

DECARBONISING HUMANITARIAN ENERGY

Multi-Partner Trust Fund



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Terms of Reference (Final)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	3
2. RATIONALE	6
2.1. RATIONALE FOR THE WORK	6
2.2. RATIONALE FOR THE MPTF STRUCTURE	8
3. IMPACT	10
3.1. THEORY OF CHANGE / RESULTS CHAIN	10
3.2. DHE MPTF INDICATORS	12
3.3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGS	14
4. PROGRAMMING CYCLE	16
4.1. INCEPTION PHASE	16
4.2. OPERATIONAL PHASE	17
5. GOVERNANCE	26
5.1. THE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (MPTF)	26
5.2. THE DECARBONISING HUMANITARIAN ENERGY MPTF	26
5.3. GOVERNANCE BODIES OF THE DHE MPTF and OTHER PARTNERS	27
6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	34
6.1. GLOBAL LEVEL	34
6.2. NATIONAL LEVEL	34
7. REPORTING	35
7.1. NARRATIVE, FINANCIAL & CONSOLIDATED REPORTING	35
7.2. PUBLIC DISSEMINATION	36
7.3. AUDITS	36
8. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND BRANDING	37
9. RESOURCE MOBILISATION	38
10. ANNEXES	39
10.1. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL FUNDING PROVIDED THROUGH THE FUND	40

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Electricity is a necessity for humanitarian responses, both for operational premises in cities (including offices, logistics centres, warehouses, etc.) and in displacement settings such as refugee camps or integrated settlements (including site offices, communications, healthcare, education, water supply, accommodation, etc.). Conservative estimates from a survey undertaken by the GPA Coordination Unit calculate that six UN agencies and the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) operate 11,365 diesel and petrol generators in displacement settings, spending more than \$100 million per year on fuel and emitting almost 200,000 tonnes of CO_{2eq}¹. This is in addition to drawing power from the national grid, which may be fuelled from non-renewable sources. Connecting to the grid is, however, not always a viable option in humanitarian settings due to lack of a grid or the associated connection costs. Furthermore, the local grid may suffer from brownouts and blackouts. Hence, the reliance on diesel generators in humanitarian settings.

The consumption of fossil fuel for the production of electricity from generators, along with the associated costs and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, is largely unmonitored. Energy efficiency measures could rapidly and significantly reduce energy consumption, and the role out of sustainable energy solutions could further reduce costs and decarbonise the electricity supply within humanitarian responses. This would significantly reduce GHG emissions and align with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, in combination with an increase in renewable energy provision, as well as improved energy efficiency) and SDG 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts). It would also contribute to institutional sustainability commitments, such as those made under the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations, UN Greening the Blue, the wider UN climate action agenda and to Nationally Determined Contributions of host countries, as developed under the Paris Agreement. This energy transition is, however, inhibited by several factors:

- Humanitarian agencies are hindered by short-term (one-year) funding cycles and contractual termination clauses in multi-year agreements, as well as suffering from limited in-house capacity;
- The role of energy efficiency is largely a forgotten step in the process of transitioning to cleaner fuels;
- Traditional donors are hesitant to use precious humanitarian budgets to invest in long-term energy infrastructure and it is a challenge to on-board non-traditional donors whose core mandates are not centred around the humanitarian response;
- Private sector energy companies view displacement contexts as complex and risky, have little experience in dealing with humanitarian agencies and the contexts that they work in, use a different vocabulary (commercial not humanitarian) and do not accept the same level of project risk, as such contracts and long-term agreements can be challenging to negotiate; and

¹ *Estimating the use of diesel generators in displacement settings*, Study available [here](#). GPA Coordination Unit



- Energy projects are typically individual and small scale, funded via grant-based models, which struggle to capitalise on green financing, and face challenges to reinvesting savings into new energy projects.

As noted above, significant cost savings are available to humanitarian agencies at the UN, development organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), local partners, and peacekeeping operations but existing (mainly grant-based) approaches have been unable to make these a reality. Similar situations and challenges can also be found in other fragile settings.

In addition, the financial viability of investing in sustainable energy solutions in humanitarian settings is undermined by a combination of: the remote location of many of the proposed projects; the perceived temporary nature of the humanitarian response; relatively small project sizes; high overhead costs; the unique set of rules and regulations associated to working in such settings; the local community's ability and willingness to pay; short term budgets; and associated termination clauses in long term agreements between humanitarian actors and commercial service providers. As such, traditional approaches to financing energy programmes cannot be supported by the risk-return characteristics of humanitarian settings. Therefore, alternative innovative financial mechanisms are required, such as blended finance, supply side and end-user subsidies, amongst others.²

The Decarbonising Humanitarian Energy (DHE) Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) will facilitate a Centralised Clean Energy Service (CCES), which aims to (a) reduce energy consumption and costs for individual client organisations, (b) support a simplified involvement of the private sector to increase its investment capacity, (c) coordinate the grouping of multiple projects together (“bundling”) to achieve economies of scale and unlock innovative financing mechanisms, (d) produce a suite of evidence-based communications materials that promote lower carbon operations, and (e) open opportunities to improving energy access to the displaced and local host communities.

In addition, working directly with women to develop cleaner, more reliable energy access solutions in humanitarian settings is key. As access to energy enables women and girls to gain greater control over their lives and futures, especially by reducing the time and physical burdens of collecting firewood (and other biomass), improving the sense of security at night, and improved maternal healthcare. Although the DHE MPTF is not specifically aimed at cooking, the provision of electricity in humanitarian setting could support cooking with electrical appliances, thereby removing the need to collect firewood, reducing the risk of exposure to gender-based violence and improving indoor air quality. Improved lighting and the establishment of income-generating opportunities for women can also help reduce the risk of exposure of women and girls to gender-based violence. Furthermore, providing electricity to health posts improves the availability of clinical services, such as sterilising equipment, cool chain for vaccination, or simply light 24/7. For facilities without adequate and reliable energy access, the majority of these procedures undertaken during the night are guided by cell-phone or torch light. A common surgical procedure undertaken at health posts in

² *Blended Finance Solutions for Clean Energy in Humanitarian and Displacement Settings. Report available [here](#). NORCAP and GPA Coordination Unit.*



humanitarian contexts is caesarean section, as such improved clinical services will be of significant benefit to women.³

The CCES will be delivered through a partnership of leading organisations that will mobilise and combine existing services and tools into a single facility to coordinate and scale up energy cost reduction measures across a range of clients, geographies and focus areas.

The service provision of the CCES would extend beyond UN agencies and would also be open to other international or national humanitarian actors, including field locations of government agencies that were directly linked to supporting the humanitarian response.

Once proven within the humanitarian context, it is envisaged that the CCES would be extended to international peacekeeping and development actors that face similar challenges in transitioning to sustainable energy solutions.

With regards to humanitarian contexts, it is important to note that the humanitarian response is coordinated through the Humanitarian Cluster System. The Humanitarian Cluster System is made up of 11 clusters, which includes: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM); Early Recovery; Education; Emergency Telecommunications; Food Security; Health; Logistics; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Each cluster has well defined functions, rules, partnerships and goals. The structure of the Humanitarian Cluster System, among other reasons, makes it challenging for emerging or cross-cutting topics, such as decarbonising the humanitarian response or providing access to clean energy, to receive recognition, support and funding. Access to fuel and energy is, however, critical to essential activities. Although the Humanitarian Cluster System is not used for the protection of, and provision of assistance to, refugees, which is delivered through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Refugee Coordination Model, many of the challenges faced by humanitarian actors with regards to energy in non-refugee situations are mirrored in the refugee response.⁴

There are no plans to create a formal Energy Cluster, and previous advice on creating such a cluster stressed that doing so would not be the most efficient way to deliver sustainable energy solutions in humanitarian settings. As a result, the Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings (GPA) was formed to offer a practical way for humanitarian and development organisations to coordinate on energy programming and to provide a cross-cutting exchange mechanism on sustainable energy issues.

³ The Intersection of Gender Parity, Energy Access and Forced Displacement: Women's Energy Needs and Experiences. Summary note available [here](#). GPA Coordination Unit.

⁴ *The State of the Humanitarian Energy Sector. Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings: Challenges, Progress and Issues in 2022. Report available [here](#).* GPA Coordination Unit.



2. RATIONALE

2.1. RATIONALE FOR THE WORK

Many organisations, working in humanitarian and other fragile settings (also referred to as ‘clients’ in this Terms of Reference), understand the need to transition to sustainable energy solutions but lack the capacity, skills and resources to formulate a response at scale. In addition, there is neither the financial nor the human resource capacity in the system for each organisation to develop their own teams, processes and tools. By centralising existing expertise, processes and tools from ongoing humanitarian or development programming, a streamlined, cost effective and coordinated service can be engaged to assess the energy transition needs of the humanitarian response at the country level. The approach will also: integrate energy efficiency into the energy transition process; open opportunities for clients with low energy demand and/or with no technical capacity, for which developing sustainable energy solutions may not be cost efficient; create synergies between the climate and energy-related work; and avoid duplication.

Through the engagement of clients at the regional / national level, the CCES would identify a project portfolio across all premises and operations which rely on fossil fuel-based electricity. Following this a centralised, coordinated, and replicable approach to the development of energy efficiency measures and sustainable energy solutions, across multiple locations and multiple partners, would be rolled out. The business case to install energy efficient equipment and/or to transition to sustainable energy solutions would be issued to the clients for them to decide on their next steps.

It is likely that the majority of the existing diesel generators will remain in place as part of a solar hybrid solution in order to provide emergency back-up and night time service, where battery options are not practical or cost effective. The role and use of existing diesel generators will be tracked and monitored (if part of a hybrid solution) to record and develop solutions, where necessary, to prevent the shift of emissions to another region or sector, which is defined as “leakage.”

