Climate Investment Funds

CTF/TFC.18/4
November 15, 2016

Meeting of the CTF Trust Fund Committee
Washington DC
Monday, December 5, 2016

Agenda 3

CTF RESULTS REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The CTF Trust Fund Committee reviewed document, CTF/TFC.18/4, *CTF Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in implementing CTF-financed activities leading to results on the ground.

The Committee encourages the MDBs to continue to work towards harmonizing methodologies for estimating and reporting results, especially related to GHG emissions reduction and co-financing.

The Committee also welcomes the steps taken by the CIF Administrative Unit to migrate the results data and reporting to an online platform to ensure quality control and convenient access to Committee members and other users to serve their individual analytical needs.

CTF Results Report

2016

Contents

Where do we stand?

Total CTF investments of

have mobilized co-financing of

in Africa | in Asia | in Europe and Central Asia | in Latin America and the Caribbean

Resulting in

in GHG emission reductions,

of renewable energy installed capacity and

169,362 additional passengers per day using low-carbon public transit

in energy savings

Introduction

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) aims to provide scaled-up financing to contribute to the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reductions. It provides concessional financing, channeled through six partner multilateral development banks (MDB), to large-scale, country-led projects and programs in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and transport, and is active in a total of 15 middle income countries, one regional program, and a Dedicated Private Sector Program (DPSP).

Countries

This Results Report is based on results originating from projects and programs hosted in the following countries: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Honduras[1], India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam.

For the purposes of this report, these countries are grouped into the following regions:

- *Africa:* Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa
- *Asia:* India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam
- *Europe and Central Asia:* Kazakhstan, Turkey, Ukraine
- *Latin America and the Caribbean:* Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico

Scope

This report is based on 70 MDB-approved projects/ programs reporting over a one-year period[2] and is divided into three main sections: a global overview of the results across the five key indicators, followed by details on a regional and public-private sector basis, and finally, topics that may be of further interest to the readers based on findings of the current reporting cycle. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) have the largest share of CTF funded projects and programs at 15 total projects each, followed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (14 projects), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (12), Asian Development Bank (ADB) (7) and African Development Bank (AfDB) (7).

Approach

The results presented herein are based on the CTF Revised Results Framework[3], which includes the following core indicators measured at the project level and reported annually:

- [B1] Tons of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided (tCO2e)
- [B2] Volume of direct finance leveraged through CTF funding, disaggregated by public and private finance (US$ million, US$ m)
- [B3] Installed capacity as a result of CTF interventions (Megawatt, MW)
- [B4] Number of additional passengers, disaggregated by men and women if feasible, using low-carbon transport as a result of CTF intervention (passengers per day)
- [B5] Annual energy savings as a result of CTF interventions (Gigawatt hours, GWh)

Apart from these, each project and program is required to identify and report on at least one indicator for a development co-benefit. It may include, but is not limited to, access to energy or health and employment co-benefits, preferably disaggregated by gender.

[1] Honduras is a non-CTF country but has benefited from the CTF through the DPSP.
[2] See Key Points: Reporting Year for results period detail.
[3] CTF Revised Results Framework

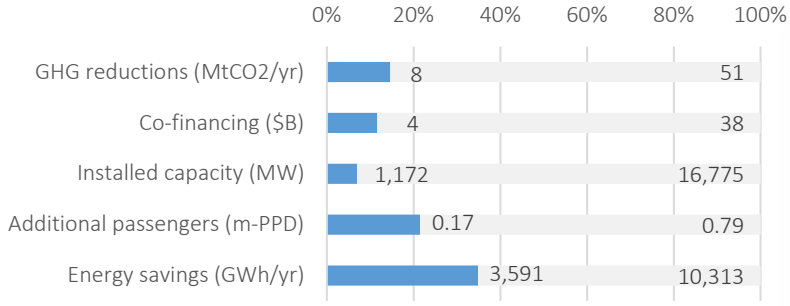
The MDBs and the CTF country focal points are responsible for collecting results data on an annual basis. The CIF Administrative Unit provides each MDB with a template listing indicators for projects and programs approved by the corresponding cut-off date for reporting. The MDB completes these by July 31 each year. This data is then collated, clarified, analyzed, and presented in the Results Report.

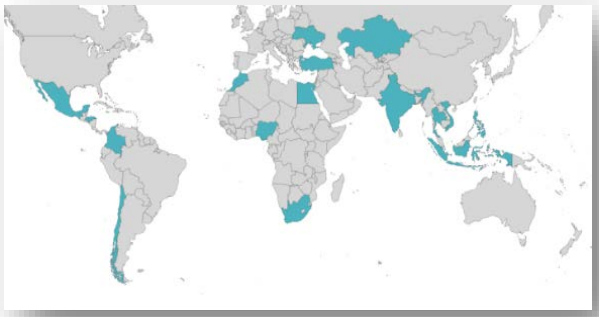
Key points

- *Reporting Year:* Depending on the MDB, the reporting year "RY2016" covers the period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 (AfDB, EBRD, IDB, IFC, and IBRD) or July 1 2015 to June 30 2016 (ADB).
- *Indicators:* B1 and B2 are core indicators that every project and program must report on, while reporting on B3, B4, and B5 depends on the nature of the project (i.e., whether the project involves renewable energy, transport, or energy efficiency measures).
- *Reporting:* Depending on the stage of implementation, not all indicators from a project may be reporting results. For example, a project that just met financial closure might only be reporting on the co-financing indicator, compared to another project that is under operation and reporting GHG emission reductions. However, targets across all indicators are included when comparing results. In addition, some projects face challenges in collecting data in time for the Results Report, and some data may change after being reported to the CIF Administrative Unit. Some of these reasons could be simple (e.g., differences in reporting period) or complex (e.g., projects running into legal issues with the MDB).
- *Actuals:* Refers to the actual results reported by a project for the latest 12-month reporting period. Actual (cumulative) refers to total (actual) results since the project started reporting results.
- *Targets:* In case of B1 and B5, "targets" refers to GHG reductions or energy savings expected to be achieved on an annual basis. For other indicators, it refers to absolute results expected to be achieved during the course of the project. The words "target results" and "expected results" are used interchangeably. They refer to a mix of targets for public sector projects (from MDB board approval documents) and for private sector programs (from TFC approved documents).
- *Co-financing:* Different MDBs take different approaches to reporting on actual co-financing. This includes establishing milestones when MDBs recognize co-financing and identifying the relevant co-financing amounts. While some MDBs report the full amount once a project is approved by the respective board, others do not report until the project reaches financial close. In addition, some co-financing figures may not be reported for confidentiality reasons.
- *GHG reduction:* MDBs use different methodologies for estimating GHG emission reductions, therefore aggregated data are subject to further refinement as MDBs develop more harmonized methodologies.
- *Co-benefits indicators:* For more holistic insight into the impact of CTF funding, this is a first attempt at including co-benefit indicators, which look beyond the primary required indicators. These have been reported on a regional level and only include results from those projects that have reported these (60 percent of all projects).
- *Analysis:* The analysis is based on both annual (for the latest reporting year) as well as cumulative results reported as of the current period. The graphs on sources of co-financing and installed capacity by technology are based on cumulative results reported thus far.
- *Data quality:* The data collection process involves manual effort from the MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit. As a result, the data may be prone to human error until an automated system to capture and compile this information is implemented.
- *Online reporting:* Early this year, the CIF Administrative Unit launched an online platform that provides convenient access to RY2015 results data to Trust Fund Committee members and other users in order to serve their individual analytical needs. Results data from RY2016 will be uploaded on the same platform for further access and dissemination. The platform builds on the World Bank Open Data platform and can be accessed here.

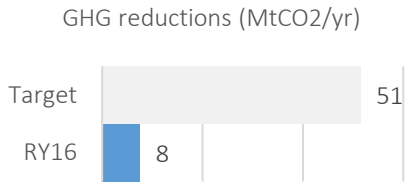
Global Overview

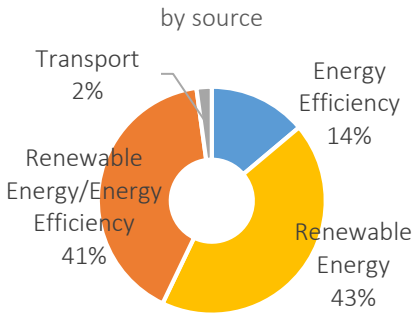
US$4,085M in CTF funding
70 projects reporting results, of which
12 new projects this reporting year

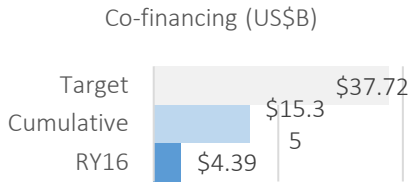


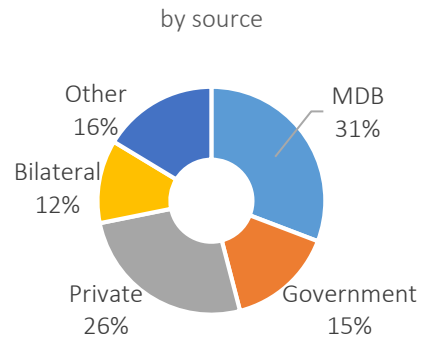


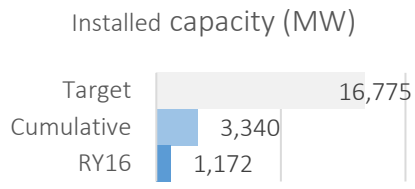
(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL (Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE
(m-PPD) Million passengers per day UPON IMPLEMENTATION

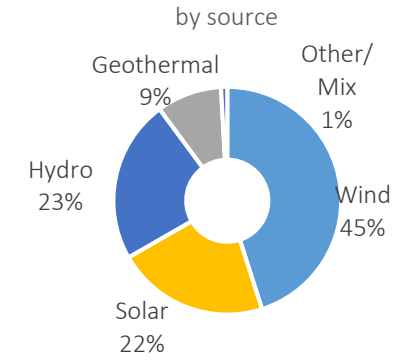


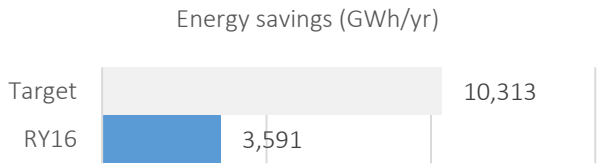


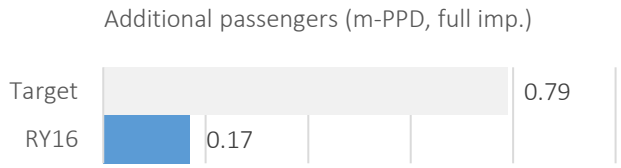












GHG Reductions

1.4 million
cars off the road in 2016

With 26 of the 70 projects reporting results in RY2016, global GHG reductions total 7.5 MtCO2, equivalent to taking 1.4 million cars off the road.[4] Around one-third of the projects and programs are resulting in GHG reductions, the majority of which can be attributed to projects in the Europe and Central Asia (45 percent), and the Latin America and Caribbean regions (41 percent). Over half of RY2016 GHG reductions come from just two projects: the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project Turkey (41 percent of the total) and the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) Mexico project (18 percent). The Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project Turkey project also performs well cumulatively, producing 46 percent of cumulative GHG reductions, followed by the Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project Mexico, which has

[4] Source: US EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator

produced 21 percent of cumulative GHG reductions. RY2016 reductions are attributable primarily to renewable energy projects (43 percent), followed by renewable energy/energy efficiency projects (41 percent), energy efficiency (14 percent) and transport (2 percent).

Co-financing

Globally, on a cumulative basis 31 percent of co-financing has been provided by MDBs, followed by the private sector at 26 percent, "Other" at 16 percent, Government at 15 percent and Bilateral institutions at 12 percent. RY2016 co-financing amounts to US$4.4 billion over a one year period, equivalent to the GDP of Barbados. Sources and amounts of co-financing vary by region. For RY2016, Asia and Europe and Central Asia have cumulatively received the most funding from MDBs, while Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean have received the most financing from "Other," including various bilateral and multilateral sources.

