

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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CTF RESULTS REPORT

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1 Introduction

1. The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) 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 (MDBs), to large-scale, country-led projects and programs in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport. CTF supports countries and regions through strategic investment plans, including 15 country investment plans, one regional program in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and three phases of the Dedicated Private Sector Programs (DPSP).
2. This CTF Results Report is based on 87 MDB-approved projects/programs¹ subject to reporting for the 2019 reporting year² (RY2019) and is divided into four main sections: a global overview of the results across the five core indicators, results progression, co-benefits reporting, and lessons learned from completed projects. It also includes the following annexes: Annex 1: Summary of results, Annex 2: Direct finance leveraged by source (USD M), and Annex 3: Installed capacity by technology (MW).
3. This report is based on results originating from projects and programs in the following countries: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and regional and global DPSP projects.
4. For the purposes of this report, the countries are grouped into the following regions, with the number in parentheses denoting the number of CTF projects in each location:
 - Africa (AFR): Egypt (1), Kenya (1), Morocco (5), Nigeria (1), South Africa (4), Regional (2)^{3 4}
 - Asia (ASIA): India (8), Indonesia (3), Philippines (6), Thailand (3), Vietnam (4), Regional (1)⁵
 - Europe and Central Asia (ECA): Kazakhstan (3), Turkey (8), Ukraine (6)

¹ Included in these 87 projects/programs are those that have reached completion and are no longer being actively monitored for results by the MDBs. For completed projects, results for GHG emissions reductions, passengers per day, and energy savings continue to accrue unless otherwise indicated.

² Reporting year: Depending on the MDB, the reporting year “RY2019” covers the period from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 (AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB, and IFC) or July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (IBRD).

³ Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco as part DPSP III: SEMed Private Sector Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF) by EBRD

⁴ Burkina Faso, Egypt, Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda as part of DPSP II: Utility-Scale Solar PV Sub-Program: Stage 2 by IFC

⁵ India, Indonesia and the Philippines as part of DPSP: Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation by ADB

- Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC): Brazil (1), Chile (3), Colombia (11), Haiti (1), Honduras (1), Mexico (10), Nicaragua (1), Regional (2)^{6 7}
 - Global: Global (1)⁸
5. The RY2019 results portfolio of 87 MDB-approved projects/programs amounts to USD 4.3 billion in total CTF funding. As depicted in Figure 1, the World Bank has the largest share of CTF funding at 42 percent of the total funding allocation,⁹ followed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) at 18 percent, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) at 14 percent, African Development Bank (AfDB) at 12 percent, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) at 8 percent, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) at 6 percent.
 6. By sector, the CTF results portfolio consists of 69 percent renewable energy projects, 15 percent energy efficiency projects, 11 percent transport projects, and 5 percent combined renewable energy/energy efficiency projects. Funding is split approximately three-quarters for public sector projects and one quarter for private sector projects. By region, Asia has the largest share of funding, at 34 percent, while Africa has 26 percent, LAC 21 percent, and ECA 17 percent. Global projects represent 2 percent of CTF funding.

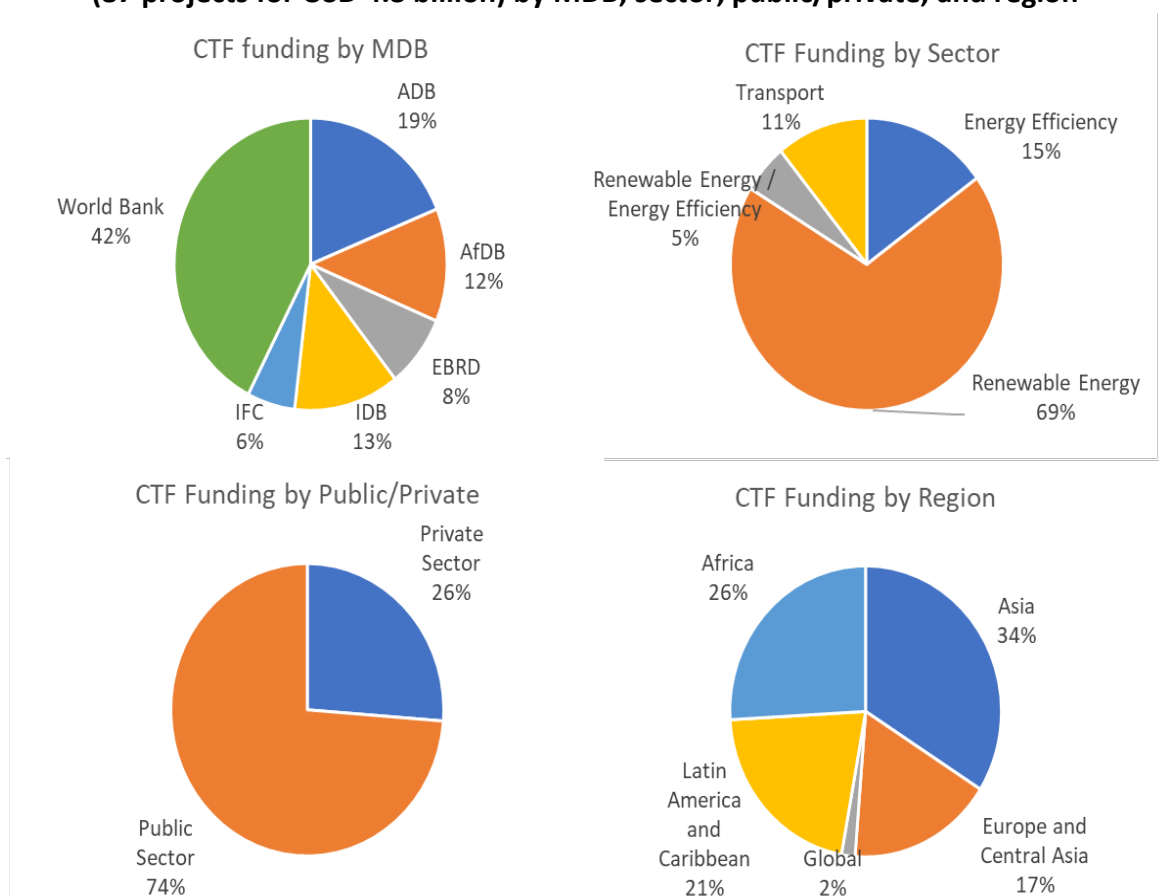
⁶ Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as part of DPSP II: Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Geothermal by IDB

⁷ Regional as part of DPSP II: Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program by IDB

⁸ Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, India, Jordan, Mexico, the Philippines and Vietnam as part of DPSP III: Solar Distributed Generation (SDG) by IFC

⁹ These percentages differ from those listed in the CTF Semi-Annual Operational Report (SAR) as the set of projects represented by the two reports differs: the CTF Results Report is based on MDB-approved projects subject to reporting results while the portfolio analysis in the SAR is based on Trust Fund Committee-approved projects.

Figure 1: Distribution of CTF projects subject to RY2019 results reporting (87 projects for USD 4.3 billion) by MDB, sector, public/private, and region



1.1 Summary of key results

7. Results reporting indicates that total CTF investments of USD 4.3 billion have mobilized a cumulative total of USD 19.2 billion in co-financing, including USD 1.6 billion in RY2019 alone.
8. These investments have resulted in a cumulative 63.7 million tons of CO₂ in GHG emissions reductions since the first projects were approved in 2009. Compared to RY2018, GHG reductions have increased by 9 percent to 13.5 million tons of CO₂ in RY2019.
9. In addition, CTF investments have resulted in 5.7 gigawatts (GW) of installed renewable energy generation capacity, 4,583 gigawatt hours (GWh) in annual energy savings¹⁰, and 291,019 passengers per day using low-carbon public transit. The following illustration further highlights CTF key results.

