

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF/TFC.20/4/Rev.1

December 5, 2017

Meeting of the CTF Trust Fund Committee

Washington DC

Friday, December 15, 2017

CTF RESULTS REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The CTF Trust Fund Committee reviewed document, CTF/TFC.20/4, *CTF Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in implementing CTF-financed activities leading to results on the ground.



CTF Results Report

2017



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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



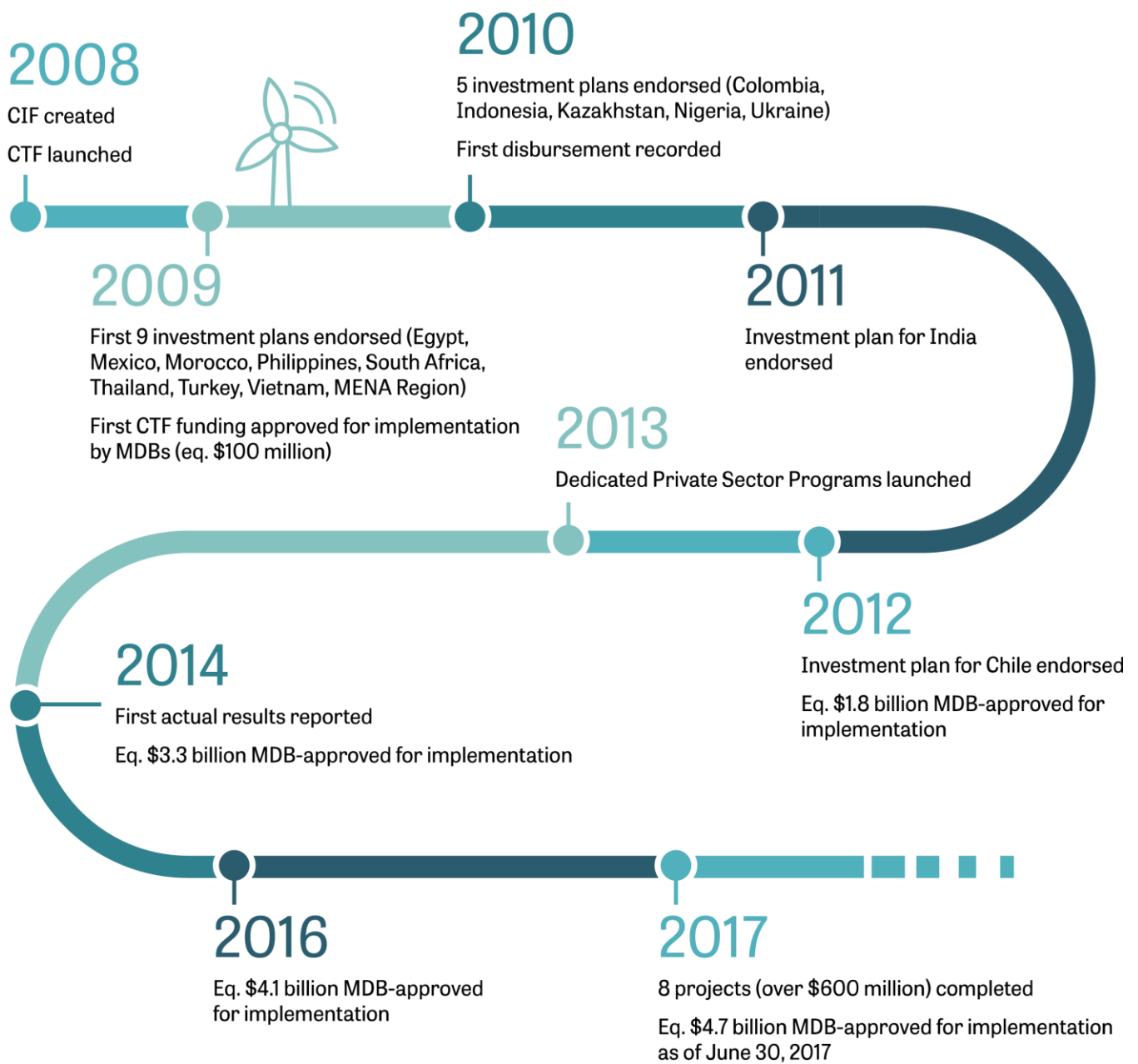
in GHG emissions reductions, and



of renewable energy installed capacity



2017 CTF Results Report



Introduction

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) provides 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. The CTF supports countries and regions through strategic investment plans of their own design, totaling 16, and its Dedicated Private Sector Programs (DPSP), which includes projects in additional countries.

Countries

This Results Report is based on results originating from projects and programs hosted in the following countries: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Honduras¹, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua², 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, Nicaragua

Scope

This report is based on 85 MDB-approved projects/programs reporting over a one-year period³ and is divided into three main sections: a global overview of the results across the five core 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. Within the set of 85 reporting projects/programs, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has the largest share of CTF-funding at 39 percent of the total funding allocation, followed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (19 percent), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (13 percent), African Development Bank (AfDB) (11 percent), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (10 percent), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (8 percent).

Approach

The results presented herein are based on the CTF Revised Results Framework⁴, which includes the following core indicators measured at the project level and reported on 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)

¹ Honduras is a non-CTF country but has benefited from the CTF through the DPSP.

² Nicaragua is a non-CTF country but has benefited from the CTF through the DPSP.

³ Reporting year: Depending on the MDB, the reporting year “RY2017” covers the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 (AfDB, EBRD, IDB, and IFC) or July 1 2016 to June 30 2017 (ADB, IBRD).

⁴ [CTF Revised Results Framework](#)

Each project and program is also 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.

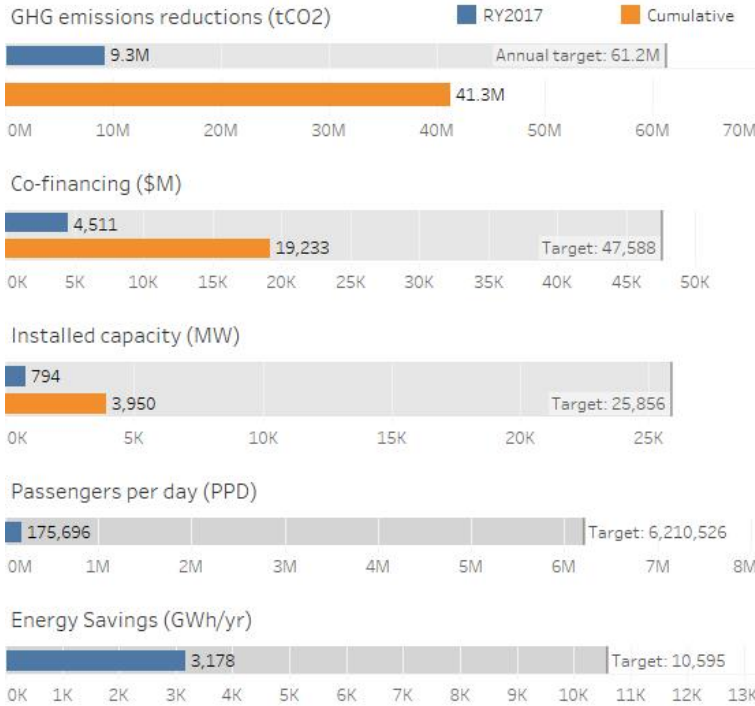
The MDBs collect results data on an annual basis using a template provided by the CIF Administrative Unit. The template lists indicators for projects and programs approved by the corresponding cut-off date for reporting. The MDB completes these by July 31 each year. The data are then collated, clarified, analyzed, and presented in the Results Report.

Key points

- *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:* Targets across all indicators are included when comparing results. Depending on the stage of implementation, not all indicators from a project may be reporting actual results. For example, a project that just met financial closure might only be reporting on the co-financing indicator, while a more mature project that is under operation may be reporting GHG emission reductions. 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. This may be due, for example, to differences in reporting period, or differences in available data (e.g., a project that moves from ex-ante estimations to actual measurements).
- *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 refer to GHG reductions or energy savings expected to be achieved on an annual basis. For other indicators, targets refer 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 approved 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 or starts operation. 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 continue developing more harmonized methodologies.
- *Co-benefits indicators:* For more holistic insight into the impact of CTF funding, co-benefit indicators have been included, which look beyond the primary required indicators. These have been aggregated and presented on a regional level and only include results from those projects that have reported these (60 percent of all projects covered in this report).
- *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.
- *Online reporting:* Results data from RY2017 will be uploaded to the CTF’s results database, an online platform that provides convenient open access to CTF results data since 2016. It builds on the World Bank Open Data platform and can be accessed [here](#). The development of a single, integrated system for CIF project data collection and results reporting (the FIF system) continues to progress. The beta version of this integrated platform is under detailed review.

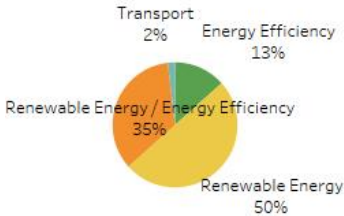
Global Overview

US\$4,688M in CTF funding
85 projects reporting results, of which
13 new projects this reporting year

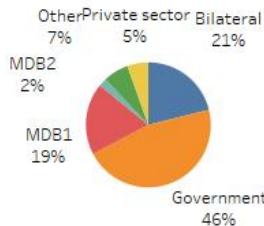


(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL
(Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE
(PPD) Passengers per day UPON IMPLEMENTATION

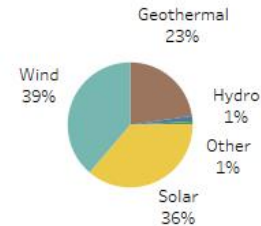
GHG reductions (tCO₂) by source, annual (RY2017)



Co-financing by source (\$M), annual (RY2017)



New installed capacity (MW), annual (RY2017)



1.8 million
cars off the road
in 2017

GHG Emissions Reductions

With 30 of the 85 projects reporting achieved⁵ annual results in RY2017, GHG emissions reductions total 9.3 MtCO₂⁶, equivalent to taking 1.8 million cars off the road⁷. Cumulatively, projects have resulted in 41.3 MtCO₂ in GHG emissions reductions. Around a third of projects and programs (28 of 85) are resulting in GHG emissions reductions in at least one year of reporting. The majority of cumulative emissions reductions can be

⁵ For the purposes of this report, “achieved” is used to differentiate between three categories of projects:

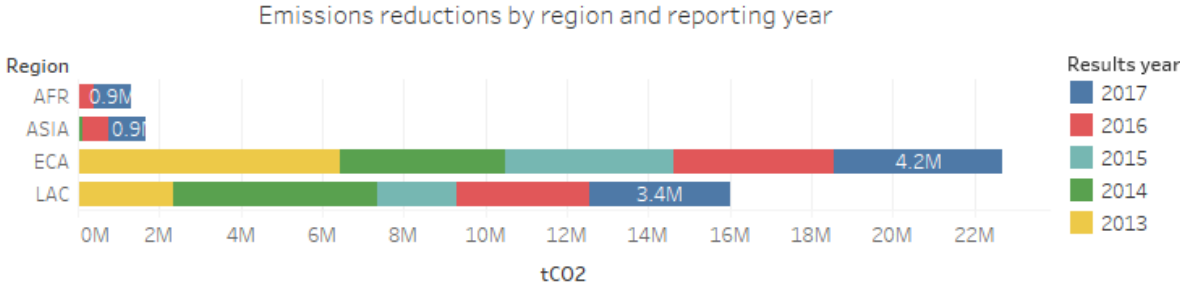
1. projects that have not reported actual emissions reductions
2. projects that have reported actual emissions reductions that are zero
3. projects that have reported actual emissions reductions that are more than zero.