During RY2016, two projects leveraged more than US$1.5 billion in total financing: the IFC/AfDB-implemented Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program CSP project in South Africa with 17 percent of total RY2016 funding, and the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) Mexico with 18 percent of total RY2016 funding. In both cases, the largest portion of funding was from "Other" (various bilateral and multilateral) sources, followed by private sources.

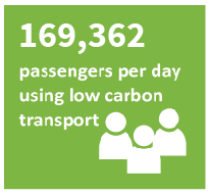
Installed Capacity

The total, cumulative installed capacity across the portfolio of CTF projects is 3,340 MW, equivalent to the total installed capacity of Slovenia[5]. Thirty five percent of overall installed capacity came online in the RY2016 reporting cycle. Both cumulatively and for RY2016 alone, the largest amount of installed capacity is in the wind sector, with 432 MW in RY2016 and 1,430 MW overall. Europe and Central Asia have the largest amount of cumulative installed capacity (44 percent of the total), while Latin America and the Caribbean brought online the most capacity in RY2016 (34 percent). 20 percent of target installed capacity has been implemented to date. The largest single contributor to RY2016 installed capacity is the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) Mexico, with 315 MW, 27 percent of the total. Seven projects[6] reported additional installed capacity for the first time in RY2016 indicating further progress in implementation.

Energy Savings

Energy savings for CTF-financed projects in RY2016 totaled 3,591 GWh. These reported energy savings were primarily in the Europe and Central Asia (81 percent) and the Latin America and the Caribbean regions (19 percent). Seventy four percent of the total is accounted for by the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey, while the second-largest contributor was the Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project in Mexico at 19 percent.

Passengers per day



RY2016 was the first year for which any project reported numbers for passengers per day. The Urban Transport Transformation Project in Mexico accounts for 133,000 passengers per day now using low carbon transport, and the Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP) Project in Colombia, for 36,362 passengers per day.

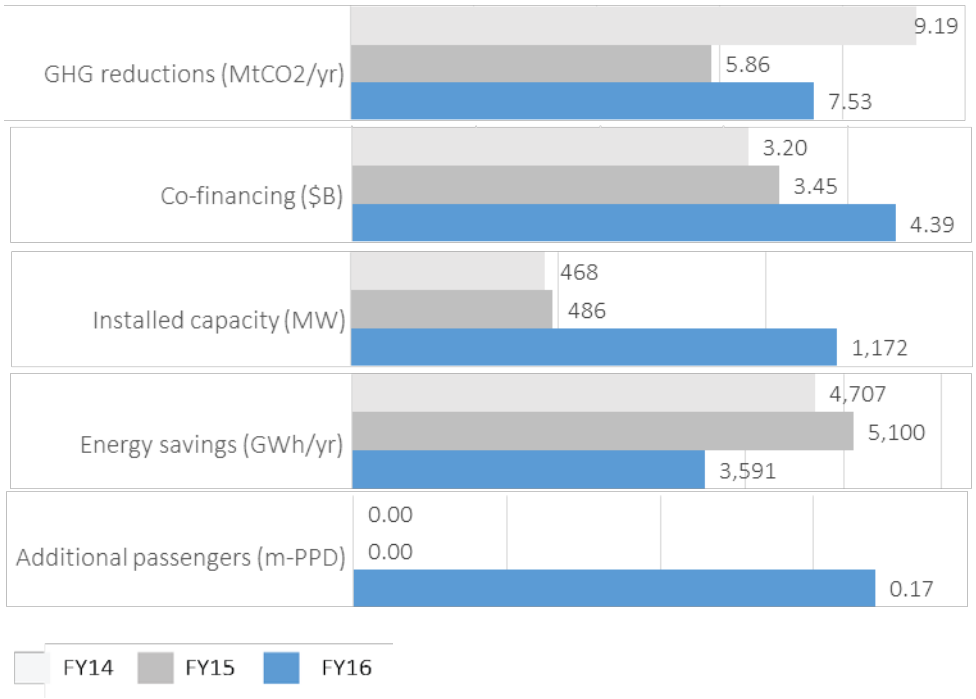
[5] US EIA, 2012. https://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject/IEDIndex3.cfm?tid=2&pid=2&aid=7

[6] ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind South Africa; Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I); Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program South Africa; Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable DPL India; Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project; Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation DPSP-Regional; and Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Honduras

Results Comparison

Current vs. Previous Years

The following section is based on 70 projects currently reporting results. It should be noted that RY2015 figures were adjusted to account for new data that were not available when the 2015 report was released.



GHG Reductions: There was a 28 percent reduction in GHG emissions between RY2015 and RY2016. Four projects, at various stages of implementation since RY2014, reported GHG reductions for the first time in RY2016 (three in Africa and one in Latin America and the Caribbean, contributing 5 percent to overall RY2016 reductions).

Stable or improving trends in emissions reductions across all three years can be seen in five projects: Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (TSEFF) Thailand; Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF) Turkey; Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project Turkey; Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa) Mexico; Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) Mexico; and Renewable Energy Program Mexico.

It should be noted that these figures do not include data from three projects (the District Heating Modernization Framework in Kazakhstan; the Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF) in Turkey; and Renewable Energy II - Novoazovsk Wind Project Ukraine) for which data is not available (see last section for details). This fact explains the drop in emissions reductions from 2014 to 2016.

In addition, a notable increase can be seen between RY2014 and RY2015 in GHG emissions. This is due to revisions in methodology and project closing for the Efficient Lighting and Appliance project in Mexico.[7]

Co-financing: Overall co-financing increased by 27 percent from RY2015 to RY2016. Three projects increased their co-financing amount by more than US$700M in RY2016: the Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I); the IFC/AfDB-implemented CSP Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa; and the Efficient Lighting and

[7] Project closed in June 2014. Amended figures based on final calculations. Note that calculations are based upon the agreed methodology from April 2014. Cumulative emissions are higher than expected, despite lower electricity savings, due to the fact that emissions reductions from refrigerants were not included in the original estimates.

Appliance Project Mexico. Sources for the new funding for these projects were government (25 percent), bilateral institutions (24 percent), and other (23 percent).

Installed Capacity: RY2016's large increase in installed capacity (141 percent) is due to projects reporting increases in geothermal capacity in Turkey and Indonesia (accounting for 37 percent of the total increase), and wind in South Africa, Turkey, and Mexico (accounting for another 36 percent of this total increase). The largest amount of new capacity in a single project was seen in Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) Mexico (53 percent of the total increase), Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project Turkey (30 percent of the total increase) and Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I) MENA-CSP (27 percent of the total increase).

After positive contributions in RY2014 and RY2015, the Private Sector Renewable Energy program Thailand and Renewables Direct Lending Facility-Creating Markets for Renewable Power Ukraine contributed no new installed capacity in RY2016.

Energy Savings: There was a reported 3,591 GWh in energy savings reported for RY2016. There were increases in energy savings in two projects, the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project Turkey and the ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II Mexico.

However, the overall energy savings figure is 30 percent smaller than last year due to lack of data in three projects and one project completion[8]. These four projects totaled 1,704 GWh in energy savings in RY2015, which, if the same savings were maintained in RY2016, would bring the year's total to 5,295 GWh.

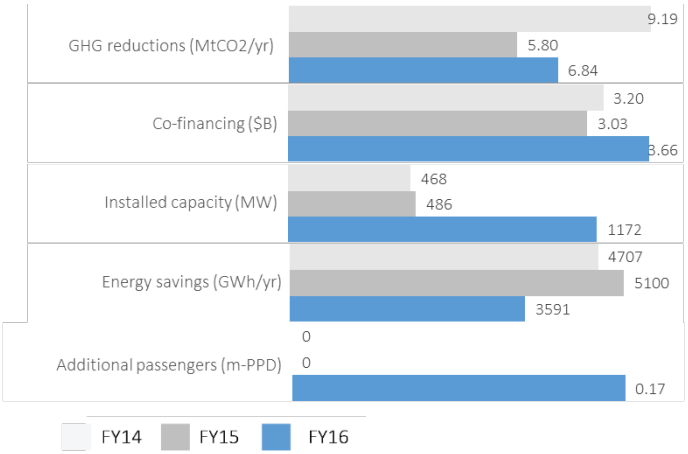
Passengers per day: This reporting year was the first time when passenger numbers were reported under this indicator. The Urban Transport Transformation Project Mexico reported 133,000 passengers per day using low carbon public transport and the Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP) Colombia reported 36,362 passengers per day.

Results comparison for projects reporting since RY2014

This yearly comparison covers the 37 projects that reported results for all three years that CTF results reporting has occurred, RY2014-RY2016, representing US$2,384 million in CTF funding, 53 percent of the total reporting projects in the portfolio.

- *GHG Reductions* reported an increase of 18 percent
- *Co-financing* increased by 21 percent
- *Installed Capacity* reported increased by 141 percent.
- *Energy Savings* declined by 30 percent due to lack of data
- *Passengers per day* reported first results this year

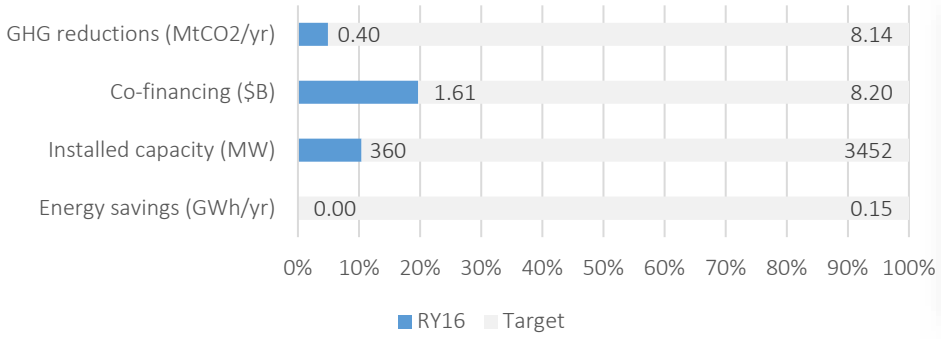
It should be noted that RY2015 figures were readjusted to account for new data that were not available when the 2015 report was released.



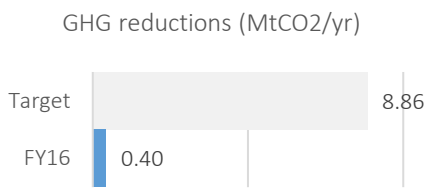
[8] District Heating Modernization Framework in Kazakhstan (RY2016 data not available); Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF) project in Turkey (RY2016 data not available); Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF) (which was completed) and Renewable Energy II - Novoazovsk Wind Project Ukraine (RY2016 data not available)

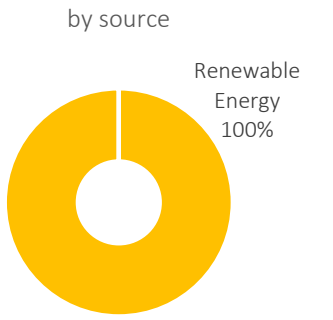
Africa

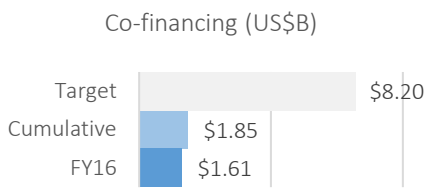
US$1,229M in CTF funding
11 projects reporting results
2 new projects this reporting year

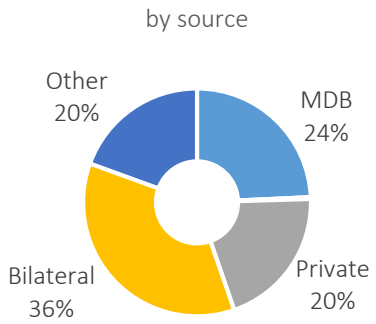


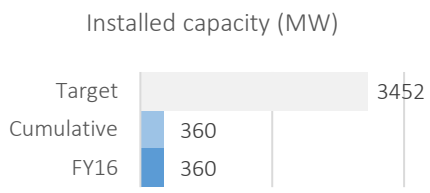
(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL (Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE

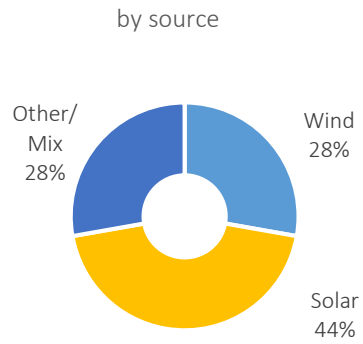












GHG Reductions: Annual GHG reductions in the African region come exclusively from renewable energy projects (100 percent) and are currently at 4.5 percent of the target level. Three projects are generating all reductions: the ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind South Africa (59 percent), the IFC/AfDB-implemented Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa (40 percent), and the Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I) MENA-CSP (1 percent). Twenty seven percent of projects experienced an increase in GHG reductions over last year.