¹⁰ Results for RY2018, Annual energy savings differ by year as the portfolio matures.

Where do we stand?

2019 CTF Results Report

Total CTF investments of



have mobilized co-financing of



Resulting in



in cumulative GHG emissions reductions, and



of renewable energy installed capacity



in annual energy savings

291,020

additional passengers per day using low-carbon public transit

Additional highlights:

40 CTF projects resulted in 13.6 MtCO_{2e} in GHG emissions reductions in the latest reporting year, and CTF's 88 total projects are expected to achieve



Equivalent to taking more than 250 million cars off the road for one year

1.3 billion tons

CO₂ equivalent over the lifetime of the portfolio

USD 19.4 billion



Total CTF investments of USD 4.3 billion have mobilized a cumulative total of USD 19.4 billion in co-financing - almost the GDP of Afghanistan.

In 2019, CTF projects successfully leveraged \$1.6 billion in co-financing from a variety of sources.

CTF-funded projects have installed renewable energy capacity equivalent to the generation capacity of Tajikistan



1.2 Approach

10. The results presented herein are based on the [CTF Revised Results Framework](#)¹¹, which includes the following core indicators measured at the project level and reported annually:
- Tons of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided (tCO₂)
 - Volume of direct finance leveraged through CTF funding, disaggregated by public and private finance (USD million, USD M)
 - Installed capacity as a result of CTF interventions (Megawatt, MW)
 - Number of additional passengers, disaggregated by men and women if feasible, using low-carbon transport as a result of CTF intervention (passengers per day)
 - Annual energy savings as a result of CTF interventions (Gigawatt hours, GWh)
11. Each project/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. Co-benefits generated in the CTF portfolio is further explained in Section 4.
12. The MDBs collect results data on an annual basis following the [CTF Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit](#)¹² and 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 template is completed by the MDBs, and the data are collated and analyzed by the CIF Administrative Unit and presented in the Results Report.

1.3 Definitions and analytical notes

13. The following definitions and considerations apply to the entire report.
14. *Indicators:* Tons of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided (tCO₂) and volume of direct finance leveraged through CTF funding are core indicators that every project and program must report on, while reporting on installed capacity, number of additional passengers using low carbon transport, and annual energy savings depends on the nature of the project (i.e., whether the project involves renewable energy, transport, or energy efficiency measures).
15. *Reporting:* Projects report indicators according to the best available information. In some case, information is based on direct measurements or evidence, such as megawatt (MW) of installed capacity. In other cases, it is based on ex-ante engineering estimates (e.g., number of houses built, multiplied by estimated energy savings per house). In many cases, data are obtained through a combination of direct measurements and ex-ante estimates. Results reporting may change from one year to the next as better information becomes available.

¹¹ See <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/documents/revised-ctf-results-framework>

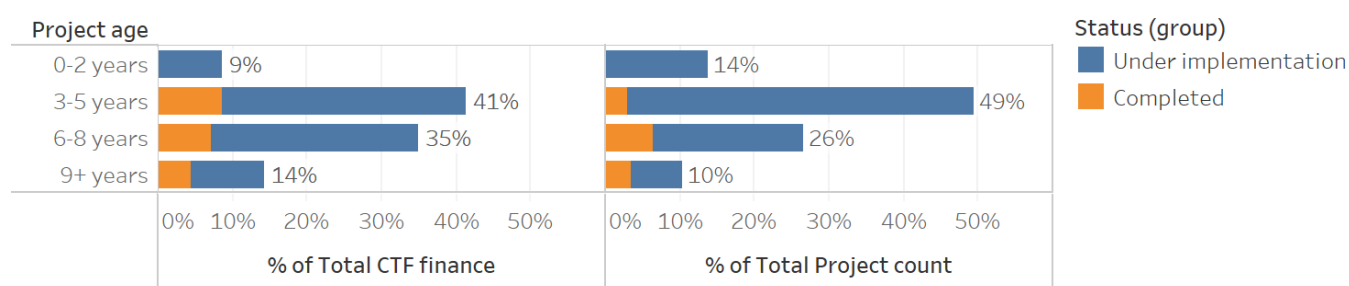
¹² See https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ctf_monitoring_and_reporting_toolkit_version_4.6__0.pdf

16. *Reporting year (RY)*: Reporting year refers to the one-year reporting period associated with that year. RY2019 is the most recent reporting year and refers either to July 1, 2018–June 30, 2019 or January 1, 2018–December 31, 2018, depending on the reporting cycle of the MDB.
17. *Actuals*: 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. Related, “reported results” refer to actual results that are more than zero.
18. *Targets*: In case of GHG reductions or energy savings, targets refer to amounts expected to be achieved on an annual basis (although GHG reductions have a corresponding lifetime target as well). 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 CTF Trust Fund Committee - approved documents).
19. *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.
20. *GHG reductions*: MDBs have started to use harmonized methodologies for estimating GHG emission reductions; however, GHG calculations are still subject to further refinement as MDBs continue to make adjustments.
21. *Co-benefits*: To better understand the impact of CTF funding, CTF co-benefit indicators look beyond the primary mandatory indicators. Co-benefits are aggregated and presented on a regional level and only include results from those projects that report them (60 percent of all projects covered in this report). Co-benefits vary by project and may include indicators like reduced local air pollution and employment. In addition, the CIF Administrative Unit maps CTF co-benefits to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (see Section 4).
22. *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 cumulative emissions reductions, as well as sources of co-financing and installed capacity by technology, are based on cumulative results reported thus far.
23. *Completed and cancelled projects*: Projects that have reached full implementation with funds repaid use the most recent observed value for annual GHG emissions reductions, passengers per day, and energy savings, as projects are expected to continue to perform at demonstrated levels for the remainder of the lifetime of the project. Completed projects are still included in the results described in this report, whereas cancelled projects that have never reported results are removed from the dataset (including their corresponding targets). For partially cancelled projects, the target results are pro-rated based on the remaining funding amount.

1.4 Portfolio maturity¹³

24. Large infrastructure projects, such as those funded by CTF, typically have a long gestation period from approval to the point at which they reach fully operational capacity. Only then do they start reporting results closer to targets. The first CTF projects were approved by the MDBs in 2009, and the most recent in RY2019. A project's age impacts the magnitude of its achieved results, with older projects more advanced in achieving targets than more recent projects.
25. Figure 2 shows the age of the CTF portfolio from MDB approval through RY2019, by project count and by funding amount. The majority of projects (by count) are in the 3–5 year range (42 percent), followed by the 6–8 year range (35 percent), then the 0–2 year range (14 percent), and finally, the over 9 year range (9 percent). This includes both completed projects and those still under implementation.

