

GEF-7 Africa Minigrids Program

Part I: Program Information

GEF ID

11009

Program Type

PFD

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Program Title

GEF-7 Africa Minigrids Program

Countries

Regional, Burundi, Congo DR, Liberia, Mali

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

National Governments

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Technology Transfer, Renewable Energy, Financing, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Capital providers, Large corporations, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Awareness Raising, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Knowledge Generation

Sector

Renewable Energy

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration

72 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

78,035.00

Program Commitment DeadlineSubmission Date

12/20/2023

4/13/2022

Impact Program

IP-Food-Land-Restoration **No**

IP-Sustainable Cities **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Amazon **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Congo **No**

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Drylands **No**

Other Program **Yes**

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-1-1	Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for decentralized renewable power with energy storage	GET	867,045.00	45,400,000.00
Total Program Cost (\$)			867,045.00	45,400,000.00

B. Indicative Project description summary

Program Objective

Support African countries to increase energy access by reducing the cost and increasing commercial viability of renewable energy minigrids ('minigrids').

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 1 –Policy and Regulation (National child projects)	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1. Stakeholder ownership in a national minigrid delivery model is advanced, and appropriate policies and regulations are adopted to facilitate investment in low-carbon minigrids.</p> <p><i>National child projects may include a selection of the following outputs:</i></p> <p>Output 1.1: An inclusive national dialogue to identify minigrid delivery models is facilitated</p> <p>Output 1.2: A minigrid regulatory framework, including tariff model, tax regime, and grid expansion risk, is developed in close coordination with the authorities concerned and other development partners</p> <p>Output 1.3: Geospatial, techno-economic modelling of least-cost off-grid renewable electricity technologies (minigrids, grid expansion, solar home systems)</p> <p>Output 1.4: Pre-feasibility studies conducted for selected minigrid sites to enhance sector planning and decision-making on a delivery model for minigrid development</p>	GET	90,000.00	3,410,000.00

Output 1.5: Formulation of rural electrification strategy/plan, incorporating transparent targets and supported by multi-tier data

Output 1.6: Assessment of negative impact of competing fossil-fuel and main-grid utility subsidies on competitiveness of minigrids, and recommendations for subsidy reform

Output 1.7: Minigrid DREI techno-economic analyses carried out to propose most cost-effective basket of policy and financial derisking instruments and contribute to AMP Flagship Report on Cost Reduction

Output 1.8: Institutional set-up for rural electrification assessed and supported, and institutional capacity building provided on technical, managerial, and regulatory issues

Output 1.9: Capacity building provided to public officials (regulator, ministries) specifically to design procurement/tender processes that incorporate cost-reduction levers and innovative business models

Output 1.10: Domestication of quality standards for solar minigrid components, and institutional capacity of national standards organizations/bureau strengthened

Output 1.11: Customs procedures and import requirements harmonized, and capacities of public officials to implement and enforce simplified import process strengthened

Output 1.12: Support provided to establish waste management policies and plans to ensure minigrid hardware and batteries are properly handled at end-of-life

Output 1.13: Support provided to improve policies around digital infrastructure for smart minigrids, including improving cellular coverage in rural areas and mobile money

Output 1.14: Public programmes (apprenticeships, certificates, university programs) to develop competitive, skilled labour market in minigrids

Component 2 – Business Model Innovation with Private Sector (National child projects)	Investment	Outcome 2. Innovative business models based on cost reduction are operationalized, with strengthened private sector participation in low-carbon minigrid development. <i>National child projects may include a selection of the following outputs:</i> Output 2.1 Pilots developed, including on productive use/innovative appliances and modular hardware/system design, leading to cost-reduction in minigrids	GET	421,560.00	31,013,325.00
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<p>Component 2 – Business Model Innovation with Private Sector (National child projects)</p>	<p>Technical Assistance</p>	<p>Outcome 2. Innovative business models based on cost reduction are operationalized, with strengthened private sector participation in low-carbon minigrid development.</p> <p><i>National child projects may include a selection of the following outputs:</i></p> <p>Output 2.2 National report on opportunities to boost economic activities through electricity access and productive use</p> <p>Output 2.3 Capacity of potential tender bidders (private sector developers) strengthened to consider innovative business models and cost-reduction levers</p> <p>Output 2.4 Capacity of winning tender bidders (private sector developers) strengthened to develop and implement innovative business models and cost-reduction levers</p> <p>Output 2.5 Support to upstream suppliers on hardware standardization/modular approaches, including in tendering processes</p> <p>Output 2.6 Support provided to establish and grow a national industry association for private sector developers</p>	<p>GET</p>	<p>30,000.00</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>
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Component 3 – Scaled-up Financing (National child projects)	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3. Financial sector actors are ready to invest in a pipeline of low-carbon minigrids and concessional financial mechanisms are in place to incentivize scaled-up investment.	GET	193,285.00	6,280,812.00
		<i>National child projects may include a selection of the following outputs:</i>			
		Output 3.1 Design support, including development of operational guidance, provided for Minigrid Funding Facility (MFF, or equivalent financial mechanism) under rural electrification agencies/funds			
		Output 3.2 Innovative financing solutions for minigrid development are identified and implemented through the MFF (or equivalent) with supporting human and institutional strengthening			
		Output 3.3 General market intelligence study on minigrids prepared and disseminated amongst public officials and finance community			
		Output 3.4 Feasibility study support provided to minigrid developers, creating a pipeline of investible assets			
		Output 3.5 Domestic financial sector capacity-building on business and financing models for minigrids			
		Output 3.6 Capacity building provided to minigrid developers and investors on measuring and reporting on impact indicators, building credibility in impact investment as an asset class			
Component 4 – Convening, dissemination	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4. Child project countries benefit from rapidly-deployable technical expertise on minigrid cost-reduction and associated business models tailored to each country's context,	GET	55,000.00	365,000.00

n, and tracking progress (Regional child project and national child projects)

and harmonized knowledge management approaches. Robust data-driven market intelligence on minigrid systems and business models is aggregated and shared across the minigrid sector, increasing consumer and investor confidence and lowering the risk profile and costs of minigrids. Digital solutions are mainstreamed across national child projects to demonstrate cost-reduction opportunities.