Co-financing: Five of the eleven projects in Africa leveraged co-financing in RY2016, totaling US$1,612 million. Cumulatively, most of the co-financing has been mobilized by Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I), implemented by IBRD (39 percent) and the Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa, implemented by IFC/AfDB (41 percent). Five of eleven projects leveraged co-financing in RY2016. Co-financing is relatively balanced between Other, Private, MDB, and Bilateral sources, providing 20 percent, 20 percent, 24 percent and 36 percent of total co-financing, respectively. Cumulative co-financing is currently at 23 percent of the target level. Thirty six percent of projects experienced an increase in co-financing over last year, and 18 percent experienced a decrease.[9]

[9] An "increase" or "decrease" in co-financing refers to progress against the cumulative target that was determined at the time of MDB approval. A decrease means that the project leveraged less co-financing than the previous year, though cumulative co-financing still increased.

Installed capacity: Three projects reported additions to installed capacity totaling 360 MW in RY2016, the first year any project in Africa reported non-zero amounts for this indicator. The largest portion of installed capacity in Africa is attributable to solar technology (44 percent) via IBRD's Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I) project. The second largest contributor is AfDB's ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind in South Africa (28 percent). Cumulative installed capacity in the region is at 10 percent of the target level. Twenty seven percent of projects experienced an increase in installed capacity over last year.

Energy Savings: While no projects in the region reported energy savings in RY2016, two projects are currently approved that are expected to result in 150 MWh per year in energy savings, once implemented.

Passengers per day: There are no currently reporting transport projects in the region, though there is one project in the pipeline.

#CIFImpact | South Africa Solar One (Kaxu) Concentrated Solar Power project (IFC)

- *CTF funding: US$ 26.5 million*
- *GHG reductions: 300,000 tCO2e/yr.*
- *Co-financing: US$864 million*
- *Installed capacity: 100 MW*

In early RY2015, KaXu Solar One Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) project in South Africa, financed by IFC and CTF, became the first operational private sector utility-scale CSP plant in the developing world. This 100 MW plant supplies enough base-load energy to power 80,000 households and mitigate roughly 300,000 tCO_2/year.

The IFC/ CTF support to the project helped unlock the South African CSP market, contributed to driving down the CSP generation costs and tariffs over subsequent rounds of the South African government's Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Program, and built capacity of financial institutions, enabling them to provide financing to follow-up projects. The three South African CSP plants that received support from CTF – Kaxu and Khi through IFC, and Xina through the AfDB (and a parallel commercial loan from IFC) – unlocked over US$2.2 billion in clean energy finance and are expected to reduce nearly 1 million tCO_2/year of GHG emissions. With Kaxu leading the way, market barriers began decreasing, softening perceived risks and reducing uncertainties. This project now is one of the benchmarks for other CSP projects in the country, region, and globally. Strong investment interest, provoked by Kaxu, also helped the Government of South Africa to increase its 2030 CSP target, resulting in 600 MW of CSP projects either in operation or under construction as of June 2016.

The project has stimulated local economic growth and generated over 1,000 much needed jobs in the Northern Cape, an impoverished province with one of the highest youth unemployment rates in the world. The project has also contributed to the establishment of a local supply chain, construction and operating/maintenance capacity, and local manufacturing facilities for parts and equipment. The Kaxu project achieved these outcomes with strong community support and a financing structure which includes a focus on development impact and the South African government's Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) policies. Specifically, the project has an ownership structure which includes 20 percent shareholding that belongs to the Kaxu Community Trust backed by BBBEE funders. Thanks to that unique structure, Kaxu is able to directly support long-term education and economic development initiatives in the area.

Environment

- US$27.3 million in environmental co-benefits of avoided local pollution
- Supporting the sector in reducing fuel consumption and emissions
- Promoting the development of sustainability business through providing long term financing to projects that result in environmental benefits

Energy Security and Reliability

- Reducing likelihood of power losses and interruptions by improvement of supply quality
- Stabilizing economic activities such as agiculture, tourism, and crafts by increasing power availability
- Improving energy security by hybridization of conventional power plants running on gas and other fossil fuels and deployment of concentrated solar technologies in industries for process heat/stream

Renewable Energy Industry

- Developing of SMEs and mid-market clients through increased access and reach of financial services

Economy

- Increasing local manufacturing through local content requirements
- Strengthening local industry and manufacturing capacity
- Invigorating tourism in the sub-project areas

Workforce

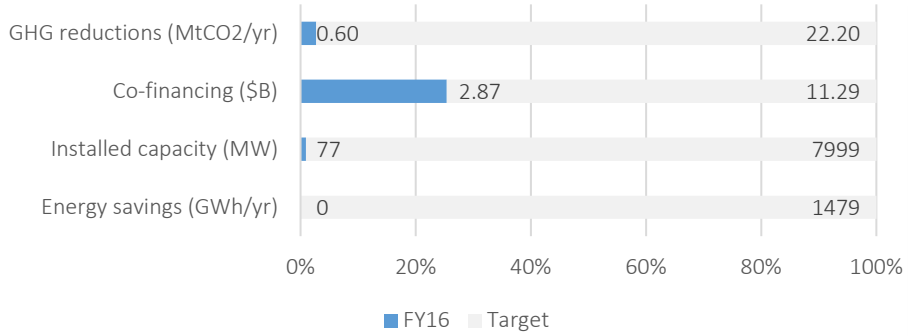
- Creating 1,511 jobs
- Education, skills development, enterprise development, socio-economic development;
- Building the capacity of the existing and future workforce in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region that will be specialized in a renewable energy technology niche and the related manufacturing and services

Social

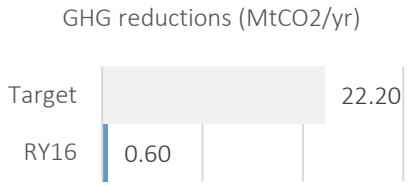
- Increasing participation by historically disadvantaged citizens and marginalized regions
- Fostering inclusive rural development
- Improving household's quality of life, in particular, for women

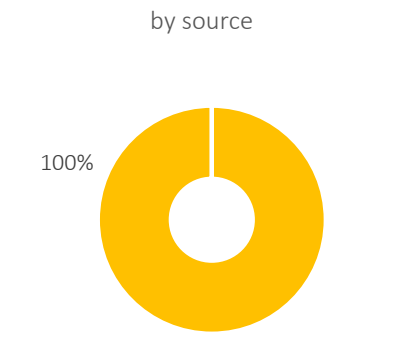
Asia

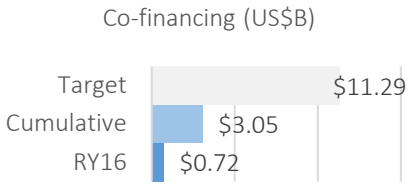
US$1229M in CTF funding
18 projects reporting results
2 new projects this reporting year

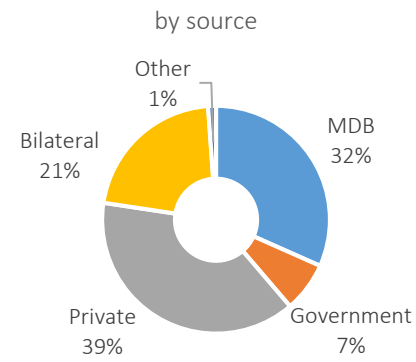


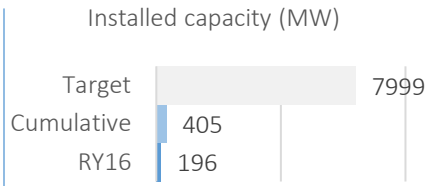
(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL (Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE

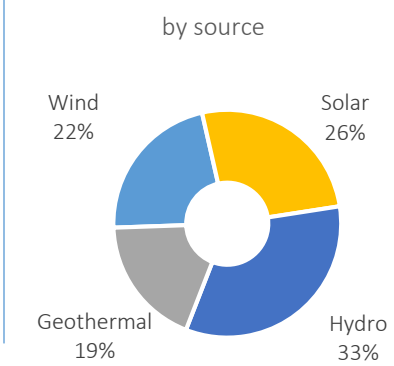












Greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions: Four out of 19 projects are reporting GHG emissions reductions. Most of the GHG reductions have been reported for the Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan[10] in India (78 percent), followed by the Private Sector Renewable Energy Program, implemented by ADB in Thailand (20 percent). Annual reductions are currently at 2.7 percent of the target level. 22 percent of projects experienced an increase in GHG reductions over last year.

Co-financing: Ten of eighteen projects in the Asia region leveraged co-financing in RY2016, totaling US$721 million. The majority of that co-financing was leveraged by three projects: the Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan India (US$298 million), the Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program Indonesia (US$131.2 million), and the Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program Vietnam (US$127.2 million). The largest portion of cumulative co-financing leveraged so far comes from the private sector (39 percent), followed by MDB (32 percent), Bilateral (21 percent), Government (7 percent) and Other (1 percent). Cumulative

[10] The incremental hydropower capacity during each year resulting from the accelerated development of projects through execution of reforms under DPL is calculated as follows: Annual Incremental Hydro Power Capacity (during each year) = (Annual Hydro Power Capacity Addition after DPL) – (Annual Hydro Power Capacity Addition in the Business as Usual Case (without CTF))

co-financing is currently at 27 percent of the target level. 44 percent of projects experienced an increase in co-financing over last year, while 17 percent experienced a decrease.

RY2016 co-financing is less than a third of the cumulative total because of the relatively large amount of co-financing leveraged by the Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program Indonesia project in RY2014 (US$1,627 million).

Installed capacity: Three projects in Asia reported additional installed capacity in RY2016, the largest being the Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan India, at 135 MW for the year. The largest portion of cumulative installed capacity in Asia is hydro (33 percent), followed by solar (26 percent), wind (22 percent) and geothermal (19 percent). The ADB-implemented Private Sector Renewable Energy program in Thailand contributes the majority of this total cumulative installed capacity, with both wind and solar sub-projects, totaling 178 MW overall. Cumulative installed capacity in the region is at 5 percent of the target level. 17 percent of projects added new installed capacity this year.

Energy Savings: While no projects in the region reported energy savings in RY2016, three projects in the portfolio are expected to produce 1479 GWh in annual energy savings, once fully implemented.

Passengers per day: No projects in the region reported passengers per day in RY2016, however, two projects are expected to result in 285,960 passengers per day using sustainable public transit, once fully implemented.