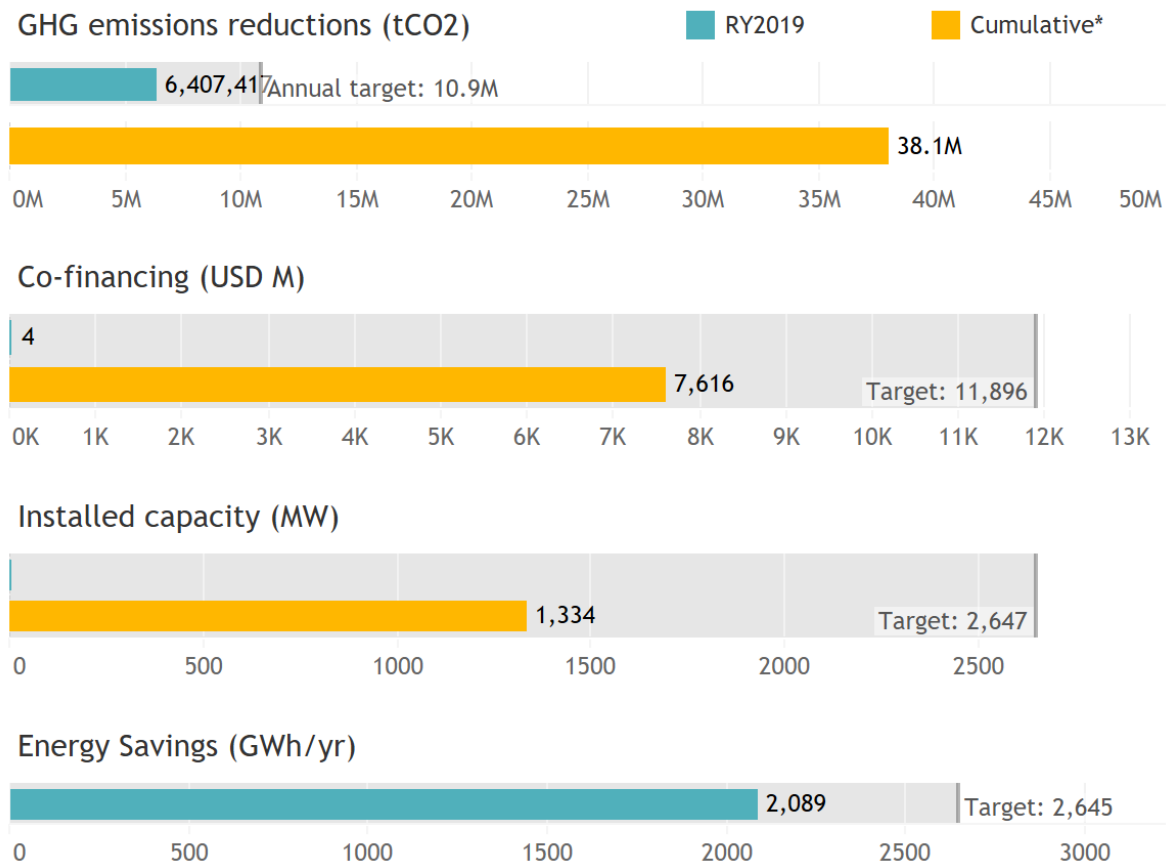
Figure 2: CTF portfolio maturity by project and funding amounts



26. Given the maturity of the CTF portfolio, some projects are only beginning to report on results, and some not at all. While less than half of the CTF portfolio is reporting results on the core indicators, considerable results have been reported for installed capacity of renewable energy, annual energy savings, and annual GHG emissions reduction.
27. Among the subset of 10 completed projects, GHG emissions reductions results are at 59% of the annual target level, and are expected to continue to progress as these projects mature. Co-financing is at a similar position relative to targets, with \$7.6B of a target \$11.9B leveraged cumulatively. Installed capacity is at 50% of target levels. Annual energy savings are at 79% of target levels.

¹³ This analysis is based on data related to CTF approvals. This means that data about private sector programs that include subprojects at different stages (e.g. closed subprojects and subprojects in implementation) is not disaggregated.

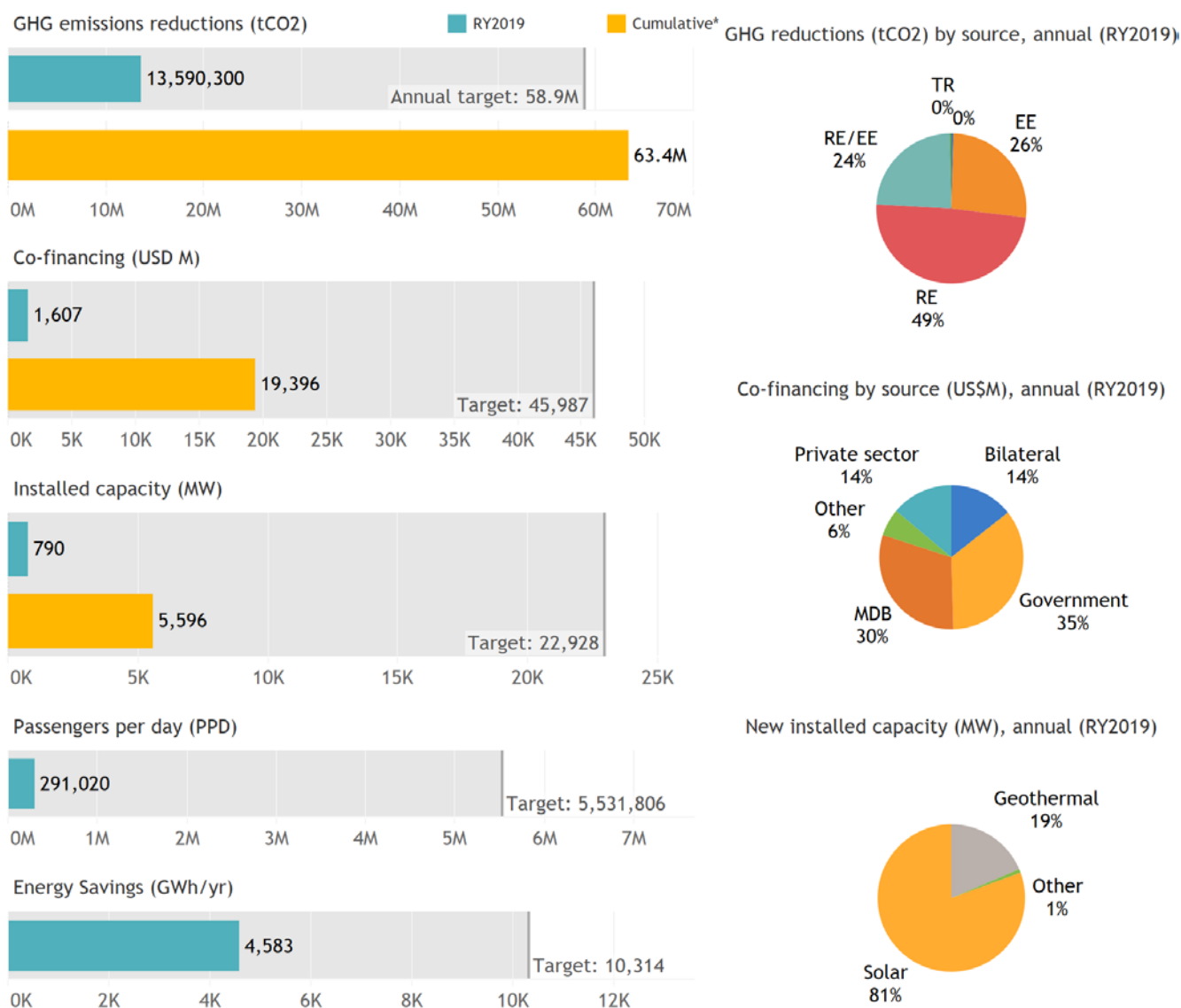
Figure 3: Performance of completed projects¹⁴



¹⁴ There are no completed transport projects, therefore the passengers per day indicator has been excluded.

2 Key results ¹⁵

28. The following illustration depicts key results reported by 87 projects (USD 4.3 billion in total CTF funding), including five projects approved by MDBs in RY2019¹⁶.



¹⁵ Annex 2 shows the distribution of results across projects for three indicators: GHG emissions reductions, co-financing, and installed capacity. The top three contributors to results are labeled for each indicator¹⁶ The overall count of projects has remained the same as in RY2018, as five projects were cancelled in the current reporting period.

¹⁶ The overall count of projects has remained the same as in RY2018, as five projects were cancelled in the current reporting period.