A CCES would also remove the need for multiyear funding that is presently required by the majority of humanitarian actors to secure technical expertise, purchase and install energy monitoring devices, complete energy audits and develop business cases to transition to sustainable energy systems for each of its country operations.

By providing a countrywide, coordinated service across multiple partners, with the possibility of joining a centralised procurement process, an opportunity to “bundle” the tendering, implementation, operation, and maintenance of energy efficient equipment and sustainable energy solutions arises. It is envisioned that the bundling of projects together will:

- Increase the interest, and number, of companies to supply, install and maintain equipment in remote locations, which when taken in isolation would be of limited commercial value to prospective suppliers and would likely result in little to no responses to procurement requests and higher than expected costs;

- Result in economies of scale, as the private sector responds to multiple business opportunities through a single tender for a particular geographic area, based on standardised technical specifications;
- Explore joint online procurement portals which could reduce costs further; and
- As a result of the above, increase the transition to cleaner sources of energy in remote locations and/or at facilities with smaller energy needs, which might otherwise not be implemented through a traditional piecemeal process.

Centralised aggregation also unlocks the possibility of integrating new financing mechanisms to support the transition to sustainable energy solutions and/or increase energy access to the displaced and local host communities. For instance, aggregating and accrediting project GHG emissions reductions opens new opportunities for climate finance, such as Renewable Energy Credits, which are typically unavailable to smaller, single-premise interventions.

In addition, the partners to the MPTF will seek to support the development of a global guarantee mechanism that could be accessed by clients of the CCES. The guarantee mechanism would support the development of a sustainable energy sector in commercially risky settings, as experienced in humanitarian contexts, which could support, amongst other things, productive uses of energy and household access to electricity. It would also be used to de-risk the contract termination clause in long-term energy contracts with humanitarian partners. This would allow energy service companies to finance, install, and manage renewable energy solutions in manner that is more cost effective than presently possible (anecdotal evidence suggests that energy service providers are charging up to three times the expected cost for electricity through power purchase agreements that are not de-risked) and could support the scale up of the energy transition by removing the need for clients to self-finance through grants from donors. In doing so, the humanitarian actors would simply switch their fuel budget line from paying for diesel to paying a lower, or similar, cost for electricity. Recent research highlights that a termination clause focused de-risking mechanism capitalised to a value of 6 million USD, could unlock 65 million USD of commercial investment, which would result in the solarisation of approximately 700 humanitarian facilities.⁵ The development of a guarantee mechanism could be supported by the MPTF or facilitated through a separate funding source.

The focus on third party solutions, which is contingent on the development and implementation of an appropriate de-risking mechanism, can not only provide cleaner energy services, but can also create new employment opportunities. In addition, systems installed at client premises could potentially be used as “anchor loads” to extend the provision of electricity to host and displaced communities to improve electricity access and to support productive livelihoods. The presence of commercial entities in displacement settings could also indirectly lead to the provision of energy services to the local displaced and host communities.

The adoption of a CCES therefore provides an opportunity to undertake context specific research and data collection that will inform new energy access connections for displaced and host communities. This would include analysis on end user

⁵ *Feasibility and Applicability of a Global Guarantee Mechanism in Humanitarian Energy Contracts. Report available [here](#). Energy MRC.*



preferences and purchasing power, productive use opportunities, subsidies needed to reach particular segments of the population, information on local and international suppliers and their value chains, etc. This information can be used to support development partners, private sector, local government, and communities to invest in holistic solutions that provide energy access to households and businesses.

The DHE MPTF would also seek to: build in-country capacity to design, install, operate and maintain sustainable energy systems; provide behavioural change training with regards to human factors in energy efficiency; disseminate lessons learnt through the Humanitarian Energy Exchange Network for a wider impact.

One of the first in-country activities of the CCES would be to install energy monitoring devices to track existing consumption patterns and obtain relevant information to design the sustainable energy interventions. The monitoring devices will be left in place after the installation of energy efficient equipment and/or a sustainable energy system to track and demonstrate cost and GHG emissions savings, utilising existing platforms where possible. The resulting information can be used to inform and report on global sustainability strategies, including Greening the Blue.

By adopting the recommendations within the CCES-supplied business cases, clients will benefit from reduced energy bills, freeing funds to be spent on their core mandates. Private sector companies will be able to engage with the humanitarian sector more simply and at scale, providing implementation support while receiving financially sustainable returns.

2.2. RATIONALE FOR THE MPTF STRUCTURE

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund provides numerous benefits to partners and stakeholders including:

- Robust needs analyses (led by participating Consortium Partners⁶) ensure effective prioritisation of activities and strategic allocation of funds as outlined in Section 4: Programming Cycle;
- There is a rapid resource allocation by the Steering Committee;
- There are minimal transaction costs for donors (one contribution agreement, one consolidated reporting with clear figures on funds allocations), for governments (one entry point for coordination with the UN) and for the UN (strategic oversight);
- There is enhanced visibility for donors at the global level as a result of a robust communication strategy and clear visibility rules for each donor/contributor to the MPTF;
- Overcoming the challenge of the yearly funding cycles in the humanitarian sector, while maintaining high levels of transparency and accountability;

⁶ Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs), Non-UN Organisations (NUNOs) that have been cleared by the UN Fiduciary Management Oversight Group (FMOG), and donors. Consortium Partners can also be members of the Steering Committee.



- Coordination and harmonisation of funding allows for several Consortium Partners and constitutes a joint funding mechanism for donors to reach the scale needed;
- There is full transparency, using a public on-line platform Gateway (see <http://mptf.undp.org/>) which contains real-time financial information, and results-based reporting;
- The fund will be administered in US Dollars (standard operating currency);
- The overhead cost of the Trustee (Administrative Agent) is low (1%);
- There is a consolidated reporting process for the entire operation of the MPTF Fund's; and
- There are lower political and fiduciary risks to all stakeholders due to a transparent and accountable pooling of resources and risk sharing.

3. IMPACT

3.1. THEORY OF CHANGE / RESULTS CHAIN

The following outlines the Theory of Change / Results Framework for the DHE MPTF Fund. All details will be confirmed or adjusted during the Inception Phase (see Section 4.1).

The Problem					
<p>Electricity is a necessity for humanitarian responses both for operational premises in cities (offices, logistics centres, warehouses) and in displacement settings, such as refugee camps or integrated settlements (site offices, communications, healthcare, education, water supply, accommodation, etc.), yet the majority of electricity in humanitarian contexts is supplied by diesel generators. A recent study based on data from only six global humanitarian agencies estimated an annual spend of over 100 million USD on fuel resulting in 200,000 tonnes CO₂eq of GHG emissions. Humanitarian organisations typically lack the capacity to monitor their energy usage, implement energy efficiency measures and develop alternative solutions. This offers widespread potential for industry-standard practices to significantly reduce electricity usage, costs and GHG emissions: efficient appliances alone, for example, could reduce consumption up to 15%. There is a need for a streamlined process to support the transition to sustainable energy solutions in the humanitarian sector, informed by data, technical expertise and smart financial mechanisms that will enable the energy transition at scale and, where possible, maximising the potential for public-private collaborations.</p>					
Impact					
<p>The consortium of the DHE MPTF will design, demonstrate and facilitate a Centralised Clean Energy Service (CCES) to enable the global transition of energy infrastructure in humanitarian contexts to more sustainable sources of energy. It will achieve this through the provision of technical assistance and the promotion of sustainable delivery models that involve the private sector in installing, maintaining and operating energy infrastructure in humanitarian contexts while evaluating opportunities to extend electricity access to conflict and crisis affected communities, resulting in GHG emissions reductions, cost savings, employment opportunities, improved essential service delivery and capacity strengthening at local and global levels. The activities of the CCES will (a) reduce energy consumption and costs for client organisations (i.e. humanitarian, government or community partners managing diesel gensets in humanitarian contexts), (b) simplify the involvement of the private sector to increase its investment capacity, (c) coordinate the grouping of multiple projects together (“bundling”) to achieve economies of scale and unlock innovative financing mechanisms, and (d) unlock further financing and leverage private sector presence to enable wider community energy access (where feasible).</p> <p>The activities and investments under the DHE MPTF deliver the goals of the Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings, a global initiative working to achieve SDG7 in displacement contexts, as noted in the GPA Framework document.</p>					
Barriers to Achieving this Impact					
Poor coordination and lack of ‘big picture’ thinking about replicability and scale	Limited data and expertise to inform economically viable business cases for infrastructure decarbonisation	Risk-averse private sector and unclear regulatory/policy environments	Limited and short-term humanitarian funding cycles	Lack of local / national capacity to design, operate, and maintain sustainable energy systems	Limited evidence to inform sustainable business models that extend energy access to communities

Goals (all goals apply to fragile and humanitarian contexts)					
Strengthen coordination and collaboration structures between all relevant actors that enable country-wide sustainable energy implementation	Provide technical assistance to humanitarian actors and enhance the evidence base to inform the development of concrete business cases for an energy transition	Increase in implemented sustainable energy infrastructure projects powering humanitarian actors operations and activities	Increase in public and private finance leveraged to enable humanitarian actors to transition to sustainable energy infrastructure	Enhanced skills and knowledge at the local, national and international level to support humanitarian actors' energy transition	Generate evidence for humanitarian actors, project developers, governments, donors and local community groups to support new energy access connections for communities / individuals
To Achieve these Goals, the Fund will Work through Six Work Packages					
1: Coordination and Strategic Project Development	2: Evidence and Technical Assistance	3: Greening Humanitarian Energy Infrastructure	4: Leveraging Finance	5: Capacity Strengthening and Knowledge Sharing	6: Research on Enabling Community Access
Coordination at global / national / local levels, background research, connecting suppliers and other local partners to humanitarian organisations, kickstarting country / regional level implementation and aggregated monitoring / reporting in each country or organisation, coordinating scale-up of the Centralised Clean Energy Service, collecting and analysing lessons learnt.	Purchasing energy meters and providing site assessments to measure consumption, application of standard sustainable energy project development process (with energy efficiency considerations) to assess sustainable energy value proposition, developing business cases for individual sites / organisations, developing technical specifications for tender documentation and developing centralised procurement processes.	Supporting implementation, monitoring and evaluation of concrete sustainable energy projects (energy efficient equipment and/or sustainable energy systems), producing evidence on public-private collaborations, monitoring performance of the systems, quantifying impact of transition to sustainable energy solutions.	Refining and applying de-risking mechanisms and contractual frameworks, integrating opportunities for green financing.	Training on programme design through a standard project development process (UNDP 7 Step Green Energy Solution), vocational training for end users / communities on installation, operations & maintenance of sustainable energy systems, producing and disseminating knowledge products through webinars, events, and international conferences.	Supporting creative business model development that extends electricity to communities and supporting innovative community-based energy access funds.
DHE MPTF Goal					
The adoption of energy efficiency measures and sustainable energy solutions in fragile and humanitarian contexts, facilitated by a Centralised Clean Energy Service at scale, will lead to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy usage and costs.					