#CIFImpact | Private Sector Renewable Energy Program in Thailand (ADB)

- *CTF funding: US$100 million*
- *GHG reductions: 1 MtCO2/year*
- *Co-financing: US$1,097 million*
- *Installed capacity: 520 MW*

The program supports the installation, commissioning, and operation of five solar and wind power projects across several provinces in Thailand with an aggregate capacity of 437 MW. To date, three projects have already started their commercial operation: the Provincial and the Central Thailand solar power projects and the Theppana wind power project. Meanwhile the Subyai and the Northeastern wind power projects aim to commence operation by 2016 and 2018, respectively. These projects were developed under Thailand's very small power producer program, which supports the use of renewable energy from private sector power producers to provide clean electricity to the grid. The power purchase agreements are automatically renewed every five years from the start of commercial operations.

The program played a pivotal role in building a critical mass for solar and wind power projects by bridging the gap in the financing needed to address financial and market risks associated in implementing pioneer projects. Combined with ADB assistance, CTF financing was structured to achieve the level of minimum concessionality that is appropriate to the needs of the subprojects. These allowed borrowers to have manageable debt service levels over the life of the project, reduce asset-liability mismatches by amortizing the high up-front costs, and mitigate the effects of volatility from intermittent revenues. The completion of the individual projects provides business models that can be replicated in the country and elsewhere. It reduced the perception of risk, resulting in a significantly lower cost of capital, and through domestic regulatory support will enable future projects to reach financial close and sustainability.

The program has contributed to expanding the country's electricity production from solar and wind energy generation, which currently stands at only 0.8 percent and is largely dominated by fossil fuel (98 percent). The additional renewable energy capacity displaces an equivalent amount of coal and gas and will avoid about 398,000 tons of carbon emissions annually, or an estimated 3.9 million tons during a 10-year project lifetime. The program has leveraged more than US$1 billion in the form of commercial debt and equity, including ADB co-financing, which yields a CTF leverage ratio of roughly 1:11. The leverage is expected to increase further as the share of private sector participation in renewable energy investments increases. Other co-benefits include creation of employment opportunities for at least 1,000 skilled and unskilled local laborers, increased economic activity, and improved health.

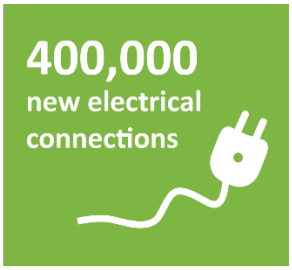
Asia region co-benefits

Environment

- Avoiding local pollution, US$257 million
- Reducing local air pollution by NOx – 207.8 kt; SOx – 51.5 kt; PM – 26.6 kt

Energy Security and Reliability

- Creating up to 955,000 potential new residential connections
- Increasing renewable energy share of total energy supply
- Providing enhanced demand forecasting and optimization of available generation resources
- Increasing access to electricity: 400,000 new connections
- Empowering customers and reducing load shedding
- Reducing technical losses and unmetered consumed energy
- Enhancing transparency in operations due to the timely availability of reliable information across each company
- Improving the electricity tariff structure



Renewable Energy Industry

- Adding 208 MW capacity resulting in 4,080,000 MtCO2 additional abatement
- Supporting various rooftop solar business models, third party aggregators, developers, and subcontractors for installation and operation and maintenance
- Creating value-added employment in solar industries, including manufacturing and energy services for rooftop solar systems supply and delivery chain
- Facilitating at least one other bank in Thailand becoming active in financing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects
- Providing a model for replicability at other basins and states facilitating improved quality of hydropower development
- Contributing to cost reduction in solar PV technologies

Economy

- Generating revenue for the state in form of sale of free power royalty

Workforce

- Creating 7,562 new jobs (with additional expected job creation)
- Producing skilled and accredited staff rooftop solar photovoltaics (PV) inspectors

Social

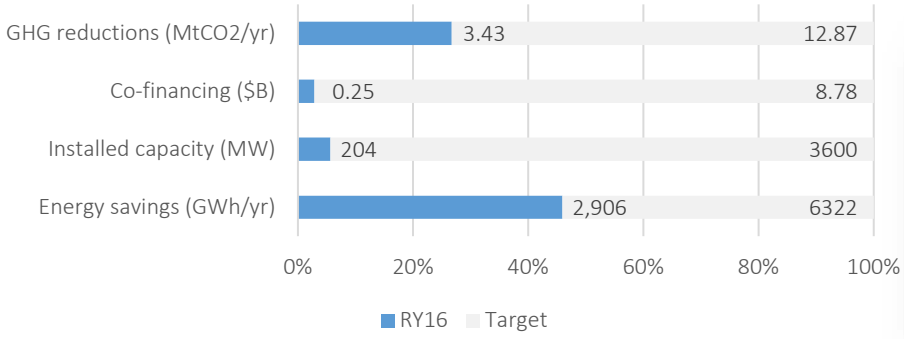
- Providing public health benefits from avoided local pollution over project life-cycle (in 2010 US$): US$45 million
- Improving customer satisfaction for women travelers through easy and more secure street

access, easy luggage carrying facilities, efficient and safe boarding and alighting for children

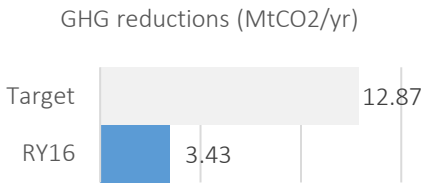
- Reducing the number of road accidents (an estimated reduction of approximately 700 traffic fatalities over the project 20-year life)
- Improving facilities for pedestrians and non-motorized transport, including sidewalks, bikeways
- Supporting land use-transport integration (integrating major new urban development plan (Cebu South Reclamation Project) into Bus Rapid Transit scheme)

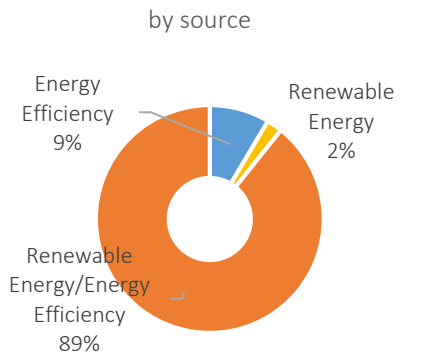
Europe and Central Asia

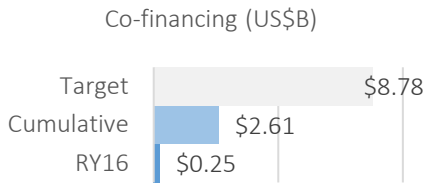
US$838M in CTF funding
24 projects reporting results
5 new projects this reporting year

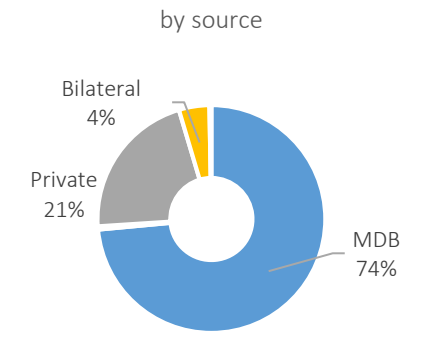


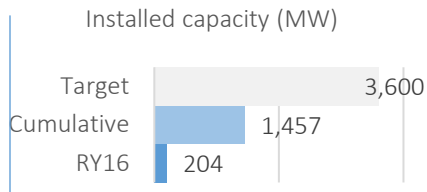
(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL (Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE

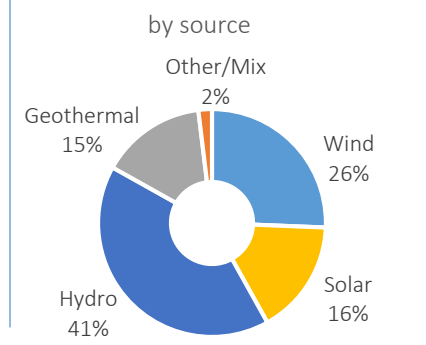


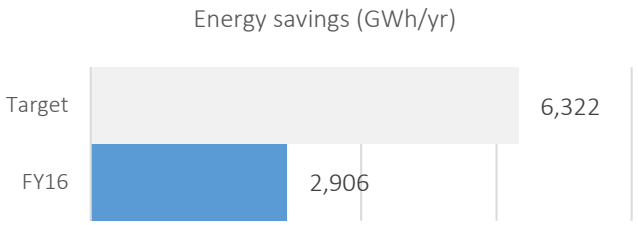












GHG Reductions: GHG reductions in the Europe and Central Asia region come primarily (89 percent) from the IBRD-implemented Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey. Another 8 percent come from energy finance programs (Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF) Turkey and Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF Turkey). Most of reductions (93 percent) came from projects in Turkey, while Ukraine and Kazakhstan contributed 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Annual GHG reductions are currently at 26 percent of the target level. Eight percent of projects increased their annual GHG reductions over last year.

Co-financing: Eight of 24 projects in the Europe and Central Asia region leveraged co-financing in RY2016 totaling US$250M. Seventy four percent of cumulative co-financing in ECA comes from MDB sources. The largest mobilizer of RY2016 co-financing in Europe and Central Asia is the IBRD-implemented Private Sector Renewable

Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey at US$98 million. This project has also leveraged the largest amount of co-financing cumulatively, at US$883 million, followed closely by the Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF) Turkey at US$875 million, primarily in RY2013 and RY2014. Cumulative co-financing is currently at 29 percent of the target level. Seventeen percent of projects increased their co-financing levels over last year.

Installed Capacity: Two projects in Europe and Central Asia reported additions to installed capacity in RY2016, totaling 204MW (the Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF Turkey project and the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project Turkey). The region's cumulative installed capacity of 1,457 MW comes in largest part from hydro projects (41 percent), followed by wind (26 percent), solar (16 percent), geothermal (15 percent) and other/mix (2 percent). The Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (implemented by IBRD) is responsible for 69 percent of this cumulative capacity, across wind, solar, hydro and geothermal technologies. Cumulative installed capacity in the region is at 40 percent of the target level. Four percent of projects added new installed capacity in the past year.

Energy Savings: The majority of the energy savings reported in the Europe and Central Asia region (91 percent) came from the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey. Energy savings for the region are at 46 percent of the target level.

Passengers per day: The Europe and Central Asia region currently has no transport projects.

#CIFImpact | Petropavlovsk/Pavlodar district heating modernization in Kazakhstan (EBRD)

- *CTF funding: US$10 million (Phase 1)*
- *GHG reductions: 113,500 tCO2e/year (Phase 1 achieved) |101,000 tCOe2/year (Phase 2 planned)*
- *Co-financing: US$30 million (Phase 1) |US$76 million (Phase 2 planned)*
- *Energy savings: 266 GWh/year (Phase 1 achieved) |100 GWh/year (Phase 2 planned)*

The EBRD and CTF jointly supported the rehabilitation and modernisation of the privately-operated district heating networks in the cities of Pavlodar and Petropavlovsk in north-eastern Kazakhstan, in one of the first CTF-financed infrastructure projects to be implemented.

The CTF financing helped address the market's lack of long-term funding for energy efficiency investment in district heating utilities in Kazakhstan. The concessional CTF resources with lower interest rates and longer tenor provided an appropriate incentive to the private client to finance energy efficiency investments at scale. Additional district heating modernisation projects in Kazakhstan that will benefit from CTF resources are under way in Semey, Aktau, and Kyzylorda.

The project addressed the urgent need to modernise district heating infrastructure, resulting in operational cost savings, improved quality and stability of service, reduced hot water and heat losses, and improvements in environmental standards, leading overall to substantial CO_2 emissions savings. The modernization efforts included replacing pipes and updating the original mineral wool insulation of pipes with polyurethane. Vadim Kovalchuk, a

chief engineer on the Pavlodar project, spoke of the benefits the updated systems have: “These pipes heat the city and the heat leakage from them is significant. The new insulation has halved those losses.”