2.1 GHG emissions reductions

29. In RY2019, 40¹⁷ of the 87 projects reported achieved results on annual GHG emissions reductions totaling 13.4 MtCO₂¹⁸, equivalent to taking 2.6 million cars off the road¹⁹. See Annex 1 for full results. Cumulatively, GHG emissions reductions total 63.7 MtCO₂. As shown in the Figure 4, the majority of cumulative emissions reductions can be attributed to projects in ECA with 55 percent and LAC with 28 percent.



30. RY2019 GHG emissions reductions are attributable primarily to renewable energy projects (49 percent), followed by energy efficiency projects (27 percent), combined renewable energy/energy efficiency (24 percent), and transport (less than 1 percent).
31. As in RY2018, almost half of RY2019 annual GHG emissions reductions came from two projects: the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (World Bank) with 24 percent of the total and the Renewable Energy Financing Facility in Mexico (IDB) with 11 percent.²⁰ The project in Turkey also produced 38 percent of the cumulative GHG emissions reductions of the portfolio, and the project in Mexico produced 11 percent of cumulative GHG emissions reductions.²¹ A common feature of these two projects is that CTF funds are disbursed through financial intermediaries.
32. Out of the 87 MDB-approved projects subject to results reporting in RY2019, 40 projects have reported non-zero results for annual GHG emissions reductions. Taking only these projects into consideration, they have achieved 48 percent of their combined target of 28 MtCO₂, for the projects that are reporting GHG results.

¹⁷ 38 projects reported in RY2019 while 41 projects have reported in at least one year. Three projects did not report GHG emissions in RY2019: Sustainable Energy Finance Program (T-SEF), Renewable Energy I – Waste Management Framework, and Renewable Energy II – Novoazovsk Wind Project.

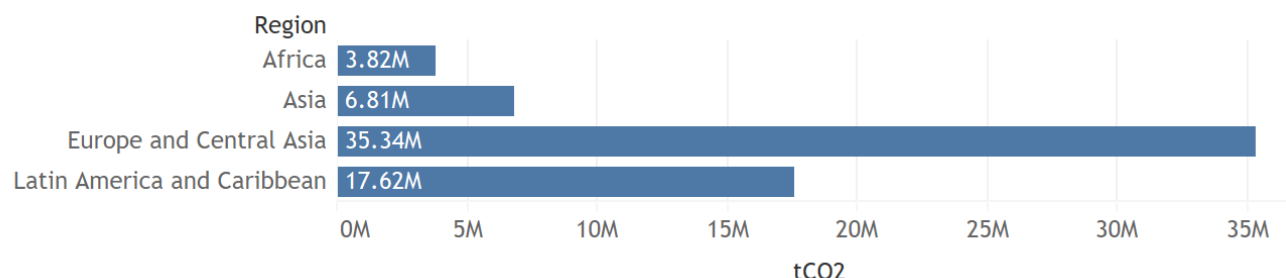
¹⁸ Throughout this report, MtCO₂ refers to million tons of CO₂.

¹⁹ Source: US EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>

²⁰ These projects are in the 90th and 75th percentile of CTF project funding amounts respectively, which partially accounts for their large contribution to overall annual GHG emissions reductions for the portfolio. They were also both approved in FY2009, making them some of the most mature projects in the portfolio.

²¹ These two projects contribute a large share of overall results because of their maturity (they were approved in 2009 and 2010 respectively and have both reached completion) and the scale of project activities.

Figure 4: GHG emissions reductions by region (tCO₂)



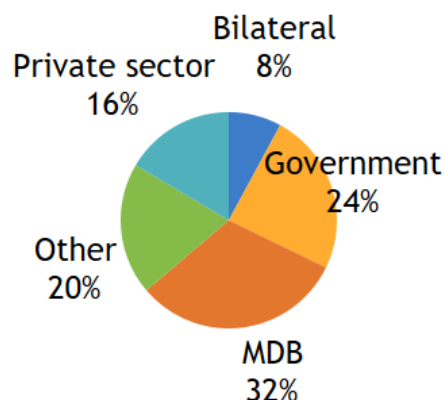
2.2 Co-financing

33. In RY2019, 25 of the 87 projects (representing USD 1.5 billion in total CTF funding) realized USD 1.6 billion in co-financing, an amount equal to the GDP of The Gambia. This brings cumulative co-financing achieved to over USD 19 billion, with 32 percent provided by MDBs, 24 percent by governments, 20 percent by other sources,²² 16 percent by the private sector, and 8 percent by bilateral institutions (see Figure 5).

USD 1.6Bn in
RY2019 co-financing,
equal to the GDP of
The Gambia



Figure 5: Cumulative co-financing by source

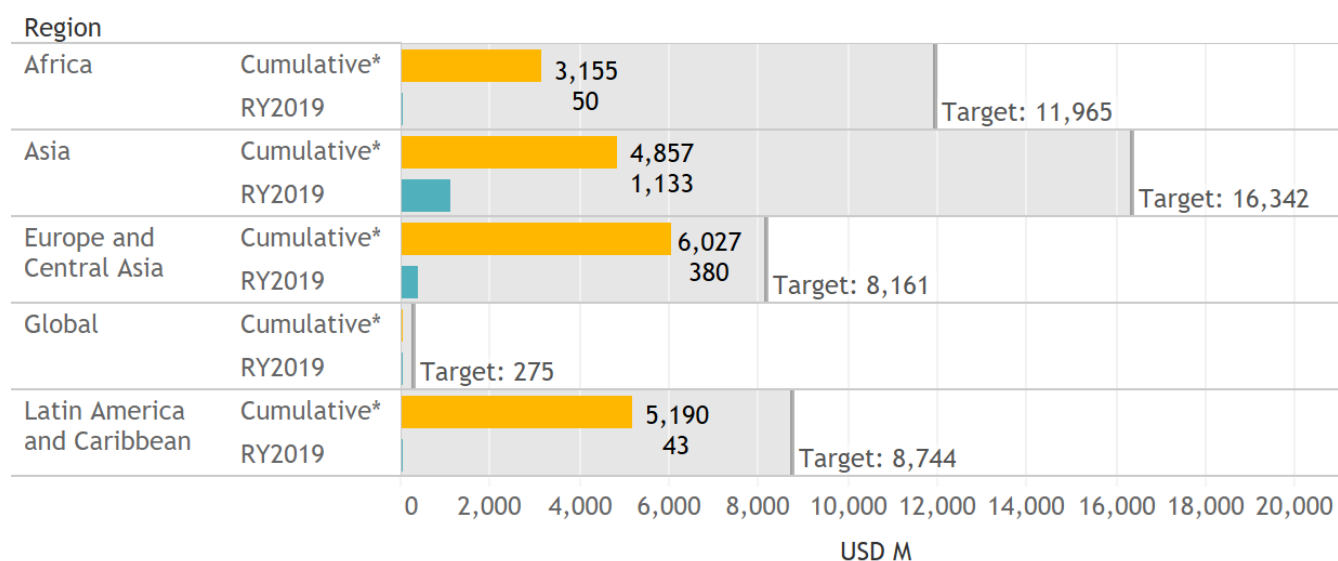


34. Cumulatively, Africa has received the largest portion of funding from bilateral institutions, while Asia and ECA have received most of their cumulative co-financing from MDB sources, and LAC from other sources. Bilaterals have provided the majority of co-financing for AfDB- and World Bank-implemented renewable energy facilities in Morocco, and therefore, account for a large share of the total co-financing leveraged in the Africa region.

²² Other sources include, for example, the European Investment Bank and the EU Neighborhood Investment Facility.