Regional child project outputs are the following:

Outputs:

4.1 Knowledge Tools

4.1.1 Various tools (policy packages; financial models; template contracts; template tender documents; template legal documents; guidelines on system design) to support cost reduction in national child projects

4.1.2 Reports, in-depth case studies, and insight briefs that codify and synthesize cost-reduction good practices

4.1.3 Cost-reduction training materials for the community of practice for national child projects, and for a broader set of stakeholders

4.2 Tailored technical assistance to national child project implementation

4.2.1 A roster of leading technical experts (consultants, program partner staff) are selected, and made available to countries on demand, providing rapidly-deployable support

4.2.2 Regular tailored assessments and support (either via desk-review, video conference or travel) to countries to include operational and technical support, TOR reviews and troubleshooting

4.3 Convening, dissemination, tracking

4.3.1 A cost-reduction community of practice is established, with working groups addressing the programs three thematic areas (policies, private sector and financing), and including members from national child project countries and global experts; learnings from the program are shared regularly with an emphasis on South-South cooperation and private sector engagement

4.3.2 Cost-reduction community of practice web-platform established, webinars, conferences, blogs, media release (interviews etc.) arranged for knowledge management and communication

4.3.3 A common monitoring and indicator framework (including MRV for GHGs, SDG impact, and quality assurance) is established for national child projects, support provided, and data tracked

4.3.4 Annual monitoring and evaluation reports, including mid-term and terminal program evaluations for enhanced learning and tracking program impacts

4.3.5 End-of-project replication /scaling-up plans, including investment plans, supported for national child projects to ensure sustainability, and to help countries integrate off-grid energy access in NDCs

4.4 Digital Tools and Solutions for minigrid cost-reduction

4.4.1: A digital strategy on improving minigrids scalability through the use of specialized digital tools and solutions is developed, applicable to both the regional project and national projects, and including a global digital solutions data-base on use-cases (e.g. costs, value, social impact), in partnership with industry associations.

4.4.2: A framework for data privacy and consumer protection is developed for collecting data from minigrid projects, applied to all AMP minigrid pilots, and disseminated across the minigrid sector

4.4.3: Data from all AMP minigrid pilots and countries is aggregated at a regional level generating insights and regional learning, and a harmonized framework on digital standards and data KPIs for minigrid developers is developed, disseminated and distributed to AMP national projects

4.4.4: Artificial Intelligence-based minigrid, geo-spatial site identification and planning tools are adapted to AMP use-cases in collaboration with technology partners, creating new data-informed opportunities for policy-makers and developers to drive efficient minigrid market-development

4.4.5: Digital advocacy and communication tools, as well as digital content, are developed to enable and facilitate national policy dialogues for AMP national child projects.

Sub Total (\$)

789,845.00

41,169,137.00

Program Management Cost (PMC)

GET	77,200.00	4,230,863.00
Sub Total(\$)	77,200.00	4,230,863.00
Total Program Cost(\$)	867,045.00	45,400,000.00

Please provide justification

Note on PMC: With the CC STAR top-up for Mali the Mali national child project remains an MSP and therefore the allocation to PMCs is such that the 10% cap is not exceeded for the project as a whole considering both second and third round allocations. Note on 'third-party-funded' projects: The Burundi and Liberia 'third-party-funded' national child projects, with UNDP TRAC funding, are represented in the program's finances as 'co-financing'. Burundi and Liberia wished to participate in the program but were facing unavailability of CCM resources. New and additional resources from UNDP TRAC funding have been provided to fund these child project's national activities, to complement the regional child project's activities funded by the GEF CCM set-aside. These 'third-party-funded' child projects will have access to knowledge tools and technical assistance support provided by the regional child project, and benefit from learning and sharing as part of the regional child project country cohorts. They will also share their perspectives and experiences, which can help scale up minigrad development and increase the program's impact. Note on Component 4: Component 4 in the Original PFD, approved in the December 2019 work program, was used to list all outputs included under the different components of the Regional Child Project: (a) Component 1- 'Knowledge Tools', (b) Component 2 - 'Tailored technical assistance to national child project implementation', and (c) Component 3 - 'Convening, dissemination, tracking'. Although national child project concepts for first Round countries also had Component 4 – 'Convening, dissemination, tracking (knowledge management)' and a set of outputs under Component 4, these outputs were not listed under Component 4 on Table B of the Original PFD. Notwithstanding the latter, the GEF Program Financing and co-financing amounts for Component 4 on Table B of the Original PFD reflected both: (i) the total budget for all regional child project outputs and components (US\$2,858,000) and (ii) the consolidated budget for Component 4 of all first round national child projects (US\$2,411,662). This PFD Addendum follows a consistent approach. As such, the GEF Program Financing amounts for Component 4 in this PFD Addendum reflect the consolidated budget for Component 4 (US\$55,000) of the new GEF-funded national child project (DRC) as well as the incremental changes to the Mali national child project Component 4 outputs with respect to the currently approved PFD. The co-financing amounts for Component 4 reflect the consolidated co-financing amounts for Component 4 (US\$365,000) of the new third Round national child projects.

C. Co-Financing for the Program by Source, by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	950,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Donor Agency	AfDB	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	950,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund	Loans	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Donor Agency	IFAD	Loans	Investment mobilized	9,000,000.00
			Total Program Cost(\$)	45,400,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

At the national child project level, the investments mobilized were primarily identified through ongoing discussions with national counterparts facilitated by UNDP Country Offices in child project countries. Specific details on how investment mobilized was identified for each national child project are provided in the Concepts. All of the investments will be confirmed during the PPG phase. At this stage, co-financing sources and amounts, other than UNDP grant co-financing (TRAC), are indicative.