3.2. DHE MPTF INDICATORS

Indicators for the DHE MPTF Goal (i.e. the overall programme outcome):

- **Ind 0.1:** Amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved. (Measurement: Tonnes of CO₂eq).
- **Ind 0.2:** Amount of energy cost savings achieved through the implementation of sustainable energy solutions (Measurement: EUR).

This DHE MPTF Goal will be achieved through six Outputs, each corresponding to one of the Work Packages.

The Work Packages are not necessarily sequential, but are complementary to each other and interlinked, as outlined in the workflow (see Table 1) and the pilot phase implementation overview (see Annex 10.2). For example, Work Package 1 (coordination of actors and strategic approach to project development) will be relevant throughout all stages of the programme (activities related to Work Packages 2-5). Work Package 5 (training and knowledge sharing activities) will be implemented throughout Work Packages 2-4 and inform future coordination and strategy in Work Package 1. Thus, the project partners will ensure cross-sector collaboration and learning at the local, national and international levels where appropriate throughout implementation of activities supported through the MPTF.

DHE MPTF Output I: Strategic Coordination - Strengthen coordination and collaboration structures that enable country-wide sustainable energy implementation in fragile and humanitarian contexts.

Indicators for Output I:

- **Ind. I.1:** Coordination mechanisms in place and operational at the country level (# groups and evidence on impact of coordination).
- **Ind. I.2:** Number of frameworks/plans or policies developed and published at the local, national or regional levels toward the integration of sustainable energy into humanitarian/government operations and programmes. (# policies or plans at organisational, local/national level).
- **Ind I.3:** Number of sites bundled into a combined tendering process (# sites and bundled projects).

DHE MPTF Output II: Technical Assistance and Evidence - Provide technical assistance and enhance the evidence base to inform the development of concrete business cases for an energy transition in fragile and humanitarian contexts.

Indicators for Output II:

- **Ind. II.1:** Number of energy audits performed (# audits).
- **Ind. II.2:** Number of business cases developed based on energy audits (# business cases).
- **Ind. II.3:** Number of humanitarian / development organisations receiving technical support through the CCES (# and names of partners receiving



technical support at steps 1-3 of the UNDP 7-step process as outlined in the operations manual).

DHE MPTF Output III: Greening Humanitarian Energy Infrastructure - Increase in implemented sustainable energy infrastructure projects in fragile and humanitarian contexts.

Indicators for Output III:

- **Ind. III.1:** Number of projects developed and implemented as a result of business case development (# projects).
- **Ind III.2:** Amount of diesel consumption reduced (litres).
- **Ind III.3:** Reduction in energy demand through energy efficiency measures implemented (kWh).
- **Ind III.4:** Amount of newly installed renewable energy capacity and battery storage (kWp for solar, kWh for battery storage, kW for other technologies).

DHE MPTF Output IV: Leveraging Finance - Increase in public and private finance leveraged to enable the transition to sustainable energy infrastructure within fragile and humanitarian contexts.

Indicators for Output IV:

- **Ind. IV.1:** Amount of public funding facilitated / leveraged by the client organisation for grants, blended finance, and third-party ownership models (EUR, disaggregated by type of investment/finance used).
- **Ind. IV.2:** Amount of private sector finance leveraged through the application of innovative finance tools developed through the programme (i.e. guarantees, de-risking tools, etc) (EUR).
- **Ind IV.3:** Cumulative monthly savings gained (EUR).
- **Ind IV.4:** Additional funding for the MPTF secured by 2025 and 2030 (EUR).

DHE MPTF Output V: Capacity Strengthening and Knowledge Sharing - Enhanced skills and knowledge at the local, national and international level to support the energy transition in fragile and humanitarian contexts.

Indicators for Output V:

- **Ind. V.1:** Number of people who applying skills developed through the training/skills development experiences delivered through the DHE programme (*surveys measuring skills application over time of multiple years, and sample interviews of participants*).
- **Ind. V.2:** Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated based on data, experiences and lessons learned from projects supported by the MPTF, reported into a centralised database. (# knowledge products and actively maintained database).
- **Ind V.3:** Number of learning events or advocacy at international/national/local levels to share programme results with practitioners, donors and decision makers. (# sessions/engagement moments & narrative output).

DHE MPTF Output VI: Enabling Community Energy Access and Innovation -
Generate evidence to support new energy access connections for communities and/or individuals within fragile and humanitarian contexts.

Indicators for Output VI:

- **Ind. VI.1:** Research on the community energy demands and local enabling environments to support additional community-based access (qualitative reports).
- **Ind VI.2:** Research on possible economically viable business models to provide energy access connections to end users (i.e. households, small businesses) (Research reports).
- **Ind VI.3:** Number of additional electricity access connections for individuals, community facilities and/or enterprises enabled through the MPTF (# connections).

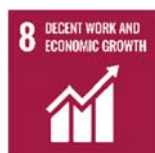
3.3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGS

The fund will contribute to the attainment of the following SDGs:



SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Targets contributed to may include 7.1 (energy access), 7.2 (increase share of renewable energy), 7.3 (increase energy efficiency), 7.a (enhance international cooperation and promote investment), and 7.b (expand infrastructure and upgrade technology).



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Targets contributed to may include 8.3 (promote productive activities and job creation) and 8.4 (resource efficiency).



SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Targets contributed to may include 9.1 (sustainable infrastructure) and 9.a (enhanced financial and technical support for infrastructure in least developed countries).



SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Targets contributed to may include 11.3 (sustainable human settlement planning), 11.b (settlements adopting policies for resource efficiency and climate change mitigation) and 11.c (support for sustainable buildings in least developed countries).



SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Targets contributed to may include 12.2 (efficient use of natural resources), 12.4 (waste management), 12.6 (sustainability reporting practices) and 12.7 (sustainable public procurement).



SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Targets contributed to may include 13.2 (climate change policies), 13.3 (institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and impact reduction), 13.a (mobilise funding for mitigation in developing countries) and 13.b (raise capacity for climate change planning in developing countries).



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Targets contributed may include 17.3 (mobilise financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources), 17.5 (investment promotion in developing countries), 17.6 (enhance international cooperation for technology and innovation), 17.7 (promote environmentally sound technologies in developing countries), 17.9 (international support for capacity-building in developing countries for national SDG planning), 17.14 (policy coherence for sustainable development), 17.16 (global partnerships to share knowledge and financial resources for SDGs), and 17.17 (promote public-private partnerships).

4. PROGRAMMING CYCLE

The Operational Phase of the DHE-MPTF will be preceded by a six-month Inception Phase, during which all aspects of the fund's implementation will be finalised and detailed in an Operations Manual.

4.1. INCEPTION PHASE

Through the first six months (Inception Phase), the partners of the MPTF will carry out preparatory work and develop a work plan.

The following items will be prioritised:

- Prioritisation of countries for fund implementation (see Section 4.2.4);
- Mapping of possible additional funding sources, partnerships and collaborations, with a particular focus on the target countries;
- Identification and onboarding of potential recipients (clients) of the Centralise Clean Energy Service (CCES) at headquarters level;
- Identifying and/or creating synergies with, and links to, other relevant projects, (such as UNHCR's Green Finance Facility and Project Flow) and those already supported by IKI and the German Financial Development Corporation (KfW);
- Selection of political partners at international, regional and national level;
- Development of an Operations Manual, including:
 - The definition of the initial Implementing Entities' roles, responsibilities and contributions, with input from key recipients of the CCES;
 - Development of processes, tools, reports and standard service agreements (i.e., Letter of Agreement (LoA) between CCES and recipients of the service);
 - Reviewing, amending, and integrating existing energy access, training and innovative finance solutions into the service provision; and
 - Finalisation of the Governance Structure and its associated rules and procedures (see Section 5).
- Identify and review existing Long Term Agreements between humanitarian actors and private sector service and product providers that may support the transition to sustainable energy solutions;
- Identification of potential "quick wins" for the Fund to fast track the development and finalisation of the CCES by testing existing systems and building the lessons learnt into the planned approach;
- Development of private sector and stakeholder outreach and engagement strategy;
- Kickstart the development of a de-risking mechanism for third party ownership models;
- Development of the accompanying innovative finance activities;
- Decide on the hosting arrangements for the Secretariat (see 5.3.3);
- Conducting outreach and advocacy to secure interest and engagement from potential co-funding or co-financing partners for the MPTF DHE;

- Determining key research questions to leverage the presence of private sector entities powering humanitarian operations to extend energy access to communities;
- Reviewing and finalising the Theory of Change, outcomes, outputs, indicators and continuous monitoring and evaluation strategy, including the identification of target groups, in association with, amongst others, IKI;
- Conducting a systematic gender analysis to ensure the activities and output promote gender justice and engage in gender responsive planning;
- Holding online meeting of the Steering Committee to agree the budget for the Inception Phase;
- Completing Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Assessments and onboarding of Non-UN Organisations to the DHE MPTF; and
- Launching the MPTF DHE Programme.