35. In Asia, co-financing has been driven by relatively large contributions from the private sector to the Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program in Indonesia (ADB), and from other sources to the Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks Project in India (World Bank). In ECA, MDB co-financing has been leveraged by 17 of 18 projects. Private sector financing has been leveraged by almost as many projects in the region (14 of 18), but the amounts leveraged per project tend to be much smaller than those leveraged from MDBs. In the LAC region, almost one-third of total co-financing has been leveraged from other sources to the Mexico Renewable Energy Program (IDB).²³
36. At a project level, the Mexico Renewable Energy Financing Facility (IDB) and the Turkey Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (World Bank) account for the largest share of cumulative co-financing: almost 20 percent of the overall share.
37. As indicated in Figure 6, ECA has leveraged the largest amount of co-financing on a cumulative basis (USD 6 billion), while Asia has leveraged the most in RY2019 (USD 1.1 billion). ECA is closest to achieving the cumulative co-financing target, at 74 percent of the cumulative target level.
38. Out of the 87 projects subject to results reporting in RY2019, 64 have reported non-zero results from at least one source of co-financing. Taking only these projects into consideration, they have achieved 51 percent of their combined target of USD 45 billion .

Figure 6: Cumulative and RY2019 co-financing by region compared to target levels (USD Million)



²³ Co-financing for this program reported as “other” includes private equity and lending from private and public banks.

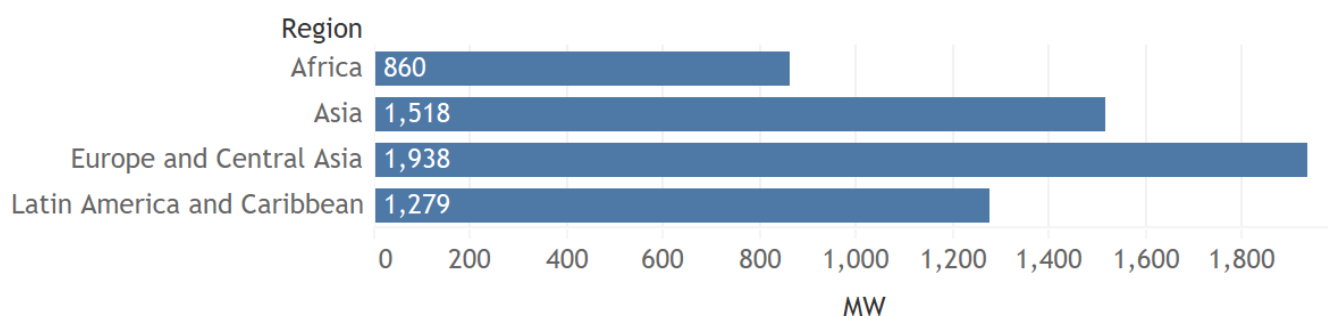
2.3 Installed capacity

39. Of the 52 CTF projects with an installed capacity target, 26 have reported achieved results for this indicator. The total cumulative installed capacity across the portfolio of CTF projects is 5,692 MW, equivalent to the total installed capacity of Tajikistan.²⁴ Of the total cumulative installed capacity, 790 MW came online in the RY2019 reporting cycle comprising mostly solar and geothermal

5.7 GW
equivalent
to the
installed capacity
of Tajikistan

40. To date, 25 percent of the cumulative target for installed capacity has been met, with India's Solar Park Transmission Project and Solar Park: Rajasthan Project(ADB) each contributing 17 percent of that capacity. For RY2019, the largest amount of installed capacity is reported in the solar sector at 637 MW. Solar also accounts for the largest portion of cumulative installed capacity at 2,421 MW overall. Figure 7 shows cumulative installed capacity by region. ECA has the largest amount of cumulative installed capacity (34 percent). Africa brought online the largest amount of installed capacity in RY2019 (44 percent). The largest single contributor to RY2019 installed capacity was the Morocco-Noor II and III CSP project (AfDB/World Bank) at 350 MW.
41. The Mexico Renewable Energy Financing Facility and the Turkey Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project are the two projects with the largest installed capacity, with a combined total of 1,832 MW or 33 percent of the cumulative installed capacity.
42. Out of the 52 projects that have installed capacity targets, 26 have reported non-zero results from at least one source of installed capacity. Taking only these projects into consideration, they have achieved 73 percent of their combined target of 7.7 GW.

Figure 7: Installed capacity by region (MW)



²⁴ 5.5 GW in 2016, the most recent value at US EIA, 2018. <https://www.eia.gov/beta/international/data/browser/>

2.4 Energy savings

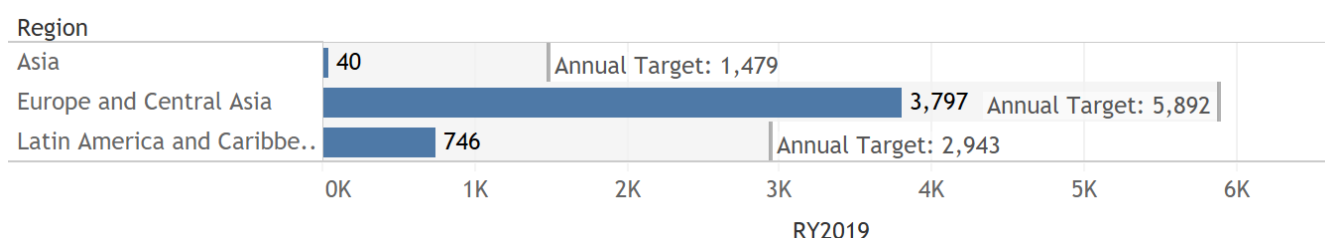
43. Twenty-two projects have a target for energy savings and 19 have reported achieved results for this indicator. Annual energy savings for CTF-financed projects in RY2019 totaled 4,583 GWh, slightly higher than the amount of electricity produced in Jamaica.²⁵ These reported energy savings were primarily in ECA (97 percent), where the majority of energy efficiency projects are located.



44. The Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF) (EBRD) and the Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (World Bank) in Turkey account for the largest portion of RY2019 energy savings at 33 percent and 30 percent of the total, respectively. Aggregated over the entire portfolio, annual energy savings are at 44 percent of the annual target level. As shown in Figure 8, ECA is the closest to achieving annual energy savings at 64 percent of the target level.

45. Out of the 24 projects that have installed capacity targets, 16 have reported non-zero results in energy savings in RY2019.²⁶ Taking only these projects into consideration, they have achieved 53.8 percent of their combined target of 8,516 GWh per year.

Figure 8: Energy savings by region (GWh)



2.5 Passengers per day

46. Of the nine projects with passengers per day targets, two reported achieved results in RY2019²⁷. The Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System in Colombia (IDB) and the Urban Transport Transformation Project in Mexico (World

²⁵ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2232rank.html>

²⁶ Three other projects that previously reported results did not report this year

²⁷ These two projects were approved in RY2010 and RY2014, while the remainder of the projects were approved later on average (RY2012, RY2015, RY2016, and RY2017)

Bank) reported 291,020 passengers per day using low-carbon transport in RY2019. Overall, the portfolio is at 5 percent of the target level across nine transport projects.

3 Results progression

47. The following section is based on RY2017 to RY2019 data for the 87 projects subject to results reporting²⁸. It should be noted that RY2017 and RY2018 figures have been adjusted to account for new data that were not available when the 2017 and 2018 reports were released. Figure 9 shows year to year comparisons for the five core CTF indicators.

48. The amounts of incremental funding leveraged and capacity installed vary by year depending on the maturity of individual projects. No new installed capacity or co-financing are added once a project has reached completion, while emissions reductions, energy savings, and passengers per day are expected to continue to progress throughout a project's operational lifetime.

Figure 9: Results progression for previous three reporting years, by indicator



²⁸ Some of these projects were approved as recently as 2019, and therefore have not begun to show non-zero results for CTF indicators.