Europe and Central Asia region co-benefits

Environment

- Reducing pollution and improving air quality
- Reducing local pollution (SO2, NOx) through reductions of energy consumption and heat generation
- Decreasing pollution load on rivers and other surrounding waterways through improved sludge management

Energy Security and Reliability

- Reduced energy intensity of the economy
- Improving the reliability of heat supply/energy security
- Increasing overall energy system reliability, minimizing downtime, and emergency responses

Renewable Energy Industry

- Providing demonstration potential - Scope for avoided GHG emissions through replication
- Supporting the transition to clean energy
- Increasing private sector involvement in the development and financing of clean energy and energy efficiency investments
- Increasing transformation capacity: 4,500 mega volt amps
- Increasing transmission capacity between Thrace and Anatolia regions of Turkey by 2,000 MW
- Changing the nature of district heating systems in participating utilities from inefficient, supply-driven constant-flow systems to more efficient, demand-driven variable flow systems
- Facilitating potential technology cost reduction
- Demonstrating potential for future replication and accelerating the uptake of more efficient technologies to bring gradual overall sector improvement through significant energy cost savings
- Changing the nature of power transmission with integration of intermittent power capacity, such as solar and wind

Economy

- Reducing macro-economic imbalance
- Developing local smart grid industry
- Improving economic competitiveness

Workforce

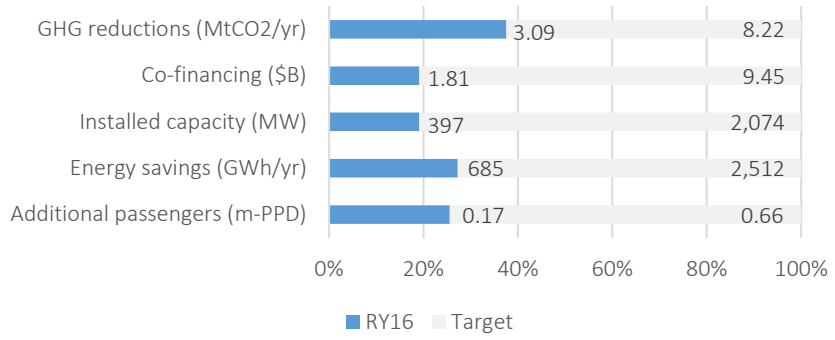
- Increasing employment from expansion of wind industry

Social

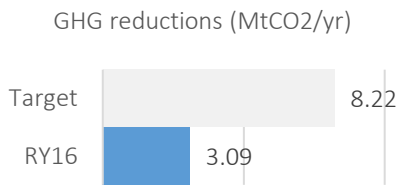
- Improving health due to avoided adverse effects of pollution
- Providing lower cost heat, which particularly benefits low-income families often headed by women (improved quality of heat supply most noticeable to women, who tend to take care of housekeeping activities)

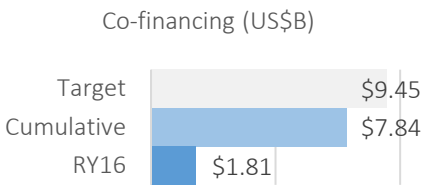
Latin America and the Caribbean

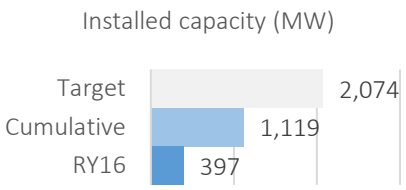
US$764M in CTF funding
17 projects reporting results
3 new projects this reporting year

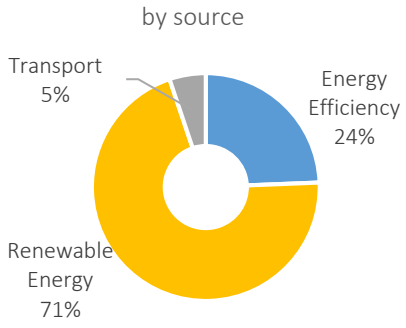


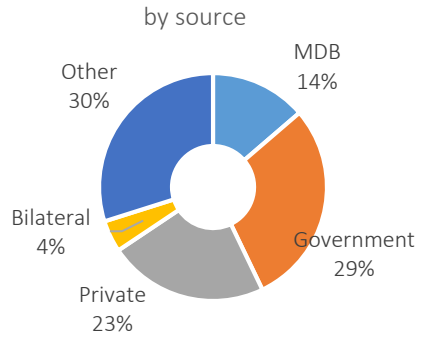
(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL (Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE
(m-PPD) Million passengers per day UPON IMPLEMENTATION

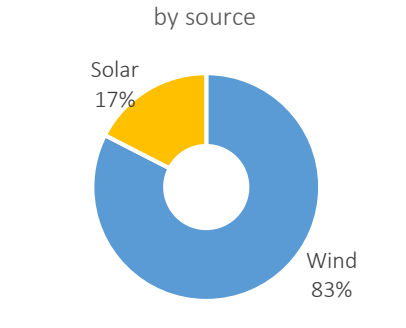


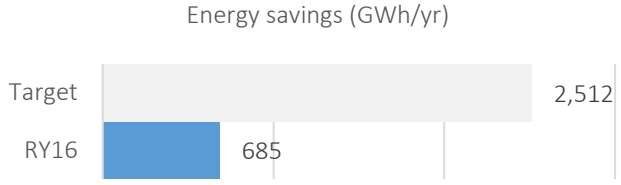












GHG Reductions: GHG reductions in Latin America and the Caribbean are primarily from IBRD's Efficient Lighting and Appliance program in Mexico (54 percent of cumulative GHG emissions reductions.) In RY2016, 44 percent of GHG emissions reductions are attributable to IDB's Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) in Mexico. Annual GHG reductions are at 38 percent of the target level. 41 percent of projects increased their GHG reductions over last year.

Co-financing: Seven of 17 projects in the Latin America and Caribbean region leveraged co-financing in RY2016, totaling US$1,806 million. IBRD's Urban Transport Transformation Project in Mexico accounts for just under half of cumulative co-financing in the region at US$3,194M, primarily in RY2013 and RY2015. For RY2016, the largest

mobilizer of co-financing was IDB's Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) project in Mexico, at US$808 million. Other sources account for 30 percent of co-financing in the region (the largest category of co-financing). Cumulative co-financing is currently at 83 percent of the target level. 29 percent of projects increased their annual co-financing levels over last year.

Installed Capacity: Two projects in the Latin America and Caribbean region reported additions to installed capacity in RY2016, totaling 397MW (Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) Mexico and Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing Honduras). Wind is the primary source of installed capacity in the Latin America and Caribbean region, at 83 percent of the total and 1119 MW. Fifty eight percent of cumulative installed capacity comes from IDB's Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) project in Mexico almost entirely wind, with a small portion (30 MW) of solar. Cumulative installed capacity in the region is at 54 percent of the target level. Twelve percent of projects added new installed capacity in the last year.

Energy Savings: Nearly all energy savings generated in Latin America and the Caribbean for RY2016 (99 percent) came from the Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project in Mexico. Energy savings for the region are at 27 percent of the target level.

Passengers per day: The Urban Transport Transformation Project in Mexico reported 133,000 passengers per day using low carbon transport, and the Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program (SETP) reported 36,362 passengers per day, which puts the region at 26 percent of the target level.

#CIFImpact | Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (IDB)

- *Clean Technology Fund (CTF) financing: US$18 million*
- *Greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions: 7,062 tCO2e/year*
- *Co-financing: US$40 million*
- *Passengers per day: 73,846*

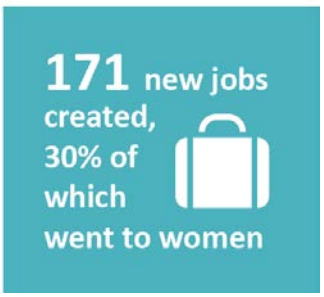
This program is financing the purchase of a pilot fleet of clean technology buses for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (SITP). It is executed by Bancóldex, a national development bank. In 2014, Bancóldex launched a credit line that provides CTF resources to local financial institutions (LFIs), which in turn offer loans to SITP concessionaires, including 50 percent of CTF resources and 50 percent of LFI resources.

With technical cooperation resources from the IDB, the program has identified the benefits, generated trust, and demonstrated the performance of clean technologies. By working with bus operators, technology providers, financiers, and other value chain stakeholders, the program has created a new local market, with lower prices. As of December 2015, 287 clean technology buses had been incorporated into the SITP fleet, including 180 buses directly financed with CTF resources.

Clean technology buses reduce emissions of both greenhouse gases and local pollutants. The air quality co-benefits are particularly important in the context of Bogota. Measurements carried out with mobile monitoring units along the corridor in 2014 and 2015 (before and after the operation of the clean buses) show a reduction from 54 to 45 µg/m³ of particulate matter (PM10), a reduction clearly attributable to the hybrid buses.

Environment

- Providing local environmental benefits from lower pollution from thermal power generation, diesel generation, kerosene, candles, and batteries
- Reducing GHG emissions, preventing ozone depletion, and air pollution (NOX, SOX)
- Providing benefits of reduced stratospheric ozone depletion including, improved human immune responses, improved disrupted growth processers in plants, and improved development in fish



Energy Security and Reliability

- Enhancing energy security in the country due to utilization of an indigenous resource
- Increasing availability of power through increased renewable energy development
- Improving the financial sustainability of the state utility
- Lowering country energy cost and improved energy mix
- Reducing the energy intensity in transport sector
- Generating 2,124 GWh of electricity from renewable sources

Renewable Energy Industry

- Providing efficiency gains through improved renewable energy technology for domestic appliances and machinery for productive uses
- Improving reliability through locally adjusted renewable energy service provision models
- Providing potential solar PV manufacturing industry growth and stimulation of local employment
- Enabling further development of additional 112.5 MW of wind power, and possibly leading to an estimated 150 to 350 MW of incremental private wind power projects over a five-year period (abating additional 2.0 to 4.7 MtCO2)
- Reducing project and market risks
- Providing demonstration effect from scale (creating a high level of awareness in consumers and financiers)
- Increasing private sector participation (retailers, carbon funds)
- Increasing Institutional capacity to implement large-scale, low-carbon projects

Economy

- Expanding domestic associated industries to support geothermal sector
- Increasing competitiveness of the corporate/SME sector
- Increasing the capacity of the local banking sector to finance commercial investments in sustainable energy
- Demonstrating commercial viability of sustainable energy finance
- Developing local industry and increased employment from renewable energy expansion into rural areas

Workforce

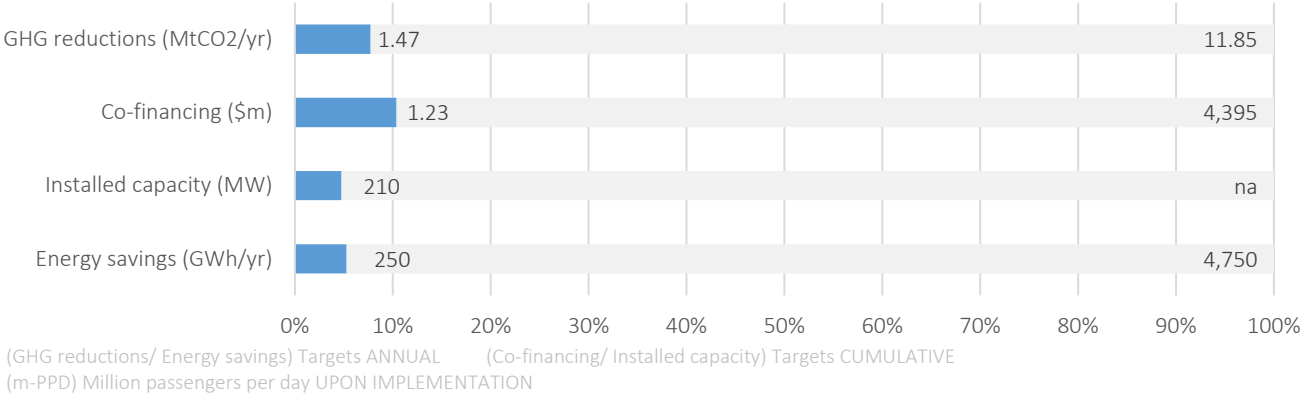
- Creating 171 jobs, 30 percent of which went to women
- Strengthening institutions by training of 20 staff

