

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF/TFC.18/Inf.3
November 23, 2016

Meeting of the CTF Trust Fund Committee
Washington D.C.
Monday, December 5, 2016

CTF Portfolios Analysis

1. Introduction

1. The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) was launched in 2008 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 (GHG) emission savings. It started out with \$4.5 billion pledges and contributions to support the development and implementation of 12 country investment plans and one regional program on concentrated solar power in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA-CSP). Since then, CTF resources have grown to \$5.6 billion while the number of country investment plans has increased to 15, along with a Dedicated Private Sector Program (DPSP). During the eight years of operations, all 15 country investment plans and MENA-CSP have been revised and updated and all proposed revisions were endorsed by the Trust Fund Committee. In total, these 16 investment plans amount to \$5,585M of indicative allocation of CTF resources.

Overall the following trends can be noted:

- **Private vs. public sector** – Private sector project allocations decreased by 5% while public sector project allocations increased by 5%.
- **Sector and technology focus** – There has been an increase in renewable energy project allocations and a decrease in energy efficiency and transport project allocations (albeit very small for the latter).
- **Allocation by MDB** – ADB, AfDB, IDB, and to a lesser degree EBRD, experienced increases in total funding allocations. IBRD and IFC experienced decreases in total funding allocations.
- **34% of the total CTF portfolio** was reallocated between projects through investment plan revisions.
- **Projects dropped and added:** A total of \$1494M in projects were dropped from an original \$5.7B in the pipeline (26%), and a total of \$1284 in new projects were added (23%). Of 83 original projects in the pipeline, 19 were dropped (23% of the total original count). Of 96 total projects in the final pipeline, 28 were added after the original Investment Plan (29%)

2. The objective of this paper is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of the CTF portfolio and in particular the changes over time between the original investment plans and the current (i.e., most recent) investment plans.¹ The analysis examines the extent to which revisions of the investment plans have led to shifts of the CTF portfolio with respect to:

- Private vs. public sector
- Sector and technology focus
- Allocation by MDB

¹ This analysis does not include the DPSP since no formal revisions were made to the DPSP as a program. However, it should be noted that some projects from the DPSP, as well as some from the country and MENA-CSP investment plans, have been dropped from the pipeline, which is not taken into account in this analysis.

- To produce the dataset, the original and final investment plans were compared for each country and MENA-CSP investment plans, including relevant amendments approved by the Trust Fund Committee in addition to the revised investment plans.

2. Indicative funding allocation by country

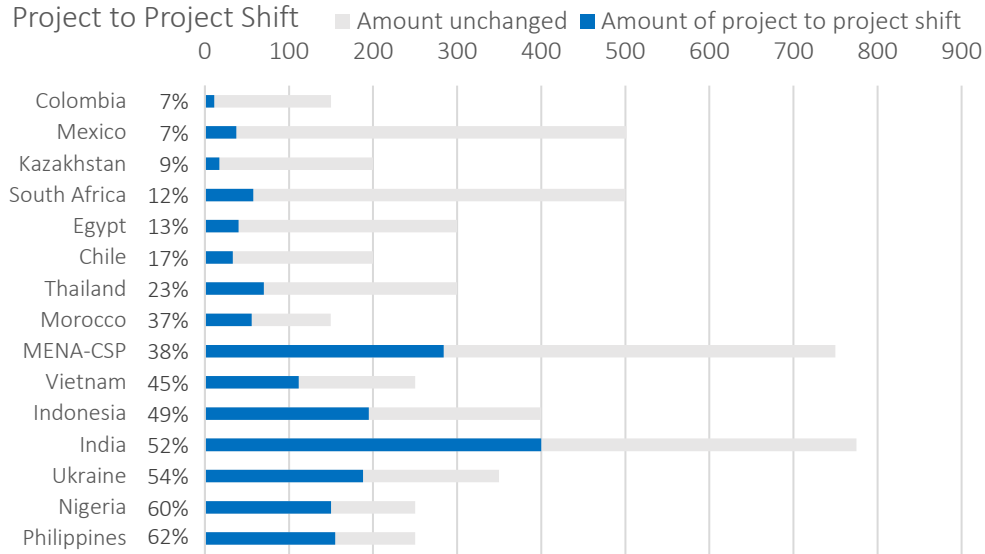
- The table below shows the CTF funding allocation by country. With the exception of Thailand (for which funding decreased by \$130M), these funding allocations have not changed between the original and final country investment plans. Changes in the portfolio have occurred, rather, within each country envelope. With consistent allocations within country, changes in sector and technology can be analyzed, ceteris paribus, and can be seen as real changes in the nature of activities based on context-specific changes in circumstances, rather than just movements between countries.

Country	Original Endorsement Date	Revision Date (latest)	Indicative Allocation (USD million)	Funding Approved (USD million)	Funding Approval Rate (%)*
Chile	03-May-12	09-Oct-13	200.00	175.46	88%
Colombia	16-Mar-10	03-May-13	150.00	108.99	73%
Egypt	30-Jan-09	03-Nov-12	300.00	152.10	51%
India	04-Nov-11	07-Aug-15	775.00	755.00	97%
Indonesia	16-Mar-10	27-May-15	400.00	375.00	94%
Kazakhstan	16-Mar-10	03-May-13	200.00	126.02	63%
MENA-CSP	02-Dec-09	26-Jun-14	750.00	446.05	59%
Mexico	30-Jan-09	10-Sep-13	500.00	500.00	100%
Morocco	28-Oct-09	06-Feb-14	150.00	150.00	100%
Nigeria	12-Nov-10	26-Jun-14	250.00	26.00	10%
Philippines	02-Dec-09	03-Aug-12	250.00	229.98	92%
South Africa	28-Oct-09	28-Oct-13	500.00	500.00	100%
Thailand	02-Dec-09	16-Feb-12	170.00	166.60	98%
Turkey	30-Jan-09	03-Nov-12	390.00	341.15	87%
Ukraine	16-Mar-10	05-Aug-13	350.00	349.89	100%
Vietnam	22-Dec-09	17-Oct-13	250.00	189.54	76%
Total			5,585.00	4,591.77	82%

Source: CTF Semi-Annual Operational Report, November 2016.