49. **GHG emissions reductions:** GHG emissions reductions in RY2019 were 9 percent higher than that in RY2018. This has been driven by increases in emissions reduction in 12 projects, and projects reporting emissions reductions for the first time (four projects). In 21 of 24 projects that have reported achieved reductions in all three years, GHG emissions reductions were either remained stable or increased.
50. **Co-financing:** The additional co-financing leveraged in RY2019 (USD 1.6B) was primarily due to two geothermal projects in Indonesia: the Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program (ADB) and the Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project (World Bank). Cumulative co-financing continues to rise.
51. **Installed capacity:** RY2019 saw a slightly lower level of incremental renewable energy installed capacity than RY2018. Cumulative installed capacity has increased by 16 percent between RY2018 and RY2019 to reach 5,636 MW. This is mainly due to solar and geothermal projects that reported results for the first time in RY2019. No installed capacity from wind projects was reported in RY2019, because much of the target installed capacity for wind projects has been achieved and two large wind infrastructure projects in Morocco and Egypt are still in the process of being deployed due to their sheer size.
52. **Energy savings:** There has been a stable trend in annual energy savings between RY2018 and RY2019, with the two years differing by less than 1 percent. From RY2018 to RY2019, four projects have reported increases in energy savings, while two more reported achieved energy savings for the first time in RY2019.
53. **Passengers per day:** After the first achieved results for passenger numbers were reported in RY2016, progress on passengers per day has steadily increased from RY2017 to RY2019. The Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System in Colombia (IDB) reported 64,020 passengers per day and the Mexico Urban Transport Transformation Project (IBRD) reported 227,000 passengers per day in RY2019.

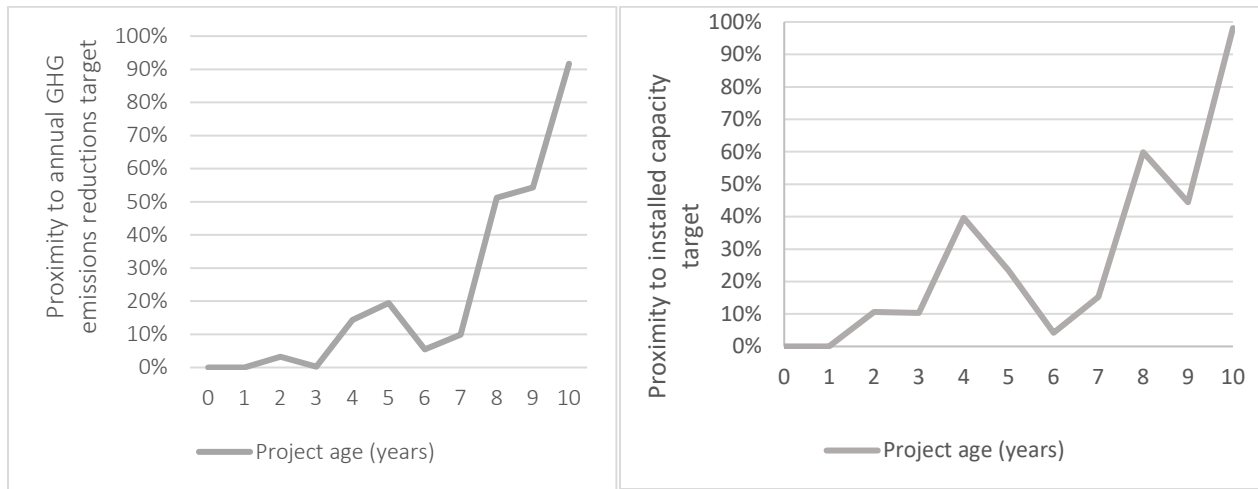
3.1 Distribution of results among projects

3.1.1 Project maturity

54. Projects approved between 2009 and 2011 are, on average, much closer to reaching targeted annual GHG emissions reductions. The same is true for co-financing and installed capacity: the oldest cohort of projects is much closer to target levels than newer projects.
55. Figure 10 shows another view of proximity to annual target GHG emissions reductions and installed capacity by project age. Projects within the 0-3 year age range generally do not yet generate GHG emissions reductions or installed capacity. Projects in the 4-7 year range begin to show significant GHG emissions reductions, and at the 8-10 year range, the average project is above 50 percent of the target level. That rises to over 90 percent when projects reach 10

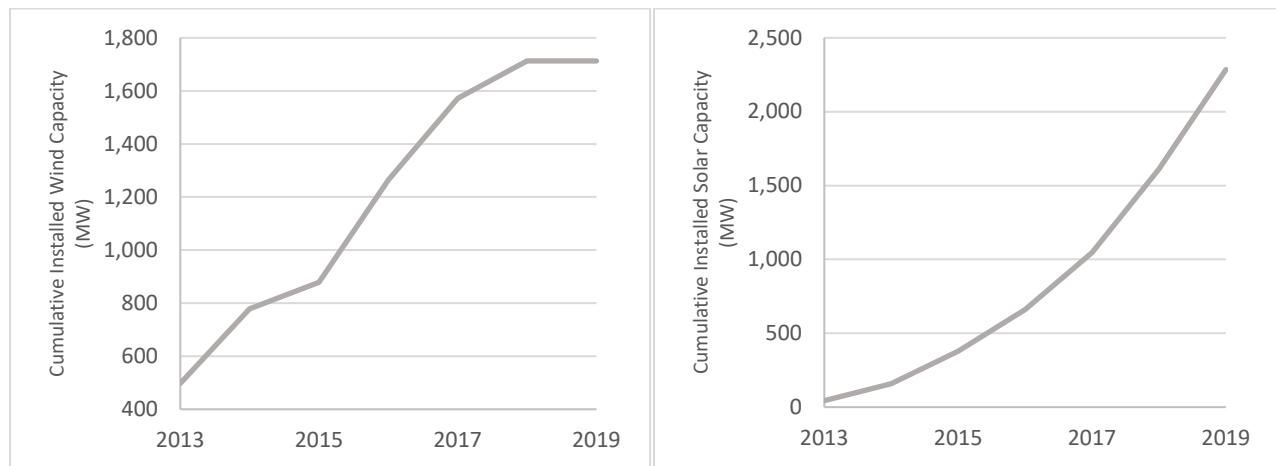
years. The trajectory depicted also suggests that GHG emissions reductions and installed capacity go hand-in-hand in achieving respective targets.²⁹

Figure 10: Project progress towards emissions reductions and installed capacity³⁰ targets by project age (percentage)



56. Given that 2014 is the average MDB approval date of solar projects with targeted installed capacity and just over 25 percent of this capacity has been achieved, sustained growth in solar is expected over the new few years (see Figure 11). This projection has borne true for wind projects, which averaged a 2011 MDB approval date and saw significant growth until just recently when projects attained their targets in terms of installed wind capacity.