Social

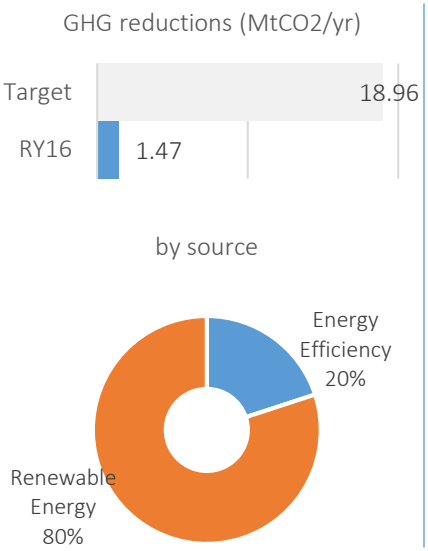
- Catalyzing more inclusive development due to better stakeholder engagement and awareness, including with indigenous peoples, at national, regional, and local levels
- Providing social strengthening through gender-targeted interventions
- Increasing social inclusion and improving standards of living through increased affordability of efficient appliances
- Reducing exposure to airborne pollutants
- Participating in sustainable urban development
- Reducing traffic accidents and congestion

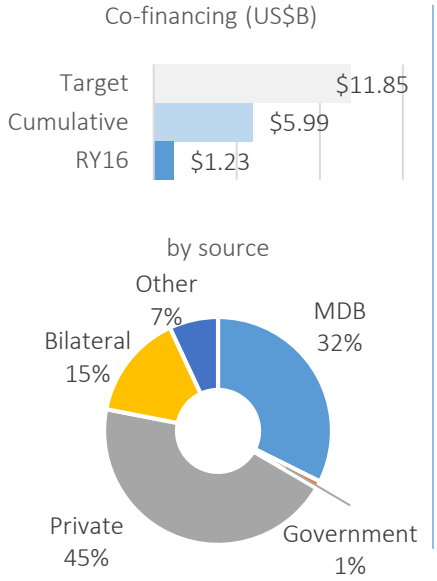
Private Sector

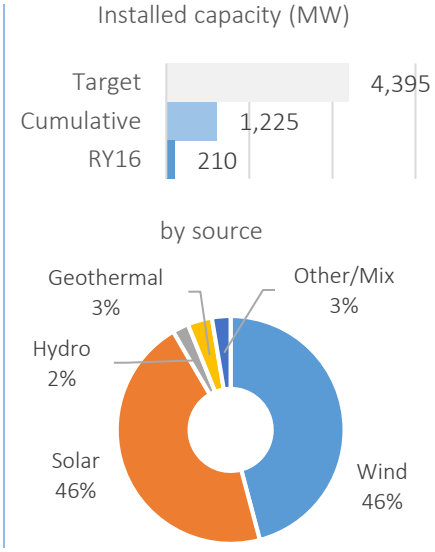
US$1,351M in CTF funding
41 projects reporting results
9 new projects this reporting year

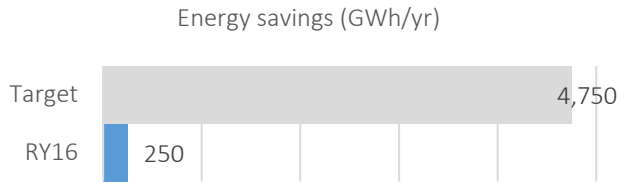


(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL (Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE
(m-PPD) Million passengers per day UPON IMPLEMENTATION









GHG Reductions: Twelve of 41 projects reported non-zero results for RY2016. For private sector projects, the Renewable Energy Program in Mexico (implemented by IDB) is responsible for the largest portion of total emissions reductions. The SEAP CSP program in South Africa (IFC/AfDB) is responsible for another 11 percent of emissions reductions, the next largest amount for a single project. Latin America and the Caribbean as a region is responsible for more than half of overall GHG reductions (55 percent) in private sector projects, all from renewable energy projects, across a range of technologies.

Co-financing: Eleven of 41 private sector projects leveraged a total of US$1,230 million in RY2016. The US$1758 million in co-financing leveraged by ADB's Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program in Indonesia is the largest cumulative amount of any single project. The IFC/AfDB Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa leveraged the most co-financing of any private sector project in RY2016 (US$751 million). Private co-financing

accounts for 45 percent of total co-financing (cumulatively), while MDBs provide 32 percent, Bilateral sources 15 percent, Other sources 7 percent and Governments 1 percent. Cumulative co-financing for private sector projects is currently at 51 percent of the target level.

Installed Capacity: Four private sector projects reported additional installed capacity in RY2016. IDB's Renewable Energy Program in Mexico (Wind) contributes 20 percent of the total cumulative installed capacity in private sector projects. The next largest contributors are ADB's Private Sector Renewable Energy program in Thailand (15 percent), and EBRD's Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF) in Turkey (13 percent) and Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF) (13 percent). These three projects all employ a mix of technology. Cumulative installed capacity is largely accounted for by wind and solar technologies (46 percent of the total each), followed by other/mix (3 percent), geothermal (3 percent) and hydro (2 percent). Cumulative installed capacity for private sector projects is currently at 28 percent of the target level.

Energy Savings: Forty four percent of the energy savings generated by Private sector projects for RY2016 came from the Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF) Turkey. Energy savings for the sector are at 5 percent of the target level.

Passengers per day: No private sector project targets passengers per day.

#CIFImpact | Thailand Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (IFC)

- *CTF funding: US$4.6 million*
- *GHG reductions: over 11,500 tCO2e/yr*
- *Co-financing: US$27 million*
- *Installed capacity: 15 MW*

In 2015, the Thailand Solar Power Company Group (SPCG) project (under the Renewable Energy Accelerator Program), financed by IFC and CTF, completed principal repayment on the outstanding CTF loan, becoming the first ever fully-repaid CTF project.

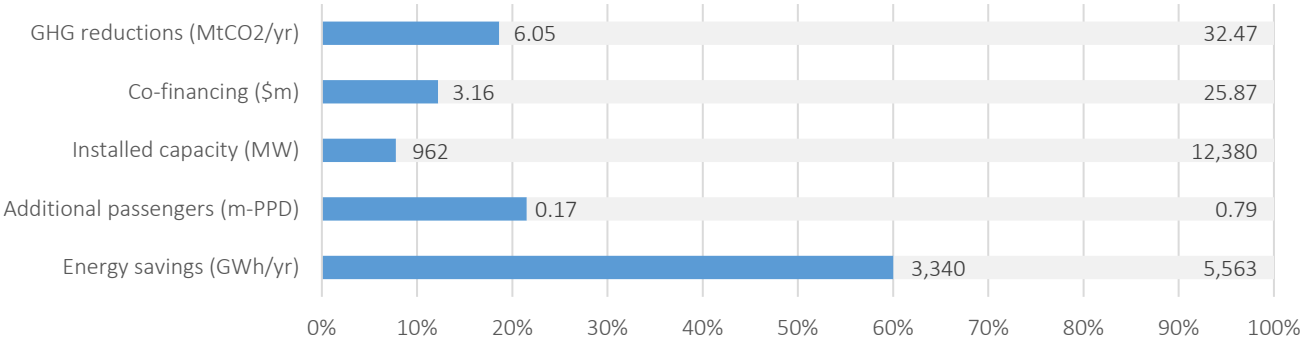
It started in 2009 with a plan to turn Thailand's large sunny rural areas into an unprecedented power supply, followed up by an acquisition of 34 solar PV permits by the company. At that time, Thailand had only 2 MW of installed solar capacity, and lenders were unwilling to place bets on a largely unproven market. It is then that IFC and CTF stepped in to provide SPCG with a support of blended finance package. This initial boost unlocked project financing from local lenders, thereby ushering an era of unprecedented growth for SPCG and the overall Thai solar PV market.

SPCG's solar farms have attracted upwards of US$800 million in clean energy investments while generating enough energy to avoid over 200,000 tons of CO2 emissions annually, the equivalent of taking more than 40,000 passenger vehicles off the road.

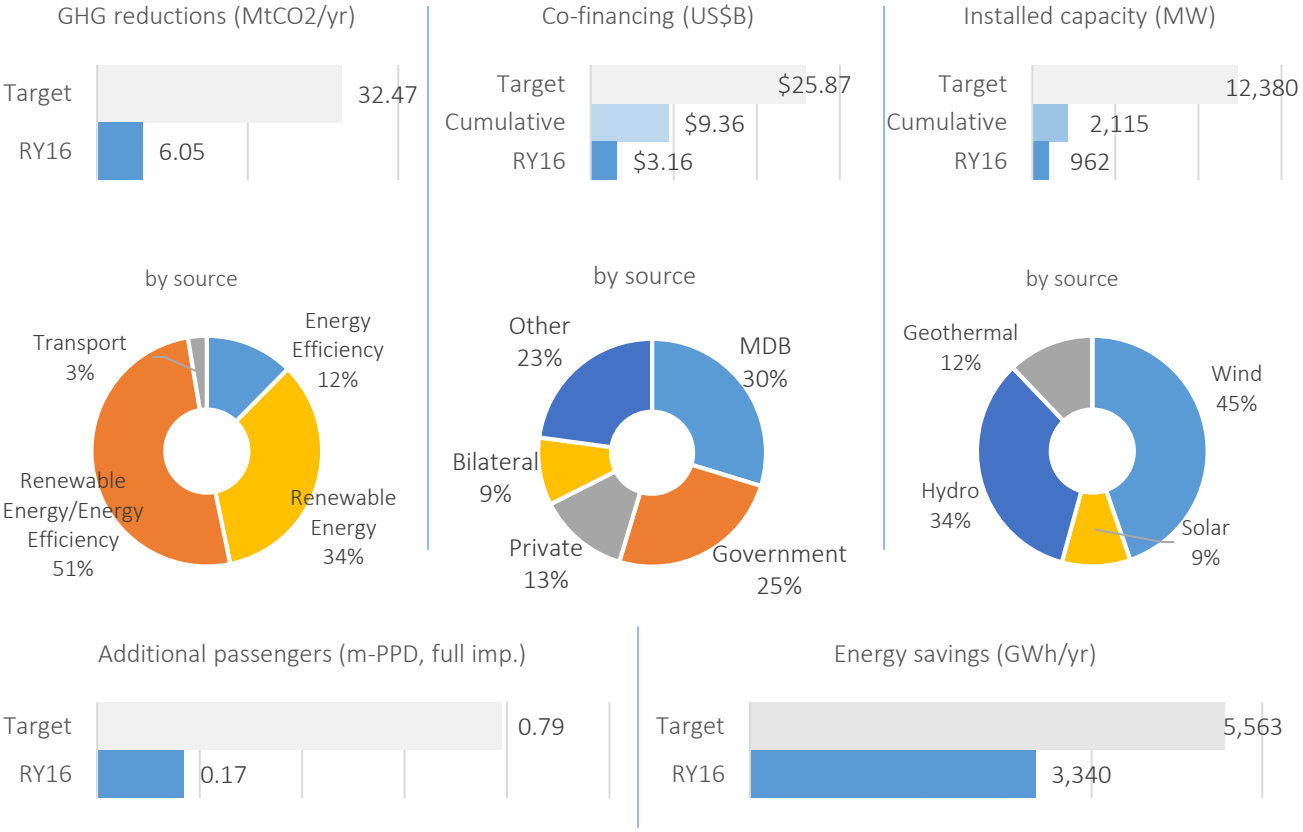
In recognition of its pioneering role and global leadership in the renewable energy sector, the United Nations' Climate Change secretariat bestowed the prestigious "Momentum for Change—Women for Results" award on SPCG and the founder, Dr. Wandee Khunchornyakong, in 2014.

