

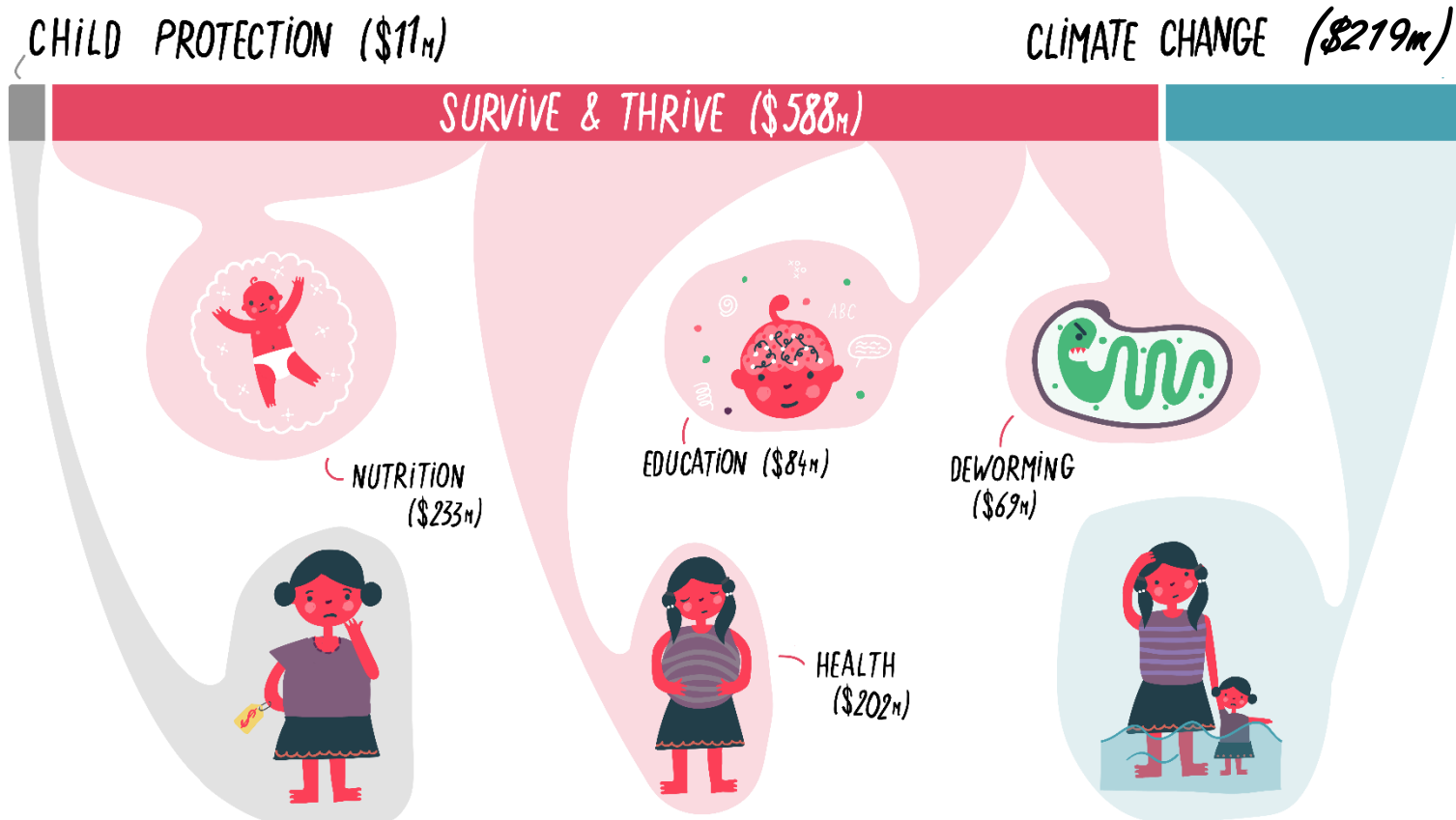


**COP 22 Side Event**

# Who we are

## Our Mission

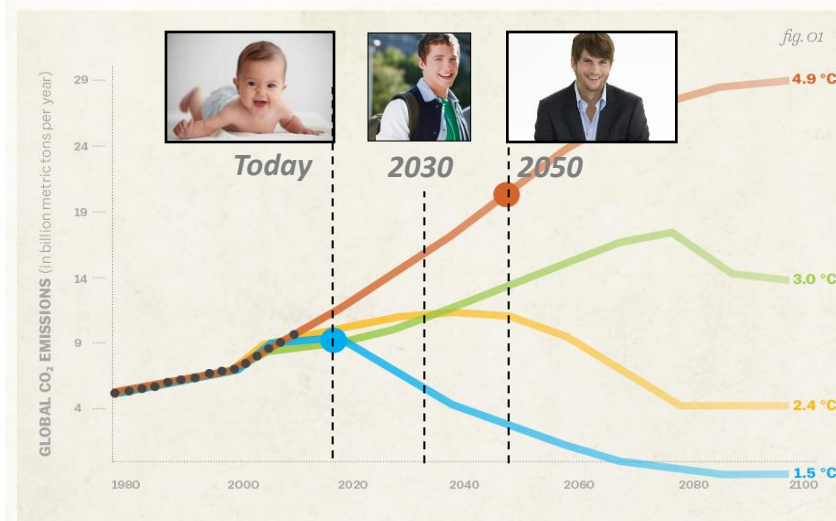
"The original mission in setting up CIFF was to improve the lives of children in developing countries who live in poverty. This hasn't changed. I want to solve problems, not make grants." - *Chris Hohn*



# Intergenerational justice: children are most vulnerable to climate change and they will inherit today's climate decisions

**We are champion for children. As the world's largest philanthropy that focus on improving children's lives, we support ambitious and bold programmes for children to survive and thrive, today and tomorrow.**

- Climate change is not an abstract debate. Action or inaction today has immediate and long term impacts on children **today** and in the **future**.
- Most climate projections are for 2030, 2050 and beyond. A child born today will be 14 in 2030 and 34 in 2050 (see right).



## Food

**Africa and South Asia**

Crop yield is projected to decline by 8% for all crops by 2050. Impacts on food prices, negatively affecting the poorest people who already use a large portion of income on food

## Nutrition

**Sub-Saharan Africa**

With warming of up to 2.0°C undernourishment levels are expected to be in the range of 15–65 per cent, due to declines in crop yields and nutritional quality of crops.