Annex **Error! Reference source not found.** shows an indicative overview of how this inception phase will be structured.

The six-month inception phase will be concluded with the public presentation of the planned activities of the Fund. This event will then also mark the beginning of the Operational Phase.

4.2. OPERATIONAL PHASE

4.2.1. Centralised Clean Energy Service

The Centralised Clean Energy Service (CCES) will initially be delivered by the three Implementing Entities, who are the co-creators of the Fund, each of which brings sector-leading expertise to the collaboration:

- [GPA Coordination Unit \(GPA CU\)](#), which is hosted by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), is the secretariat of the global platform for sustainable energy in displacement settings. The GPA CU is working on decarbonising humanitarian energy structures since its inception in 2018 and has developed de-risking strategies and contractual frameworks for humanitarian agencies and the private sector. It has experience in coordinating projects with multiple partners, and is currently coordinating a decarbonisation project for humanitarian agencies and INGOs across 50+ sites in Nigeria.
- [NORCAP](#) is part of the [Norwegian Refugee Council](#) and a global provider of expertise to the humanitarian and development sectors. NORCAP has extensive experience in providing experts to undertake energy-related activities in the field and has existing MOUs with all relevant potential humanitarian agencies. To create long-term expertise in these regions, the NORCAP experts will train and supervise additional local consultants.
- The **United Nations Development Program (UNDP)** will bring its long-track record of support and expertise in sustainable energy, as well as access to its extensive Country Office network. UNDP's Green Energy Team (GET), in the Information and Technology Management Unit (ITM) in Copenhagen, operates a Seven-Step Green Energy Solution, which is an end to end process that initiates, monitors, facilitates and supports smart facility implementation from its



inception through to the commissioning, operation and maintenance phase of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) will offer technical guidance on energy programming and a coordination function within UNDP, in particular with UNDP's network of country offices, and UNDP's Energy offer for the Sahel.

Although the exact roles, responsibilities and contributions of the Implementing Entities in the CCES are still to be defined, along with the detailed workflow, the anticipated steps, key activities and outputs for each country are noted in Table 1 — Anticipated Activity Matrix. During the Inception Phase existing energy access, training and innovative finance solutions will be reviewed, amended, and integrated into the service provision noted in Table 1.

The key output to Step 1 (Scoping & Project Definition) will be the development of a Country Work Plan broken down by activities, their associated budget and planned milestones, for approval by the Steering Committee. The Country Workplan will provide the foundation for the following activities.

Table 1 – Anticipated Activity Matrix

Steps	Key Activities	Expected Outputs
1 Scoping & Country Workplan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Evaluation: undertake a review of the target country’s regulatory regime; analysis of the political context; identify number, location and size of existing generators (focus of the decarbonisation activities of the CCES); stakeholder mapping; understand displaced context; identify training needs, local consultants and existing programmes; etc • Review existing energy and humanitarian programs from major partners to avoid duplication and explore synergies. • Stakeholder Engagement: advocacy for service; host kick-off meeting; etc • Reaching out to potential private sector partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Work Plan and associated Budgets for Implementing Entities and other partners • Service recipients on-boarded (Letters of Agreement)
2 Energy Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of Energy Monitoring Devices • Conducting Energy Audits: including legal, engineering and energy efficiency • Assessing access to energy situation for households / small business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy monitoring devices installed • Collection of data from installed monitoring devices • Energy audits of client premises / operations

Steps	Key Activities	Expected Outputs
3 Preliminary Design & Business Case Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Energy Audit and data from Energy Monitoring Devices • Identification of energy efficiency measures • Preliminary system design • Calculation of costs and savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for energy efficiency • Preliminary design • Business case for energy efficiency and renewable energy solution (grant and 3rd party ownership) based on initial system design
4 Client Review & Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management decisions on whether to proceed • Decision on potential next steps with regards to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Installing energy efficient appliances with high impact ○ Tendering out the bundled energy service to a third party, or ○ Procuring hardware through a bundled approach • Tender launch and support to bidders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundling of business cases to achieve economies of scale across multiple geographies • Tender documentation • Regulatory approvals sought for clients • Draft contractual documentation • Responses to bidders questions
5 Contract Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided to technical and/or financial evaluation of proposals • Access to de-risking mechanism evaluated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract signing between supplier and installer or energy service company and the end user(s)
6 Site Survey & Finalised Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of site access • Awarded vendor undertakes site survey to assess proposed solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final system design • Final solution costing

Steps	Key Activities	Expected Outputs
7 Installation & Commissioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of site access • Oversight of installation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy system and energy efficiency measures installed and commissioned to agreed specification
8 Operation & Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity production • Continued asset operation and maintenance • Regular energy efficiency rating check • System monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced energy demand • Continuous supply of clean energy • Operation and maintenance contractor in place • Energy use data
9 Monitoring & Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate improvements against baseline (e.g., reductions in energy use, costs, greenhouse gas emissions) • Lessons learnt • Data collection for impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global-level public reporting platform • Review and promotion to scale intervention

In parallel to these steps the energy situation in households or with businesses in the displacement settings will be explored and potential solutions developed. The implementation of these solutions would be likely subject to separate funding.



4.2.2. Key Stakeholders

Inputs and information on the local context, good practices, and key barriers to delivering clean energy solutions will be gathered and considered when developing the Country Work Plan. In addition, the inputs from clients of the CCES will be sought when designing the processes, tools and report formats during the Inception Phase.

Key stakeholders are anticipated to include: UN Organisations; International and Local Non-Government Organisations (NGOs); National and Local Governments; Displaced Communities; Local Host Communities; Universities and Technical Colleges; and Global, Regional and National Trade Associations (such as GOGLA, Alliance for Rural Electrification, etc.).

UN Organisations and NGOs will be the main clients of the CCES, given that they own and operate most of the fossil fuel-based energy infrastructure in humanitarian settings. The CCES will also provide support to help National and Local Government Agencies that are directly supporting the displacement situation to transition to cleaner sources of electricity.

With regards to enabling community access to clean energy (Work Package 6), extensive stakeholder consultations will be required, including discussions with national and local governments as well as the development of new research and delivery approaches. It will also require the collection of key data to support business model development for energy access companies and development, donor and/or government partners. The goal is to extend access to electricity for individual or community use. There will be a particular emphasis on displaced and local host communities, as well as vulnerable groups within those communities (such as women and youth). The consultation would be followed by a co-creation process with all relevant stakeholders to develop solutions that not only result in energy access but create environmental, social and economic benefits.

To benefit from, and/or build upon, local capacity with regards to the design, installation, operation and maintenance of clean energy solutions relevant universities and technical colleges will be engaged to help define the training component associated to the target country. Furthermore, to support local economic development, Global, Regional and National Trade Associations will be contacted to identify local solution providers and, where relevant to do so, hold a market dialogue with regards to meeting potential demands with local supply.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan and mechanisms for coordinating effective implementation at the country level will be developed during the Fund's Inception Phase.

4.2.3. Funding Mechanisms in the Operational Phase

Although the details of fund allocation will be finalised during the Inception Phase, the following key elements are anticipated:



- Direct funding of the Implementing Entities (both UN Organisations and Non-UN Organisations):
 - To support the role out and management of the Centralised Clean Energy Service at headquarters level; and
 - To implement the Country Workplans as developed during the Country Scoping and Project Definition Phase.
- Direct funding of the Secretariat as well as the independent external evaluator; and
- Partial grant funding (level of which is to be determined during the Inception Phase) for energy efficient equipment, e.g. air conditioning units, lighting systems and/or bulbs.

Many of the MPTF activities will be performed by the Implementing Entities. Effective implementation will, however, largely depend on presence on the ground and on the Implementing Entities' capacity and expertise in relevant topics. In order to provide further expertise and to expand coverage of the MPTF, the Fund may also issue calls for proposals. This is to ensure that, if required, geographies and topics beyond the Implementing Entities' reach can be covered by the Fund. Implementing Entities can also apply for those funds. As they are also part of the decision-making body of the Steering Committee and to avoid a conflict of interest, they will need to recuse themselves for any decisions relating to the funding that they applied for.

All funding allocations are subject to agreement by the Steering Committee, as set out in the rules and procedures that will be developed during the Inception Phase. The Inception Phase will also identify what funds will not be used. For example, electrical safety may be an issue at existing facilities that may need to be addressed prior to the installation of new energy systems. This cost should, however, be borne by the owner of the existing system, as they have a duty of care to protect staff, visitors, contractors, the property, and associated assets.

4.2.4. Country Prioritisation

The initial funding is to target five countries (subject to confirmation in the Inception Phase) from the Sahel Region of Africa, which includes Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan and Sudan, as depicted in Figure 2.

The countries initially prioritised for support from the MPTF will be determined through the Inception Phase of the Fund, through the development of a prioritisation framework approved by the Steering Committee. The prioritisation will, amongst other things, consider the security of the country, the country's regulatory regime associated to the development of energy projects, the potential CO2 and cost savings, and the country priorities of key recipients of the service.

