)
Legal status	- Refugees granted official or legal status in host country (visas, registration, protection or residency permits, etc.), (of which, % female) - Refugees with access to/availing of official identity documents, (of which, % female) - Refugees with right to work (work permits, etc.), (of which, % female) - Refugees with documents or qualifications from country of origin accredited or recognized (diplomas, professional certificates, etc.), (of which, % female)
Institutional strengthening	- Institutional or regulatory framework(s) related to protections or services for refugees and vulnerable households created or improved

10. PROGRESS REPORTING TEMPLATES

A. Underlying Operations, including Concessionality Components

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name:		
Benefitting Country:	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA):	
Name of ISA Project Leader:	Email of ISA Project Leader:	
Recipient Entity:	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact:	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$):	Total Project Amount (US\$):	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$):
CFF Approval Date: Click here to enter a date.	Project Implementation Start Date: Click here to enter a date.	Project Closing Date: Click here to enter a date.

A. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
<p>Rating for progress towards achievement of objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Choose an item.
<p>Rating for overall implementation progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components requiring remedial action</u>. • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan. • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	Choose an item.

Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status: *Enter overall implementation status in relation to key project milestones and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee's attention. Please note, this section is meant to provide a summary.*

Actions to be Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.

B. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country

C. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

D. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring (to be provided once a year)

Using the results framework provided in the Funding Request submitted to the Steering Committee for approval, update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate.

Project Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One:							
Indicator Two:							
Indicator Three:							
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							
Intermediate Result (Component Two):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							
Intermediate Result (Component Three):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							

<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							
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E. Supplemental Information: Narrative overview of project results, achievements, and outcomes (to be provided once a year)

Provide a brief overview of project results, achievements, and outcomes over the past year, including description of project impacts for refugees and host communities.

B. Grant Operations

Progress Report for Exceptional Grant Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:
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A. Grant Information

Grant Name:		
Benefitting Country:	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA):	
Name of ISA Project Leader:	Email of ISA Project Leader:	
Recipient Entity:	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact:	
Grant Amount Approved (US\$):	Total Project Amount (US\$):	Total Amount Disbursed (Direct Project and ISA Costs in US\$):
CFF Approval Date: <small>Click here to enter a date.</small>	Project Implementation Start Date: <small>Click here to enter a date.</small>	Project Closing Date: <small>Click here to enter a date.</small>

B. Summary of Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Choose an item.
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components requiring remedial action</u>. • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan. • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	Choose an item.

Brief Summary of Project Implementation Status: *Enter overall implementation status and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee's attention (include any information related to comments made previously by the Steering Committee on this project). Please note, this section is meant to provide a summary.*

Actions to be Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.

C. Implementation Status of Components

Component 1: <i>Enter name and brief description</i>		
Previous Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Current Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Cost (US\$):
Status of Implementation:		

Component 2:		
Previous Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Current Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Cost (US\$):
Status of Implementation:		

Component 3:		
Previous Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Current Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Cost (US\$):
Status of Implementation:		

D. Disbursements of Grant Funds for Direct Project Activities²⁹

	Total (US\$)
Approved Amount for Direct Project Activities:	
Amount Received from Trustee:	
Total Amount Disbursed:	

E. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Direct Project Activities by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Jan-June	Jul-Dec	Total by Year End
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			

F. Disbursements of Funds for ISA Costs (US\$)³⁰

Disbursed (US\$)	Available (US\$)	Total (US\$)

²⁹ Direct costs comprise only those costs related to the grant activities for the Benefiting Country.

³⁰ Funds for ISA administration of CFF funds and ISA project preparation and supervision costs

G. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring (to be provided once a year)

Using the results framework provided in the funding request submitted to the Steering Committee for approval, please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One:							
Indicator Two:							
Indicator Three:							
Milestones/Outputs linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							
Intermediate Result (Component Two):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							
Intermediate Result (Component Three):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							

H. Supplemental Information: Narrative overview of project results, achievements, and outcomes (to be provided once a year)

Provide a brief overview of project results, achievements, and outcomes over the past year, including description of project impacts for refugees and host communities.