## Health

**Globally**

88% of the existing global burden of disease due to climate change occurs in children under the age of five. Changing climatic conditions could also create a vicious cycle of disease and hunger

## Education

Loss of family income in agricultural areas leads to children being taken out of school. In Uganda climate-related shocks have resulted in far more girls being taken out of school than boys

# Our level of ambition will have huge impact of how many children are affected

## 4.0degC

Temperature at Surface (TAS) change in degrees C, RCP 8.5, January 2050

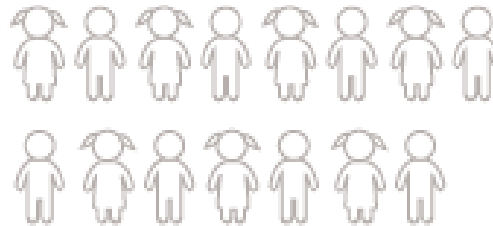
Under a 'business-as-usual' scenario (RCP 8.5) approximately **1.45 billion children** will be living in zones where average temperature at surface has changed from 0-2°C to 2-4°C



## 2.0degC

Temperature at Surface (TAS) change in degrees C, RCP 4.5, January 2050

Under a 'moderately ambitious' scenario (RCP 4.5) approximately **750 million children** will be living in zones where average temperature at surface has changed from 0-2°C to 2-4°C




## 1.5degC

Temperature at Surface (TAS) change in degrees C, RCP 2.6, January 2050

Under a 'highly ambitious' scenario (RCP 2.6) approximately **150 million children** will be living in zones where average temperature at surface has changed from 0-2°C to 2-4°C