- For this analysis, we focus on three factors: changes in CTF funding by public/private designation, sector and technology focus, and MDB. In future analyses, the impacts of CIP changes in terms of core indicators will be analyzed, as well as changes in co-financing, and the rationale for the changes.

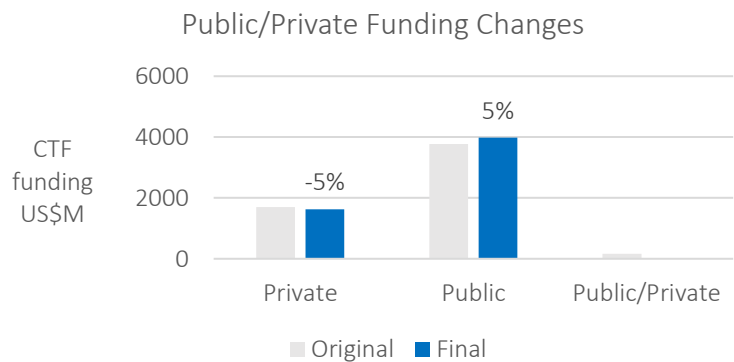
3. Overall Change



6. The above chart shows the percentage of each country envelope that shifted from one project to another (but not within the same project between MDBs). This can be interpreted as the overall substantive change in the portfolio for each country. The Philippines had the greatest percentage of project to project shift at 62% of the country envelope while Colombia and Mexico had the smallest at 7%.² Overall, the CTF portfolio saw a 34% shift in project funding allocation between the original and the final investment plans.

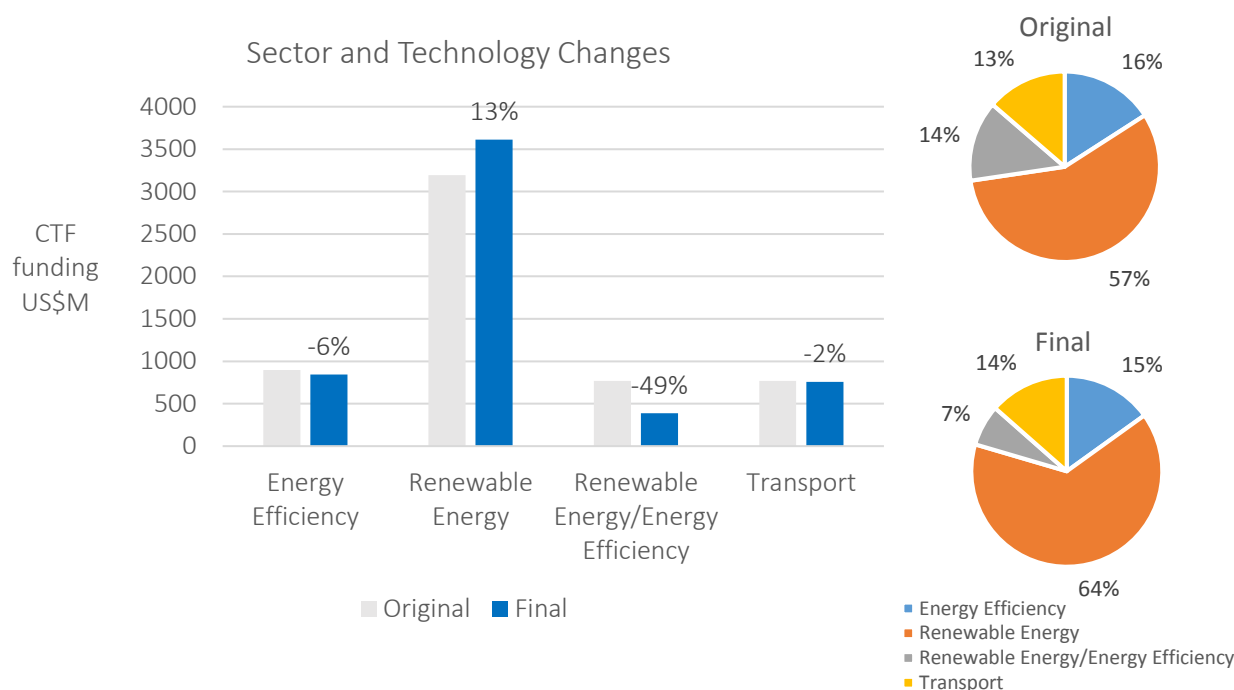
4. Public/Private Changes

7. The overall allocation of CTF funding shifted 5% from the private to the public sectors. Overall, the portfolio is 29% private and 70% public projects, and a very small portion combined public/private (the previously planned Algeria programming).



² Note that Turkey is not included as no changes were made to Phase 1 projects.