Figure 11: Cumulative installed solar and wind Capacity for CTF (MW)

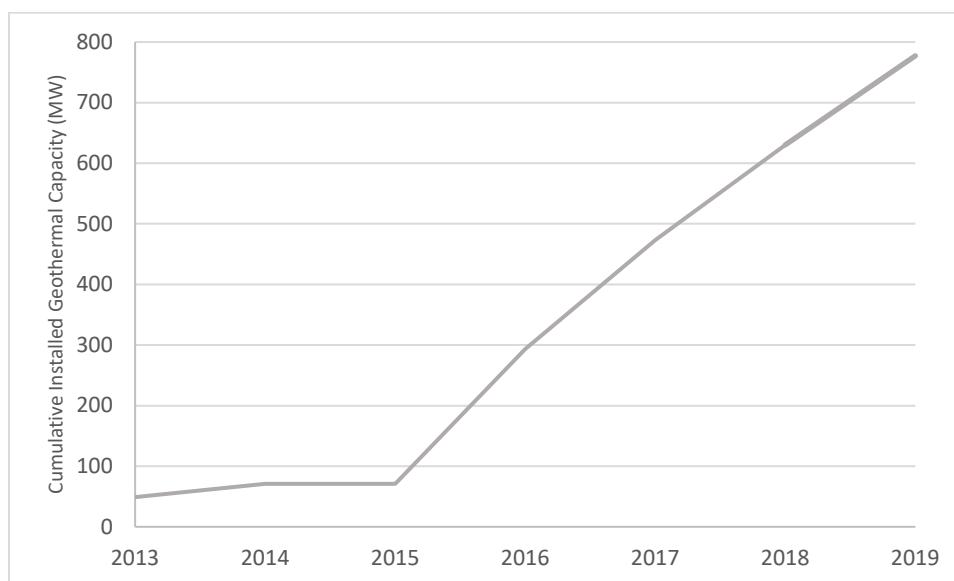


²⁹ This analysis is based on data related to CTF Trust Fund Committee approvals. This means that data about private sector programs that include subprojects at different stages (e.g. closed subprojects and subprojects in implementation) is not disaggregated.

³⁰ Target GHG emissions reductions are cumulative, based on the targets of all the projects that were approved that year.

57. Installed capacity for geothermal has also displayed a similar trend of sustained growth over the past years (see Figure 12). It is likely to continue given that 2014 is the average MDB approval year for geothermal projects and these projects take a longer amount of time to deliver results.

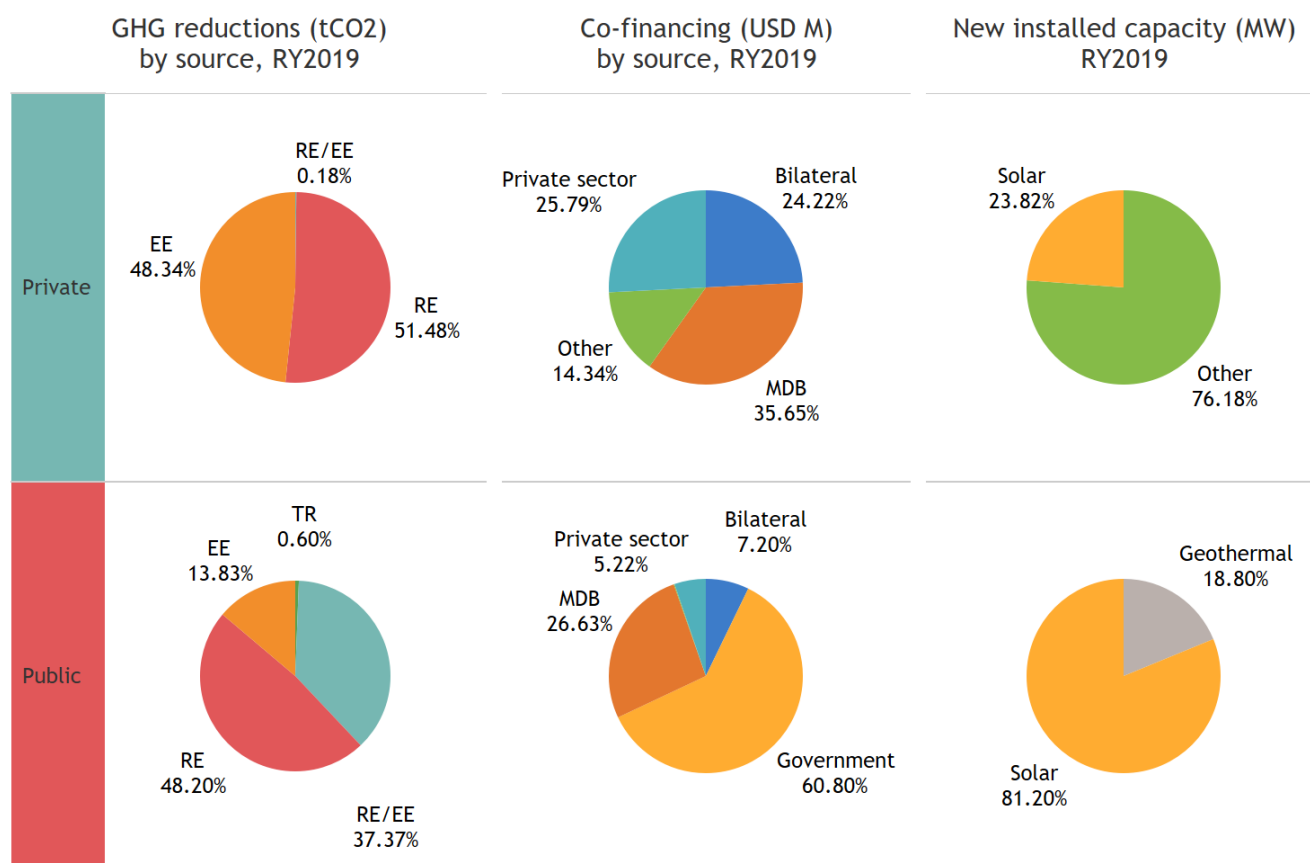
Figure 12: Cumulative installed geothermal capacity for CTF (MW)



3.1.2 Private vs. public sector

58. Results also vary between private sector and public sector projects. Figure 13 shows the breakdown of results by private and public sector across GHG emissions reductions, co-financing, and installed capacity. They are also generally smaller in size in terms of target indicators and average financing. For example, public sector projects for renewable energy and energy efficiency on average receive six times more CTF financing than private sector projects. This reduced scale has meant private sector projects have become operational and have generated results more quickly than public sector projects with larger funding envelopes and more ambitious result targets. Private sector projects have driven much of the CTF portfolio's early results reporting, but public sector projects will feature far more prominently as they progress in their implementation and achieve more significant results in line with their larger targets.

Figure 13: Comparison of public sector and private sector portfolio



59. Public sector projects constitute to a larger share of the CTF portfolio in terms of both the number of projects and overall CTF financing. Additionally public sector projects are the largest contributor to each key indicator individually. However private sector projects as a whole are closer to achieving their targets across the different core indicators.

Table 1: Breakdown of CTF portfolio between public and private sector

	Public sector	Private sector
GHG emissions reductions:		
Share reporting achieved results in RY2019 (number of total)	19 of 51 public sector projects	18 of 36 private sector projects
Largest contributor in RY2019 (amount, share)	Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Near Zero Waste) (EBRD) at 1,374,979 tCO ₂ (29 percent of the private sector projects in RY2019)

	Turkey (World Bank) ³¹ at more than 3 MtCO ₂ /yr (37 percent of the RY2019 actual)	
Annual GHG emissions reductions target	22 percent	27 percent
Co-financing:		
Share leveraging co-financing in RY2019	7 of 51 projects	17 of 36 projects
Largest amount leveraged RY2019 (share)	The Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project (World Bank) at USD 376 million (40 percent of the RY2019 total)	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program in Indonesia (ADB) at USD 378 million (56 percent of the RY2019 total)
Largest amount leveraged cumulatively (share)	The Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project in Turkey (World Bank) at USD 3,000 million (24 percent of the cumulative total)) The Private Sector Geothermal Program in Indonesia (ADB) USD 1,529 million (24 percent of the cumulative total)
Source of largest portion of RY2019 financing (percent)	Governments, 60 percent	MDBs, 36 percent
Cumulative co-financing percent of target	29 percent	54 percent
Installed capacity:		
Share with new capacity in RY2019	4 of 25 projects ³² reported new installed capacity in RY2019	2 of 21 projects reported new installed capacity in RY2019
Largest amount of RY2019 installed capacity	The Morocco-Noor II and III CSP (AfDB/World Bank) reported the largest amount of new installed capacity at 350 MW, 45 percent of the RY2019 total.	The Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Near Zero Waste) in Turkey (EBRD) reported the largest amount of new installed capacity at 6 MW, 75 percent of the RY2019 total.
Largest amount of cumulative installed capacity	The Private Sector RE and EE Project (Turkey, IBRD) has reported the largest amount of cumulative installed capacity at 934 MW, 27 percent of the cumulative total.	The Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Near Zero Waste) in Turkey (EBRD) has reported the largest amount of cumulative installed capacity at 325 MW, 15 percent of the cumulative total.
Technology with largest share of RY2019 new capacity	Solar at 81 percent of new installed capacity	Other at 76 percent of new installed capacity
Cumulative percent of target	17 percent	55 percent
Energy savings:		

³¹ Note that while the project is aimed at catalyzing private sector investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, 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.