“Achieved” refers specifically to the third category.

⁶ Throughout this report, MtCO₂ refers to million tons of CO₂.

⁷ Source: US EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>

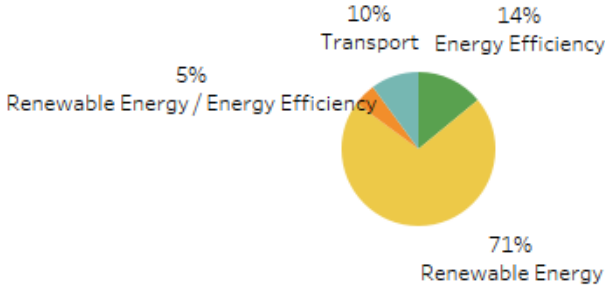
attributed to projects in Europe and Central Asia (54 percent), and Latin America and the Caribbean (38 percent).⁸



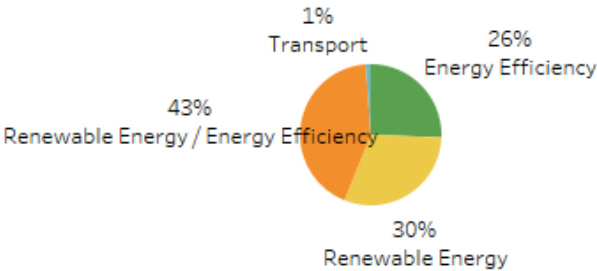
As in RY2016, over half of RY2017 GHG emissions reductions came from just two projects: the IBRD’s Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (35 percent of the total) and Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) in Mexico (16 percent). The Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey also performs well cumulatively, producing 43 percent of cumulative GHG emissions reductions, followed by the Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project in Mexico (IBRD), which has produced 18 percent of cumulative GHG emissions reductions.⁹ RY2017 GHG emissions reductions are attributable primarily to renewable energy projects (50 percent), followed by renewable energy/energy efficiency projects (35 percent), energy efficiency (13 percent), and transport (2 percent).

While approximately 14 percent of funding is devoted to energy efficiency projects, they are delivering 26 percent of cumulative emissions reductions, representing a high-value impact for the sector in terms of emissions reductions per dollar of CTF funding. Similarly, combined renewable energy/energy efficiency projects consume about five percent of the funding allocation but produce 43 percent of the emissions reductions.

Sector breakdown in terms of CTF funding



Sector breakdown of cumulative emissions reductions



Co-financing

US\$4.5B in RY2017 co-financing, twice the GDP of Barbados

Fifty-nine of 85 projects are reporting achieved co-financing. In total, on a cumulative basis, 27 percent of almost \$20 billion in co-financing has been provided by MDBs, 24 percent by governments, and 23 percent by the private sector. Other sources have provided 13 percent, and bilateral institutions 12 percent.

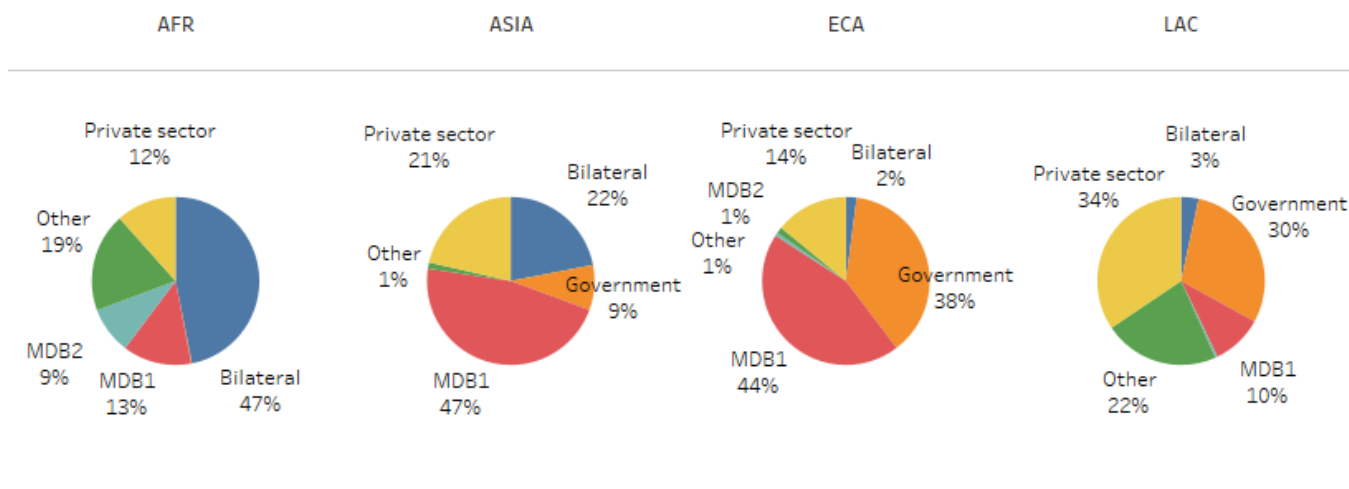
RY2017 co-financing amounted to US\$4.5 billion over a one-year period, equivalent to the GDP of Barbados. The largest portion of RY2017 funding was from government sources. This increases the cumulative share of government co-financing, but it remains small relative to other sources. During RY2017, one

⁸ The uneven performance between regions is explained by a more mature portfolio in some regions.
⁹ These two projects contribute a large share of overall results partially because of their maturity – they were approved in 2009 and 2010 respectively, and have both reached completion.

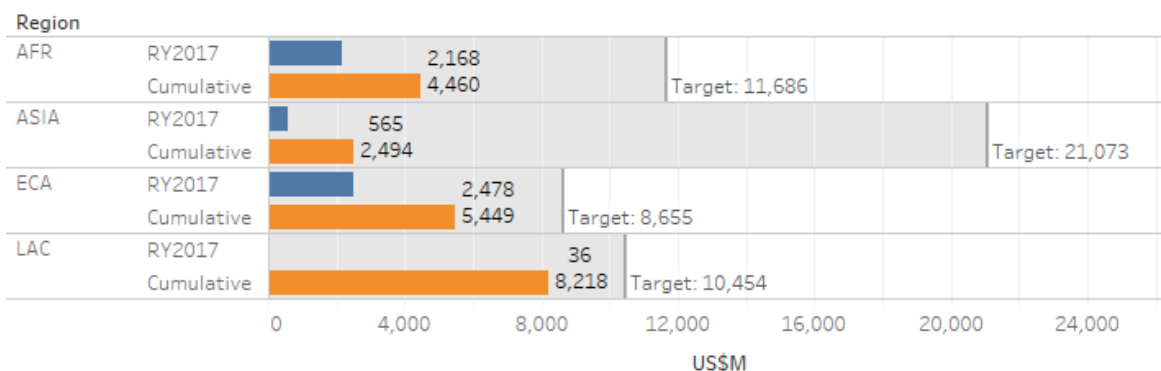
project leveraged more than US\$2 billion in total financing, almost half the year’s total: Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (IBRD).

Sources and amounts of co-financing vary by region. Cumulatively, Africa has received the largest portion of funding from bilateral institutions, while Asia and Europe and Central Asia have received most of their cumulative co-financing from MDB sources, and Latin America and the Caribbean from the private sector. This difference in funding sources is partially explained by funder activity between regions: bilaterals often times may focus on lower income countries, while MDBs may find demand also in middle income countries where bilaterals may not be as active. While Latin America and the Caribbean has leveraged the largest amount of co-financing on a cumulative basis, Europe and Central Asia leveraged the most in RY2017.

Cumulative co-financing by region by source



Co-financing by region



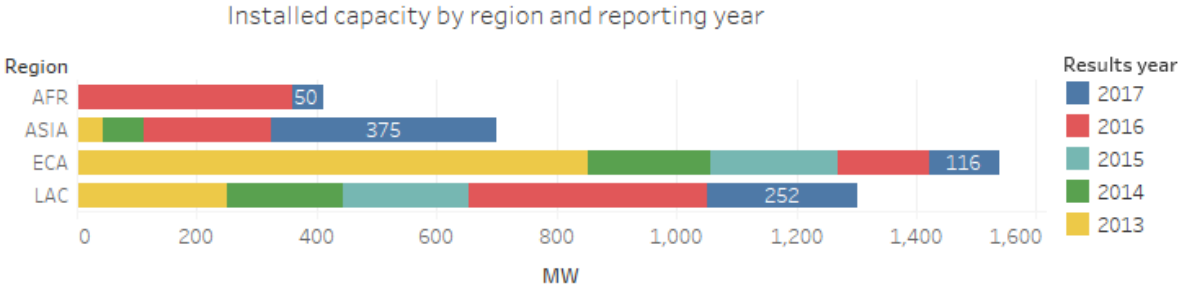
3.95 GW
equivalent to the installed capacity of the Dominican Rep.

Installed Capacity

Twenty-two projects are reporting achieved installed capacity, of 56 projects where this indicator applies. The total, cumulative installed capacity across the portfolio of CTF projects is 3,950 MW, equivalent to the total installed capacity of the Dominican Republic.¹⁰ Of this, 794 MW came online in the RY2017 reporting cycle. To date, 15 percent of the target installed capacity has been implemented. Both cumulatively and for RY2017 alone, the largest amount of installed capacity is in the wind sector, with 319 MW in RY2017 and

¹⁰ US EIA, 2012. <https://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject/IEDIndex3.cfm?tid=2&pid=2&aid=7>

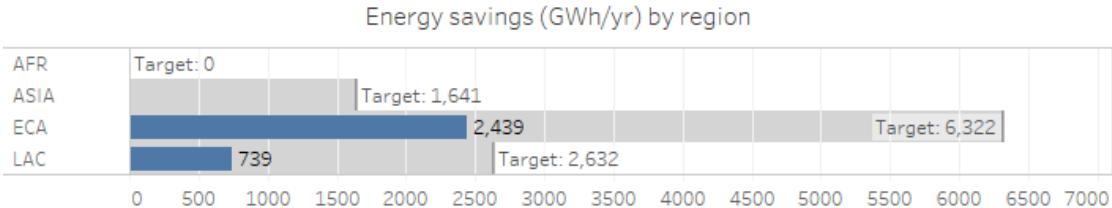
1,683 MW overall. Europe and Central Asia have the largest amount of cumulative installed capacity (40 percent). Asia brought online the largest amount of RY2017 installed capacity (39 percent). The largest single contributor to RY2017 installed capacity was the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) in Mexico (IDB). Four projects reported additional installed capacity for the first time in RY2017 indicating further progress in implementation.