- UNDP TRAC financing o UNDP TRAC financing of US\$950,000 will be provided for each of the 'third party-funded' national child projects in Burundi and Liberia. UNDP TRAC funding for these projects is represented in the program's finances as 'co-financing'. These countries wished to participate in the program but were facing unavailability of CCM resources. New and additional resources from UNDP have been provided to fund these child project's national activities, to complement the regional child project's activities funded by the GEF CCM set-aside. Since those projects won't be submitted for CEO Endorsement, their contributions to GEF Core indicators will be reflected through the Regional Child Project.
- o UNDP TRAC co-financing of US\$500,000 will be provided for the DRC national child project.
- African Development Bank (AfDB) co-financing o AfDB co-financing was identified for the DRC national child project based on AfDB's activities in DRC which are part of the DRC Green Mini-Grid Program, a programmatic proposal which aims to serve as a pilot to innovative private-led electrification approach with renewable-based mini-grid solutions. Under this programme, AfDB will provide senior loans up to US\$20 million.
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) co-financing o GCF co-financing was identified for the Mali national child project, including: (i) US\$ 2 million in grant funding from the 'Scaling-Up Resilience in Africa's Great Green Wall' (SURAGGWA) project; and (ii) US\$10 million in loans and US\$2 million in grant funding from the the Inclusive Green

Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I): Greening Agricultural Banks & the Financial Sector to Foster Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great Green Wall (GGW) countries - Phase I. The SURAGGWA project (funding proposal under development) will be implemented in six countries which are extremely vulnerable to climate change (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal) within the African Union's Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative adopted in 2007. Under one of its components, the project will contribute to creating and strengthening resilient, low-emission, equitable, gender-sensitive non-timber forest product smallholder value chains, for which a grant of US\$ 30 million will be provided. Prorated to the AMP project period, the relevant co-financing has been estimated at US\$2 million. IGREENFIN Phase I will cover Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal, as well as Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, 5 countries of the GGW region. The project is under preparation, and will support the establishment of green lines of credit and the capacity building of both supply (banks) and demand (small holder farmers) to enable investments in climate resilience and in renewable energy technologies. This represents a relevant co-financing loan of USD 10 million and a grant of USD 2 million for Mali over the AMP project period. • International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) o IFAD co-financing was identified for the Mali national child project. Through the RBA-G5 Action Plan-G5 Sahel Operation (SD3C Project) IFAD will provide loans to increase agro-sylvo-pastoral production and productivity through climate-smart agriculture practices, of which USD 9 million have been considered as relevant co-financing to the AMP project in Mali.

D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Burundi	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation			0.00
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	408,716	36,786	445,502.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation			0.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	458,329	41,249	499,578.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					867,045.00	78,035.00	945,080.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	39666	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	3368748	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	39,666			
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	3,368,748			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
Solar Photovoltaic	0.80			

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	20,011			
Male	19,992			
Total	40003	0	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Programmatic Justification

1a. Program Description

1.a Program Description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline program/ projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the program; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; and 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Addendum Context

This addendum updates the information provided in the Africa Minigrids Program Framework Document (PFD) which was originally approved by the GEF Council in December 2019 (Original PFD) and first amended as approved by the GEF Council in June 2021 (First PFD Addendum). The Original PFD comprised the first round of the Africa Minigrids Program (AMP) including the submission of 11 national child projects and a regional child project. The First Addendum included a second round of 7 National Child Projects that came forward and expressed their interest to join the Program after it was first approved in December 2019, either with their available CCM STAR resources or with available UNDP funding. After the GEF Council approval of the First PFD Addendum, the information contained in the Original PFD and the First Addendum was merged into one, currently approved PFD.

This is the Second PFD Addendum and is requesting approval of the additional third round of 3 (three) National Child Projects that have come forward and expressed their interest to join the Africa Minigrids Program . Of these third round countries, 1 (one) country (DRC) will be joining the program with their available CCM STAR resources and 2 (two) will be 'third-party funded' projects joining the program with available UNDP funding. In addition, this PFD Addendum includes a major change to the earlier approved Mali national child project concept, now with additional CCM STAR. The Mali national child project was originally included in the second round of national child projects.

This PFD Addendum reflects the increase in GEF-7 resources to be programmed and, reports on incremental information (financial and core indicator targets) in the context of the new participating countries and the additional CCM STAR for Mali.

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

The environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed are the same as that of the currently approved Africa Minigrids Program PFD.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline program/ projects

The baseline scenario (Minigrid costs, minigrid business models, Private sector activities) as described in the currently approved PFD is still relevant to this PFD Addendum and the third round of national child projects. The description of UNDP and AfDB baseline activities has been updated to include recent developments as described below:

UNDP: UNDP's baseline activities in minigrids are composed of its Derisking Renewable Energy Investment (DREI) framework, as well as its on-the-ground support to developing countries with the Sustainable Energy Hub as an integrator of services and platform for partnerships.

- Sustainable Energy Hub. As per UNDP's new Strategic Plan 2022-2025, the first objective of UNDP is increasing energy access for those furthest behind. By speeding up investment in distributed renewable energy solutions, especially for those hardest to reach and in crisis contexts, it aims to increase access to clean and affordable energy for 500 million people. The newly established UNDP Sustainable Energy Hub (hereafter, the 'Sustainable Energy Hub') will be the arrowhead of UNDP's new Strategic Plan objectives. The Sustainable Energy Hub will build on UNDP's existing Energy Portfolio, covering over 100 countries to harness clean energy and support the energy transition as well as on UNDP's Climate Promise, UNDP's Sustainable Finance Hub and UNDP's Digital offer. The Sustainable Energy Hub will develop and operationalize, policies, programmes and partnerships to support UNDP Energy Compact, a commitment to help increasing access to clean and affordable energy for 500 million people; and accelerating and supporting the transition to renewable energy. Recognizing that change will be disruptive, UNDP will work to ensure that such transitions are just, and that their impact on vulnerable people is understood and duly mitigated.

AfDB: AfDB is actively supporting minigrids via the Africa Mini-Grid Market Acceleration Programme (AMAP) - successor to the Green Mini Grid Market Development Program -, the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), the Facility for Energy Inclusion (FEI), and GCF projects, amongst others.

- The Africa Mini-Grid Market Acceleration Programme (AMAP) is a technical assistance programme implemented by AfDB to expand private mini-grid investment on the African continent. This will be accomplished through four pillars: i) Opening New Markets (designing bankable, national mini-grid acceleration programmes to attract public and private investment for mini-grid implementation); ii) Catalytic Support (developing new financial de-risking instruments for mini-grid investments and providing TA to unlock private investment); iii) Strengthening

the Ecosystem (expanding knowledge sharing, innovation capacity, and technical skills across a broad range of industry actors), and; iv) Programme Management (ensuring smooth project implementation and high quality outputs). The programme outputs include the following: (i) the development of a Mini-Grid Acceleration Programme (MAP) framework, meant to define the ideal design, requirements, and conditions for national-scale mini-grid market development programmes; (ii) preparation of four national MAPs (tentatively proposed for Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, and one Sahel G5 country) that may later be financed by the Bank, SEFA, and other financing partners; (iii) the provision of financial structuring support to at least 10 leading mini-grid developers each seeking more than USD 10 million of commercial financing; (iv) the review and further development of three financial de-risking instruments including a guarantee facility, results-based financing instrument, and viability gap financing instrument for AfDB/SEFA deployment; (v) the enhancement and maintenance of the Green Mini-Grid Help Desk website; (vi) the development of a replicable skills development programme training over 500 professionals. AMAP prioritizes the productive use of energy, the development of local enterprises and value chains, grid-compatible technologies, the use of digital platforms and solutions, the empowerment of women, and the electrification of social infrastructure alongside households and micro-enterprises. The programme builds on Bank experience gained from the Green Mini-Grid Market Development Programme (GMG MDP), SEFA country TA programmes, and is complementary to flagship initiatives including the Facility for Energy Inclusion, the Nigeria National Electrification Project, and the DRC Green Mini-Grids Programme.