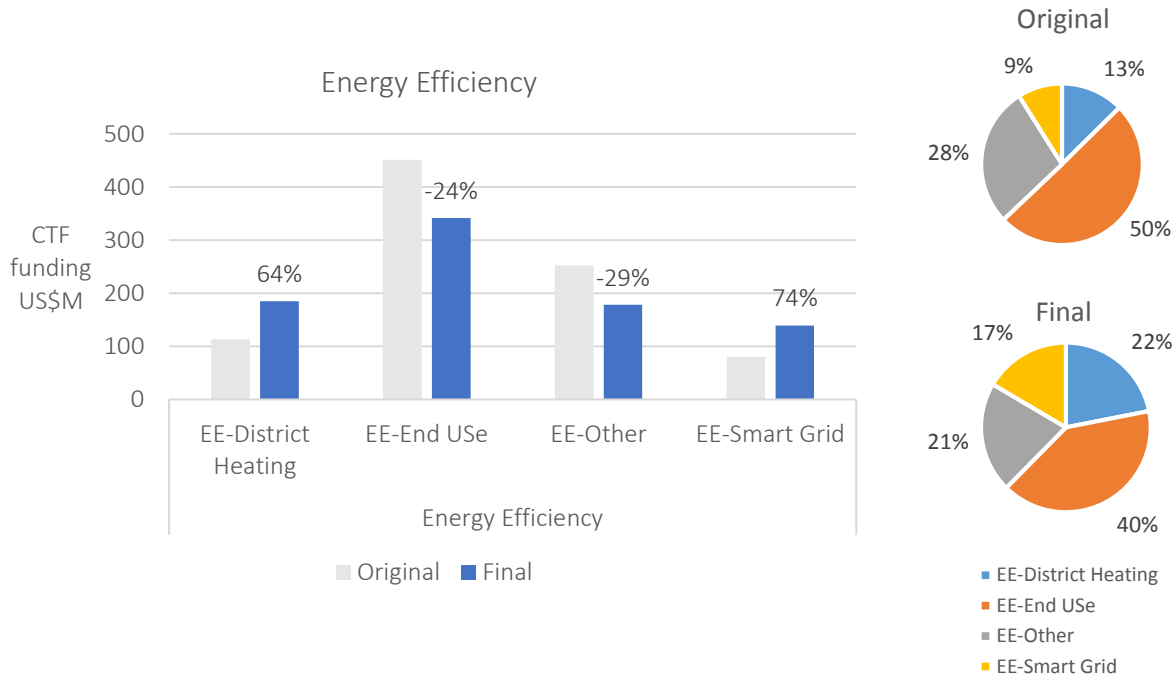
5. Sector and Technology Changes



8. Overall, there has been a decrease in funding allocated to energy efficiency projects, and an increase in funding allocated to renewable energy projects. The most significant change is the drop of projects that designated clean energy without specifying renewable energy or energy efficiency. They dropped by almost half, from 14% down to 7%.
- The reallocation of funds from the Super-Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP) IBRD and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEE) IBRD projects in India and the Industrial Energy Efficiency Project (ADB) in Vietnam drive the majority of the decrease in **Energy Efficiency** project funding.
 - The ADB Private Sector Geothermal Project in Indonesia accounts for the largest portion of the increase in **Renewable Energy** funding, with a change in CTF allocation from \$25M to \$150M.
 - The 49% drop in financing for combined **Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency** projects is due to the reallocation of funds from the RE and EE (ADB) project in the Philippines and the Zero Emissions from Gas (IBRD) project in Ukraine.
 - In the **Transport** sector, the addition of the Energy Efficient Vehicles (ADB) project in the Philippines largely compensates for funding shifts away from transit projects in Nigeria.
9. In terms of percentages of the total portfolio, Renewable Energy increased from 57% to 64%, Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency decreased from 14% to 7%, Energy Efficiency

decreased from 16% to 15%, and Transport increased from 13% to 14%. However, it is difficult to say whether these changes represent a de facto sector shift.³

5.1. Specific Technology: Energy Efficiency



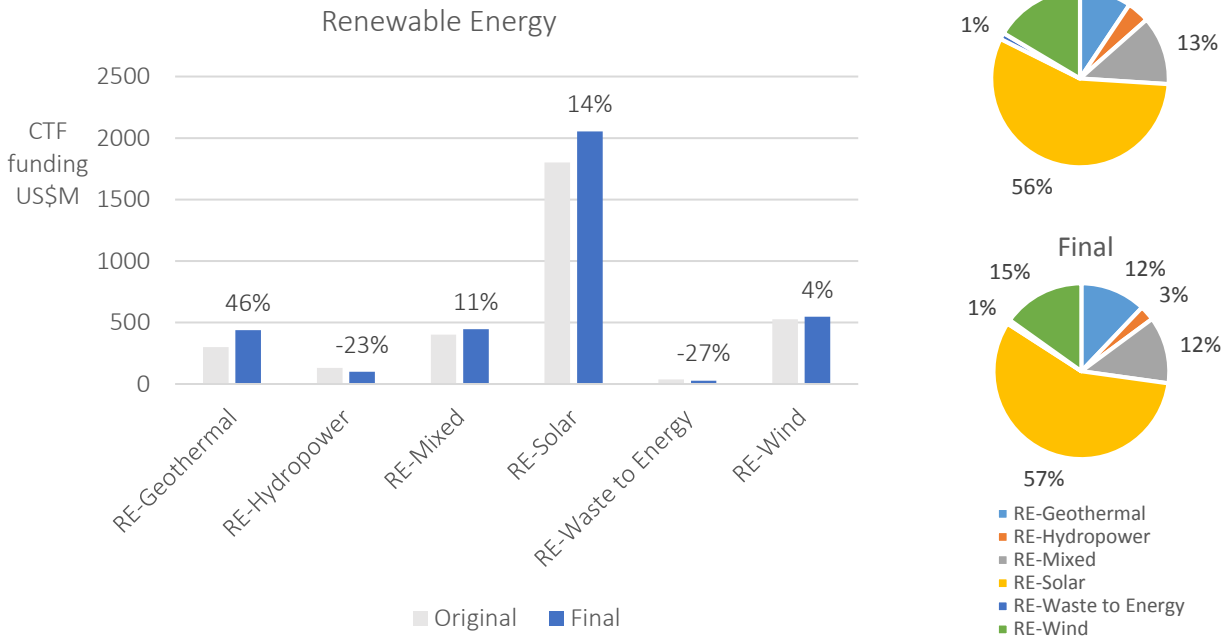
10. Within the energy efficiency sector, there was a shift away from End Use and Other projects, and a shift towards District Heating and Smart Grid projects.