The energy used by **240,000** U.S. homes in one year

Energy Savings

Fourteen projects are reporting achieved energy savings, of 24 projects for which this indicator applies. Energy savings for CTF-financed projects in RY2017 totaled 3,178 GWh, the amount of energy consumed by more than 240,000 U.S. homes in a year¹¹. These reported energy savings were primarily in Europe and Central Asia (75 percent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (25 percent). The Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (IBRD) accounted for 41 percent of the total, while the second-largest contributor was the Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project in Mexico (IBRD) at 23 percent. Aggregated over the entire portfolio, annual energy savings are at 28 percent of the target level, with Europe and Central Asia the closest to achieving regional target energy savings.



Passengers per day

175,696 passengers per day using low carbon transport

Two projects are reporting achieved passenger numbers, of nine projects where this indicator applies. RY2017 saw 175,696 passengers per day using low carbon transport from the Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP) in Colombia (IDB) and the Urban Transport Transformation Project in Mexico (IBRD). Overall, the portfolio is at three percent of the target level.

Portfolio progress

As the CTF portfolio matures, some projects have reached completion (full repayment of the CTF funding they were allocated). After this point, results data on the core CTF indicators can become more difficult to collect even if the projects continue to produce results on the ground. In order to avoid distorting results, it can be beneficial to estimate results for some indicators after project completion and until the project reaches the end of its lifetime.





¹¹ <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>

Once a project is complete, MDBs employ different approaches to reporting results data. For annual GHG emissions reductions, IDB used a historical average to estimate RY2017 actuals, while IBRD assumed flat GHG reductions equal to the last implementation year. EBRD elected to omit RY2017 actuals. IFC used historical average over the last two years of data collection.

For co-financing, annual actual results for completed projects are zero, as co-financing leverage has been fully realized. Similarly, renewable energy projects that report on installed capacity report no new installed capacity after project completion, as they have typically already reached the planned amount of total installed capacity. No completed projects have reported on passengers per day or energy savings, so approaches for these indicators have not been developed.

As the table indicates, projects begin to leverage co-financing in their early stages of implementation. Considering the total CTF portfolio covered in this report, (by \$-vol), 53 projects (77 percent of allocations) have reached this stage and 17 projects (16 percent of allocations) have achieved their overall co-financing targets. During implementation, projects begin to produce GHG emissions reductions. As of RY2017, twelve percent of the funding allocation has reached target levels of annual GHG emissions reductions. Thirteen percent of the funding allocation has reached completion.¹²

CTF portfolio progress in terms of results reporting

Progress	Number	CTF\$M	Percent of allocation
Projects that have begun leveraging co-financing as of RY2017	53	\$3,602	 77%
Projects that have achieved Co-financing target (including completed)	17	\$750	 16%
Projects that have achieved GHG emissions reductions annual target (including completed)	8	\$567	 12%
Completed projects	8	\$606	 13%

¹² To date, there are eight completed (fully repaid) CTF projects:

- IDB Mexico Renewable Energy Program
- AfDB/IBRD South Africa ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind
- EBRD Turkey Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility(TurSEFF)
- IFC Thailand Renewable Energy Accelerator Program(TSEFF)
- IBRD India Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan
- IBRD Mexico Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project
- IBRD/AfDB MENA-CSP Ouarzazate I Concentrated Solar Power Project
- IBRD Turkey Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project

Results Comparison

Current vs. Previous Years

The following section is based on RY2015 to RY2017 data for 85 projects currently reporting results. It should be noted that RY2016 figures were adjusted to account for new data that were not available when the 2016 report was released.



GHG Emissions Reductions:

There was a 16 percent improvement in GHG emissions reductions between RY2016 and RY2017. Four projects, at various stages of implementation since RY2015, reported achieved GHG emissions reductions for the first time in RY2017 (Two in Latin America and the Caribbean, one in Asia, and one in Europe and Central Asia).

Stable or improving trends in GHG emissions reductions across all three years can be seen in eight projects, three in Latin America and the Caribbean, two in Asia and three in Europe and Central Asia.

Co-financing: Overall annual co-financing decreased by 6 percent from RY2016 to RY2017. Three projects leveraged more than US\$700M each in RY2017: the Noor II and III Concentrated Solar Power Project in Morocco (IBRD/AfDB), Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (IBRD), and the Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa (IFC/AfDB).

Installed Capacity: While additional installed capacity declined between RY2016 and RY2017 by 29 percent, the absolute amount of installed capacity increased by 71 percent. Three projects reported achieved installed capacity for the first time in RY2017, and six reported additions to previous installed capacity.

Energy Savings: There was a 8 percent increase in energy savings between RY2016 and RY2017, from 2,940 GWh to 3,178 GWh. From RY2016 to RY2017 there were increases in energy savings in two projects: the Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF) (EBRD) and the ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II in Mexico (IDB).

Passengers per Day: After the first achieved results for passenger numbers were reported in RY2016, RY2017 showed additions to passengers per day using low carbon public transport. The Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP) in Colombia (IDB) reported 42,696

passengers per day, and the Mexico Urban Transport Transformation Project (IBRD) reported 133,000 passengers per day.

Results comparison for the set of projects reporting since RY2015

This yearly comparison covers a fixed set of the 54 projects that reported results for all three years that CTF results reporting has occurred, RY2015-RY2017, representing US\$3,399 million in CTF funding, 73 percent of the total reporting projects in the portfolio. During RY2017:

- *GHG emissions reductions* reported an improvement of 15 percent
- Incremental *co-financing* decreased by 13 percent¹³ (though absolute co-financing increased by 87 percent)
- Incremental *installed capacity* reported decreased by 34 percent (though absolute installed capacity increased by 66 percent)
- *Energy savings* increased by 8 percent
- *Passengers per day* increased by four percent in RY2017¹⁴

It should be noted that RY2016 figures were readjusted to account for new data that were not available when the 2016 report was released.



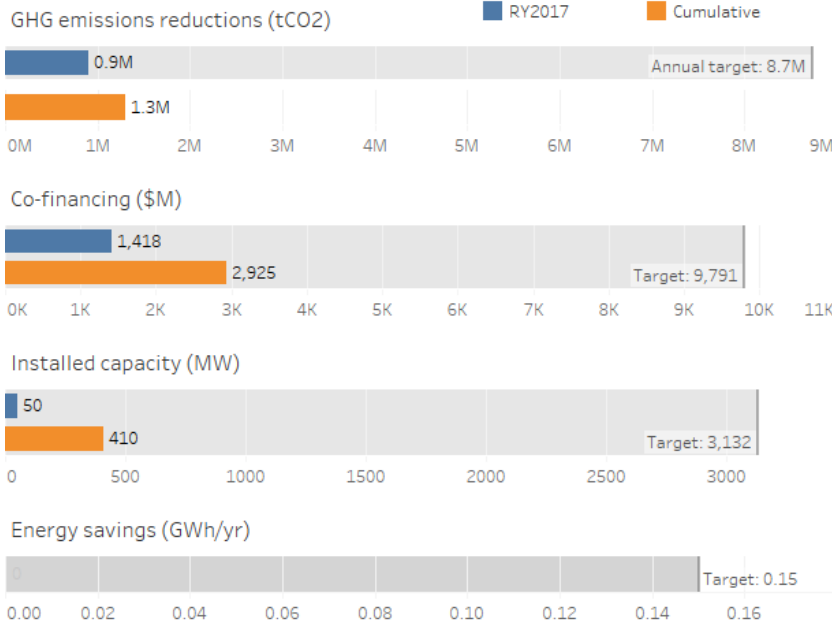
These results demonstrate that the portfolio is continuing to produce results whether a fixed set of projects or all projects are considered (two of five core indicators have improved over RY2016). Further, improvements in annual results are being driven not just by new projects coming online, but by gains within existing projects.

¹³ Several projects have met their co-financing targets or reached completion, resulting in no new co-financing.

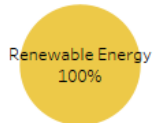
¹⁴ Owing to lack of data for one previously reporting project

Africa

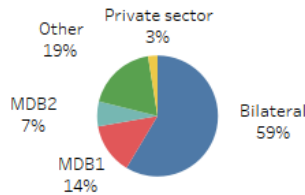
US\$1,287M in CTF funding
 12 projects reporting results
 0 new projects this reporting year



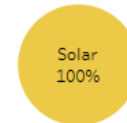
GHG reductions (tCO₂) by source, RY2017



Co-financing (\$M) by source, RY2017



New installed capacity (MW) RY2017



GHG Emissions Reductions: Annual GHG emissions reductions in the African region come exclusively from renewable energy projects (100 percent) and are currently at ten percent of the target level. Cumulative GHG emissions reductions total 1.3 MtCO₂, with 69 percent produced in RY2017. Three projects generated the majority of RY2017 reductions: the Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa (IFC/AfDB) (39 percent), Eskom Renewable Support Project-Wind South Africa (IBRD/AfDB) (33 percent), and Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I) MENA-CSP (IBRD/AfDB) (28 percent). Fifty percent of projects experienced an increase in GHG reductions over last year.

Co-financing: Six of the twelve projects in Africa leveraged co-financing in RY2017, totaling US\$1,418 million. In RY2017, most of the co-financing was mobilized by the Noor II and III Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Project in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (IBRD/AfDB) (60 percent) and the Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa (IFC/AfDB) (35 percent). RY2017 co-financing came primarily from bilateral sources (59%), with smaller portions from MDBs (21%), other sources (19%), and the private sector (3%). Cumulative co-financing is currently at 30 percent of the target level.

Installed Capacity: One project reported additions to installed capacity totaling 50 MW in RY2017. The largest portion of cumulative installed capacity in Africa is attributable to solar technology (76 percent) via the Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I) project in the MENA region (IBRD/AfDB) and the joint AfDB/IFC Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa. The IBRD/AfDB ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind in South Africa project contributes the remaining 24 percent of cumulative installed capacity. Overall, cumulative installed capacity in the region is at 13 percent of the target level.