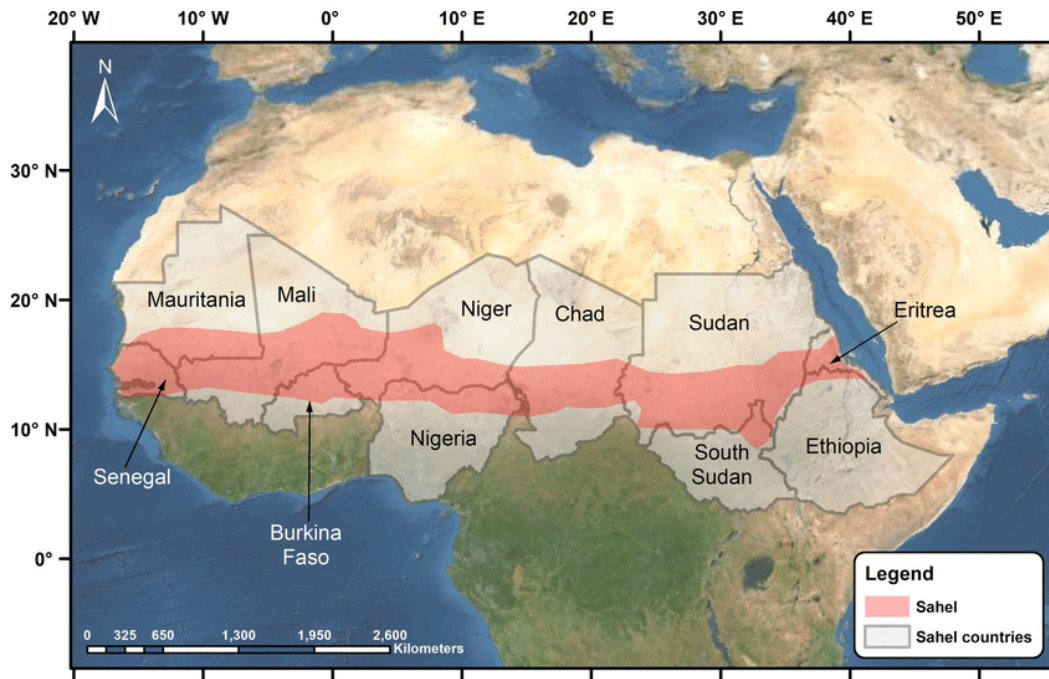


Figure 2: Sahel Countries

Source: ResearchGate.net

4.2.5. Scaling-Up

It is envisaged that the DHE MPTF will evolve, as further funding becomes available, to extend the CCES beyond the initial five countries and the Sahel Region to become a global service. In addition, where practical to do so, the CCES could extend its service provision to other actors to deliver a country-wide approach to triple nexus actors (humanitarian-development-peace) to ensure the benefits and lessons learnt are diffused broadly and the results of the project continue with an increasing impact.

4.2.6. Risk Management

A risk management strategy will be developed by the Secretariat and will consider the nature of risks in relation to the implementation of the Decarbonising Humanitarian Energy work plan, as well as the Environmental and Social Safeguards as described in Appendix 10.1.1. It will define the MPTF’s risk tolerance, establish policies in relation to identified risks, and determine the risk treatment through risk mitigation measures or adaptation. This strategy will consider the Programming Cycle, as outlined above.

Risk monitoring will be undertaken by the Secretariat as part of their regular reporting, which will include key mitigation or adaptation measures taken in accordance with the risk management strategy and their influence on achieving the expected results.

The Implementing Entities will develop a complaints mechanism during the Inception Phase to ensure people affected by the activities of the DHE MPTF have access to a formalised grievance mechanism. The Implementing Entities will also support those



affected by the activities of the DHE MPTF with access to the IKI Independent Complaint Mechanism (IKI ICM). The Implementing Entities will inform all stakeholders about the complaints mechanisms, provide access to both mechanisms and fully implement remedial action in response to complaints received. The Implementing Entities will inform the IKI ICM within 72 hours of receiving a complaint. The Implementing Entities will cooperate with the IKI ICM in case of complaints received by the latter and agrees to the publication of subsequent reports. Upon demand, IKI can request information about the activities related to awareness-raising about the mechanism and other related issues.



5. GOVERNANCE

5.1. THE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (MPTF)

Multi-Partner Trust Funds are financial vehicles designed to support international development initiatives and partnership platforms with clearly defined programmatic purpose and a results framework based on a shared Theory of Change.

Although Multi-Partner Trust Funds can be designed in many ways, they will always involve leading actors and multiple Consortium Partners. Contributions can be received from a diverse set of donors to enable collective response from all stakeholders through shared financing and joint support towards agreed goals. Resources in a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund are co-mingled in a single trust fund account.

The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) was established in 2006 as the dedicated UNDP centre of expertise on the design and administration of pooled financing mechanisms. The MPTF Office has supported the UN system, development partners and national governments with the establishment of over 180 Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes since its inception. The cumulative capitalization of \$15 billion US dollars covers more than 100 partner countries and contributors, along with 60 direct fund recipients that include UN organizations, the World Bank, NGOs, and national governments.

Donors are expected to sign a contribution agreement, Standard Administrative Agreement, which is a template applicable to any contributor. The latest update to this agreement was carried out in December 2019 to include sexual exploitation and abuse clauses. Public and private donors, however, will contribute to the Fund under the same terms. Private entities, foundations or companies with direct involvement in arms, tobacco, in violation of UN sanctions, pornography, the unregulated and/or illegal sale or distribution of wildlife, gambling, and violation of human rights and child labour will not be cleared as fund donors. The MPTF Office maintains a strict due diligence process for any private participants on behalf of fund partners as per UN regulations. The cost of the due diligence will be covered by the Fund.

To help ensure maximum flexibility and ability to adapt to changing priorities, donors to the DHE MPTF are strongly encouraged to provide contributions in a multi-year, non-earmarked form, i.e. the funds are directed to the overall goal of the Fund and not directed to a particular Work Package.

5.2. THE DECARBONISING HUMANITARIAN ENERGY MPTF

The UN MPTF Office is appointed as the Administrative Agent (AA) for setting up the Decarbonising Humanitarian Energy Fund. The AA is responsible for fund design, establishment and administration. The appointment of the Fund Administrator is legally formalised by the signing of the Fund MOU between at least two of the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) (UNDP and UNITAR) and the MPTF office. This arrangement is the foundation act for this UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund, as it describes the pass-through financial set-up. The MOU is based on standard UN procedures,



recalling operational arrangements such as receiving contributions from donors, programmatic and financial accountability of implementers, transfer funds and reporting of projects/activities. The present Terms of Reference, as may be modified during the Inception Phase, will be annexed to the MOU and will be an integral part of the agreement.

Additional UN agencies may join the Decarbonising Humanitarian Energy Fund once it is established by signing the standard MoU for the Fund.

Non-UN Organizations (NUNOs) may, upon invitation by the Steering Committee, become Consortium Partners by signing the standard Framework Agreement for Non-United Nations Organizations. NUNO Consortium Partners will be able to apply for direct financing by the Fund. NORCAP, as a co-creator of the MPTF and an Implementing Entity, it will become a Consortium Partner at the inception of the Fund. However, any NUNO seeking to become a Consortium Partner, including NORCAP, will need to be registered as non-profit, or nongovernmental civil society organizations, and demonstrate strong fiduciary standards similar to the UN.

The Secretariat of the Fund (see Section 5.3.3) will conduct a fiduciary assessment (Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) Assessment) on prospective NUNO Consortium Partners. If the result of the HACT Assessment is a low-risk rating, and subject to approval by the Steering Committee (SC) (see Section 5.3.1), the AA may sign a financing agreement with non-UN organizations. Specific fiduciary requirements, such as external audits and controls, will be specified on a case-by-case basis. Non-UN entities not eligible for direct access can receive funds as a sub-contractor through a standard legal instrument signed with one of the UN Consortium Partners. The UN Consortium Partner would then assume full fiduciary accountability on behalf of the NUNO. They can also receive funds via an open call window (see section 4.2). These modalities will be finalized in the inception phase and reflected in the Operations Manual.

5.3. GOVERNANCE BODIES OF THE DHE MPTF and OTHER PARTNERS

The governance arrangements of multi-partner trust funds rely on an efficient and effective decision making and oversight framework to ensure streamlined allocation processes and clear lines of accountability.

The governance structure of the Decarbonising Humanitarian Energy Fund consists of five main bodies, as noted below and depicted in Figure 3:

- a. The Steering Committee (SC);
- b. The Advisory Board (AB);
- c. The Secretariat;
- d. Independent External Evaluator (IEE); and
- e. The Administrative Agent (AA).