- The increase in **District Heating** is due to projects in Kazakhstan and Ukraine.
- The decrease in **End Use** funding can be attributed to the SEEP and NMEE projects in India.
- The decrease in **Other** can be attributed to the Private Sector EE project in Mexico, and the Energy Efficiency Financing Through Financial Intermediaries project in Kazakhstan.
- The increase in **Smart Grids** funding can be attributed to the Grid Efficiency Project (ADB) in Vietnam (ADB).

11. In terms of percentages of the overall portfolio, District Heating increased from 13% to 22%, Other decreased from 28% to 21%, Smart Grids increased from 9% to 18%, and End Use projects decreased in share from 50% to 40% of the portfolio.

³ Private sector projects like the RE and EE project in the Philippines, which operate through a financial intermediary, are hard to classify ex ante, as the specific items to which pass-through funding is allocated are not determined beforehand. Therefore, the shift from the RE and EE project in the Philippines could represent either a decrease in EE project allocations or a compensating shift that nets out the increase in RE project allocations.

5.2. Specific Technology: Renewable Energy



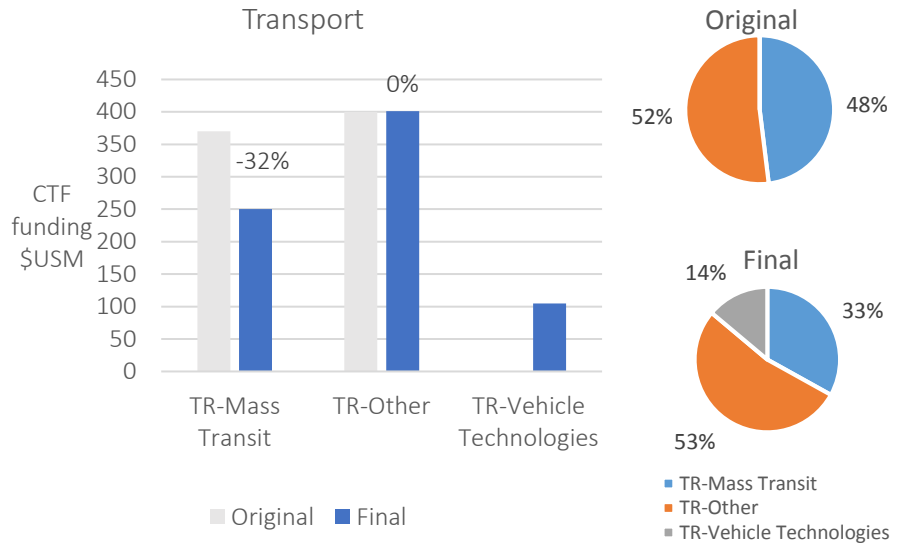
12. Within the Renewable Energy sector, there was a shift in funding towards Geothermal (primarily Indonesia), Mixed (primarily Ukraine), Solar (India and Nigeria), and Wind (Ukraine) projects, and a shift away from Hydro (Morocco)⁴ and Waste to Energy (in Kazakhstan) projects.

13. In terms of portfolio composition, the Geothermal allocation increased from 9% to 12% of the portfolio, Hydro decreased from 4% to 3%, Solar increased from 56% to 57%, Waste to Energy remained constant, and Wind decreased from 17% to 15%.

⁴ The requested amendment by the Government of Morocco and AfDB is still pending approval by the Trust Fund Committee.

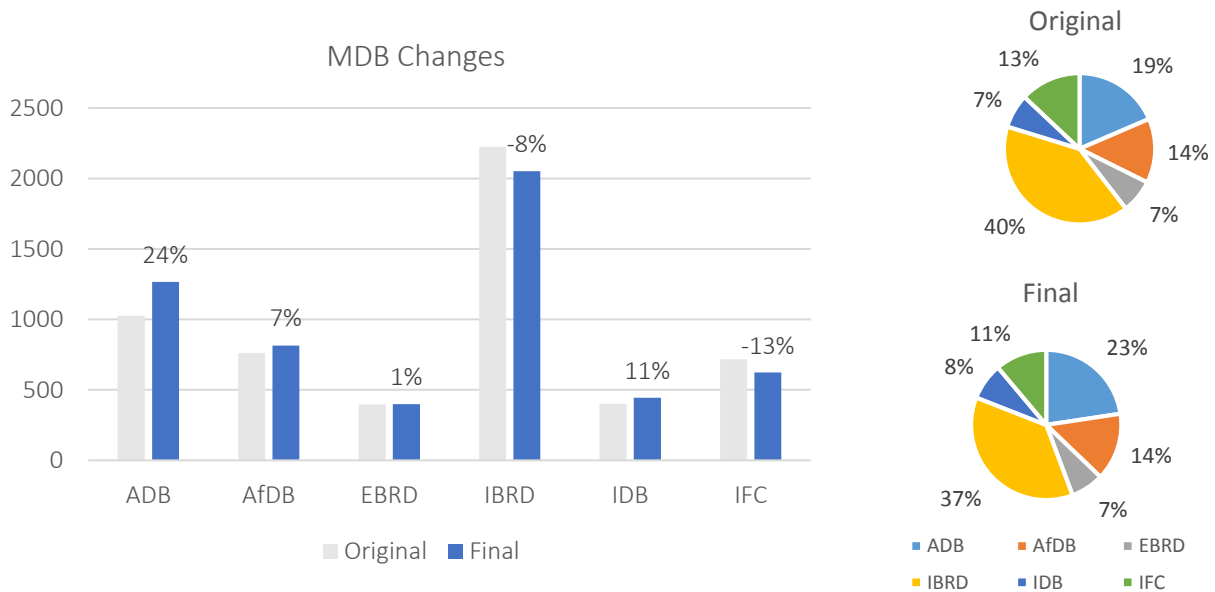
5.3. Specific Technology Transport:

14. Within the Transport sector, there was a funding shift away from Mass Transit projects, and towards Vehicle Technologies. As noted previously, these changes are primarily driven by funding reallocation away from Nigerian mass transit projects, and the development of the Philippine Vehicle Technology project.



15. In terms of percentages of the portfolio, Mass Transit decreased from 48% to 33% of the portfolio, Other increased slightly from 52% to 53%, and Vehicle Technologies was added to the portfolio, at now 14%.

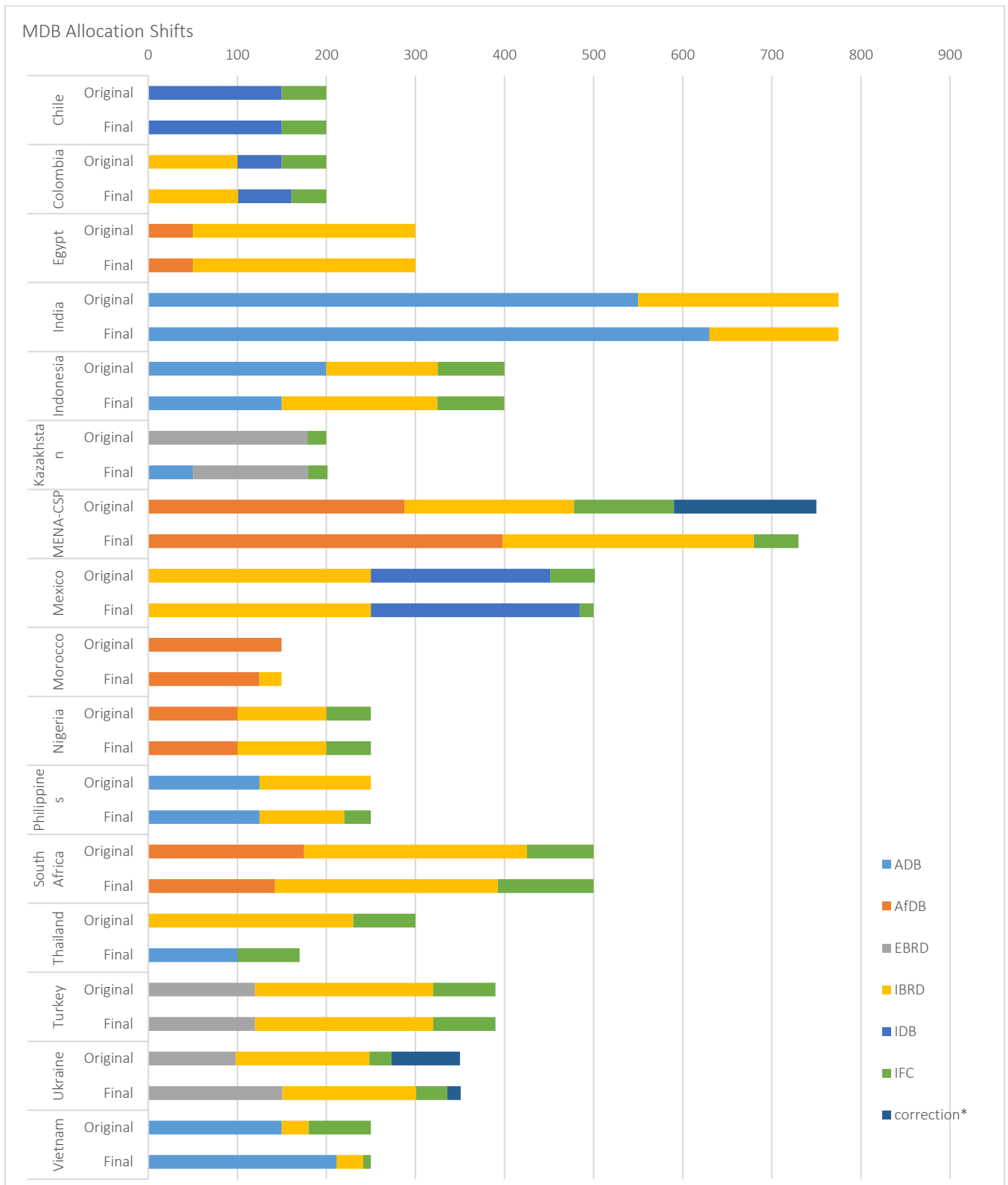
6. MDB Changes



16. Changes at the MDB level were most significant at ADB, where projects in India and Thailand added \$180M in total funding implemented by ADB, 75% of the total increase. IBRD experienced the greatest nominal decline, as a result of a \$230M decrease in funding in Thailand, or 67% of the total decrease. An increase at AfDB was driven by MENA-CSP projects, an increase at IDB was driven by primarily by Mexico, and a decrease at IFC by Vietnam.