Energy Savings: While no projects in the region reported achieved energy savings in RY2016, two MDB-approved projects 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.

Africa region co-benefits highlights

Environment

- US\$27.3 million in avoided local pollution from Morocco’s Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I) and Morocco-Noor II and III CSP projects (IBRD)
- Promoting the development of sustainability in business by providing long term financing to projects that result in environmental benefits



concentrated solar technologies in industries for process heat/stream

Economy

- Increasing local manufacturing through local content requirements

Workforce

- Creating 1,511 jobs via the ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP and ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind projects in South Africa (IBRD)
- Building the capacity of the existing and future workforce in the MENA region to specialize in a renewable energy technology niche and the related manufacturing and services



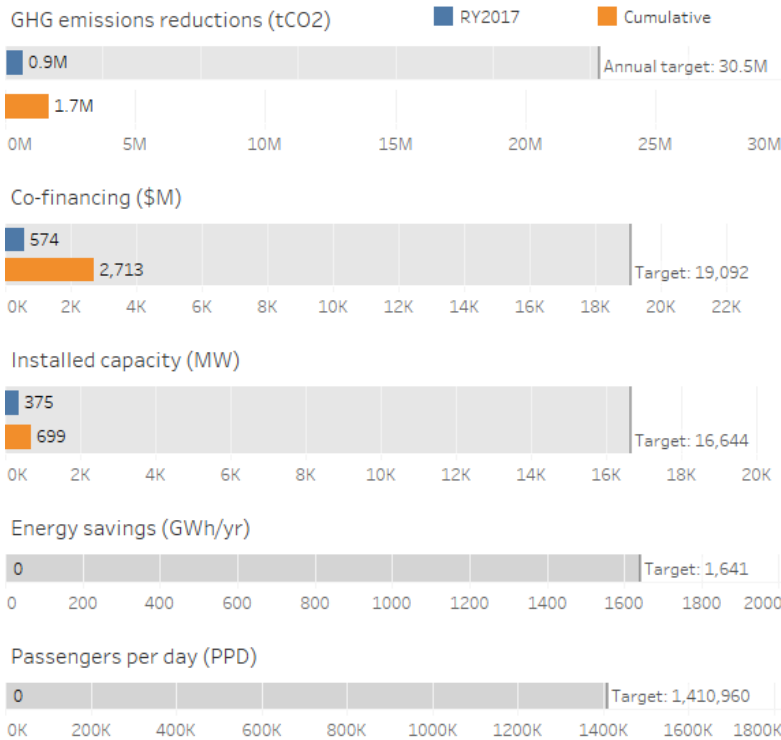
Energy Security and Reliability

- Reducing likelihood of power losses and interruptions by improving supply quality
- Stabilizing economic activities such as agriculture, 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



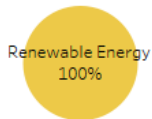
Social

- Increasing participation by historically disadvantaged citizens and marginalized regions
- Improving households’ quality of life, in particular, for women

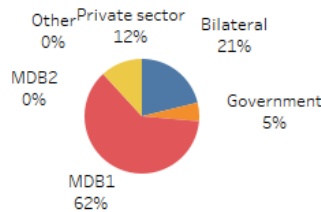


(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL
(Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE
(Passengers per day) Targets UPON IMPLEMENTATION

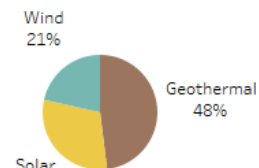
GHG reductions (tCO2) by source, RY2017



Co-financing (\$M) by source, RY2017



New installed capacity (MW) RY2017



GHG Emissions Reductions: Five out of 25 projects reported achieved GHG emissions reductions, for a total of 0.9 MtCO₂ in RY2017 and a cumulative total of 1.7 MtCO₂. Most of the RY2017 GHG reductions were reported for the Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan¹⁵ in India (IBRD) (50 percent), followed by the Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project, implemented by IBRD (33 percent). Annual reductions are currently at 1 percent of the target level. Twelve percent of projects experienced an increase in GHG reductions over last year.

Co-financing: Ten of 25 projects in the Asia region leveraged co-financing in RY2017, totaling US\$574 million. The majority of that co-financing was leveraged by two projects: Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program in Indonesia (ADB) (US\$144 million), and Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar Program in India (IBRD) (US\$126 million). The largest portion of RY2017 co-financing came from MDBs (62 percent), followed by bilateral sources (21

¹⁵ 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))

percent), the private sector (12 percent), and government (5 percent). Cumulative co-financing is currently at 15 percent of the target level.

Installed capacity: Five projects (twenty percent of the total) in Asia reported additional installed capacity in RY2017, the largest being the Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (REAP) and REAP Expansion project in the Philippines (IFC) at 110 MW for the year. RY2017 installed capacity is 48 percent solar, 30 percent geothermal, and 21 percent wind.

Cumulative installed capacity in Asia is 699 MW, with the largest portion coming from geothermal (36 percent), followed by solar (31 percent), hydro (19 percent), and wind (13 percent). The largest single contributor to this total is the ADB-implemented Private Sector Renewable Energy program in Thailand, with 177 MW from wind and solar sub-projects. Cumulative installed capacity in the region is at 4 percent of the target level.

Energy Savings: While no projects in the region reported achieved energy savings in RY2017, 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 achieved passengers per day in RY2017, however, five projects are expected to result in 1,410,960 passengers per day using sustainable public transit once fully implemented.

#CIFImpact | Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program in Indonesia(ADB)



Photo courtesy of Sarulla Operations Ltd.

- CTF financing: US\$150 million
- GHG emissions reductions: anticipated 88,000,000 tCO₂ over the lifetime of the project
- Co-financing: US\$2267.7 raised so far of US\$2450 million target (93%)
- Installed capacity: 105.4MW of 750MW target (14%)

The ADB Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program aims to develop geothermal projects throughout Indonesia by overcoming traditional financial barriers to increase penetration and investment security. Financing geothermal developments will help de-risk the technology and country risk for other private sector investors and contribute to the Government’s target of increasing renewable energy from 5 to 23 percent of the country’s energy mix by 2025.

The program supports three sub-projects. The Sarulla Geothermal Power Project will construct and operate three geothermal power generation units with a total net capacity of approximately 320 MW south of Medan in North Sumatra. The Muara Laboh Geothermal Power Project will operate and maintain a single power generation unit with a capacity of about 80 MW southeast of Padang in the province of West Sumatra. The Rantau Dedap Geothermal Power Project is a phase 1 geothermal resource exploration involving early site development and drilling activities near Palembang in South Sumatra. Phase 1 activities have confirmed geothermal capacity to be 92MW, helping to de-risk phase 2 activities, including steam field development and power plant construction.

For this reporting period, the program has achieved 105 MW of installed capacity with one power generation unit under the Sarulla project reaching commercial operation in Q2 2017. This is equivalent to 14 percent of the target geothermal capacity. The program has also generated a total of 5,600 skilled and unskilled jobs during the projects' construction and operation phases, directly benefiting local communities.

Environment

- US\$257 million in avoided local pollution provided by the Partial Risk Sharing Facility for Energy Efficiency (PRSF) in India (IBRD) and Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project in Indonesia (IBRD)
- Reduction in annual local air pollution by: NOx – 282.6 kt
SOx – 103 kt
PM – 34.7 kt
across four IBRD-implemented projects



Energy Security and Reliability

- Increasing access to electricity in the Philippines and Indonesia by creating up to 1,355,000 potential new residential connections under the IBRD-implemented Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project and Philippines Renewable Energy Development (PHRED) projects
- Providing enhanced demand forecasting and optimization of available generation resources
- Reducing technical losses and unmetered consumed energy



Renewable Energy Industry

- Catalyzing 208 MW in additional installed renewable energy capacity resulting in 4,080,000 MtCO₂ additional abatement through the IFC-implemented Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (TSEFF) in Thailand¹⁶
- Facilitating at least one other bank in Thailand to become active in financing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects

Workforce

- Creating 11,837 new jobs (with additional expected job creation) across six ADB-implemented projects
- Encouraging subproject developers to enhance the recruitment of women in system operations and maintenance

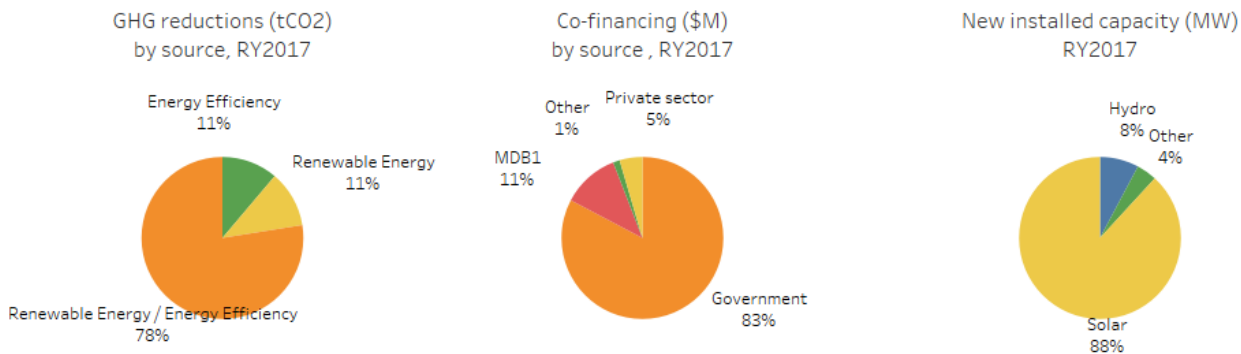
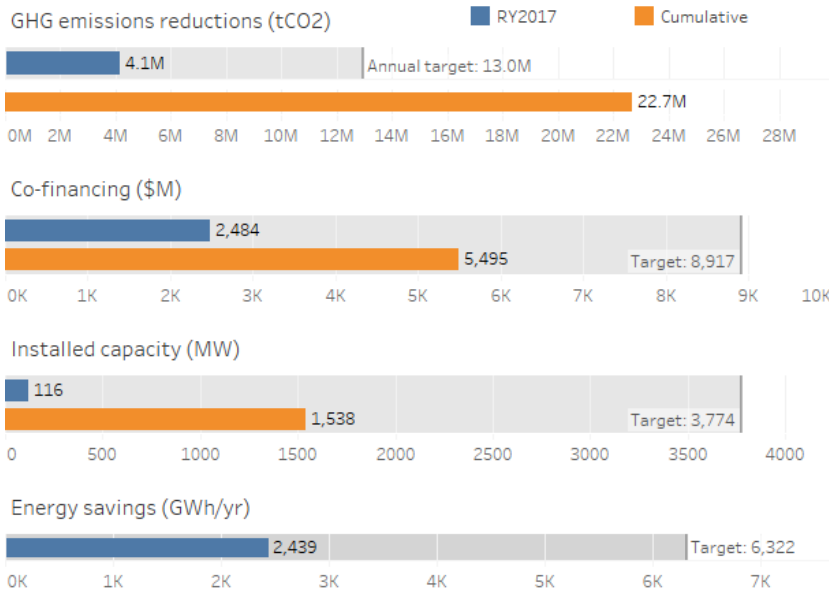
Social

- 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 and bikeways

¹⁶ Some co-benefits listed are the same or closely related to the CTF core indicators. These are typically indirect results – e.g. when a project catalyzes more private sector investment in clean energy projects by demonstrating feasibility, the reductions from those other projects are sometimes listed as co-benefits. They are not within the project boundaries, therefore are not listed in the core indicator results.