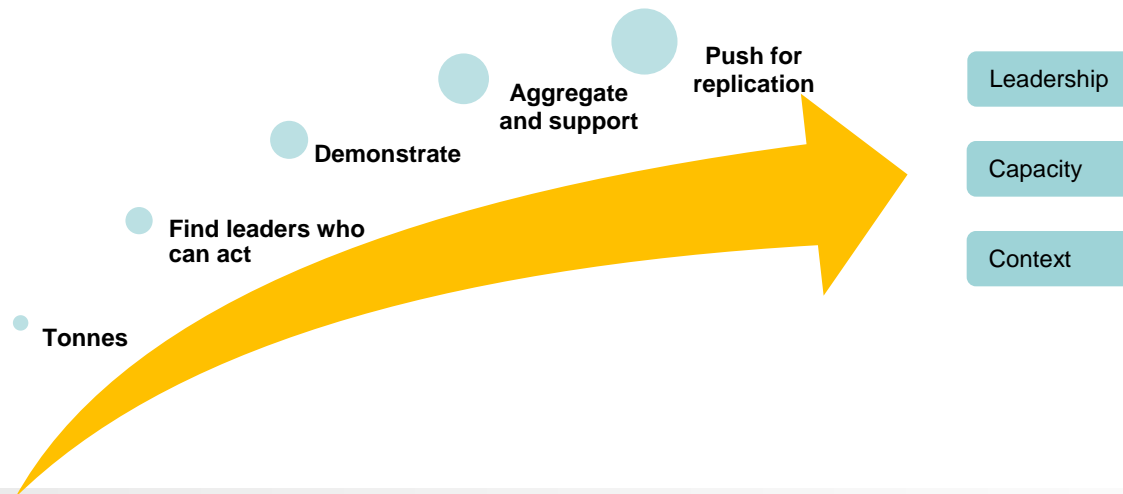
Legend

 = 50 million children

Source: UNICEF 2015

# Our approach and theory of change

- Demonstrating that the low carbon transition is possible in developed and developing countries
- Aggregating action to achieve scale
- Providing support systems:
  - Accelerating learning through networks
  - Generating incentives and benefits for leaders and disincentives and penalties for laggards & free-riders
  - Mobilising public & private resources
  - Creating a race to the top



We are aiming  
for policy  
change and  
implementation

## Our values

- We are **champion for children**
- We are ambitious for **systemic** change and be on vanguard
- We should **take risk** and take on tough problems that others can't
- We are focused on **sustainability** and local **ownership**
- We should be commercial and **entrepreneurial**
- We are committed to **field building**
- We believe in investing in **leadership** and **talent**
- We bring financial, knowledge and political **capital**
- We are in for the long term **partnership**

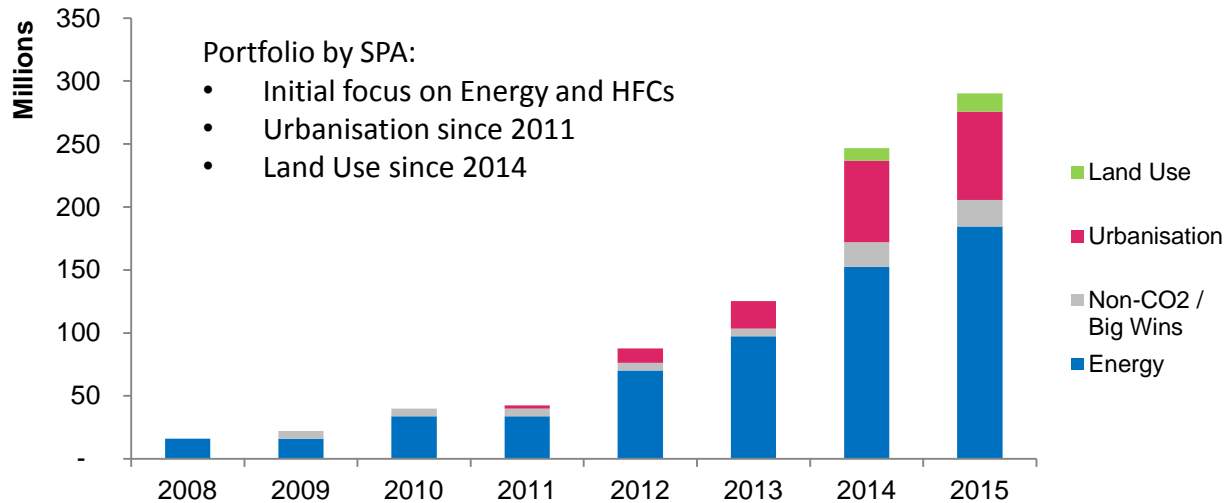
## Investments have been **selected** and **managed** to maximise the magnitude and likelihood of impact