In terms of percentages of the total portfolio, ADB increased its share from 19% to 23%, IBRD decreased its share from 40% to 37%, IDB increased its share from 7% to 8%, and IFC decreased its share from 13% to 11%.

The chart on the following page depicts changes in MDB funding allocations at the country level.



*In the case of MENA-CSP there are funds that are not clearly designated for a particular MDB in early investment plans, and in Ukraine, there is a shift in funding that is not identified in the country investment plan as belonging to a particular MDB.

7. Projects dropped and added

17. Overall, there were 19 cases where CTF funding for a project was completely eliminated. It is important to note, however, that these cases do not necessarily reflect project cancellations, as some projects acquired funding through other sources rather than relying on CTF resources.
18. There were 28 cases where CTF funding for a project was newly allocated from a previous funding level of zero. In some cases these funds came from a project that was zeroed out, but in other cases remaining unused funds from one project were allocated to a new project, or a specific project was created within a general program of activities that was described before.
19. Broken down by region, these cases are as follows:

	Count of dropped projects	Count of added projects	Volume dropped (USD M)	Volume added (USD M)	Percent of volume dropped	Percent of volume added
AFR	4	6	\$298	\$198	16%	11%
ASIA	11	12	\$1030	\$816	52%	44%
ECA	3	6	\$146	\$190	17%	21%
LAC	1	4	\$20	\$80	2%	9%

20. Note that volume dropped and volume added are not equal for any region. This is because the above table only includes amounts for entirely dropped projects (versus projects that had their funding reduced by some fraction) and entirely new projects (versus projects that experienced an increase in funding).
21. These changes represent a total of \$1494 M of an original \$5.7B in projects dropped from the pipeline (26% of total original project allocation was dropped), and a total of \$1284 in new projects added (23% of the new total allocation was added). Of 83⁵ original projects in the pipeline, 19 were dropped (23% of the total count of projects in the original pipeline were dropped). Of 96⁶ total projects in the final pipeline, 28 were added after the original Investment Plan (29% of the total count of projects in the final pipeline were added).
22. The percentage change in project volume by region is listed in the table above. Overall, the Asia region experienced the greatest amount of project volume dropped and added, with more than half the portfolio volume dropped and almost as much added. Latin America and

⁵ Note that this project count (83) includes one project in Jordan, which is not classified into the regions below (which total 82 projects without it).

⁶ See above.

the Caribbean experienced the least amount of project volume dropped and added, with just 2% of total volume dropped, and 9% added.⁷

23. In terms of project counts, the changes were:

- Africa: 4 of 19 projects dropped (21%), 6 of 24 were added (25%)
- Asia: 11 of 24 projects dropped (46%), 12 of 25 were added (48%)
- Europe and Central Asia: 3 of 25 projects dropped (12%), 6 of 29 were added (21%)
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 1 of 14 projects dropped (7%), 4 of 17 added (24%)

8. Next steps

24. In subsequent analyses, trends in co-financing and core indicators will be examined, as well as rationale for changes to the investment plans. In addition, future work will analyze actual funding approvals versus just indicative allocations (which are the focus of this paper).

⁷ Note that these changes are in addition to within project changes – e.g. where the funding amount for a project changes but it is not entirely dropped or added.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CTF CHANGE	MDB	REGION	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	SECTOR	TECHNOLOGY	CTF ORIGINAL	CTF FINAL
Chile	CSPP	-33.0	IDB	LAC	PR	RE	RE-Solar	100.0	67.0
Chile	LSPVP	0.0	IDB	LAC	PR	RE	RE-Solar	50.0	50.0
Chile	RESSEE including PEERA	0.0	IFC	LAC	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy// Energy Efficiency	49.0	49.0
Chile	Prep Grant	0.0	IFC	LAC	PR	RE	RE-Solar	1.0	1.0
Chile	MiRiG	33.0	IDB	LAC	PR	RE	RE-Geothermal	-	33.0
Colombia	Sustainable Transport	1.0	IBRD	LAC	PU	TR	TR-Other	100.0	101.0
Colombia	Energy efficiency	-0.2	IDB	LAC	PU	EE	EE-End Use	32.6	32.4
Colombia	Energy efficiency	-10.8	IFC	LAC	PR	EE	EE-End Use	17.5	6.7
Colombia	Non-conventional Renewable Energy	10.0	IDB	LAC	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	-	10.0
Egypt	Urban Transport	0.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	TR	TR-Other	100.0	100.0
Egypt	Wind farm	0	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Wind	50.0	50.0
Egypt	Renewable Energy Fund	-40.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Wind	50.0	10.0
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project	40.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Wind	100.0	140.0
India	Himachal Pradesh DPL	0.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Hydropower	100.0	100.0
India	SEEP	-50.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	EE	EE-End Use	50.0	-
India	PRSF	0.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	EE	EE-Other	25.0	25.0
India	NMEE	-50.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	EE	EE-End Use	50.0	-
India	CSP	-50.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Solar	50.0	-
India	Solar Park - Raja	0.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Solar	200.0	200.0
India	Solar Park - Maharashtra	-150.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Solar	150.0	-
India	Solar Park & smart grid - Gujarat	-150.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Solar	150.0	-
India	Solar Parks Infrast	100.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Solar	-	100.0
India	Solar Parks transmission	80.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Solar	-	80.0
India	Solar Rooftop PV	250.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Solar	-	250.0
India	Solar PV generation by SECI	20.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Solar	-	20.0
Indonesia	Geothermal energy upstream development	50.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Geothermal	-	49.6
Indonesia	Energy efficiency and renewable energy	-50.0	ADB	ASIA	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy// Energy Efficiency	50.0	-
Indonesia	IBRD Geothermal Clean Energy Project	0.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Geothermal	125.0	125.0
Indonesia	ADB Public sector Geothermal	-125.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE	RE-Geothermal	125.0	-
Indonesia	ADB Private Sector geothermal	125.0	ADB	ASIA	PR	RE	RE-Geothermal	25.0	150.0
Indonesia	IFC Geothermal Investment and Advisory	20.0	IFC	ASIA	PR	RE	RE-Geothermal	25.0	45.0
Indonesia	IFC Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	-20.0	IFC	ASIA	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy// Energy Efficiency	50.0	30.0
Kazakhstan	Waste Management Framework (KWMF)	-0.1	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Waste to Energy	22.5	22.4