Europe and Central Asia

US\$905M in CTF funding
23 projects reporting results
1 new project this reporting year



GHG Emissions Reductions: Most of the RY2017 GHG emissions reductions (97 percent) in Europe and Central Asia came from projects in Turkey: 77 percent from the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (IBRD) and 8 percent from energy finance programs (Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF) (IFC) and Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, MunSEFF)) (EBRD). Ukraine and Kazakhstan contributed 3 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Annual GHG emissions reductions are currently at 32 percent of the target level. Seventeen percent of projects increased their annual GHG emissions reductions over last year.

Co-financing: Twelve of 23 projects in Europe and Central Asia leveraged co-financing in RY2017 totaling US\$2,484 million. Government sources accounted for 83 percent of RY2017 co-financing in the region. The largest mobilizer of RY2017 co-financing was the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (IBRD) at US\$2117 million. This project has also leveraged the largest amount of co-financing cumulatively, at US\$3 billion. Cumulative co-financing is currently at 62 percent of the target level.

Installed Capacity: Three projects in Europe and Central Asia reported additions to installed capacity in RY2017, totaling 116 MW. The Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF) (EBRD) accounted

for 53 percent of this capacity. RY017 installed capacity was 88 percent solar, 8 percent hydro, and 4 percent other.

The region's cumulative installed capacity of 9,689 MW comes in largest part from hydro projects (37 percent), followed by wind (24 percent), solar (21 percent), geothermal (14 percent), and other (3 percent). Cumulative installed capacity in the region is at 41 percent of the target level. Thirteen percent of projects added new installed capacity over last year.

Energy Savings: The majority of the annual energy savings reported in Europe and Central Asia (51 percent) came from the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (IBRD). Energy savings for the region are at 39 percent of the target level.

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



#CIFImpact | Near Zero Waste Program (EBRD)

- CTF funding: US\$20 million
- GHG emissions reductions: 110,000 tCO₂ per year
- Reduction in recycled packaging waste: 22,000 tons per year
- Reduction in landfilled waste: 55,000 tons per year

In Turkey, the waste sector accounts for 8.5 percent of the country's GHG emissions, which is four times higher than many developed countries. These emissions are associated with landfill waste and wastewater. Over half of the waste generated in cities (54 percent) is sent to sanitary landfills, while the rest ends up in dumpsites. Rising standards of living in Turkey will increase the amount of waste generated, which will further increase emissions. Waste generation and management have been acknowledged as a priority for Turkey.

The EBRD and CTF are funding a multi-sector intervention in Turkey to promote waste minimization and improved waste management. The Near Zero Waste (NØW) program, launched in 2014, supports 10-12 innovative waste minimization and pollution prevention projects for an approximate value of US\$125 million. It benefits from a dedicated allocation of US\$20 million from the CTF. The EU IPA is funding technical assistance in the amount of €2 million.

Because Turkey does not yet have an established infrastructure and market for production, collection, transportation, processing, and storage of recycled waste, many companies face financial difficulties when implementing waste management schemes. The NØW program helps innovative companies in the private sector with such financing challenges, including compensating early mover costs. In addition, the EBRD also provides policy dialogue support to improve the current regulatory framework to connect sector associations, municipalities, and the government.

Environment

- Reducing local pollution (SO₂, NO_x) 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

- Increasing overall energy system reliability, minimizing downtime, and emergency responses



Renewable Energy Industry

- Increasing private sector involvement in the development and financing of clean energy and energy efficiency investments



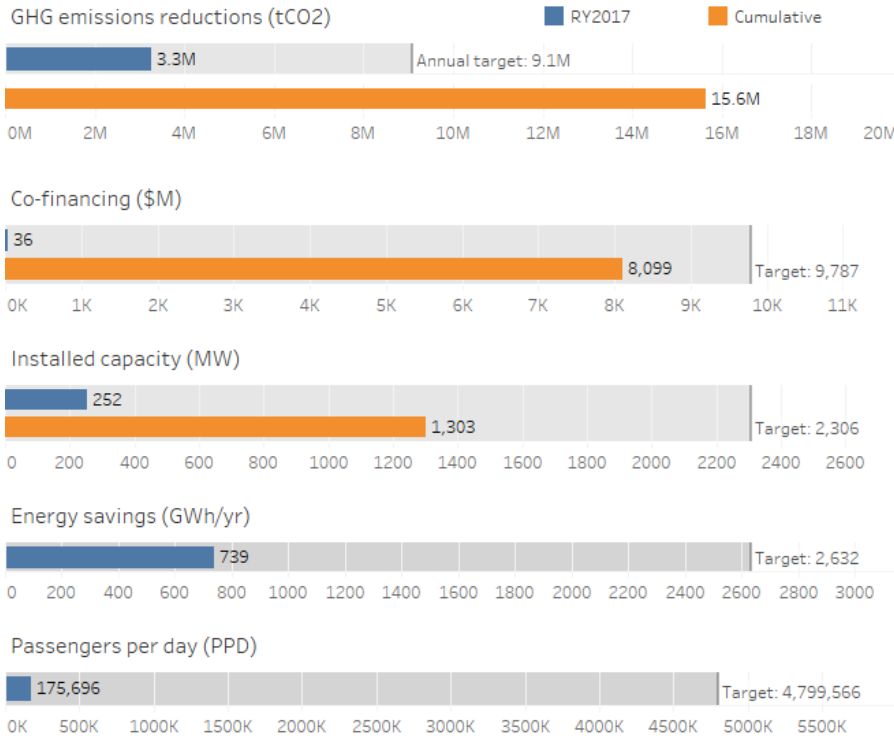
- Changing the nature of district heating systems in participating utilities from inefficient, supply-driven, constant-flow systems to more efficient, demand-driven, variable flow systems
- Demonstrating potential for future replication and accelerating the uptake of more efficient technologies to bring gradual overall sector improvement through significant energy cost savings

Social

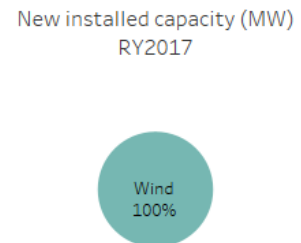
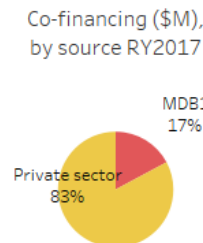
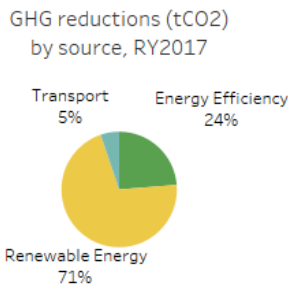
- Improving health due to avoided adverse effects of pollution
- Providing lower cost heat, which particularly benefits low-income families often headed by women (improved quality of heat supply most noticeable to women, who tend to take care of housekeeping activities)

Latin America and the Caribbean

US\$904M in CTF funding
 25 projects reporting results
 6 new projects this reporting year



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



GHG Emissions Reductions: Cumulative GHG emissions reductions in Latin America and the Caribbean are primarily from the Efficient Lighting and Appliance program in Mexico (IBRD) (47 percent). In RY2017, 46 percent of GHG emissions reductions were attributable to the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) in Mexico (IDB). Annual GHG emissions reductions are at 36 percent of the target level. Twenty-five percent of projects increased their GHG emissions reductions over last year, while 13 percent of projects saw emissions reductions decline (although none by more than 12 percent).

Co-financing: Four of 25 projects in the Latin America and Caribbean region leveraged co-financing in RY2017, totaling US\$36 million. The ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II in Mexico (IDB) accounted for a majority of RY2017 co-financing (56 percent). The largest portion of cumulative co-financing in the region has been leveraged by the Mexico Urban Transport Transformation Project (IBRD) at US\$3,550M (43 percent), primarily in RY2013 and RY2015. Private sector sources accounted for 83 percent of RY2017 co-financing, followed by MDBs at 17 percent. Cumulative co-financing is currently at 83 percent of the target level.

Installed Capacity: One project in the Latin America and Caribbean region reported additions to installed capacity in RY2017, totaling 252MW: the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) in Mexico (IDB).

Cumulatively and in RY2017, wind is the primary source of installed capacity at 1,119 MW cumulatively (82 percent of the cumulative total).

Sixty-nine percent of cumulative installed capacity comes from the Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) project in Mexico (IDB) through mostly wind and a small portion of solar (30 MW). Cumulative installed capacity in the region is at 7 percent of the target level. Four 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 RY2017 (92 percent) came from the Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project in Mexico (IBRD). Energy savings for the region are at 28 percent of the target level.

Passengers per Day: Two projects reported passengers per day using low carbon public transit in RY2017: the Mexico Urban Transport Transformation project in Mexico (IBRD) (133,000 passengers per day) and the Technological Transformation Program for Bogota’s Integrated Public Transport System in Colombia (IDB) (42,696 passengers per day). That puts the region at four percent of the target level.

#CIFImpact | Energy Efficiency Green Bonds project in Mexico (IDB)



Energy efficiency equipment upgrades are being installed in six department stores as part of a project financed by green bonds Mexico.

CTF financing: US\$19 million

GHG emissions reductions: anticipated 3,300,000 tCO₂ over the lifetime of the project (CTF component)

Co-financing: US\$114 million raised so far of US\$63 million target (181%)

Energy savings: anticipated 1,120 GWh/year

This program seeks to provide an alternative financing mechanism for energy efficiency projects in Mexico through “green” asset-backed securities (ABSs). It involves a two-step financing mechanism. First, the IDB Group extended a senior revolving credit line (warehouse line) for up to US\$50 million to a special purpose vehicle to purchase and accumulate receivables of energy efficiency projects developed by two energy services companies (ESCOs) for their further securitization.

Second, the IDB Group provided a partial credit guarantee for up to US\$56 million to support the securitization of the receivables issued in local and international capital markets. This mobilization step refinances the warehousing line through an offerings of green ABS in the local capital markets. The debt service of the green ABS is backed by the energy savings of the underlying projects. The guarantees provide additional credit comfort to bondholders.