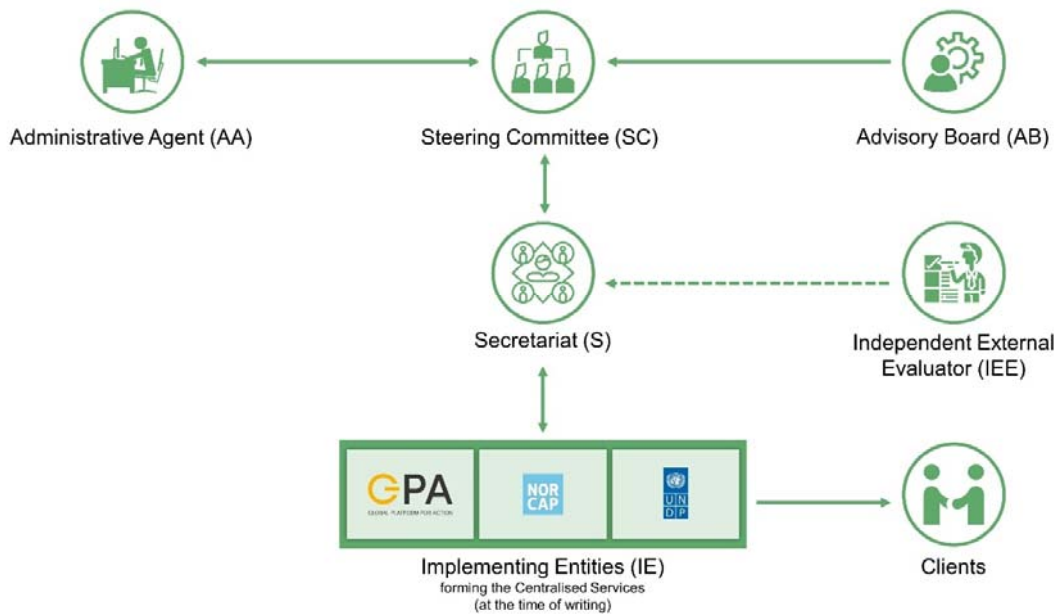


Figure 3: Outline of Decarbonising Humanitarian Energy Fund Governance Structure

5.3.1. Steering Committee (SC)

The Steering Committee (SC) will be responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Fund and will meet every month during the Inception Phase, quarterly for the first two years and ad-hoc to address any urgent issues, including resource allocation. Following which the SC will review the frequency of its meetings. It will be composed of one representative from each of the co-creators of the Fund, representatives from donors, and one representative from the MPTF Office (ex-officio).

The SC will be chaired by the Head of the Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings (GPA) at UNITAR. NORCAP will be the co-chair of the DHE MPTF and UNPD will be an alternate to the Head of the GPA, should the Head of the GPA not be available for the meeting or have to step outside the meeting due to conflicts of interest.

The SC will have Secretariat support (see Section 5.3.3).

The SC will be able to call upon ad hoc expertise to provide insight to the work of the partners, as necessary, drawing upon an Advisory Board (AB) (see Section 5.3.2), existing platforms and networks of expertise on energy, displacement settings and/or other relevant subject matters. Expertise could also be sought from relevant governments, civil society, academia, private sector, regional or country specialists, resource partners and UN agencies or other entities, as deemed necessary. Depending on the request of the SC, such experts could participate in the SC meetings as observers.

The main functions of the SC will include:

- Providing general oversight and exercising overall accountability of the Fund;
- Approve the Fund's Terms of Reference and Operations Manual (to be developed during the Inception Phase, see Section 4.1);
- Approving the strategic direction of the Fund;
- Approving the Fund risk management strategy and regularly reviewing risk monitoring;
- Reviewing and approving proposals submitted for funding and ensuring their conformity with the requirements of the MPTF Terms of Reference;
- Approving the budget and workplan for the Fund;
- Deciding the allocation of funds, including approving funding to projects via calls-for-proposals process and other means;
- Requesting fund transfers to the Administrative Agent (AA), signed off by Chair – UN member of the SC;
- Reviewing Fund status and overseeing the overall progress against the results framework through monitoring, reporting and evaluation;
- Reviewing and approving the periodic progress reports and final narrative reports, consolidated by the Secretariat based on the progress/final reports submitted by the Participating Organisations;
- Commissioning regular independent evaluations on the overall performance of the Fund (see Section 5.3.4);
- Approving direct costs related to fund operations supported by the Secretariat, including approving programme cost/no-cost extensions, any programmatic or budgetary revision exceeding 25% of initially approved budget;
- Approving the roles, responsibilities and hosting of the Secretariat;
- Approving extensions of the Fund and updates to the Terms of Reference for the Fund, as required;
- Approving resource mobilisation strategies to capitalise the Fund, and undertaking relevant partnership and resource mobilisation activities as per the approved strategies; and
- Convening advisory expertise to provide insight to the SC on ad hoc basis.

No more than eight (8) members may serve on the SC at any one time. Anticipated initial members with one representative from each of the Fund co-creators (UNDP, UNITAR, NORCAP), a representative from the donor (the German Federal Foreign Office), and the MPTF Office, as the AA to the Fund). As the German Government's executing organisation to IKI, the seed donor to the DHE MPTF, Zukunft Umwelt Gesellschaft (ZUG) will be an observer to the SC meetings.

As the partnership grows, it is anticipated that additional seats will be provided to for example further donors, host governments, NGOs or private sector actors, as long as the limit of eight (8) SC members is not exceeded. Some SC seats might be on a rotational basis and the SC reserves the right to increase the number of members, as long as that number does not exceed twelve (12). The SC will make decisions by consensus. The composition and rules of procedure of the SC will be decided upon during the Inception Phase.



5.3.2. Advisory Board (AB)

The Advisory Board (AB) will be composed of international experts on energy access in displacement settings and/or delivering energy services to remote, last mile locations, representing civil society, for-profit and non-profit.

The AB will provide advice on the implementation of the Fund to the SC. It will provide technical feedback, feeding latest knowledge to the SC. Themes covered by the AB may include inter alia: technical developments, delivery models, financing solutions, monitoring, communications, knowledge management, and best practice.

5.3.3. Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for the coordination of the Fund. The costs of operating the Secretariat, including its personnel costs, will be covered by a budget allocation from the Fund. It will be established on activation of the DHE MPTF, to support the activities in the Inception Phase (see Section 4.1).

The Secretariat will be composed of dedicated staff (approximately three full-time equivalents) and will be tasked with supporting the Fund's SC and overseeing the overall operations of the Fund. For example, the Secretariat will take the lead in initiating planning and implementation of processes, developing documents for discussion and approval and provide services to the SC. The Secretariat function will sit within the Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings (GPA), currently hosted by UNITAR in Geneva, Switzerland. It is envisaged that a technical staff member from UNDP and NORCAP will be embedded in the IS. Short-term advisers may also be invited to participate in the IS. The detailed roles, functions and hosting arrangement of the Secretariat will be outlined in the Operations Manual of the Fund, which will be developed and approved by the Steering Committee during the Inception Phase (see Section 4.1).

The Secretariat will provide coordination support for the following functions:

- Advising the SC on strategic priorities, programmatic and financial allocations in accordance with the Fund's Operations Manual (based on the inputs of advisory groups and the AA, if applicable);
- Providing planning, logistical and operational support to the SC;
- Serving as the Fund's central point of contact and liaising with other Consortium Partners and other related initiatives and stakeholders, including UN Energy, SEforALL, Health and Energy Platform of Action, energy business associations and other relevant structures. This includes providing relevant information to external partners, as well as liaising with existing and potential resource partners to mobilise additional budget for the Fund;
- Providing technical support for Fund development and implementation to Consortium Partners and other implementing partners;
- Leading the drafting of the Operations Manual and risk management strategy in collaboration with the Consortium Partners and the MPTF Office;
- Organising calls for proposals (e.g. to seek additional support to deliver the goal of the DHE MPTF that cannot be delivered by existing Implementing Entities or

is in addition to the tasks noted in the Operations Manual (to be developed in Inception Phase)) and convening the necessary technical expertise to appraise such proposals;

- Developing and implementing resource mobilisation plans in accordance with approved strategies and in collaboration with the other Consortium Partners;
- Ensuring the monitoring of projects (including risks relating to environmental and social safeguards) as well as potential operational risks and overall performance of the Fund (i.e., facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the Fund, draft risk management strategy);
- Consolidating annual and final narrative reports provided by the Participating Organisations and sharing them with the SC for review as well as with the AA for preparation of consolidated narrative and financial reports;
- Facilitating collaboration and communication between Consortium Partners to ensure that the Fund's Theory of Change and Results Framework are implemented effectively;
- Promoting communication, advocacy and political engagement as well as spearheading communications with external partners regarding the Fund;
- Liaising with the AA on fund administration issues, including issues related to project/fund extensions and project/fund closure.

5.3.4. Independent External Evaluator (IEE);

The Secretariat will also contract an external independent evaluator, who will support the entire program with additional data-based evidence, in close collaboration with the research and science working group of the GPA (see Section 6).

5.3.5. The Administrative Agent (AA)

The Administrative Agent (AA) function will be performed by the MPTF Office (MPTFO) in New York. The Fund is administered by the MPTFO under the pass-through management modality. The Fund's administration services include:

- The Fund's set-up: support to the Fund's design (Terms of Reference and Operation Manual), and development of legal instruments; and
- The Fund's administration, including receipt, administration and release of funds to implementing entities in accordance with decisions from the SC, and financial report consolidation.

The MPTFO is responsible for the following functions:

- Provide support to the design of the Fund;
- Sign Standard Administrative Arrangements (SAAs) with donors and receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Fund through the AA. It is noted that the AA cannot enter into any other agreements with donors that would impose responsibilities on PUNOs without their prior written consent;
- Administer such funds received in accordance with its regulations, policies and procedures, as well as the relevant MOU and Fund Terms of Reference and



- SAA, including the provisions relating to winding up the Fund account and related matters;
- Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the PUNOs and NUNOs in accordance with decisions from the SC, taking into account the budget set out in the approved TOR documents;
 - Provide updated information to the SC regarding the regular resource availability;
 - Ensure consolidation of statements and reports, based on submissions provided by each PUNO and NUNO, as set forth in the TOR document and provide these to each donor that has contributed to the Fund account and to the SC;
 - Release funds as direct costs, including for the running of the Fund's Secretariat, based on the SC decisions;
 - Release funds for additional expenses that the SC decide to allocate; and
 - Disburse funds to any PUNO and NUNO for any additional costs of the task that the SC may decide in accordance with the TOR.
 - Provide final reporting, including notification that the Fund has been operationally closed; and
 - Provide tools for fund management and to ensure transparency and accountability.