•AfDB/GCF (in AMP countries):

§ DRC: the AfDB-GCF Green Mini-Grid Program for the DRC will pilot an innovative mini-grid model powered by solar, bringing clean and modern energy to sizeable towns. The Program will finance three solar hybrid mini-grid projects procured through a competitive tendering process, each consisting of a hybrid PV power plant of 5-10 MW, battery storage, and associated distribution networks to reach consumers. The total cost of three projects is estimated at USD 87 million, of which up to USD 40 million would be from the AfDB and the GCF senior debts to finance solar PV plant and battery storage, with the remainder financed by equity and quasi-equity (including investment grant). A financing package arranged by the AfDB will be offered to pre-qualified bidders as a recommended option. Awarded sponsors will create individual special purpose vehicles (SPV) and will enter into concession agreements with the central government for a 20-25 year period.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

· Scaling Mini-Grid (SMG), is a new World Bank Group initiative, that seeks to increase private investment in mini-grid services by working with governments, private sector investors and donors to find solutions to the remaining challenges in the sector. Under the Scaling Mini-Grid program, members of the World Bank Group seek to overcome these challenges by offering financing and advisory support as well as investment and risk mitigation instruments for governments and the private sector. IFC has begun work with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to bring clean, solar energy to over 1.5 million homes, businesses, schools, and clinics. In the DRC, the program expects to secure funding of \$400 million in 2022 from private investors to deploy 180 megawatts of installed solar PV capacity to the cities of Mbuji-Mayi and Kananga.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the program;

The design, national child projects' basic component structure and the objective in this addendum remains the same as that of the currently approved Africa Minigrids Program PFD. The objective is to "Support African countries to increase energy access by reducing the cost and increasing commercial viability of renewable energy minigrids ('minigrids')."

New Countries and National Child Projects

3 (three) new national child projects have been selected to join the Africa Minigrids Program based on the same set of criteria used in the earlier selection. 1 (one) earlier national child project (Mali) has been amended, incorporating additional CCM STAR. Each national child project aims to support access to clean energy by increasing the financial viability, and to promote scaled-up commercial investment, in low-carbon minigrids with a focus on cost-reduction levers and innovative business models. The following countries have developed concept notes that are attached to this PFD Addendum submission:

Burundi

The 'Burundi national child project under the Africa Minigrids Program' is a new third-party funded project, funded by UNDP TRAC funding in the amount of \$950,000.

DRC

The 'DRC national child project under the Africa Minigrids Program' is a new GEF-funded project, funded by a GEF Grant in the amount of \$408,716. It includes \$500,000 in UNDP co-financing and \$20,500,000 in additional co-financing from other sources.

Liberia

The 'Liberia national child project under the Africa Minigrids Program' is a new third-party funded project, funded by UNDP TRAC funding in the amount of \$950,000.

Mali

The 'Mali national child project under the Africa Minigrids Program' is an existing national child project under the second round AMP for which additional GEF STAR allocation will be used to add outputs and activities in line with the overall program objective and components/outputs structure. Additional GEF project funding of \$458,329 will complement the currently approved GEF grant of \$1,326,147. The attached Concept reflects the additional project activities and will be merged with the existing Mali national child project upon Council approval of this PFD Addendum. Once the second round and third round Mali projects are merged into one, the project will remain a Medium Sized project (MSP) at a total GEF project funding (excluding GEF fees and PPG funds) of \$1,784,476.

Revised GEF-7 financing and co-financing

This PFD Addendum is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at US\$ 945,079 (GEF grant amount: US\$ 867,045 and Agency fee: US\$ 78,034). This brings the total GEF financing for the overall Africa Minigrids Program, including the first, second and third rounds of national child projects, and the approved regional child project, to an estimated: US\$ 36,202,518 (GEF grant amount: US\$ 33,213,319 and Agency fee: US\$ 2,989,199).

Table 1: Cumulative GEF Financing from first, second, and third rounds of child projects

Round	(in \$)		
	Program Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
First Round (December 2019)	24,235,308	2,181,178	26,416,486
Second Round (June 2021)	8,110,966	729,987	8,840,953
Sub-total First and Second Rounds	32,346,274	2,911,165	35,257,439
Third Round (June 2022)	867,045	78,034	945,079
Total AMP	33,213,319	2,989,199	36,202,518

Additional co-financing resources in support of the AMP objectives proposed to be mobilized are estimated at US\$45,400,000. Cumulatively, the total co-financing leveraged for the Africa Minigrids Program, including the potential new resources for the third round AMP, is estimated at: US\$532,672,000.

Table 2: Cumulative Co-financing from first, second, and third rounds of child projects

Round	Co-financing Amount (in \$)		
	Regional child project	National child projects	Total
First Round (December 2019)	54,730,000	289,580,000	344,310,000
Second Round (June 2021)	580,000	142,382,000	142,962,000
Sub-total first and second rounds	55,310,000	431,962,000	487,272,000
Third Round (June 2022)	0	45,400,000	45,400,000
Total AMP	55,310,000	477,362,000	532,672,000

National Child Project Budget Allocations for Program Activities:

Like with other rounds of national child projects, and with the aim of contributing to collective ownership of the program, it is anticipated that each national child project will set aside between USD 50,000 to USD 100,000 for specific national-level activities which can contribute to the program and link up with the regional child project’s activities. To be clear this will not involve any transfer to the regional child project, but will simply cover national child project costs. For example, national child projects’ budget can cover costs related to: (i) M&E to feed into program framework indicators, (ii) travel to participate in the regional child project’s workshops/events; (iii) sharing of research and lessons learned to the regional child project; and (iv), contributions towards the regional child projects knowledge products.