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CTF CHANGE	MDB	REGION	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	SECTOR	TECHNOLOGY	CTF ORIGINAL	CTF FINAL
Kazakhstan	Kazakh Railways: Sustainable Energy Program	-6.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	EE	EE-Other	7.0	1.0
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	12.2	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	29.5	41.7
Kazakhstan	Waste Management Framework (KWMF) Extension	-10.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Waste to Energy	15.0	5.0
Kazakhstan	Yermentau Large Wind Power Plant	4.1	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Wind	20.8	24.9
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Financing Program	21.0	IFC	ECA	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	-	21.0
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Financing Program	-21.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	21.0	-
Kazakhstan	Energy Infrastructure Program	1.2	IFC	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	-	1.2
Kazakhstan	Municipal Energy Efficiency and District Heating Modernization	50.0	ADB	ECA	PU	EE	EE-District Heating	-	50.0
Kazakhstan	Municipal Energy Efficiency and District Heating Modernization	-29.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	EE	EE-District Heating	63.0	34.0
Kazakhstan	Energy Efficiency Financing through Financial Intermediaries	-21.0	IFC	ECA	PR	EE	EE-Other	21.0	-
Mexico	Urban Transport IBRD	0.0	IBRD	LAC	PU	TR	TR-Other	200.0	200.0
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	-0.5	IDB	LAC	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	53.9	53.4
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program, Proposal III	-0.5	IDB	LAC	PU	RE	RE-Mixed	71.1	70.6
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program, Part 1	-2.0	IDB	LAC	PR	EE	EE-Other	24.4	22.4
Mexico	"Ecocasa" Program (Mexico Energy Efficiency Program Part II)	-0.4	IDB	LAC	PU	EE	EE-End Use	52.0	51.6
Mexico	FIRA	2.1	IDB	LAC	PU	EE	EE-End Use	-	2.1
Mexico	Lighting and Appliance	0.0	IBRD	LAC	PU	EE	EE-End Use	50.0	50.0
Mexico	Private Sector Energy IFC	-14.4	IFC	LAC	PR	RE	RE-Wind	30.0	15.6
Mexico	Geothermal Exploration Risk Reduction	34.4	IDB	LAC	PU	RE	RE-Geothermal	-	34.4
Mexico	Private Sector EE	-20.0	IFC	LAC	PR	EE	EE-Other	20.0	-
Morocco	One Wind Energy (without hydro subcomponent)	-25.0	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Wind	119.0	94.0
Morocco	One Wind Energy (reallocation of hydro subcomponent)	-30.7	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Hydropower	30.7	-
Morocco	One Wind Energy	30.7	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Wind	-	30.7
Morocco	Clean and Efficient (WB)	25.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	-	25.0

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CTF CHANGE	MDB	REGION	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	SECTOR	TECHNOLOGY	CTF ORIGINAL	CTF FINAL
Nigeria	BRT Lagos	-50.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	TR	TR-Mass Transit	50.0	-
Nigeria	Bus Mass transport Abuja, Kano, Lagos	-50.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	TR	TR-Mass Transit	50.0	-
Nigeria	Bus Mass transport Abuja, Kano, Lagos	0.0	AfDB	AFR	PU	TR	TR-Mass Transit	50.0	50.0
Nigeria	Financial intermediation for clean energy/energy efficiency	-50.0	AfDB	AFR	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	50.0	-
Nigeria	Financial intermediation for clean energy/energy efficiency	0.0	IFC	AFR	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	50.0	50.0
Nigeria	Utility-scale solar PV (WB)	100.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	-	100.0
Nigeria	Utility-scale solar PV (AfDB)	25.0	AfDB	AFR	PR	RE	RE-Solar	-	25.0
Nigeria	Line of Credit for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Projects	25.0	AfDB	AFR	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	-	25.0
Philippines	Renewable Energy Development (PHRED)	-30.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	75.0	45.0
Philippines	Urban Transport (WB)	0.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	TR	TR-Mass Transit	50.0	50.0
Philippines	RE and EE (ADB)	-125.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	125.0	-
Philippines	Energy Efficient Vehicles (ADB)	105.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	TR	TR-Vehicle Technologies	-	105.0
Philippines	Solar Energy Development (ADB)	20.0	ADB	ASIA	PR	RE/EE	RE-Solar	-	20.0
Philippines	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program	20.0	IFC	ASIA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	-	20.0
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	10.0	IFC	ASIA	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	-	10.0
South Africa	Wind	0.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Wind	50.0	50.0
South Africa	Wind	0.0	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Wind	35.6	35.6
South Africa	CSP	0.0	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	64.4	64.4
South Africa	CSP	0.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	200.0	200.0
South Africa	Priv Sector	-25.0	IFC	AFR	PR			25.0	-
South Africa	Priv Sector	-32.5	AfDB	AFR	PR			32.5	-
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	0.0	AfDB	AFR	PR	RE	RE-Solar	42.5	42.5
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	0.0	IFC	AFR	PR	RE	RE-Solar	42.5	42.5
South Africa	Energy Efficiency Program	0.0	IFC	AFR	PR	EE	EE-End Use	7.5	7.5
South Africa	Expansion of the Approved South Africa Sustainable Energy	57.5	IFC	AFR	PR	RE	RE-Solar	-	57.5