C. Private Sector Operations (Partial Portfolio Guarantee Program)

**PARTIAL PORTFOLIO GUARANTEE FRAMEWORK (PPGF):
PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE UNDER THE
GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL FINANCING FACILITY**

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

Program Information

Program Name:		
Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA):		
Name of ISA Program Leader:		
Email of ISA Program Leader:		
Total Program Budget (US\$):	GCFF Allocations (US\$):	GCFF Amount Committed (US\$) :
CFF Approval Date: Click here to enter a date.	Program Implementation Start Date: Click here to enter a date.	Program Closing Date: Click here to enter a date.

Summary of Program Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Program Development Objective:	
<p>Rating for progress towards achievement of objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	<i>Choose an item.</i>
<p>Rating for overall implementation progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. 	<i>Choose an item.</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components requiring remedial action</u>. • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan. • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	
<p>Brief Summary of Program Implementation Status: Enter overall implementation status and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee's attention (include any information related to comments made previously by the Steering Committee on this program).</p>	

Status Update: Actions Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that were taken in the last six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Approx. Date of Delivery
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.

Action Plan: Actions to be Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.

Implementation Status of the projects supported under the Program

<p>Project 1: Enter name and brief description</p>

Previous Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Current Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	GCFE Amount (US\$):
PSO fees (received from the PSO beneficiary and retained by the ISA) (US\$):		
Used (committed) Amount vs. Loss (paid to beneficiaries) Amount (US\$):		
Status of Implementation:		

Project 2: <i>Enter name and brief description</i>		
Previous Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Current Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	GCFE Amount (US\$):
PSO fees (received from the PSO beneficiary and retained by the ISA) (US\$):		
Used (committed) Amount vs. Loss (paid to beneficiaries) Amount (US\$):		
Status of Implementation:		

Project 3: <i>Enter name and brief description</i>		
Previous Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	Current Rating: <i>Choose an item.</i>	GCFE Amount (US\$):
PSO fees (received from the PSO beneficiary and retained by the ISA) (US\$):		
Used (committed) Amount vs. Loss (paid to beneficiaries) Amount (US\$):		
Status of Implementation:		

Aggregate Use of Private Sector Funds for Direct Program Activities

	Total (US\$)
Total GCFE Amount Received	
Total Amount Committed under Eligible Projects	

Total Amount Paid to the Beneficiary(-ies) under Eligible Projects	
Total Amount to be Returned to GCFF	

Aggregate PSO Fees Collected under the Program

Aggregate PSO Fees retained by the ISA (pursuant to the approved Funding Request)	Total (US\$)
--	---------------------

Commitment Forecast of GCFF Funds for Direct Program Activities by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Jan-June	Jul-Dec	Total by Year End
20xx			
20xx			
20xx			
20xx			
20xx			

Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring (to be provided once a year)

Using the results framework provided in the Funding Request submitted to the Steering Committee for approval, update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate. This Results Framework is indicative. Given the innovative nature of Private Sector Operations, the ISA may submit information in a different format in order to cater for the particularities of the specific Private Sector Operation to which it refers. This shall be done in consultation with the Coordination Unit.

Program Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One:							
Indicator Two:							
Indicator Three:							
Milestones/Outputs linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							
Intermediate Result (Component Two):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:							
Intermediate Result indicator Two:							

Intermediate Result (Component Three):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							

Supplemental Information: Narrative overview of project results, achievements, and outcomes (to be provided once a year)

Provide a brief overview of project results, achievements, and outcomes over the past year, including description of project impacts for refugees and host communities.