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The program is aligned with Objective 1 of the Climate Change Focal Area to “Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs”, and through CCM1-1 - Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for de-centralized renewable power with energy storage.

The currently approved PFD mentions that under one national child project, the program also has linkages to CCM-1-3 - "Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for accelerating energy efficiency adoption." However, the CEO endorsement/approval request for that particular national child project no longer includes an energy efficiency component. Hence, the program no longer has linkages to CCM-1-3.

5) incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

The program has a clear incremental cost reasoning, building on the baseline analysis and program's area of focus and niche. This remain in line with the currently approved PFD.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);

Revised program targets

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reductions (ER)

The proposed new national child projects are expected to increase the Program's core indicator targets for Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Mitigated by 39,666 tCO₂eq (direct) and by 3,368,748 tCO₂eq (indirect) and positively impact an additional 40,003 direct beneficiaries of whom it's estimated that 20,011 are women and 19,992 are men.

The methodology used to estimate GHG emissions reductions is the same used in the Original PFD and first PFD Addendum, as described in the currently approved PFD.

As with previous rounds of AMP national child projects, a portion of each national child project's emissions reductions is allocated to the regional child project. This reflects the benefits of national child projects accessing the regional child project's support. The way in which this is done depends on the source of funding as follows:

For GEF-funded national child projects, as defined in the Original PFD:

10% of the indirect GHG impacts calculated at the national child project level are allocated to the regional child project, in line with the apportioning of the overall program budget. To avoid double counting, this 10% is removed from the indirect totals for each of the national child project.

For third-party funded national child projects, as defined and agreed after the submission of the second round (first PFD Addendum):

AMP 'third-party-funded' national projects do not directly receive GEF STAR financial resources, and are instead funded by other sources, including UNDP and AfDB financial resources. AMP 'third-party funded' national projects will benefit from and participate in the activities of the AMP regional child project and hence will: (a) constitute co-financing to the AMP regional child project's component 2; and (b) report their global environmental benefits and contributions to the program's GEF CORE indicators through the AMP regional project.

Hence, 100% of the direct and indirect GHG impacts calculated at the national child project level are allocated to the regional child project, in line with the apportioning of the overall program budget. This reflects the benefits of national child projects accessing the regional child project's support. To avoid double counting, this 10% is removed from the indirect totals for each of the national child project.

For first and second round third-party-funded projects, 100% of the direct and indirect GHG impacts calculated at the national child project level were already allocated to the regional child project at CEO endorsement. For third round third-party-funded projects allocating direct and indirect emissions reductions targets to the regional child project is no longer possible considering the regional child project has already been GEF CEO Endorsed. Nevertheless, these projects will report their global environmental benefits and contributions to the program's GEF CORE indicators through the AMP regional project.

Table 3 below provides an overview of the Direct and Indirect emission reductions expected to occur as a result of third round national child projects. In the case of Mali, the expected emission reductions are those from the additional project activities being added as part of this third Round PFD Addendum.

Table 3. GHG ER Expected from third Round national child projects

Countries	Emissions mitigation (tons of CO2e)		
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Burundi	9,876	471,830	481,706
DRC	10,678	2,155,161	2,165,839
Liberia	10,490	272,110	282,600
Mali	8,622	469,646	478,268
Total	39,666	3,368,748	3,408,414

In line with the approach taken for the first and second AMP rounds, as in the approved PFD, 10% of the indirect GHG impacts calculated at the national child project level, for GEF-funded projects, are allocated to the regional child project, in line with the apportioning of the overall program budget. This reflects the benefits of national child projects accessing the regional child project's support. To avoid double counting, this 10% is removed from the indirect totals for each of the national child projects in the respective Concept.

As defined after the first PFD Addendum submission, 100% of the direct and indirect emission reductions calculated at the national child project level, for third-party-funded projects, are allocated to the regional child project. Since third-party-funded projects are not submitted to GEF SEC for CEO endorsement/approval, no risk of double counting exists and therefore emissions reductions have not been removed from the respective project and its Concept.

However, since the regional project has already been CEO Endorsed, the allocation of the above mentioned targets to the regional project is no longer possible at this stage. Nevertheless, to maintain consistency with the AMP standard approach, 10% of indirect GHG emissions reductions from GEF-funded projects, and 100% of direct and indirect emissions reductions from third-party-funded projects will be counted towards the regional project's contribution to GHG indirect emissions reductions at MTE and TE.

As shown in Table 4 below, with the additional GHG ER from third round national child projects, the program's Direct GHG ER are expected to increase from 400,253 tCO2eq to 439,919 tCO2eq; the program's indirect GHG ER are expected to increase from 27,911,109 tCO2eq to 31,279,857 tCO2eq.

Table 4. Cumulative AMP GHG ER from first, second, and third round projects

Round	Emissions mitigation (metric tons of CO2e)		
	Direct	Indirect	Total
first Round (December 2019)	321,495	21,796,122	22,117,617
second Round (June 2021)	78,758	6,114,987	6,193,745
Sub-total first and second Round	400,253	27,911,109	28,311,362
third Round (June 2022)	39,666	3,368,748	3,408,414
Total AMP	439,919	31,279,857	31,719,776

Increased in RE Capacity Installed

In addition to GHG ER, it is estimated that a total of 0.8 MW in direct installed renewable energy capacity will be established as a result of the new third round national child projects. Table 5 below shows the additional RE capacity installed by country.

Table 5. GHG ER Expected from third Round national child projects

Countries	Increase in RE Capacity Installed (MW)
Burundi	0.199
DRC	0.215
Liberia	0.212
Mali	0.174
Total	0.800

This will bring the program's cumulative increase in RE capacity from 8.07 MW to 8.87 MW as shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Cumulative Increase in RE Capacity Installed (MW) from first, second, and third round projects

Round	Increased RE Capacity Installed (MW)
First Round (December 2019)	6.485
Second Round (June 2021)	1.589
Sub-total first and second Rounds	8.074
Third Round (June 2022)	0.800
Total AMP	8.874

Direct Beneficiaries

Table 7 below provides an overview of the number of direct beneficiaries expected from adding third round national child projects to the AMP. The proposed new national child projects are expected to positively impact an additional 40,003 direct beneficiaries of whom it's estimated that 20,011 are women and 19,992 are men.