- We identify **gaps and opportunities** (finance, policy, capacity and strategic policy windows) and select key entry points for our interventions
- We select progressive champions and “**policy entrepreneurs**” – and often create an organisation around them to support them, and to build the NGO field
- We **co-design** an impact strategy for our investment in co-ordination with grantees, government and other partners
- We **engage** closely with grantees to track progress and to course correct where necessary and identify new opportunities
- We work and **influencing** others including other funders to multiply our impact and sustain results achieved from our own investments.
- We take **key positions** e.g. Board seats in order to influence grantee strategies
- We create **new grantees and build the capacity** of existing groups in order to grow the ecosystem of climate institutions

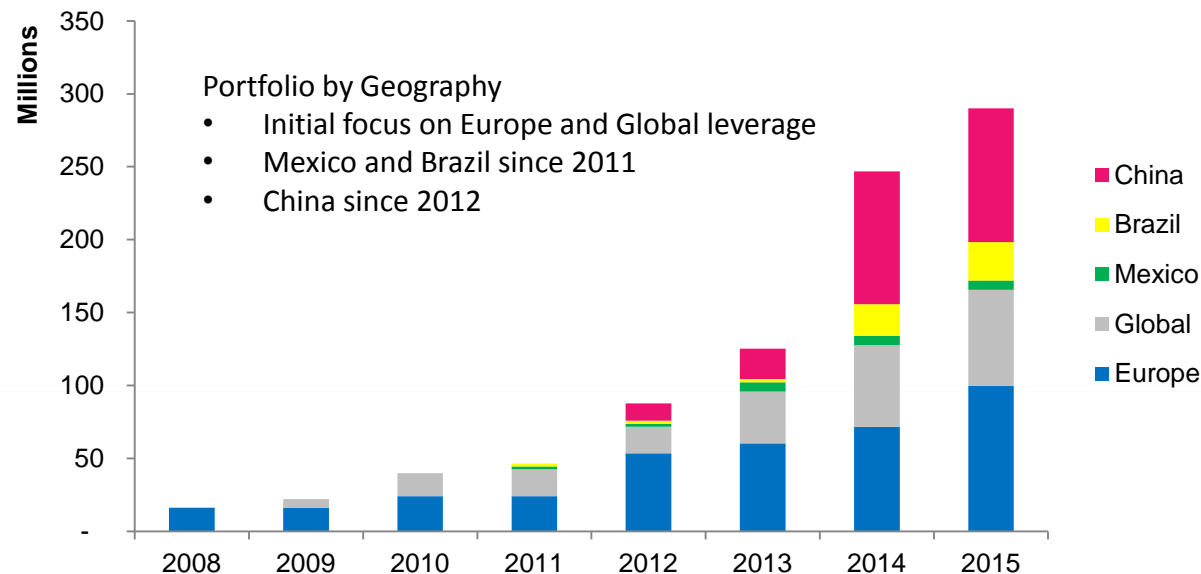
# Since 2009, CIFF's portfolio has evolved from its initial focus on energy in Europe to include HFCs, urbanisation and China, with a focus on global leverage

Total grant amount approved is \$290m (2009-2015)

Current portfolio under management today is \$218m



SPA	Active grant (\$)	%
Energy	120,175,133	54%
HFCs	22,270,870	10%
Land Use	14,423,054	6%
Urbanisation	61,929,000	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,798,057</b>	<b>12%</b>



Geography	Active grant (\$)	%
Brazil	25,215,054	12%
China	81,711,652	37%
Europe	39,647,997	18%
Global	63,787,513	29%
Mexico	8,435,842	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,798,057</b>	<b>12%</b>



## Challenges and lessons learned – The MAPS example

- When do we exit? What is a responsible exit?
- How do we measure contribution and attribution? What kind of measures we should adopt?
- What is the right balance between short term win and long play?
- What does “success” and “sustainability” means?
- How to scale and replicate?
- Country selection?
- It is about the people and the trust
- Evolving Theory of Change
- Shared vision about direction of travel
- Being close to the ground and building local capacity

THANK YOU!



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