11. PRIVATE SECTOR OPERATION GUIDELINES

A. GENERAL

1. **Support to Private Sector Operations.** Recognizing: (i) the CFF objective of supporting middle income countries impacted by the influx of refugees through the provision of concessional financing on one hand, and (ii) the growing recognition among international partners that the private sector has a critical role to play in achieving development objectives, including within the context of refugee crisis and host communities, along with the efforts by the public sector, on the other; the CFF may provide funding to select Private Sector Operations consistent with the guidelines set out herein (the “Private Sector Operations Guidelines”). The Private Sector Operations Guidelines supplement other provisions of the Operations Manual for the purpose of Private Sector Operations.
2. **Partial Portfolio Guarantees (PPGs) as Pilot.** Private Sector Funds allocated for Private Sector Operations will support private sector activities in a Benefitting Country(-ies), consistent with the Objective and Scope of the CFF as set forth in the Operations Manual. The CFF may consider Funding Requests for PPG programs/projects as a pilot for Private Sector Operations under the CFF as described in Part B below. If so decided by the Steering Committee, the CFF may also consider other types of instruments consistent with the Private Sector Operations Guidelines.
3. **Justification for Private Sector Operation.** Any Private Sector Operation that seeks funding from the CFF should complete a Funding Request Template, which will, among others, provide justifications for funding a Private Sector Operation and demonstrate the key criteria in accordance with paragraph 24 of the Operations Manual.
4. **Country-Level Coordination.** Funding Requests for Private Sector Operations are expected to reflect consultations with relevant Benefitting Countries. Benefitting Countries may also use the Steering Committee review process to comment on such Funding Requests. Subject to respective ISA’s policies and procedures, ISAs and Benefitting Countries are encouraged to engage country-level private sector coordination mechanisms in relation to Private Sector Operations, following the spirit of paragraph 25 of this Operations Manual.
5. **Funding Request Template.** The Funding Request Template for PPGs is set forth in Part 9 of this Operations Manual. The Coordination Unit may revise or update the Funding Request Template for PPGs (or prepare a new Funding Request Template, as necessary, should the Steering Committee decide to consider other type of Private Sector Operations than PPGs) following consultations with the Steering Committee, and consistent with the Private Sector Operation Guidelines (and in the case of other type of Private Sector Operations, with the relevant decision of the Steering Committee for such type of Private Sector Operation). The Coordination Unit will post the new Funding Request Template on the CFF website.
6. **Allocations of Funds on Programmatic Basis.** Unless otherwise stated in the Funding Request: (i) Funding Requests for Private Sector Operations and Allocation of CFF funds thereto are expected to be done on a programmatic (envelope) basis, and (ii) the Trustee is expected to provide the approved envelope amount in one full cash transfer to the ISA. ISAs will manage CFF funds provided on a programmatic (envelope) basis and further allocate them to individual projects or activities consistent with the terms of the approved Funding Request, in accordance with their policies and procedures.
7. **ISA Cost Recovery for Private Sector Operations.** Recognizing that expected costs of project/program proposal preparation, due diligence, and management of Private Sector Operations may depend on specifics of proposed operations, ISAs may submit a request in the Funding Request, for Private Sector Operation ISA Costs calculated in accordance with its own cost recovery policy, with a focus on maximizing efficiency. The ISA may propose to offset its costs of preparing and implementing a Private Sector Operation by retaining all or a portion of

the fees due to the ISA by the beneficiary of a Private Sector Operation, In such cases, the Funding Request specifies the fees that may be applied by the ISA to a Private Sector Operation and that are proposed to be retained by the ISA.

8. **ISA Support.** To align the ISA's incentives and due diligence process, ISAs are expected to offer complementary support for Private Sector Operations, whether through technical assistance or parallel or co-financing/guarantee/investment (which may also be done through a blended finance arrangement). ISAs should identify in Funding Requests what support they will offer for Private Sector Operations along with CFF funding.

9. **Progress Reporting.** ISAs provide progress reports in accordance with the relevant Progress Report Template, which reflects the programmatic results framework and key indicators from the Funding Request. The Progress Reporting Template for PPGs is set forth in Part 10 of this Operations Manual. Should the Steering Committee decide to consider other type of Private Sector Operations beyond PPGs, the Coordination Unit may prepare a new Progress Reporting Template for such other type of Private Sector Operations, as necessary, following consultations with the Steering Committee, and consistent with the Private Sector Operation Guidelines and the relevant decision of the Steering Committee for such type of Private Sector Operations. The Coordination Unit will post the new Funding Request Template on the CFF website.

11. **Duration of Private Sector Operation.** ISA disbursements for Private Sector Operations, including PPGs, are not expected to exceed ten (10) years, unless such other period is specified for any other specific type of instruments.

12. **Level of Risk involved in Private Sector Operations.** In view of political and economic contexts of Benefitting Countries, the risk level for ISAs to provide financing to private sector projects/programs from their own resources may fall beyond their respective policy guidelines and financing terms. CFF may serve to bridge such gap by providing more risk-taking capital or funding. Accordingly, financing to Private Sector Operations, including individual projects or activities thereunder, proposed by ISAs may present a higher level of risk than ISAs may be able to undertake with their own resources. Therefore, in submitting a Funding Request and managing Private Sector Funds, an ISA may apply policies and procedures that are different from the policies and procedures applicable to operations carried with its own resources and/or its own risk, including credit/equity risk guidelines, pricing and valuation methodologies. An ISA may instead apply any other set of policies and procedures, guidelines, methodologies and/or principles under which it may operate.