Table 7. New direct beneficiaries from third round national child projects

Countries	Direct beneficiaries (Number of people)		
	Women	Men	Total
Burundi	5,018	4,942	9,960
DRC	5,393	5,376	10,769
Liberia	5,261	5,318	10,579
Mali	4,339	4,356	8,695
Total	20,011	19,992	40,003

As shown in Table 8 below, with the additional direct beneficiaries from third round national child projects, the program’s total direct beneficiaries are expected to increase from 815,479 people to 855,482 people, of whom **427,308** are estimated to be women and **428,174** men.

Table 8. Cumulative direct beneficiaries from first, second, and third round projects

Round	Direct beneficiaries (number of people)		
	Women	Men	Total
first Round (December 2019)	368,025	368,025	736,050
second Round (June 2021)	39,272	40,157	79,429
Sub-total first and second Round	407,297	408,182	815,479
third Round (June 2022)	20,011	19,992	40,003
Total AMP	427,308	428,174	855,482

7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The considerations around innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up are the same as those described in the currently approved Africa Minigrids Program PFD.

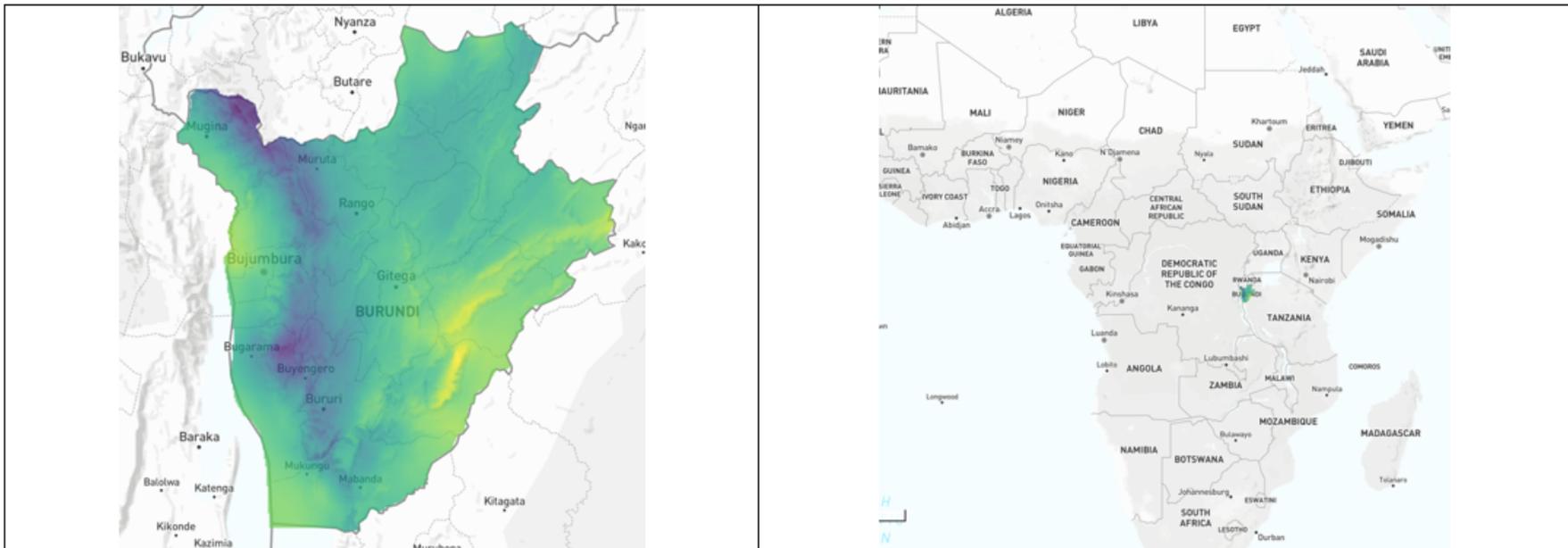
1b. Program Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the program interventions will take place.

The specific site(s) for minigrid investment pilots have not been defined yet. At the project preparation stage, considerable initial consultations, analysis and planning will be performed to advance the design of the minigrid pilots. However, pilot site identification at the PPG phase may remain indicative and to be finalized and confirmed during project implementation.

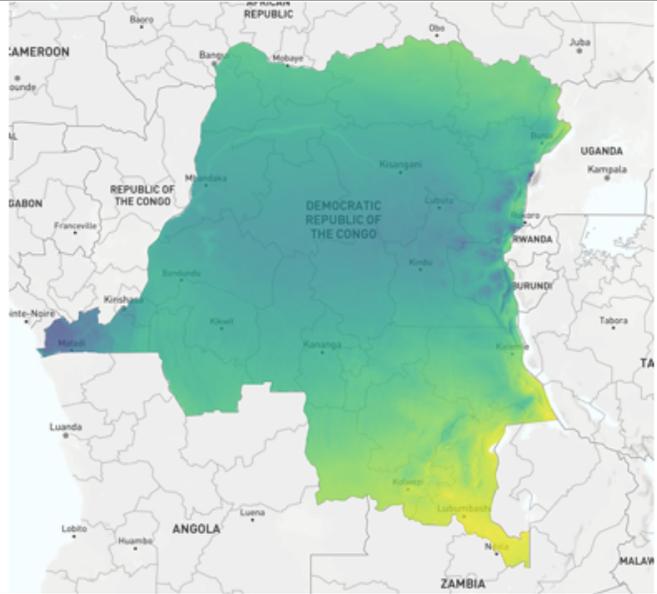
The maps for each of the new third round AMP countries below, and are taken and available from the Renewable Energy Zoning (REZoning) digital tool, developed in partnership by the World Bank Group, ESMAP, and UC Santa Barbara.