Public Sector

US$2,537M in CTF funding
29 projects reporting results
3 new projects this reporting year



(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL (Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE
(m-PPD) Million passengers per day UPON IMPLEMENTATION



GHG Reductions: Nine of 29 projects reported non-zero results for RY2016. Over half of RY2016 emissions reductions in public sector projects (51 percent) come from the IBRD-implemented Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey. Twelve percent of public sector emissions reductions are attributable to the IDB-implemented Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) project in Mexico, the second largest amount from a single project.

Co-financing: Nineteen of 29 public sector projects leveraged co-financing in RY2016, totaling US$3,160 million. Cumulative co-financing for public-sector projects comes in largest part from MDBs (30 percent), followed by government (25 percent), other (23 percent), private sector (13 percent) and bilaterals (9 percent). The IBRD-implemented Urban Transport Transformation Project in Mexico leveraged the most cumulative co-financing of

any public sector project at US$3194 million. For RY2016 financing, IDB's Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) in Mexico leveraged the most of any public sector project at US$808 million. Cumulative co-financing for public sector projects is currently at 36 percent of the target level.

Installed Capacity: Six public sector projects reported additions to installed capacity in RY2016. The Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) Mexico project added the most capacity in RY2016, at 315MW, one third of the year's total. The Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (implemented by IBRD) contributes the largest portion of public sector cumulative installed capacity at 47 percent of the total. The next largest contributor is the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) in Mexico at 36 percent. Wind projects account for 45 percent of cumulative installed capacity over public sector projects, followed by hydro (34 percent), geothermal (12 percent) and solar (9 percent). Cumulative installed capacity for public sector projects is at 17 percent of the target level.

Passengers per day: Two projects reported results for RY2016 passengers per day: the Urban Transport Transformation Project in Mexico at 133,000 and the Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program (SETP) at 36,362 passengers per day, putting public sector projects at 21 percent of the target level.

Energy Savings: The Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project Turkey reported 79 percent of overall energy savings for public sector projects. The public sector is currently at 60 percent of the target level.

#CIFImpact | India: Development Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh (IBRD)

- *Clean Technology Fund (CTF) financing: US$100 million*
- *Greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions: 3.78 MtCO2/year*
- *Co-financing: US$2,058 million cumulatively*
- *Installed Capacity: 1,334 MW*

This Development Policy Loan program is designed to help the Government of Himachal Pradesh in India to develop a framework that could ensure greener energy generation, decreased dependence on fossil fuels, and reduced impacts on the environment and people. This program will support transformative actions in sectors that are key engines of growth (e.g.., energy, industry, and tourism). These transformative actions include policy and institutional reforms based on piloting innovative practices in the hydropower sector.

This is the first (and so far, the only) instance of a Development Policy Loan program being financed from the CTF. The measures have been initiated by IBRD funding, and the CTF funding leverages and supports the Government of Himachal Pradesh in timely completion and effective implementation of these initiatives. While IBRD and CTF funding contribute in equal proportion in implementation of initiatives in Himachal Pradesh, without the CTF, the initiatives triggered would face hurdles in completion and execution.

There are lessons here for similar future operations. The policy support loan has helped the Government of Himachal Pradesh sharpen its focus on the environment and promote inclusiveness on a large scale. These loans have accelerated the process of policy reforms. Greener policies have been defined and adopted for the state's main revenue earning sectors, including hydropower, tourism, industry, as well as rural development. The vast majority of the state's people are small and marginal farmers who stand to benefit from the better management of natural resources. In addition, the Government of Himachal Pradesh is a leading state in piloting cash transfers under the government's Local Area Development Fund. Many other initiatives such as real-time monitoring of environmental flows, basin wide catchment area treatment plans, and state-level GHG inventories are innovative and the first-of-its-kind in India. These achievements are positively influencing governance in key sectors.

Topics of Further Interest

Online reporting

CTF results data was successfully migrated in 2016 to an online platform using World Bank's Online Open Source Data Platform, or SOCRATA. The next step is to finalize the development of the Financial Intermediary Funds (FIF) Collaboration Platform to give user-driven analytical support and provide functionality to the MDBs so they can enter results directly into the system, thereby eliminating, or at least minimizing, the risk of human error. The current process is based on manual reporting. The CIF Administrative Unit will continue to update the Committee on the latest developments with respect to this new platform.

International Financial Institutions (IFI) Working Group on GHG Harmonization

Since its launch in October 2008 the MDBs have been working on GHG accounting through an IFI working group (IFIWG). The focus of the IFIWG's efforts is on harmonization of approaches for GHG accounting. Outcomes of this group include an overall harmonization framework document published in 2012, and in 2015, the IFIWG publicly released harmonized approaches for GHG accounting of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and transport sector projects.

In response to the CTF Trust Fund Committee request that MDBs report every two years, beginning in 2014, "on the current and planned work of each MDB in GHG analysis and the development and application of methodology for estimating GHG emissions reduction and their joint efforts to harmonize GHG estimation methodology among the MDBs," a status update is being compiled and will be presented to the CTF Trust Fund Committee as an information document at the December 2016 meeting.

At UNFCC COP 22 CIF is planning to co-organize an event with the government of Senegal on Harmonizing GHG Accounting Standards to Mobilize Public and Private Finance for Climate Action. The side event aims at highlighting the opportunities, challenges, and the way forward for harmonizing GHG accounting among IFIs and beyond.

The specific objective of the side event is twofold:

- To showcase to the participants what has been done so far, what will be done later and how broad adoption of these standards can contribute to robust and transparent accounting and reporting for climate impacts
- To publicize the strong partnership between UNFCCC and the IFIs as well as other international organizations such as GCF, IEA etc. behind the development of these standards

Annex 1: Summary of Results (2016)

Country	Project	Private [PR] / Public [PU]	CTF funding (USD)	MDB	[GHG REDUCTIONS] (tCO2e/ yr)		[CO-FINANCING] (million USD)			[INSTALLED CAPACITY] (MW)			[ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS] (Passenger per day)		[ENERGY SAVINGS] (GWh/ yr)	
					Actual	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Chile	Concentrated Solar Power Project (CSPP)	PR	67	IDB	-	129,300	-	-	359	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IDB	-	92,000	-	-	110	-	-	36	-	-	-	87
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	PR	25	IDB/IFC	[CONFIDENTIAL]											
Colombia	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	7	IFC/IDB	-	440,000	6	20	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	PU	11	IDB	-	15,276	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Colombia	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program(SETP)	PU	20	IDB	-	78,100	-	-	361	-	-	-	-	631,000	-	-
Colombia	Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System	PU	40	IDB	15,881	7,062	23	23	40	-	-	-	-	73,846	-	-
DPSP - Regional	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	PR	35	EBRD	-	675,000	-	-	885	-	-	432	-	-	-	-
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IDB	[CONFIDENTIAL]											
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	PR	34	ADB	633	71,000	9	9	68	2	2	30	-	-	-	-
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project(Transmission) T&D	PU	150	IBRD	-	1,400,000	13	27	654	-	-	790	-	-	-	-
Honduras	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	PR	20	IFC	19,563	70,000	189	189	180	82	82	80	-	-	-	-
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	PU	100	IBRD	470,000	3,780,000	298	298	2,058	135	135	1,334	-		-	
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	PU	25	IBRD	-	733,657	12	12	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,002
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	PU	200	ADB	-	5,400,000	13	16	600	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	Geothermal Electricity Finance	PR	50	IFC	-	3,700,000	-	-	2,270	-	-	660	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	PR	150	ADB	-	4,400,000	131	1,758	2,450	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	PU	125	IBRD	-	1,100,000	38	42	450	75	75	150	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	PR	34	EBRD	*	400,000	32	153	100	-	-	-	-	-	*	1,200
Kazakhstan	Modernization of Waste Management Phase II	PR	5	EBRD	-	200,000	-	-	285	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	PR	42	EBRD	42,701	270,000	-	-	-	-	50	65	-	-	40	-
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy II-Kazakh Railways Sustainable Energy Program	PR	1	EBRD	-	80,000	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	PR	22	EBRD	-	300,000	-	21	90	-	-	65	-	-	-	40
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program-Advisory Services	PR	1	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	
Kazakhstan	Yereymentau Large Wind Power Plant	PR	25	EBRD	-	150,000	-	-	97	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	PU	197	IBRD/AfDB	2,755	240,000	716	716	1,230	160	160	160	-	-	-	-
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	PU	238	AfDB/IBRD	-	521,670	-	-	2,439	-	-	350	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	PR	22	IDB	-	327,700	-	108	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa)	PR	16	IFC	110,719	180,000	-	180	172	-	68	68	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	PR	53	IDB	[CONFIDENTIAL]											
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	PU	52	IDB	3,507	25,000	-	197	160	-	-	-	-	-	8	36
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	PU	50	IBRD	747,600	616,800	700	956	663	-	-	-	-	-	677	1,200
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility / Utility Scale RE-geothermal	PU	54	IDB	-	1,100,000	-	12	1,211	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility(REFF)	PU	71	IDB	1,368,175	2,011,242	808	2,026	2,430	315	647	1,000	-	-	-	-

Country	Project	Private [PR] / Public [PU]	CTF funding (USD)	MDB	[GHG REDUCTIONS] (tCO2e/ yr)		[CO-FINANCING] (million USD)			[INSTALLED CAPACITY] (MW)			[ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS] (Passenger per day)		[ENERGY SAVINGS] (GWh/ yr)	
					Actual	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Mexico	Urban Transport Transformation Project	PU	200	IBRD	143,232	1,960,000	28	3,194	2,494	-	-		133,000	-	-	
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	PU	25	IBRD	-	78,018	-	-	134	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
Morocco	One Wind Energy Plan	PU	125	AfDB	-	4,047,500	119	119	2,016	-	-	1,070	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	Line of Credit for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	PR	25	AFDB	-	158,580	-	-	271	-	-	107	-	-	-	0
Nigeria	Utility-Scale Solar PV Project	PR	25	AFDB	-	88,500	-	-	243	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Expansion of the Approved RE Accelerator Program (REAP)	PR	26.1	IFC	-	230,000	-	-	330	-	-	155	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	4	IFC	-	300,000	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Philippines	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles project	PU	105	ADB	-	269,000	-	0	399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit(BRT) Demonstration Project	PU	26	IBRD	-	193,000	7	12	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	EE Program	PR	8	IFC	-	78,667	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	PR	85	AfDB/IFC	160,669	720,000	751	751	-	100	100	250	-	-	-	-
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	PU	264	AfDB/IBRD	-	570,000	-	1	415	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	PU	86	AfDB/IBRD	238,000	238,000	13	226	787	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	PR	100	ADB	121,992	1,000,000	39	403	-	-	178	520	-	-	-	-
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program(TSEFF)	PR	40	IFC	11,598	115,000	-	27	-	-	15	100	-	-	-	-
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program(T-SEF)	PR	30	IFC	-	330,000	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance(CSEF) Phase II	PR	31	IFC	-	14,000	-	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	PR	22	IFC	145,800	280,000	-	95	80	-	-	-	-	-	110	220
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	PR	25	EBRD	-	240,000	-	-	303	-	-	50	-	-	-	300
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF	PR	70	EBRD	147,455	540,000	45	285	795	27	164	-	-	-	56	1,210
Turkey	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility(TurSEFF)	PR	50	EBRD	**	750,000	**	875	200	**	154	-	-	-	**	-
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	PU	100	IBRD	3,065,000	3,507,000	98	883	1,450	177	998	951	-		2,655	1,382
Turkey	Turkey Renewable Energy Integration project (T&D)	PU	50	IBRD	-	690,000	60	60	1,025	-	-	600	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program	PR	50	EBRD	-	350,000	-	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	350
Ukraine	Renewable Energy II - Novoazovsk Wind Project	PR	21	EBRD	***	106,000	-	116	43	-	33	33	-	-	***	-
Ukraine	Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IFC	-	63,525	-	-	103	-	-	69	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility-Creating Markets for Renewable Power	PR	28	EBRD	33,237	350,000	3	109	49	-	58	115	-	-	44	-
Ukraine	Residential Energy Efficiency Finance Facility (UREEFF)	PR	24	EBRD	-	50,000	6	6	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Ukraine	Sustainable Energy Lending Facility Replenishment	PR	28	EBRD	-	250,000	-	-	113	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	PU	51	IBRD	-	330,000	2	3	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	560
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	PU	50	IBRD	-	475,392	5	5	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	470
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	PU	49	IBRD	-	2,800,000	-	1	1,733	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	430
Vietnam	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	9	IFC	-	300,000	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program	PU	150	ADB	-	8,400	127	127	1,335	-	-	-	-	157,000	-	-
Vietnam	Sustainable Urban Transport for HCMC MRT Line 2	PU	50	ADB	-	4,025	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	128,960	-	-
Vietnam	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	PU	30	IBRD	-	269,148	47	348	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	414