The underlying projects include small-scale energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Mexico. Each project must prove energy savings of at least 15 percent from their baseline and in average annual reductions of 3,000 tCO₂.

The project is breaking new ground not only in Mexico but globally, as it is the first ever bond issuance backed by energy savings receivables. It promotes impact investing and opens a new financing channel for ESCOs to fund clean energy projects. The project mobilized blended financing from the CTF for US\$19 million and from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for US\$20 million.

Environment

- Reducing pollution from thermal power generation, diesel generation, kerosene, candles, and batteries
- Reducing GHG emissions, preventing ozone depletion, and air pollution (NOX, SOX)



- Enabling development of additional 112.5 MW of wind power, 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) via the IDB-implemented Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa) in Mexico

Energy Security and Reliability

- Enhancing energy security in the country by using indigenous resources
- Improving the financial sustainability of the state utility
- Lowering country energy cost and improving energy mix



Economy

- 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

Renewable Energy Industry

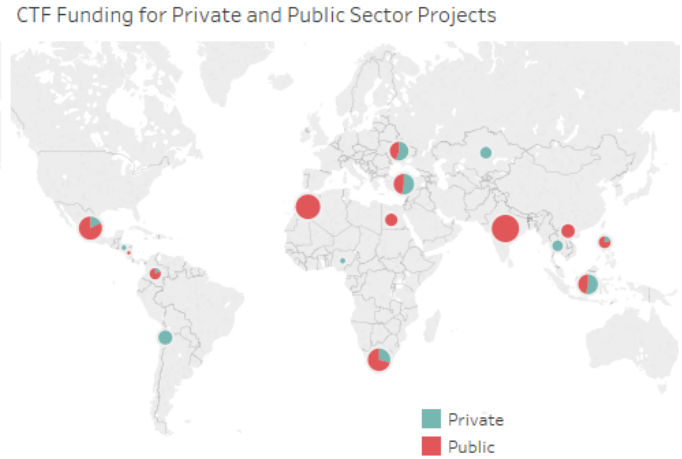
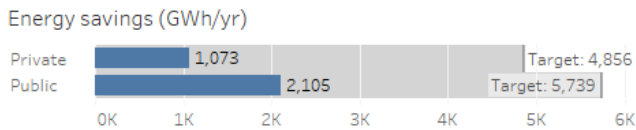
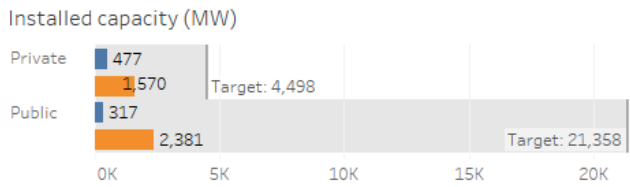
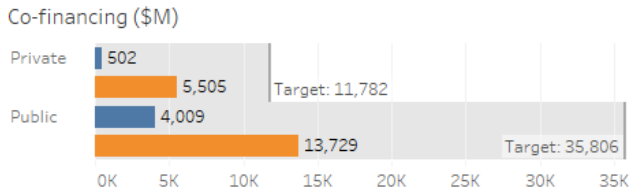
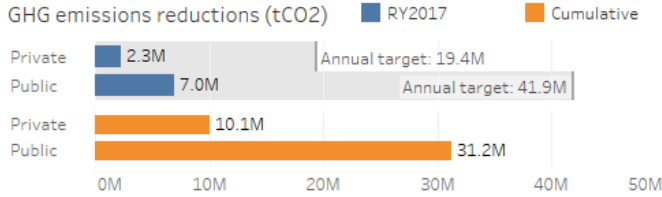
- Providing efficiency gains through improved renewable energy technology for domestic appliances and machinery for productive uses
- Improving reliability through locally adjusted renewable energy service provision models
- Providing potential solar PV manufacturing industry growth and stimulation of local employment

Social

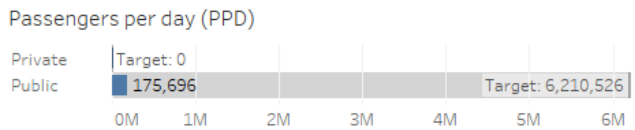
- Providing social strengthening through gender-targeted interventions
- Increasing social inclusion and improving standards of living through increased affordability of efficient appliances
- Reducing exposure to airborne pollutants
- Improving traffic safety

Public vs. Private Sector

US\$1,517M / US\$3,171M in CTF funding
 43 private / 42 public projects reporting results
 3 private / 10 public new projects this reporting year



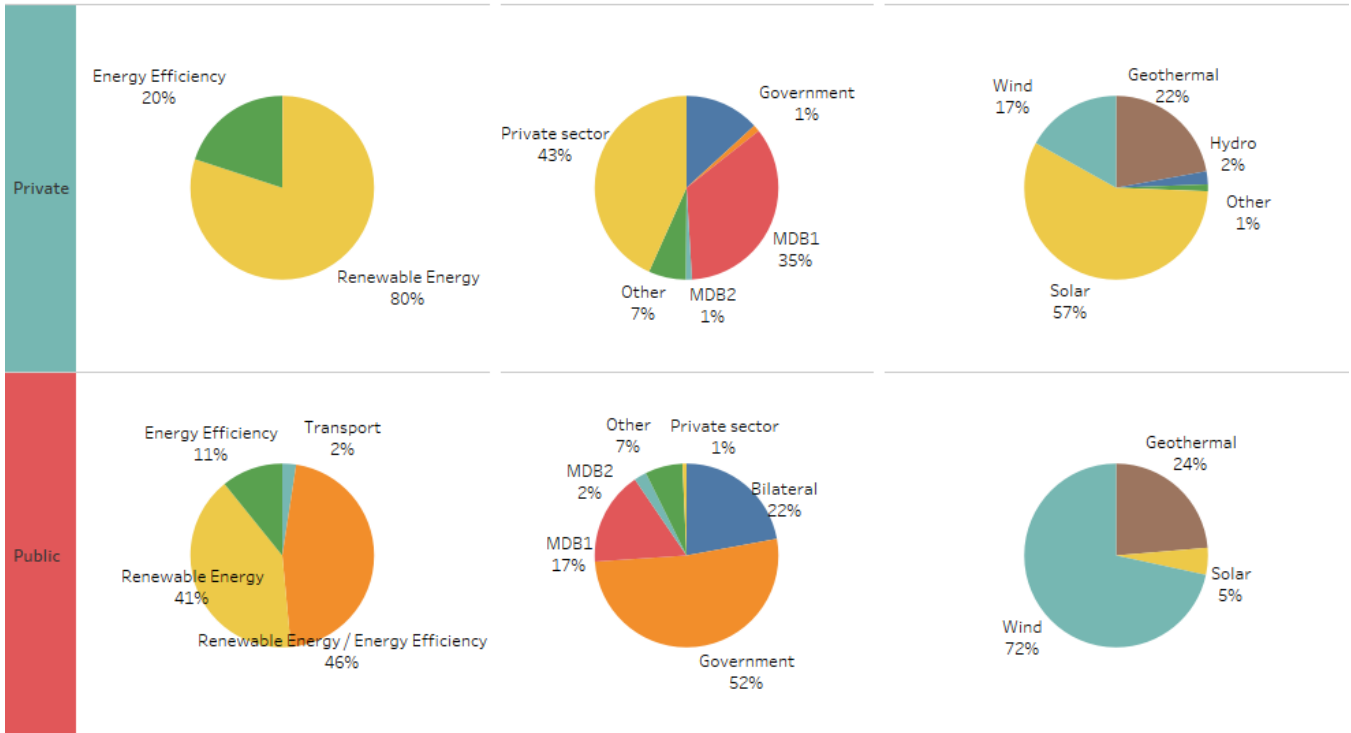
(GHG reductions/ Energy savings) Targets ANNUAL
 (Co-financing/ Installed capacity) Targets CUMULATIVE
 (PPD) Passengers per day UPON IMPLEMENTATION



GHG reductions (tCO2/yr) by source, RY17

Co-financing (\$M) by source, RY17

New installed capacity (MW) RY17



	Private sector	Public sector
GHG Emissions		
Reductions:		
Share reporting achieved results in RY2017 (number of total)	16 of 43 private sector projects	10 of 42 public sector projects
Largest contributor in RY2017 (amount, share)	Projects in Mexico at almost 600,000 tCO ₂ (26% of the RY2017 actual)	Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (IBRD) ¹⁷ at more than 3 MtCO ₂ /yr (43% of the RY2017 actual)
Co-financing:		
Share leveraging co-financing in RY2017	11 of 43 projects	20 of 42 projects
Largest amount leveraged RY2017 (share)	The Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa (IFC/AfDB) at \$802 million (64% of the RY2017 total)	The Private Sector RE and EE Project (IBRD) in Turkey at \$2,117 million (53% of the RY2017 total)
Largest amount leveraged cumulatively (share)	The Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program in South Africa (IFC/AfDB) at \$2,027 million (28% of the cumulative total)	The Urban Transport Transformation Project in Mexico (IBRD) at \$3,550 million (26% of the cumulative total)
Source of largest portion of RY2017 financing (percent)	Private sources, 43%	Government sources, 52%
Cumulative co-financing percent of target	47%	38%
Installed Capacity:		
Share with new capacity in RY2017	7 of 43 projects reported new installed capacity in RY2017.	3 of 42 projects reported new installed capacity in RY2017
Largest amount of RY2017 installed capacity	The Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program (Indonesia, ADB) reported the largest amount of new installed capacity at 105MW, 29 percent of the RY2017 total.	The Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF) (Mexico, IDB) reported the largest amount of new installed capacity at 252MW, 79 percent of the RY2017 total.
Largest amount of cumulative installed capacity	Projects in Mexico reported the largest amount of cumulative installed capacity at 318MW, 21 percent of the cumulative total.	The Private Sector RE and EE Project (Turkey, IBRD) reported the largest amount of new installed capacity at 937MW, 40 percent of the cumulative total.
Technology with largest share of RY2017 new capacity	Solar at 57 percent of new installed capacity.	Wind at 75 percent of new installed capacity
Cumulative percent of target	35%	11%

¹⁷ Note that while the project is aimed at catalyzing private sector investments in RE and EE, the project is implemented in cooperation with the Development Bank of Turkey and Industrial Development Bank of Turkey and therefore falls under the public sector designation within the CTF portfolio.