BURUNDI



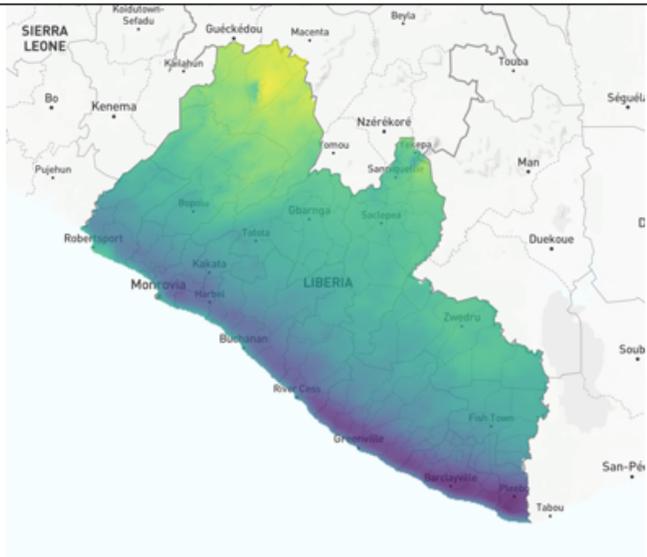
Source: <https://rezoning.energydata.info/>

DRC



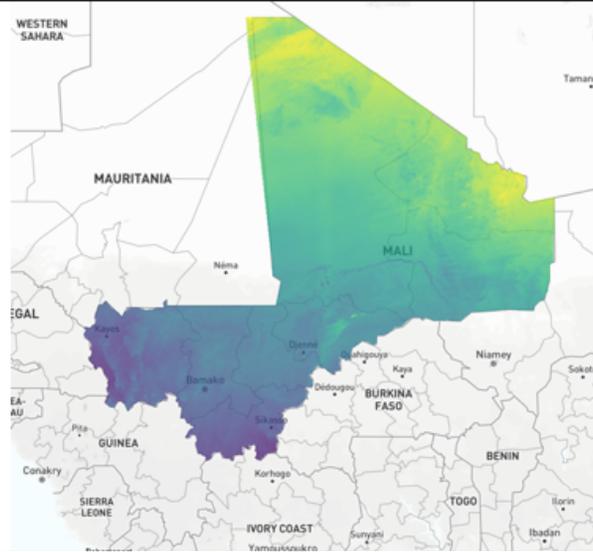
Source: <https://rezoning.energydata.info/>

Liberia



Source: <https://rezoning.energydata.info/>

Mali



Source: <https://rezoning.energydata.info/>

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the program identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none, please explain why: Yes

UNDP has been in touch with a variety of stakeholders through ongoing projects in Burundi and DRC, and to a lesser extent in Liberia, where initial discussions have been conducted with the key partners for these national child projects. These previous discussions and communications - where stakeholders were informed of the AMP generally - were deemed sufficient to confirm interest of key stakeholder groups, including private sector representatives and local NGOs. More formal consultations regarding the precise contours of these projects are planned for the PPG phase. As for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, these consultations are best conducted when potential areas for projects implementation are identified, which is not the case at this juncture.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the program preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

The stakeholders groups are consistent with the original PFD. The way in which stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the program preparation phase, and their respective roles and means of engagement, is consistent with that described in the currently approved PFD.

For this third round, we are adding the following relevant Stakeholders to the Africa Minigrids Program with the following roles:

Name of Stakeholder	Stakeholder category and role in the project
Ministry of Energy of Burundi	Category: Government. Beyond its implementation role, the Ministry also comprises various agencies which could contribute expertise and knowledge as well as take part in national dialogue.
Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) of Liberia	Category: Government. The RREA is an independent body and a central player in minigrids. Beyond its implementation role, it is expected that it will be a conduit to the broader ecosystem of stakeholders.
Ministry of Energy of Liberia	The Ministry of Energy is a partner of an ongoing UNDP project and as such, it has been appraised of the AMP and could possibly support the project's activities in various ways.
Ministry of Energy of the Democratic Republic of Congo	Category: Government. Beyond its implementation role, the Ministry also comprises various agencies (including some nascent but promising agencies) which will be key in advancing project activities.

The table below identifies additional stakeholders with whom UNDP has consulted for each of the new third round countries.

Stakeholder		Contributions
Burundi	International Experts with country experience	Baseline activities contributions, strategic advice on type of activities with most synergies with ongoing efforts by governments and donors.
DRC	International Experts with country experience	Baseline activities contributions, strategic advice on type of activities with most synergies with ongoing efforts by governments and donors.
Liberia	International Experts with country experience	Baseline activities contributions, strategic advice on type of activities with most synergies with ongoing efforts by governments and donors.
Mali	N/A	

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the program preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Are gender dimensions relevant to the success of program? Yes

If yes, please provide indicative information on these dimensions and how these will be addressed in the program. If no, please explain why

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD.

In addition, please also indicate whether the program the program will include gender sensitive indicators in its result framework

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Program objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Program design (table format acceptable)

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the program including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the program level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed programs and other initiatives.

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Yes

Is the Program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

The Program is supportive of the objectives of the UNFCCC, and with the commitments that all participating countries have made for national GHG reductions. Most participating countries have submitted at least their Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC, and have made significant pledges to reduce GHG emissions in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Specific information on consistency with national priorities are presented in the individual National Child Projects concepts.

Most participating countries have identified the energy sector, including off-grid electrification, as one of their key priorities for achieving their emissions reduction targets set in their NDCs. Energy-related commitments in NDCs are presented in the table below. Selected mitigation actions are those that are most relevant to the Program.

Country	Mitigation Commitments in NDC
Burundi	Burundi's first NDC was submitted in 2018 and updated in 2021 . In its updated NDC (October 2021), Burundi mentions that against a 2015 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target of building three (3) hydroelectric facilities, it has commenced the construction of four (4) such facilities. Least cost electrification plans to 2030 forecast that 65% of the population could be best served by the existing grid or an extension of the national grid by 2030, while the remaining of the population (5.4 million people) could be best served by off-grid electrification systems
DRC	DRC's first NDC was submitted in 2017 and updated in 2021 . DRC's updated NDC lists 6 key actions in the energy sector which, taken together, could abate between 74,2 and 94,6 Mt CO ₂ e at the 2030 horizon. The first of these is to electrify rural, peri-urban and urban areas with RE.
Liberia	Liberia's first NDC was submitted in 2018 and updated in 2021 . In its revised Nationally Determined Contribution (July 2021), Liberia "committed to reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 64 percent below the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030", which is a bold target given that Liberia's GHG emissions per capita are less than 0.3 tonnes. Sectors such as agriculture and forests are key vectors of reductions, together with energy
Mali	Mali's first NDC was submitted in 2016 and updated in 2021 . Mali commits to an average reduction in GHG emissions by 27% by 2030, compared to a Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario. There is a 31% target for the energy sector. The conditional costs of mitigation measures are estimated at USD 34.68 billion.