*data not available ** completed ***no data obtained

Annex 2: Direct Finance Leveraged by Source

Country	Project	PR/ PU	CTF funding (USD)	MDB	[TOTAL]			[MDB1]			[MDB2]			[GOV]			[PRIVATE]			[BILATERAL]			[OTHER]		
					Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target
Chile	Concentrated Solar Power Project (CSPP)	PR	67	IDB	-	-	359	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	130	-	-	143	-	-	-
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IDB	-	-	110	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	PR	25	IDB/IFC	[CONFIDENTIAL]																				
Colombia	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	7	IFC/IDB	6	20	103	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	PU	11	IDB	-	20	20	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program(SETP)	PU	20	IDB	-	-	361	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System	PU	40	IDB	23	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
DPSP - Regional	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	PR	35	EBRD	-	-	885	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	617	-	-	-
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IDB	[CONFIDENTIAL]																				
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	PR	34	ADB	9	9	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project (Transmission) T&D	PU	150	IBRD	13	27	654	13	23	70	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	450	-	-	71	-	-	-
Honduras	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	PR	20	IFC	189	189	180	46	46	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	60	-	-	-	81	81	95
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	PU	100	IBRD	298	298	2,058	100	100	100	-	-		185	185		13	13	1,958	-	-		-	-	
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	PU	25	IBRD	12	12	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	12	12	18
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	PU	200	ADB	13	16	600	13	16	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	Geothermal Electricity Finance	PR	50	IFC	-	-	2,270	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	PR	150	ADB	131	1,758	2,450	108	187	350	-	-	-	-	-	400	23	846	1,100	-	534	600	-	20	-
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	PU	125	IBRD	38	42	450	38	42	175	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	PR	34	EBRD	32	153	100	32	104	100	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kazakhstan	Modernization of Waste Management Phase II	PR	5	EBRD	-	-	285	-	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	PR	42	EBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy II-Kazakh Railways Sustainable Energy Program	PR	1	EBRD	-	-	45	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	PR	22	EBRD	-	21	90	-	13	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	RE Infrastructure Program-Advisory Services	PR	1	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Yereymentau Large Wind Power Plant	PR	25	EBRD	-	-	97	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	PU	197	IBRD/AfDB	716	716	1,230	0	1	200	133	133	245	-	-	-	126	126	-	418	418	406	40	40	379
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	PU	238	AfDB/IBRD	-	-	2,439	-	-	135	-	-	400	-	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	1,547	-	-	-
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	PR	22	IDB	-	108	63	-	108	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa)	PR	16	IFC	-	180	172	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	PR	53	IDB	[CONFIDENTIAL]																				
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-EE Program Part II	PU	52	IDB	-	197	160	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	103	-	-	117	110	-	9	-
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	PU	50	IBRD	700	956	663	-	251	251	-	-	-	603	603	230	96	96	176	-	-	-	2	7	7
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility / Utility Scale RE-geothermal	PU	54	IDB	-	12	1,211	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	12	66	-	-	1,091	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility(REFF)	PU	71	IDB	808	2,026	2,430	-	122	70	-	-	-	113	204	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	695	1,700	2,290

Country	Project	PR/ PU	CTF funding (USD)	MDB	[TOTAL]			[MDB1]			[MDB2]			[GOV]			[PRIVATE]			[BILATERAL]			[OTHER]		
					Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target
Mexico	Urban Transport Transformation Project	PU	200	IBRD	28	3,194	2,494	28	51	150	-	-		-	901	1,505	-	604	839	-	-		-	-	
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	PU	25	IBRD	-	-	134	2	2	125	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	One Wind Energy Plan	PU	125	AfDB	119	119	2,016	119	119	512	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	1,498	-	-	613	-	-	-
Nigeria	Line of Credit for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	PR	25	AFDB	-	-	271	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	Utility-Scale Solar PV Project	PR	25	AFDB	-	-	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Expansion of the Approved RE Accelerator Program (REAP)	PR	26.1	IFC	-	-	330	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	-	-	75	-	-	-
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	4	IFC	-	-	63	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles project	PU	105	ADB	-	0	399	-	0	300	-	-	-	-	0	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit(BRT) Demonstration Project	PU	26	IBRD	7	12	204	7	12	116	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	EE Program	PR	8	IFC	-	9	7	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	PR	85	AfDB/IFC	751	751	-	27	27	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	178	178	-	-	-	-	253	253	-
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	PU	264	AfDB/IBRD	-	1	415	-	-	220	-	0	195	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	PU	86	AfDB/IBRD	13	226	787	5	14	45	-	23	65	-	4	42	-	-	-	9	122	635	-	-	-
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	PR	100	ADB	39	403	-	39	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program(TSEFF)	PR	40	IFC	-	27	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program(T-SEF)	PR	30	IFC	-	-	120	-	5	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance(CSEF) Phase II	PR	31	IFC	-	-	390	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	PR	22	IFC	-	95	80	-	95	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	PR	25	EBRD	-	-	303	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	3	-	3	-
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF	PR	70	EBRD	45	285	795	33	227	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	58	90	-	-	350	-	-	23
Turkey	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility(TurSEFF)	PR	50	EBRD	*	875	200	*	418	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	347	-	*	110	-	*	-	-
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	PU	100	IBRD	98	883	1,450	98	883	1,000	-	-		-	-	450	-	-		-	-		-	-	-
Turkey	Turkey Renewable Energy Integration project (T&D)	PU	50	IBRD	60	60	1,025	60	60	300	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program	PR	50	EBRD	-	-	227	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Ukraine	Renewable Energy II - Novoazovsk Wind Project	PR	21	EBRD	-	116	43	-	45	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IFC	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility-Creating Markets for Renewable Power	PR	28	EBRD	3	109	49	3	68	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	41	19	-	-	-	-	-	8
Ukraine	Residential Energy Efficiency Finance Facility (UREEFF)	PR	24	EBRD	6	6	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	3	26	3	3	-
Ukraine	Sustainable Energy Lending Facility Replenishment	PR	28	EBRD	-	-	113	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	5	-	-	-
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	PU	51	IBRD	2	3	332	2	3	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	PU	50	IBRD	5	5	300	5	5	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	PU	49	IBRD	-	1	1,733	-	1	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	9	IFC	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program	PU	150	ADB	127	127	1,335	26	26	362	-	-	-	20	20	376	-	-	-	81	81	596	-	-	-
Vietnam	Sustainable Urban Transport for HCMC MRT Line 2	PU	50	ADB	-	-	16	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	PU	30	IBRD	47	348	770	43	343	449	-	-	-	-	-	314	-	-	-	4	5	8	-	-	-

*na (complete)

Annex 3: Installed Capacity by Technology

Country	Project	PR/ PU	CTF funding (USD)	MDB	[TOTAL]			[WIND]			[SOLAR]			[HYDRO]			[GEOTHERMAL]			[OTHER/ MIX]		
					Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target
Chile	Concentrated Solar Power Project (CSPP)	PR	67	IDB	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IDB	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	PR	25	IDB/IFC	[CONFIDENTIAL]																	
Colombia	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	7	IFC/IDB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	PU	11	IDB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program(SETP)	PU	20	IDB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP)	PU	40	IDB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DPSP - Regional	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	PR	35	EBRD	-	-	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IDB	[CONFIDENTIAL]																	
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	PR	34	ADB	2	2	30	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project(Transmission) T&D	PU	150	IBRD	-	-	790	-	-	790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	PR	20	IFC	82	82	80	-	-	-	82	82	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	PU	100	IBRD	135	135	1,334	-	-		-	-		135	135	1,334	-	-		-	-	
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	PU	25	IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	PU	200	ADB	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300
Indonesia	Geothermal Electricity Finance	PR	50	IFC	-	-	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	-	-	-
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	PR	150	ADB	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	PU	125	IBRD	75	75	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	75	150	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	PR	34	EBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Modernization of Waste Management Phase II	PR	5	EBRD	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	PR	42	EBRD	-	50	65	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy II-Kazakh Railways Sustainable Energy Program	PR	1	EBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	PR	22	EBRD	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program-Advisory Services	PR	1	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	Yereymentau Large Wind Power Plant	PR	25	EBRD	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	PU	197	IBRD/AfDB	160	160	160	-	-	-	160	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	PU	238	AfDB/IBRD	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	PR	22	IDB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa)	PR	16	IFC	-	68	68	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	PR	53	IDB	[CONFIDENTIAL]																	
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	PU	52	IDB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	PU	50	IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility / Utility Scale RE-geothermal-Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer facility	PU	54	IDB	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility(REFF)	PU	71	IDB	315	647	1,000	315	617	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Mexico	Urban Transport Transformation Project	PU	200	IBRD	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	PU	25	IBRD	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	One Wind Energy Plan	PU	125	AfDB	-	-	1,070	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country	Project	PR/ PU	CTF funding (USD)	MDB	[TOTAL]			[WIND]			[SOLAR]			[HYDRO]			[GEOTHERMAL]			[OTHER/ MIX]		
					Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target	Actual	Cumulative	Target
Nigeria	Line of Credit for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	PR	25	AFDB	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
Nigeria	Utility-Scale Solar PV Project	PR	25	AFDB	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Expansion of the Approved RE Accelerator Program (REAP)	PR	26.1	IFC	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	4	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles project	PU	105	ADB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit(BRT) Demonstration Project	PU	26	IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	EE Program	PR	8	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	PR	85	AfDB/IFC	100	100	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	PU	264	AfDB/IBRD	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	PU	86	AfDB/IBRD	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	PR	100	ADB	-	178	520	-	89	350	-	89	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program(TSEFF)	PR	40	IFC	-	15	100	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program(T-SEF)	PR	30	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance(CSEF) Phase II	PR	31	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	PR	22	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	PR	25	EBRD	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF	PR	70	EBRD	27	164	-	-	-	-	24	150	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	10	-
Turkey	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility(TurSEFF)	PR	50	EBRD	*	154	-	*	100	-	*	11	-	*	18	-	*	15	-	*	10	-
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	PU	100	IBRD	177	998	951	17	228	225	13	13		-	576	700	147	181	26	-	-	
Turkey	Turkey Renewable Energy Integration project (T&D)	PU	50	IBRD	-	-	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program	PR	50	EBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Renewable Energy II - Novoazovsk Wind Project	PR	21	EBRD	-	33	33	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Renewable Energy Program	PR	25	IFC	-	-	69	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility-Creating Markets for Renewable Power	PR	28	EBRD	-	58	115	-	13	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	-	22	-	-	8	115
Ukraine	Residential Energy Efficiency Finance Facility (UREEFF)	PR	24	EBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Sustainable Energy Lending Facility Replenishment	PR	28	EBRD	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	PU	51	IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	PU	50	IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	PU	49	IBRD	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Vietnam	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	PR	9	IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program	PU	150	ADB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	Sustainable Urban Transport for HCMC MRT Line 2	PU	50	ADB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	PU	30	IBRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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