Energy Savings:

Share with energy savings in RY2017	6 of 43 projects reported energy savings in RY2017.	2 of 42 projects reported energy savings in RY2017
Largest contributor (share)	District Heating Modernisation Framework (DHMFF) (Kazakhstan, EBRD) produced the largest amount of RY2017 energy savings at 398 GWh/yr, 37 percent of the total.	The Private Sector RE and EE Project (Turkey, IBRD) produced the largest amount of RY2017 energy savings at 1234 GWh/yr, 59 percent of the total.
Percent of target	22%	37%

Passengers per Day:

Share reporting achieved results	NA (There are no private sector projects targeting passengers per day).	Two projects reported 175,696 passengers per day.
Percent of target	NA	3%

Topics of Further Interest

Online Reporting

Results data from RY2017 will be uploaded to the CTF's results database, an online platform that provides convenient open access to CTF results data since 2016. It builds on the World Bank Open Data platform and can be accessed here. The development of a single, integrated system for CIF project data collection and results reporting (the FIF system) continues to progress. The beta version of this integrated platform is under detailed review.

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 harmonizing approaches for GHG accounting. Outcomes of this group include an overall harmonization framework document published in 2012. 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 was compiled and presented to the CTF Trust Fund Committee as an information document at the December 2016 meeting. The next update will be produced in 2018.

Annex 1: Summary of Results (2017)¹⁸

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Emissions reductions			Co-financing			Installed Capacity			Passengers per day		Energy savings		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Chile	Concentrated Solar Power Project (CSPP)	Private	IDB	67			129,300			359		50						
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	25			92,000			110		36						87
Chile	Geothermal Risk Mitigation Program	Private	IDB	75			290,000			500		100						
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	25	152,718	326,549	185,000			335	72	155						
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	Public	IDB	11			15,276		20	10								69
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Program in the San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Archipelago	Public	IDB	11			9,425			93			19,000					14
Colombia	Innovative Instruments to Foster Energy Efficiency in SMEs in Colombia	Private	IDB	5						38								63
Colombia	Non-Conventional Renewable Energy	Public	IDB	11			19,000			34		20						
Colombia	Renewable Energy Program for Colombia	Private	IDB	10			21,760			52		28						
Colombia	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program (SETP)	Public	IDB	20			86,000			361			787,000					
Colombia	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	7			440,000		20	103								
Colombia	Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP)	Public	IDB	40	19,182	39,009	7,062	8	63	40			42,696	33,566				
Colombia	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IDB	10			165,000			100		50						
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	20			80,000			100		35				4	4	43
DPSP-Regional	Private Sector Geothermal Program: Indonesia & Philippines	Private	ADB	30			375,000			120		90						

¹⁸ For private sector programs, targets refer to TFC approved proposal, while for public sector projects, targets refer to MDB approved documents. Redacted areas in some private sector projects contain confidential data.

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Emissions reductions			Co-financing			Installed Capacity			Passengers per day		Energy savings		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	Private	ADB	34	1,513	2,146	71,000	3	12	20		2	30					
DPSP-Regional	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	Private	EBRD	35			675,000		70	885			432					
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal / Caribbean	Public	IDB	20			250,000			200			62					
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	35			70,000			140			90					
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project(Transmission) T&D	Public	IBRD	150			1,400,000	2	30	654			790					
Honduras	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	20	79,693	99,256	70,000		189	160		82	80					
India	Grid connected rooftop solar	Public	IBRD	125			1	126	126	675	4	4	400					
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	Public	IBRD	100	470,000	940,000	3,780,000		113	2,058		135	1,334					
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	25			733,657		12	145								1,002
India	Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks	Public	IBRD	50			5			4,420			3,500					
India	Solar Park Transmission	Public	ADB	50			7,060,273			400			4,200					
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	Public	ADB	200			5,400,000	28	44	600			4,300					
India	Solar Rooftop PV	Public	ADB	175			441,700			830			400					
Indonesia	Geothermal Electricity Finance	Private	IFC	50			3,700,000			2,270			660					
Indonesia	Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project	Public	IBRD	50			330,000			445			65					
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	Public	IBRD	125	305,555	305,555	1,100,000	80	122	450	75	150	150					
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	Private	ADB	150			4,400,000	144	963	2,450	105	105	750					
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	Private	EBRD	34	128,000	655,985	400,000	18	118	100						398	1,592	1,200
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	Private	EBRD	39	78,969	121,670	270,000	153	153	95	50	50	65			40	118	
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	Private	EBRD	27	250,000	1,000,000	300,000		21	90			65			53	212	40

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Emissions reductions			Co-financing			Installed Capacity			Passengers per day		Energy savings		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy II-Kazakh Railways Sustainable Energy Program	Private	EBRD	1			80,000		45									
Kazakhstan	Yereymentau Large Wind Power Plant	Private	EBRD	26			150,000	88	97		50							
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	IBRD + AfDB	197	254,800	257,555	240,000	716	1,230	160	160							
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	Public	IBRD + AfDB	238			521,670	1,301	1,301	2,439	350							
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	Public	IDB	52	6,836	10,580	25,000	20	217	160						16	25	36
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	Public	IBRD	50	747,600	7,419,885	616,800	956	663							677	4,302	1,200
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	Private	IDB	22	20,794	20,794	327,700	6	114	63						42	42	1,120
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility / Utility Scale RE-geothermal-Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer facility	Public	IDB	54			1,100,000	12	1,211		300							
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa)	Private	IFC	16	97,900	574,619	180,000	180	172		68	68						
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility(REFF)	Public	IDB	71	1,508,671	3,602,763	2,011,242	2,026	2,430	252	899	1,000						
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	53			900,000		650		251	350						
Mexico	Urban Transport Transformation Project	Public	IBRD	200	150,000	436,464	1,960,000	1	3,550	2,494			133,000	3,960,000				
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	Public	IBRD	25			78,018	32	32	134		75						
Morocco	One Wind Energy Plan	Public	AfDB	125			4,047,500	28	147	2,710		1,100						
Nicaragua	Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC	Public	IDB	10			110,655			16		22						
Nigeria	Line of Credit for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	Private	AfDB	25			158,580	3	3	271		107						
Philippines	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles project	Public	ADB	13			269,000			399			700,000					
Philippines	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit(BRT) Demonstration Project	Public	IBRD	26			193,000	18	30	204			125,000					
Philippines	Philippines Manila BRT	Public	IBRD	24			206,892			86			300,000					

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Emissions reductions			Co-financing			Installed Capacity			Passengers per day		Energy savings		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Philippines	REAP and Expansion of the Approved RE Accelerator Program (REAP)	Private	IFC	26			230,000			330		155						
Philippines	Renewable Energy Development (PHRED)	Public	IBRD	45			523,370			500		71						162
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	4			300,000			63								63
South Africa	EE Program	Private	IFC	3			78,667		9	7								
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	Public	IBRD + AfDB	264			570,000		1	415		100						
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	IBRD + AfDB	86	298,000	536,000	238,000		195	787		100	100					
South Africa	Expansion of the Approved South Africa Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program (SEAP)	Private	IFC	58			470,000			700		100						
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	AfDB	39			430,000	52	525	1,100		125						
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	IFC	43	350,616	511,285	430,000	751	1,501	1,100	50	150	125					
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	Private	ADB	100	150,491	378,384	1,000,000	20	424	1,097	81	178	520					
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program(TSEFF)	Private	IFC	6	11,598	52,696	13,800		27			15	12					
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program(T-SEF)	Private	IFC	5		822	42,900			16								
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance(CSEF) Phase II	Private	IFC	30			14,000			390								30
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	Private	IFC	22	145,800	633,500	280,000		95	80						110	508	220
Turkey	Financial Innovation for Renewable Energy (FIRE) Project	Private	IFC	18			62,000			102		75						
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	Private	EBRD	25			240,000			303		50						300
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF)	Private	EBRD	70	1,263	706,949	540,000	23	518	795		230				5	911	1,210
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	Public	IBRD	100	3,214,583	17,666,499	3,507,000	2,117	3,000	1,450	-10	937	951			1,234	10,726	1,382
Turkey	Turkey Renewable Energy Integration project (T&D)	Public	IBRD	50			690,000	37	97	1,025		600						

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Emissions reductions			Co-financing			Installed Capacity			Passengers per day		Energy savings		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Turkey	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF)	Private	EBRD	50	188,211	1,113,422	750,000	28	902	200	64	218				56	4,067	
Turkey	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IBRD	40			260,371	31	31			208						
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	51			330,000	9	12	332								560
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program	Private	EBRD	51			350,000		30	227								350
Ukraine	Renewable Energy II - Novoazovsk Wind Project	Private	EBRD	21	115,000	485,000	106,000		116	43		33	33			320	1,349	
Ukraine	Renewable Energy Program	Private	IFC	36			41,291			67			45					
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility- Creating Markets for Renewable Power (USELF 1)	Private	EBRD	27	23,649	280,144	350,000	46	155	49	16	74	115			44	627	
Ukraine	Residential Energy Efficiency Finance Facility (UREEFF)	Private	EBRD	24	232	232	50,000		21	136						1	1	130
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	Public	IBRD	50			475,392	4	9	300								470
Ukraine	Sustainable Energy Lending Facility Replenishment (USELF 2)	Private	EBRD	28			250,000			113			60					
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	Public	IBRD	49			2,800,000	12	13	1,733			1,100					430
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program	Public	ADB	100			8,400	70	197	1,336				157,000				
Vietnam	Sustainable Urban Transport for HCMC MRT Line 2	Public	ADB	50			4,025	20	20	1,391				128,960				
Vietnam	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	Public	IBRD	30			269,148	56	404	770								414

Annex 2: Direct Finance Leveraged by Source (US\$M)

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	MDB1			MDB2			Government			Private sector			Bilateral			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Chile	Concentrated Solar Power Project (CSPP)	Private	IDB	67			66					20			130			143				
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	25			22							88								
Chile	Geothermal Risk Mitigation Program	Private	IDB	75			140							220							140	
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	25																		
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	Public	IDB	11		20	10															
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Program in the San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Archipelago	Public	IDB	11			91														3	
Colombia	Innovative Instruments to Foster Energy Efficiency in SMEs in Colombia	Private	IDB	5			22							15							1	
Colombia	Non-Conventional Renewable Energy	Public	IDB	11			10							24								
Colombia	Renewable Energy Program for Colombia	Private	IDB	10			26							13			13					
Colombia	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program (SETP)	Public	IDB	20			300					61										
Colombia	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	7			24		24					54								
Colombia	Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP)	Public	IDB	40									8	63	40							
Colombia	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IDB	10																		
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	20																		
DPSP-Regional	Private Sector Geothermal Program: Indonesia & Philippines	Private	ADB	30			30							90								
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	Private	ADB	34									3	12	18							
DPSP-Regional	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	Private	EBRD	35	7	76	250							3			617					
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal / Caribbean	Public	IDB	20																		