In addition, the MPTFO, through its online portal, GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/>), provides real-time financial data generated directly from its accounting system, giving partners and the general public the ability to track contributions, transfers, and expenditures. The MPTFO charges a cost for performing the Administrative Agent functions of the Fund in line with UNSDG policies and contribution agreements.

5.3.6. Implementing Entities

In the context of this fund, the Implementing Entities are the organisations that have direct access to the Fund based on decisions of the Steering Committee (SC) and in accordance with the Fund's TORs.

The Implementing Entities are UN Organisations and Non-UN Organisations (NUNO's). In the case of this Fund, NUNO's are International NGOs involved in providing humanitarian assistance in displacement settings and fragile contexts. The NUNO's may gain direct access to the DHE MPTF based on UNSGD clearance.

UN and NUNO organisations may access the fund:

- To deliver the Country Workplan and associated budgets, as agreed by the SC, (see Table 1);
- On a competitive basis based on Calls for Proposals issued through the DHE MPTF; and
- To procure goods that support the development of business cases (such as energy monitoring devices), deliver improved energy efficiency at facilities (such as energy efficient air conditioning units and lighting), and possibly the installation of sustainable energy solutions. What can and cannot be purchased



for whom through the DHE MPTF will be established during the Inception Phase.

5.3.7. Clients

Clients are recipients of the CCES, training and/or grants provided through the DHE MPTF (see Section 4). These are typically organisations that are operating energy infrastructure to power humanitarian assistance in displacement settings and other fragile contexts. They are likely to be UN Organisations, NUNO's local NGO's and government agencies (directly support the displaced communities).

The development of the DHE concept has included inputs from UNHCR, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), ICRC, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Mercy Corps and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). With the establishment of the DHE MPTF, these organisations and others are expected to engage with the Fund and access the CCES to decarbonise their humanitarian response.

Clients will be consulted upon and asked for inputs into the detailed design of the CCES through the Inception Phase of the DHE MPTF.



6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. GLOBAL LEVEL

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of activities financed by the DHE MPTF shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions contained in this TOR and the Operations Manual developed during the Inception Phase. The M&E plan will be approved by the Steering Committee (SC) and be consistent with the respective regulations, rules and procedures of the UN and implementing partners.

Under the direction of the SC, the Secretariat, will develop and implement an M&E system to monitor and evaluate the outputs in terms of results and effectiveness. Indicators as specified in the ToR and adopted during the Inception Phase will be used to measure results and progress associated with implementation activities.

In addition and subjected to an SC decision, independent research partner(s) (Independent External Evaluator, see Section 5.1.4) will be commissioned to perform periodic lessons-learned and review exercises relating to the programmatic aspects of the DHE MPTF, as and when deemed appropriate to do so and in accordance with agreed evaluation guidelines. It is envisaged that the Independent External Evaluator, in collaboration with the Secretariat, will be addressing specific research questions, such as what happens to the existing generators following the implementation of energy efficiency equipment and sustainable energy solutions, does it lead to leakage (emission shifted to a new location) and what solutions can be undertaken to reduce leakage.

The TOR for the evaluations will be developed by the Secretariat, under the direction of the SC. The selection of the Independent External Evaluator(s) will be undertaken in agreement with both the SC and the Secretariat.

Periodic evaluations of the MPTF, such as mid-term and final reviews, will be carried out independently by the donor as part of their IKI funding.

More specific details of the review and evaluation process and follow-up actions will be defined by the SC. The evaluation process will be credible, independent, impartial, and transparent, and will also assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of Fund's results and its contribution to achieving its desired goals.

6.2. NATIONAL LEVEL

National activities will be monitored against the respective country work plans and the respective results-based frameworks for each country by the Implementing Entity that is providing in-country coordination. The progress is assessed against Fund outcomes and outputs, and planned milestones, deliverables, and associated performance indicators. The progress of national level activities and achievement of outcomes and outputs will be periodically updated and will be reported yearly as part of the annual narrative report (see Section 7.1).



7. REPORTING

7.1. NARRATIVE, FINANCIAL & CONSOLIDATED REPORTING

7.1.1. Narrative Reporting

Each Implementing Entity receiving funding from the DHE MPTF is responsible for reporting on their progress toward agreed performance indicators. As such, the Implementing Entity will prepare an annual report at the programme level and submit them to the Secretariat by the end of February of each year. The annual narrative report will provide a summary of results and evidence-based achievements compared to the expected outcomes, outputs, indicators and baselines noted in the results-framework (to be finalised during the Inception Phase) for the previous calendar year. In other words, progress under the different workstreams will be presented in the context of the overall MPTF's objectives and intended results, with clear links to the relevant indicators.

Based on the inputs received from the Implementing Entity, the Secretariat will develop a detailed annual progress report. The Secretariat will also draft a shorter public version and update the monitoring framework accordingly.

The Secretariat will submit the detailed consolidated annual narrative report to the Administrative Agent (AA) by the 31 March of each year.

In addition to the annual narrative report set in the MOU, all Participating Organisations will provide the Secretariat with a mid-year narrative report, based on activities from January to June, before 30 September of each year.

7.1.2. Financial Reporting

Implementing organisations that have received funding during the annual programming cycle will provide the AA with annual financial statements prepared in accordance with their accounting and reporting procedures, as agreed upon in the legal agreement (MOU) signed with the AA. The annual financial reports will be uploaded through the AA's automatised UNEX platform before the 30th of April.

The AA will then consolidate and produce the certified annual financial report by UNDG budget categories.

In addition to the annual financial report set in the MOU, all Participating Organisations can provide on a voluntary basis quarterly financial reports on expenditure incurred as of 31 March (Q1), 30 June (Q2) and 30 September (Q3) in each calendar year through the AA's reporting system (UNEX). The AA will inform all Participating Organisations in a timely manner on the actual dates when UNEX opens for quarterly financial reporting.

All reported financial data will be publicly available on the MPTF Gateway.



7.1.3. Consolidation Of Annual Report

On the 31st of May, a consolidated annual narrative and financial progress report will be provided to the Donors and members of the Steering Committee by the AA for the previous calendar year. The consolidated report will outline technical progress in terms of planned activities, outputs, outcomes and indicators (narrative report) and financial expenditures (financial report).

7.2. PUBLIC DISSEMINATION

The DHE MPTF, including its Consortium Partners, and the AA will ensure that the Fund's operations are disseminated on the web site of the AA (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Information posted on the web site may include: contributions received and from whom, Steering Committee decisions, funds transferred, annual expenditures, and any other information as agreed between DHE MPTF and the AA. In particular, the AA will ensure that the role of the contributors and National Governments is fully acknowledged in all external communications related to the DHE MPTF.

7.3. AUDITS

The AA and the UN implementing bodies will be audited according to their own financial rules and regulations, in line with the Framework for Joint Internal Audits of UN Joint Activities which has been agreed to by the Internal Audit Services of PUNOs and endorsed by the UN Development Group (UNDG) in 2014.



8. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND BRANDING

A communications strategy will be developed for the DHE MPTF during the Inception Phase.

The DHE MPTF will have an online presence through the [Humanitarian Energy Website](#), which is managed by the GPA Coordination Unit to inform the humanitarian community on the topic and show progress. To avoid high costs for hosting the website and use synergies with other energy programs, the Secretariat will explore options to partner with other platforms like Energypedia to host various outputs of the work, including technical reports, training programmes, education and communication pieces.

If considered relevant by the Steering Committee, the DHE MPTF will host or participate in various events to promote the work of the DHE MPTF, its implementing partners and participating organisations.

In addition, all Consortium Partners will use their communication channels through social media and flagship publications to provide visibility to the MPTF and its activities.



9. RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Resources within the Secretariat will be dedicated to developing and implementing a Resource Mobilisation Plan – in collaboration and partnership with other Consortium Partners. The Resource Mobilisation Plan will be developed during the Inception Phase.

It is expected that other donors, including private foundations and philanthropic organisations, will be interested in supporting the goals of the DHE MPTF, as such the Secretariat will aim to attract additional bilateral and multilateral funding dedicated to climate, energy and humanitarian settings.

Private sector donor contributions will be accepted upon approval of the Steering Committee and following a due diligence process undertaken by the MPTF Office.

To help ensure maximum flexibility and adaption to priorities, resource partners are strongly encouraged to provide contributions to the MPTF as multi-year, non-earmarked contributions. If due to specific resource partner requirements non-earmarked contributions are not feasible, resource partners may earmark their contributions to a specific outcome area or geographical area. The earmarking will be reflected in the “Standard Administrative Arrangement”.

The Secretariat is responsible for leading communications throughout the life of the MPTF. The outreach of the Secretariat will be supported by the Participating Organisations, each of whom has its own extensive links to potential new donors.

It is envisaged that the DHE MPTF will be open for a 10 year period, with initial seed funding of 21 million EUR being used to deliver the goals (see Section 3) in five countries of the Sahel Region of Africa (to be determined in the Inception Phase) in the first three years of the programme cycle. During the initial three years, an extension to the DHE MPTF will be developed, including the establishment of the necessary resources to deliver the extended scope. The extension to the DHE is expected to follow a phased approach, with the first extension phase offering the services to the entire Sahel Region (11 countries, see ‘Country Prioritisation’ in Section 4.2) and additional countries with large scale humanitarian actions, as decided by the SC. In the second phase, the DHE MPTF will be expanded to all countries where the proposed solutions are appropriate and there is a need to support humanitarian actors.

For the first extension phase, an additional 40 million EUR would be raised and over the current duration of the fund (10 years) the aim is to attract approximately 150 million EUR. It is expected that this funding will leverage additional private investment equal to the Fund’s capitalisation. Additional funds would also be required to support development and peace actors working in other fragile settings.