Source: NDC Registry; <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx>

Additional information on alignment with national priorities is provided in the table below and developed in each Concept.

Country	<p style="text-align: center;">Additional Information on Alignment with National Priorities</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Excerpts from national child project concept notes</i></p>
Burundi	<p>The government of Burundi is working on various fronts to increase its energy access rates and to operationalize the abovementioned 2015 energy sector reforms. A decentralized rural electrification strategy 2015-2017 had also aimed to maximize the social impact of decentralized renewable energy and tackle challenges at all levels from household to policy. More recently, in its updated NDC (October 2021), Burundi mentions that against a 2015 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target of building three (3) hydroelectric facilities, it has commenced the construction of four (4) such facilities</p>
DRC	<p>DRC's efforts towards electrification are steered primarily by the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources (MEHR), which is responsible for developing of energy policies, principally as contributions to the broader National Strategic Development Plan process (which has a section focusing on electricity). The National Agency for Electrification and Energy Services in Rural and Peri-urban Areas - (ANSER) is the governmental structure set up by the Congolese State to ensure the successful electrification of the rural Congo to facilitate access to energy. Together with the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ARE), ANSER plays a crucial role in the implementation and popularization of Law No. 14/011 of 17 June 2014 on electricity in order to attract investment in the electric energy sector in the DRC and increase the rate of access to electricity; the development of energy services to support growth in rural and peri-urban areas</p>
Liberia	<p>In the same way that it declared ambitious targets around GHGs, Liberia is also bold in its electrification targets, with a view to attain 70% electrification in Monrovia, and 35 percent in rural areas by 2030</p>
Mali	<p>The country has developed a Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development 2019-2023 and a National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) to increase the share of renewable energy in energy production and promote rural electrification through renewable energy, among others. The objective by 2030 is to have 66.64% of the rural population served by off-grid systems (minigrids and autonomous systems) of renewable energy-based electricity services.</p>

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the knowledge management approach for the Program, including, if any, plans for the Program to learn from other relevant Programs and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The knowledge management approach is consistent with the narrative description of the currently approved PFD. The additional third round national child projects will benefit from learning and knowledge sharing opportunities as part of the regional child project country cohorts.

9. Child Program Selection Criteria

Outline the criteria used or to be used for child program selection and the contribution of each child program to program impact.

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD.

10. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF

CEO Endorsement/Approval MTR

TE

High or Substantial

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the program (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks.

Overall, AMP projects are categorized as Substantial risk, given the potential social and environmental risks associated with:

- Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management,
- Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, and
- Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples.

The significance of these risks has been preliminarily assessed (through the pre-SESP) as substantial for all 3rd round national child projects. However, significance for each specific national child project will depend on the site selected for developing minigrid pilots and activities. While the specific technology, solar PV battery minigrids, has already been defined, full site selection and assessment will likely only occur during the first year of national child projects implementation. Therefore, during the PPG stage, a detailed SESP will be carried out and an ESMF will be prepared. The SESP will analyze risks in more detail, while the project's ESMF will outline the procedures required for fully screening, assessing and managing risks during implementation.

The individual pre-SESP (see DRC below) contains the assessment and management measures for all risks identified and rated as Moderate or Substantial. Pre-SESP for Liberia and Burundi (self-funded projects) are also being conducted as per UNDP POPP. For Mali, this process was conducted at the Project Identification Stage. Overall, no risks have been assessed as High at this stage. The following are the assessment and management measures proposed for the risks rated substantial.

Standard	Risk	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Substantial
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.	Minigrids' footprint (generator, solar panels, etc.) or right-of-way may involve the temporary or permanent clearing of vegetation.	This risk is more relevant for areas with productive bush cover (savanna), where it may be necessary to clear some portion of vegetation to maximize exposure to sun, with a continuous need for vegetation management. This risk will be included in the ESMF to be prepared during the PPG. The need for a Biodiversity Action Plan will be considered during the PPG and confirmed during implementation. The site selection process will be designed to meet the requirements under Standard 1 as related to siting preference.
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, and	Minigrids' footprint (generator, solar panels, etc.) and right-of-way may involve temporary or permanent land-use change with a potential impact on agriculture.	It is expected that the site selection criteria will be developed during the PPG stage, in close consultation with key stakeholders. The site selection criteria will consider safeguards by having exclusionary criteria, such as limited or no risk of economic displacement and/or a SESP screening step. The ESMF, which will be prepared during the PPG, will have procedures for sites that have a risk of economic displacement.
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples.	Available locations for minigrids development as specified or preferred by authorities may be incompatible with UNDP's SES.	The risk of the project involving areas where indigenous peoples are present or having activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples will be carefully examined during the PPG stage by an IPP expert. If, following the more detailed assessment during the PPG, Standard 6 is triggered and it is deemed that the project will involve groups considered indigenous peoples under SES Standard 6, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) will be prepared.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title

Submitted

AMP 3rd Round pre-SESP considerations and DRC pre-SESP

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Ndorimana Emmanuel	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	4/11/2022
Ir. Ndaukila Muhinya Godefroid	Sustainable Development Director	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable	4/5/2022
Prof. Wilson K. Tarpeh	Executive Director/CEO	Environmental Protection Agency	3/29/2022
Amidou Goïta	Chief, Environnemental Data Section	Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD)	6/11/2021

ANNEX A: LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	GEF project financing (\$)	Agency self-financing (\$)	Agency fee (\$)	Total (\$)
Child Projects under the Program^{a/}							
Medium-sized projects							
Burundi	Burundi national child project under the Africa Minigrids Program	UNDP	GEF TF	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$950,000
DRC	DRC national child project under the Africa Minigrids Program	UNDP	GEF TF	\$408,716	\$500,000	\$36,784	\$945,500
Liberia	Liberia national child project under the Africa Minigrids Program	UNDP	GEF TF	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$950,000
Mali	Mali national child project under the Africa Minigrids Program	UNDP	GEF TF	458,329	\$0	\$41,249.61	\$499,578.61
	Subtotal MSP			\$867,045	\$2,400,000	\$78,034	\$3,345,079
	Total			\$867,045	\$2,400,000	\$78,034	\$3,345,079

^{a/} Total amount of child project concepts should equal the GEF program financing requested and consistent with Tables A, B and D.

ANNEX A1: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place