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	MDB1			MDB2			Government			Private sector			Bilateral			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	35			35							55							50	
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project(Transmission) T&D	Public	IBRD	150	2	26	70					62		450			71					
Honduras	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	20		46	25						63	60						81	95	
India	Grid connected rooftop solar	Public	IBRD	125	126	126	500					2		150							23	
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	Public	IBRD	100		100	100					185		13	1,958							
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	25										127						12	18	
India	Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks	Public	IBRD	50			420					500		3,500								
India	Solar Park Transmission	Public	ADB	50			175					225										
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	Public	ADB	200	28	44	300					300										
India	Solar Rooftop PV	Public	ADB	175			330							200							300	
Indonesia	Geothermal Electricity Finance	Private	IFC	50			30															
Indonesia	Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project	Public	IBRD	50			150					49		240							6	
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	Public	IBRD	125	80	122	175					275										
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	Private	ADB	150	34	221	350					400	44	289	1,100	66	453	600			20	
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	Private	EBRD	34	9	73	100				6	18	3	39								
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	Private	EBRD	39	84	84	95						46	46						24	24	
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	Private	EBRD	27		13	90							8								
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy II-Kazakh Railways Sustainable Energy Program	Private	EBRD	1		25	45															
Kazakhstan	Yereymentau Large Wind Power Plant	Private	EBRD	26		62	73							26							24	
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	IBRD + AfDB	197		1	200		133	245				126			418	406			40	379

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	MDB1			MDB2			Government			Private sector			Bilateral			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	Public	IBRD + AfDB	238	118	118	135	89	89	400			357				831	831	1,547	263	263	
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	Public	IDB	52		50	50							20	123			117	110		9	
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	Public	IBRD	50		251	251					603	230		96	176					7	7
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	Private	IDB	22	5	113	24							1	1	39						
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility / Utility Scale RE-geothermal-Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer facility	Public	IDB	54			54					12	66			1,091						
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa)	Private	IFC	16			60														60	
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility(REFF)	Public	IDB	71		122	70					204	70								1,700	2,290
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	53			70		36						327							580
Mexico	Urban Transport Transformation Project	Public	IBRD	200	1	52	150					1,542	1,505		1,956	839						
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	Public	IBRD	25	32	34	125						9									
Morocco	One Wind Energy Plan	Public	AfDB	125	28	147	512						87		1,498			613				
Nicaragua	Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC	Public	IDB	10			13						4									
Nigeria	Line of Credit for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	Private	AfDB	25	3	3	75								196							
Philippines	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles project	Public	ADB	13			300						99									
Philippines	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit(BRT) Demonstration Project	Public	IBRD	26	18	30	116						88									
Philippines	Philippines Manila BRT	Public	IBRD	24			41						45									
Philippines	REAP and Expansion of the Approved RE Accelerator Program (REAP)	Private	IFC	26			105								265			75				
Philippines	Renewable Energy Development (PHRED)	Public	IBRD	45											500							
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	4			54								155							

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	MDB1			MDB2			Government			Private sector			Bilateral			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
South Africa	EE Program	Private	IFC	3	9	7																
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	Public	IBRD + AfDB	264		220			195													
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	IBRD + AfDB	86	13	45		23	65		4	42				123	635					
South Africa	Expansion of the Approved South Africa Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program (SEAP)	Private	IFC	58		90								610								
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	AfDB	39	11	38		5	20				36	214							253	
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	IFC	43		78																228
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	Private	ADB	100		173	292						20	251	805							
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program(TSEFF)	Private	IFC	6		9								17								
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program(T-SEF)	Private	IFC	5		5	16															
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance(CSEF) Phase II	Private	IFC	30		100									290							
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	Private	IFC	22		95	80															
Turkey	Financial Innovation for Renewable Energy (FIRE) Project	Private	IFC	18		30									72							
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	Private	EBRD	25		100									100		3				3	
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF	Private	EBRD	70		328	332		34				23	140	90		350				16	23
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	Public	IBRD	100	68	951	1,000				2,049	2,049	450									
Turkey	Turkey Renewable Energy Integration project (T&D)	Public	IBRD	50	37	97	300						125		600							
Turkey	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF)	Private	EBRD	50		418	200						28	374		110						
Turkey	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IBRD	40	31	31	60								302							15
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	51	9	12	332															
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program	Private	EBRD	51		19	155														11	72

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	MDB1			MDB2			Government			Private sector			Bilateral			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Ukraine	Renewable Energy II - Novoazovsk Wind Project	Private	EBRD	21	45	43							71									
Ukraine	Renewable Energy Program	Private	IFC	36																		67
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility- Creating Markets for Renewable Power (USELF 1)	Private	EBRD	27	23	91	22						13	54	19					9	9	8
Ukraine	Residential Energy Efficiency Finance Facility (UREEFF)	Private	EBRD	24			100							15	10		3	26				3
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	Public	IBRD	50	4	9	300															
Ukraine	Sustainable Energy Lending Facility Replenishment (USELF 2)	Private	EBRD	28			68								41			5				
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	Public	IBRD	49	12	13	333								1,400							
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program	Public	ADB	100	1	27	362				22	42	251				46	128	723			
Vietnam	Sustainable Urban Transport for HCMC MRT Line 2	Public	ADB	50	12	12	550				8	8	333				9	9	508			
Vietnam	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	Public	IBRD	30	56	399	449						314					5	8			

Annex 3: Installed Capacity by Technology (MW)

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Chile	Concentrated Solar Power Project (CSPP)	Private	IDB	67			50			50												
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	25			36															36
Chile	Geothermal Risk Mitigation Program	Private	IDB	75			100											100				

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	25	72	155		72	155													
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	Public	IDB	11																		
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Program in the San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Archipelago	Public	IDB	11																		
Colombia	Innovative Instruments to Foster Energy Efficiency in SMEs in Colombia	Private	IDB	5																		
Colombia	Non-Conventional Renewable Energy	Public	IDB	11		20																20
Colombia	Renewable Energy Program for Colombia	Private	IDB	10		28																28
Colombia	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program(SETP)	Public	IDB	20																		
Colombia	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	7																		
Colombia	Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP)	Public	IDB	40																		
Colombia	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IDB	10		50																
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	20		35																35
DPSP-Regional	Private Sector Geothermal Program: Indonesia & Philippines	Private	ADB	30		90											90					
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	Private	ADB	34	2	30		2	7													30
DPSP-Regional	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	Private	EBRD	35		432																432
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal / Caribbean	Public	IDB	20		62											62					
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	35		90			90													
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project(Transmission) T&D	Public	IBRD	150		790						790										
Honduras	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	20	82	80		82	80													

Country	Project name	Public/ Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
India	Grid connected rooftop solar	Public	IBRD	125	4	4	400	4	4	400												
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	Public	IBRD	100		135	1,334							135	1,334							
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	25																		
India	Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks	Public	IBRD	50			3,500			3,500												
India	Solar Park Transmission	Public	ADB	50			4,200			4,200												
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	Public	ADB	200			4,300														4,300	
India	Solar Rooftop PV	Public	ADB	175			400			400												
Indonesia	Geothermal Electricity Finance	Private	IFC	50			660														660	
Indonesia	Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project	Public	IBRD	50			65														65	
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	Public	IBRD	125	75	150	150									75	150	150				
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	Private	ADB	150	105	105	750									105	105	750				
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	Private	EBRD	34																		
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	Private	EBRD	39	50	50	65	50	50												65	
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	Private	EBRD	27			65														65	
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy II-Kazakh Railways Sustainable Energy Program	Private	EBRD	1																		
Kazakhstan	Yereymentau Large Wind Power Plant	Private	EBRD	26			50					50										
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	IBRD + AfDB	197		160	160			160	160											
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	Public	IBRD + AfDB	238			350				350											
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	Public	IDB	52																		
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	Public	IBRD	50																		

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	Private	IDB	22																		
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility / Utility Scale RE-geothermal-Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer facility	Public	IDB	54			300											300				
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa)	Private	IFC	16		68	68					68										
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility(REFF)	Public	IDB	71	252	899	1,000		30		252	869										1,000
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	53		251	350				251											350
Mexico	Urban Transport Transformation Project	Public	IBRD	200																		
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	Public	IBRD	25			75			75												
Morocco	One Wind Energy Plan	Public	AFDB	125			1,100					750		350								
Nicaragua	Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC	Public	IDB	10			22											22				
Nigeria	Line of Credit for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	Private	AFDB	25			107															107
Philippines	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles project	Public	ADB	13																		
Philippines	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit(BRT) Demonstration Project	Public	IBRD	26																		
Philippines	Philippines Manila BRT	Public	IBRD	24																		
Philippines	REAP and Expansion of the Approved RE Accelerator Program (REAP)	Private	IFC	26			155	110	110													155
Philippines	Renewable Energy Development (PHRED)	Public	IBRD	45			71															71
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	4																		
South Africa	EE Program	Private	IFC	3																		
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	Public	IBRD + AfDB	264			100			100												

Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	IBRD + AfDB	86	100	100					100	100										
South Africa	Expansion of the Approved South Africa Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program (SEAP)	Private	IFC	58																		
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	AfDB	39																		
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	IFC	43	50	150	125	50	150	125												
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	Private	ADB	100	81	178	520		89	120	81	89	350									50
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program(TSEFF)	Private	IFC	6		15	12		15													12
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program(T-SEF)	Private	IFC	5																		
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance(CSEF) Phase II	Private	IFC	30																		
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	Private	IFC	22																		
Turkey	Financial Innovation for Renewable Energy (FIRE) Project	Private	IFC	18			75															
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	Private	EBRD	25			50											50				
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF	Private	EBRD	70		230			173			16		18								23
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	Public	IBRD	100	-10	937	951		13		-14	214	225	525	700			181	26			
Turkey	Turkey Renewable Energy Integration project (T&D)	Public	IBRD	50			600						600									
Turkey	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF)	Private	EBRD	50	64	218		50	61			100		10	28			15		4	14	
Turkey	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IBRD	40			208											208				
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	51																		
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program	Private	EBRD	51																		
Ukraine	Renewable Energy II - Novoazovsk Wind Project	Private	EBRD	21		33	33					33	33									
Ukraine	Renewable Energy Program	Private	IFC	36			45						45									

Country	Project name	Public/ Private	MDB	CTF US\$M	Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
					2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target	2017	Cumulative	Target
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility-Creating Markets for Renewable Power (USELF 1)	Private	EBRD	27	16	74	115	14	27		13		1	3		22	2	10	115			
Ukraine	Residential Energy Efficiency Finance Facility (UREEFF)	Private	EBRD	24																		
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	Public	IBRD	50																		
Ukraine	Sustainable Energy Lending Facility Replenishment (USELF 2)	Private	EBRD	28			60												60			
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	Public	IBRD	49			1,100												1,100			
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program	Public	ADB	100																		
Vietnam	Sustainable Urban Transport for HCMC MRT Line 2	Public	ADB	50																		
Vietnam	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	Public	IBRD	30																		