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CTF CHANGE	MDB	REGION	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	SECTOR	TECHNOLOGY	CTF ORIGINAL	CTF FINAL
	Acceleration Program (SEAP)								
Thailand	Clean Energy (ADB)	100.0	ADB	ASIA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	-	100.0
Thailand	Clean Energy (WB)	-160.0	IBRD	ASIA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	160.0	-
Thailand	Clean Energy (IFC)	0.0	IFC	ASIA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	40.0	40.0
Thailand	Clean Energy (IFC)	0.0	IFC	ASIA	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	30.0	30.0
Thailand	Urban Transformation (WB)	-70.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	TR	TR-Mass Transit	70.0	-
Ukraine	USELF 1	0.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	27.6	27.6
Ukraine	USELF 2	27.5	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	-	27.5
Ukraine	Novoazovsk	0.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Wind	20.7	20.7
Ukraine	Large Wind (EBRD)	24.9	EBRD	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Wind	-	24.9
Ukraine	UREAP (IFC)	35.0	IFC	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	-	35.0
Ukraine	Reallocation	-26.7						26.7	-
Ukraine	reallocation	-35.0						50.0	15.0
Ukraine	District heating EBRD	0.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	EE	EE-District Heating	50.0	50.0
Ukraine	District heating IBRD	51.0	IBRD	ECA	PU	EE	EE-District Heating	-	51.0
Ukraine	Urban Infrs 2 (IBRD)	50.0	IBRD	ECA	PU	EE	EE-Other	-	50.0
Ukraine	EE (IFC	-25.0	IFC	ECA	PR	EE	EE-Other	25.0	-
Ukraine	Smart Grids (Ukraine Transmission	-1.1	IBRD	ECA	PU	EE	EE-Smart Grid	50.0	49.0
Ukraine	Zero Emissions from Gas	-100.0	IBRD	ECA	PU	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	100.0	-
Turkey	Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	0.0	IBRD	ECA	PU	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	100.0	100.0
Turkey	Renewable Energy Integration Project	0.0	IBRD	ECA	PU	RE	RE-Wind	50.0	50.0
Turkey	Financial Innovation for Renewable Energy (FIRE)	0.0	IFC	ECA	PR	RE	RE-Mixed	18.3	18.3
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program	0.0	IFC	ECA	PR	EE	EE-End Use	21.7	21.7
Turkey	Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF)	0.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	EE	EE-End Use	43.3	43.3
Turkey	Impact Assessment of Clean Technology Fund in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Market in Turkey	0.0	IBRD	ECA	PU	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	0.1	0.1
Turkey	Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF) – Extension	0.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	EE	EE-End Use	6.8	6.8

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CTF CHANGE	MDB	REGION	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	SECTOR	TECHNOLOGY	CTF ORIGINAL	CTF FINAL
Turkey	Residential Energy Efficiency Finance Facility (TuREEFF)	0.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	EE	EE-End Use	39.0	39.0
Turkey	SME Energy Efficiency Project	0.0	IBRD	ECA	PU	EE	EE-Other	48.7	48.7
Turkey	Renewable Energy Integration-TA	0.0	IBRD	ECA	PU	EE	EE-Other	1.1	1.1
Turkey	Residential Energy Efficiency Finance Facility (TuREEFF)	0.0	EBRD	ECA	PR	EE	EE-End Use	31.0	31.0
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Phase II (CSEF II)	0.0	IFC	ECA	PR	EE	EE-Other	30.0	30.0
Vietnam	Industrial EE (ADB)	-50.0	ADB	ASIA		EE	EE-Other	50.0	-
Vietnam	Grid Efficiency (ADB)	60.4	ADB	ASIA	PU	EE	EE-Smart Grid	-	60.4
Vietnam	Urban Transport (ADB)	50.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	TR	TR-Mass Transit	100.0	150.0
Vietnam	Distribution Efficiency (IDA)	0.0	IBRD	ASIA	PU	EE	EE-Smart Grid	30.0	30.0
Vietnam	Private sector financing (IFC)	-61.4	IFC	ASIA	PR	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	70.0	8.6
Vietnam	M&E TA	1.0	ADB	ASIA	PU	RE/EE	Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency	-	1.0
MENA-CSP	Ouarzazate I Concentrated Solar Power Project	0.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	97.0	97.0
MENA-CSP	Ouarzazate I Concentrated Solar Power Project	0.0	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	100.0	100.0
MENA-CSP	Noor II and III Concentrated Solar Power Project	119.0	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar		119.0
MENA-CSP	Jordan CSP/CPV Project-100MW	-62.0	IFC	ME	PR	RE	RE-Solar	112.0	50.0
MENA-CSP	Technical Assistance Program	10.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar		10.0
MENA-CSP	Noor II and III Concentrated Solar Power Project	119.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar		119.0
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Phase II of Midelt or Tata	25.0	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	-	25.0
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Phase II of Midelt or Tata	25.0	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	-	25.0
MENA-CSP	Algeria	-160		AFR	PU/PR	RE	RE-Solar	160.0	-
MENA-CSP	Egypt	28	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	95.0	123.0
MENA-CSP	Tunisia (AfDB portion)	-62	AfDB	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	93.0	31.0
MENA-CSP	Tunisia (IBRD portion)	-62	IBRD	AFR	PU	RE	RE-Solar	93.0	31.0