13. **Identification of Risks.** ISAs should identify in Funding Requests, main risks in the proposed Private Sector Operations and any mitigation measures thereto, if applicable, including with respect to risks to a successful delivery on GCFF objectives.

B. PARTIAL PORTFOLIO GUARANTEES (PPG)

14. **PPG Programs.** As a pilot for Private Sector Operations, CFF may provide funding for PPGs in support of the objective of CFF. CFF-supported PPG programs are expected to provide partial risk guarantees to private sector, commercial entities on a portfolio basis. An example of such PPG programs is a program of PPGs provided to private sector financial intermediaries (PSFIs), including commercial banks, to partially cover, on a portfolio basis, the credit (default) risk of their debt financing to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (SME PPGs). Such SME PPGs may be made available with a view to addressing constraints to SME access to finance, while also promoting sustainable growth based on employment and inclusion, which can translate into higher levels of economic resilience.

15. **Structure of PPG Program.** CFF-supported PPG programs will provide partial guarantee coverage normally on a first loss basis up to an agreed cap. ISAs should structure PPGs to prioritize contributions to financial inclusion of the target groups, in particular underserved and vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and

refugees, while leveraging on PPGs to facilitate financing beyond the portion directly covered by PPGs. ISAs should describe in Funding Requests proposed overall structure of PPGs, including the tenure of PPG program, types of intermediary institutions as guarantee holders (e.g., PSFIs), types of borrower entities/final beneficiaries (e.g., SMEs), summary of eligibility criteria to receive PPG coverage (e.g., eligibility criteria for PSFI lending portfolio supported by a PPG, including targeted areas of activities to be supported, expected range of tenor and size of loans and expected range of guarantee rate, etc.), and whether it will be set up with a revolving feature (i.e., whether any Reflow of Funds and returned/recovered funds will be used to issue new guarantee coverages within the duration of the PPG program). Reflows of Funds includes amounts recovered by the ISA in accordance with its applicable policies and procedures from the beneficiary of the PPG prior to 120 days after the completion or cancellation of the PPG project or program. Unlike other Reflows of Funds which are returned by the ISA to the Trustee on a six-month basis unless otherwise mutually decided with the Trustee, such recovered amounts are due to be returned to the Trustee without delay after completion or cancellation of the PPG project or program. Reflows of Funds does not include any fees that may be retained by the ISA to offset its costs of preparing and implementing a Private Sector Operation as specified in an approved Funding Request.

16. **Financial Terms of Guarantee.** As specified in the Funding Request, ISAs may determine appropriate financial terms of PPGs (e.g., size of guarantee to each PSFI, pricing of guarantee, guarantee cap, guarantee rate) in accordance with their policies and procedures.

17. **Monitoring of PSFI Lending Portfolio covered by PPG.** Without prejudice to the requirement to seek Steering Committee approval for material change to the terms of the approved Funding Request as set out the Operations Manual, the ISA may permit the PSFIs to undertake the financial monitoring, restructuring and recovery management of the loans supported by GCFE-supported PPGs under the PSFI's applicable policies and procedures. In such case, ISAs are expected to verify whether the PSFI's guaranteed portfolio meets the pre-agreed eligibility criteria between the respective ISA and PSFI. In submitting a Funding Request, ISAs are also expected to make assessments of the suitability of an eligible PSFI's risk management framework, systems, and policies and procedures, as well as its capacity to implement the relevant operations.

18. **Financial Risks Borne by CFF.** The CFF bears the risk of calls on PPGs issued by ISAs under the CFF-supported PPG programs (and therefore the credit (default) risk of debt financings extended by a PSFI to SMEs under the relevant PSFI's lending portfolio up to an agreed cap of the respective PPG coverage). Accordingly, there are: (i) a possibility of full disbursement of the allocated Private Sector Funds to PSFIs; and (ii) a potential return of only some or none of the allocated Private Sector Funds to the CFF.

19. **Timelines of PPG Program.** In addition to other timelines in the Operations Manual, for each approved Funding Request for a PPG program, at least fifty percent of the approved Allocation for Private Sector Funds is expected to have been committed pursuant to guarantee agreements signed by the ISA and the relevant PSFIs under the PPG program within eighteen months of the Allocation. If the ISA has not achieved it within this period, the Steering Committee may review the situation with the ISA to consider alternate measures.