10. ANNEXES

10.1 Provisions applicable to all funding provided through the Fund

10.1.1 Decarbonising Humanitarian Energy MPTF Safeguards

10.2 Provisions relating to seed funding provided by Germany

10.2.1 Activities planned for each Work Area (tbc during Inception Phase)

10.2.2 Performance indicators for each Work Area (tbc during Inception Phase)

10.2.3 Allocation of IKI funds (tbc during Inception Phase)

10.3 Annex relating to the Inception Phase

10.3.1 Indicative roles and responsibilities of Implementing Entities

10.3.2 Indicative Inception Phase structure



10.1. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL FUNDING PROVIDED THROUGH THE FUND

10.1.1. Decarbonising Humanitarian Energy MPTF Safeguards

Based on the risk analysis below, the overall safeguards risk category is considered to be LOW. All implementing organisations are, however, to adhere to the DHE MPTF Safeguards. These safeguards, which correspond to the seed funder's (IKI) safeguards and are in line with safeguards applied by UN Organisations, will be observed by all projects and funding provided through the Fund, regardless of its source.



Performance Standard	Guiding question	Summary of risk	Risk	Planned safeguards measures, responsible party and schedule	Expected results of mitigation
	<i>Note all negative impacts that project activities might cause, contribute or be directly/ indirectly related to. Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.</i>	<i>Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards. Information on risks needs to be as specific as possible (e.g. # people affected, etc...).</i>	(A-C)	Measures planned to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.	Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.
PS 2 Labour & Working Conditions	Can project activities possibly cause harm to workers? (covers labour law compliance, workers association rights, workers health and safety, forced labour, child labour)	Any staff or consultant directly contracted by the programme partners will be subject to UN rules and regulations, and therefore no risk of harm to workers is anticipated from direct project operations. Projects to be funded by the programme may be implemented by variety of organisations in different countries and contexts and so programme-level standards and measures will be adopted to minimise risks.	C	Measures: All projects that are awarded funding will be required to abide by UN rules, national labour laws, and standards based on the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. These will include protections relating to equal gender opportunity, the prevention of child labour, and duty of care for worker safety and rights. Responsible: Programme Partners. Schedule: Throughout the lifetime of the Programme.	-
PS 3 Resource Efficiency & Pollution Prevention	Are there potential negative impacts on the environment through inefficient use of resources or pollution? (air, water, land pollution, GHG emissions, efficient resource use, Good International Industry Practice)	The programme primarily aims to reduce energy usage and GHG emissions and acknowledges that this should not be achieved at the unwarranted expense of other forms of resource usage or pollution. Electrical components of projects implemented under the programme, such as batteries, will need appropriate maintenance and end-of-life management to avoid entering the environment as e-waste.	C	Measures: The GPA Coordination Unit has led research into e-waste in relevant contexts and programme standards will also be based on the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. All projects that are awarded funding will be required to abide by national laws and international standards for the operation and maintenance of electricity systems (to reduce resource usage during their lifetime) and end-of-life management plans (to ensure responsible recycling or disposal). Through the business cases and tendering processes, projects will be required to demonstrate good industry practice and their efficient use of technology and resources	-



Performance Standard	Guiding question	Summary of risk	Risk	Planned safeguards measures, responsible party and schedule	Expected results of mitigation
	<p><i>Note all negative impacts that project activities might cause, contribute or be directly/ indirectly related to. Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.</i></p>	<p><i>Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards. Information on risks needs to be as specific as possible (e.g. # people affected, etc...).</i></p>	(A-C)	<p>Measures planned to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.</p>	<p>Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.</p>
<p>PS 4</p> <p>Community Health, Safety, and Security</p>	<p>Are there potential negative impacts on health, safety and security of the affected population? Will human rights – as expressed in international and regional human rights treaties – be safeguarded?</p>	<p>Any electrical system or network can cause injury if not properly installed or maintained, or if worked on by untrained personnel. The presence of equipment implemented as part of the project may increase the risk of theft or security issues in areas. The use of diesel generators typically results in exhaust fumes, emissions, and noise pollution, which can have negative effects on human health, and will be reduced as a key component of this programme via reduction energy efficiency measures and clean energy alternatives. The programme is not expected to have any potential impacts on human rights.</p>	C	<p>in meeting the specifications of the needs of the clients.</p> <p>Responsible: Programme Partners.</p> <p>Schedule: Throughout the lifetime of the Programme.</p> <p>Measures: Projects funded by the Programme will be compliant UN rules and local standards for electrical safety, which may involve improving or retrofitted existing electrical systems. Projects will be implemented on sites which are already covered under existing security guidelines, such as UN rules, and equipment will be covered by local theft prevention measures such as fencing or enclosures where appropriate. Projects will be assessed for potential security risks or impacts on human health at the initial evaluation for each site and will be required to demonstrate that they will not have an adverse effect on the health, safety or security of communities or staff.</p> <p>Responsible: Programme Partners.</p> <p>Schedule: Throughout the lifetime of the Programme.</p>	-



Performance Standard	Guiding question	Summary of risk	Risk	Planned safeguards measures, responsible party and schedule	Expected results of mitigation
	<p><i>Note all negative impacts that project activities might cause, contribute or be directly/ indirectly related to. Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.</i></p>	<p><i>Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards. Information on risks needs to be as specific as possible (e.g. # people affected, etc...).</i></p>	(A-C)	<p>Measures planned to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.</p>	<p>Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.</p>
<p>PS 5</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>Does the project anticipate, avoid and, where avoidance is not possible, minimize displacements and/or adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or land use restrictions? (covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of access to assets, income sources))</p>	<p>The Programme will support the implementation of projects which may require land use, for example for solar installations. Some of these may be in locations where available land is scarce, such as camps for displaced people.</p>	C	<p>Measures: Land acquisition or usage restrictions, especially from communities, is not part of this programme. Projects will be installed within the existing footprints of client organisations' premises, preferentially on rooftops but also potentially on their grounds or (e.g.) carparks. Potential implementation locations will be assessed for land acquisition and those which would displace people or cause negative impacts will be discounted from further consideration. This will be governed by UN rules and national laws, as well as the policies of UN organisations which protect affected populations against such issues.</p> <p>Responsible: Programme Partners.</p> <p>Schedule: Throughout the lifetime of the Programme.</p>	-



Performance Standard	Guiding question	Summary of risk	Risk	Planned safeguards measures, responsible party and schedule	Expected results of mitigation
	<i>Note all negative impacts that project activities might cause, contribute or be directly/ indirectly related to. Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.</i>	<i>Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards. Information on risks needs to be as specific as possible (e.g. # people affected, etc...).</i>	(A-C)	Measures planned to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.	Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.
PS 6 Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Will project activities potentially lead to negative impacts for biodiversity, ecosystem services, or living natural resources? (covers loss/degradation/ fragmentation of habitat, overexploitation, pollution, invasive alien species)	As the Programme will utilise existing land and premises during implementation, significant changes in land use and impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resources are not expected. Owing to the diversity of potential implementation locations, measures will be adopted to mitigate any unforeseen risks or unintended consequences.	C	Measures: During their initial scoping, projects will be assessed for any impacts on biodiversity and impacts on living natural resources. In cases with minor impacts on these issues (such as removing a small number of trees to install a solar array where no other location is possible), a mitigation plan will be included in the assessment to provide a net benefit (such as planting more trees in a nearby location) and its positive and negative impacts will be assessed. Cases with major impacts will be discounted early in the assessment process. Responsible: Programme Partners. Schedule: Throughout the lifetime of the Programme.	-
PS 7 Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups	Will project activities lead to potential negative impacts for indigenous peoples or marginalized communities? (covers respect for dignity and human rights, loss of identity or culture, loss of natural resource)	The Programme will work with clients in a variety of displacement settings, and which provide critical services to displacement-affected communities and marginalised groups. Projects are expected to reduce energy costs to clients, and hence potentially increase funds available to meet the needs of communities, providing a benefit. Projects could provide secondary benefits such as electricity access to local populations and, as with the	C	Measures: Programme-wide standards will be implemented in line with UN rules and the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. Potential projects will be assessed against these standards at the initial evaluation for each site and will be required to demonstrate that they will not have an adverse effect on marginalised groups and indigenous peoples. UN and other humanitarian organisations have well-established policies for the protection of marginalised groups	-



Performance Standard	Guiding question	Summary of risk	Risk	Planned safeguards measures, responsible party and schedule	Expected results of mitigation
	<i>Note all negative impacts that project activities might cause, contribute or be directly/ indirectly related to. Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.</i>	<i>Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards. Information on risks needs to be as specific as possible (e.g. # people affected, etc...).</i>	(A-C)	Measures planned to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.	Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.
	based livelihoods (land use/resource use), protection of indigenous culture, knowledge, practices)?	introduction of any new service, could either reduce or entrench existing marginalisation or other issues. Owing to the diversity of potential implementation locations, measures will be adopted to mitigate any unforeseen risks or unintended consequences.		which will be adhered to throughout the Programme. Responsible: Programme Partners. Schedule: Throughout the lifetime of the Programme.	
PS 8 Cultural Heritage	Will project activities lead to potential negative impacts on (tangible / intangible) cultural or natural heritage? Does the project promote the equitable sharing of cultural heritage benefits?	The Programme's expected activities, outcomes and impacts are not expected to affect cultural or natural heritage. Projects will be implemented with clients established in the local areas and on existing premises. Owing to the diversity of potential implementation locations, measures will be adopted to mitigate any unforeseen risks or unintended consequences.	C	Measures: Programme-wide standards will be implemented in line with UN rules and the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. Potential projects will be assessed against these standards at the initial evaluation for each site and will be required to demonstrate that they will not have an adverse effect on cultural heritage. Responsible: Programme Partners. Schedule: Throughout the lifetime of the Programme.	-