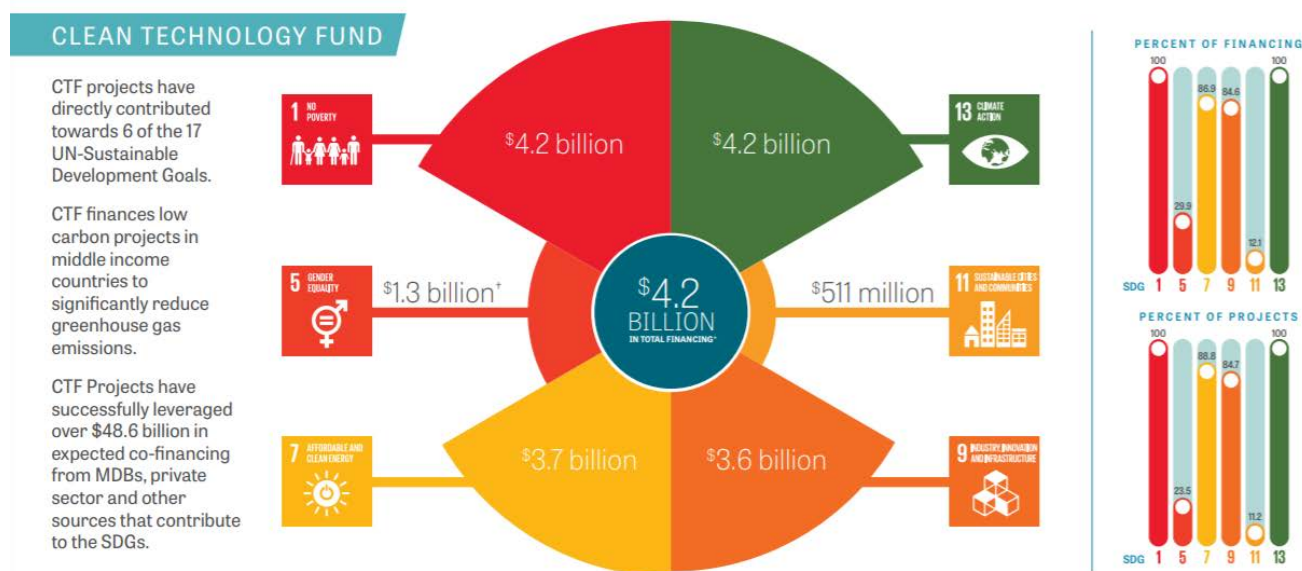
³² Projects with an installed capacity target.

Share with energy savings in RY2019	6 of 11 projects reported energy savings in RY2019	6 of 11 projects reported energy savings in RY2019
Largest contributor (share)	The Private Sector RE and EE Project (Turkey, World Bank) produced the largest amount of RY2019 energy savings at 1412 GWh/yr, 91 percent of the total.	The Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (Turkey, EBRD) produced the largest amount of RY2019 energy savings at 1,509 GWh/yr, 64 percent of all private sector projects.
Percent of target	27 percent	52 percent
Passengers per day:		
Share reporting achieved results	Two projects reported 335,039 passengers per day.	NA (There are no private sector projects targeting passengers per day).
Percent of target	6 percent	NA

3.1.3 Co-benefits and development impacts

60. The primary objective of CTF is to provide developing countries with scaled-up financing to contribute to the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term GHG emission savings. The measure of metric tonnage of CO₂ reduction therefore remains a primary marker for CTF portfolio performance.
61. Alongside the emissions reductions, CTF projects also contribute to a host of other development outcomes, often specific to the location and nature of the project, so called co-benefits or development impacts. This is natural since CTF provides financing through the six MDBs, each with their own set of strategic development priorities. By mapping and measuring these co-benefits or development impacts, CTF intends both to gain a robust understanding of the wider impacts of climate projects and to maximize positive externalities wherever possible.
62. To allow results congruency with the larger development architecture, CTF looks at development co-benefits through the SDG lens (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: CTF's contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals



63. **SDG 1: No Poverty:** The CTF portfolio contributes significantly to SDG1: measuring the reduction in vulnerabilities of populations facing the greatest economic risks as per sub-goal 1.4,³³ as illustrated by the following examples.
64. In Thailand, CTF early-stage investment in the local and entrepreneurial Solar Power Company Group (SPCG), the primary beneficiary of the Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (IFC), contributed to the company employing over 20,000 people during the construction period, with many plants built in the Northeastern region, the most economically vulnerable in the country³⁴.
65. In Morocco, the Noor Ouarzazate CSP Project (AfDB and World Bank), located in a semi-desert region, led to the creation of 1,900 jobs at its peak and a wide range of local economic benefits. The project dedicated 32 percent of capital costs to local content and created access to basic

³³ By 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance

³⁴ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/855161479736248522/pdf/110396-REVISED-v1-4-26-WB-TH-SCD-REPORT-BOOKLET-159PAGE-RevisedApr26.pdf> (p. 19)

services by developing local infrastructure, such as roads and an all-girls boarding school with capacity for 100 students.³⁵

66. In Ukraine, 55,909 people in Kamyanets Podilsky gained access to more energy-efficient cooking and heating facilities as a result of the District Energy Efficiency Project (World Bank).³⁶
67. **SGD 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:** A high percentage of the CTF portfolio also contributes to co-benefits under SDG9: tracking how the provision of high-quality, reliable, and resilient infrastructure has significant effects on the “economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.”³⁷
68. In Vietnam, households surveyed as part of the Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project (World Bank) reported increased working hours and incomes as a result of reliable electricity supply. The project contributions to enhancements in the reliability and quality of supply and strong collection rates. Fitch Ratings awarded Vietnam Electricity its first credit rating, “BB with a stable outlook,” allowing the company to access non-sovereign, offshore financing for future operations.³⁸
69. In Turkey, the Near Zero Waste Project (World Bank) is creating a significant change in how private industrial players and the government are approaching resource-use efficiency, waste capture, and recycling, with knock-on effects on how stakeholders approach and engage innovation, and how effectively they incorporate scientific research into business planning and policy making. For Sarten and Duran Dogan, industry leaders in metal/plastic and cardboard packaging respectively, the project’s investments in waste-reduction have come alongside significant cost-savings via reduced primary resource use. These successes, and the proven viability of these first-mover efficiency improvements in manufacturing, have given rise to potential demonstration effects, with other local companies expressing interests in replicating similar technologies or innovations within their processes.
70. In Thailand, SPCG has been able to build on the success of the Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (IFC) to expand its solar business into neighboring Myanmar where the energy mix is dominated by fossil fuels.³⁹
71. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities:** SDG 11 includes “reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities,” measured by changes in the annual mean levels of fine

³⁵ <https://www.bangkokpost.com/life/social-and-lifestyle/1393366/the-sun-always-rises>

³⁶ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/525631556864980781/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-The-District-Heating-Energy-Efficiency-Project-P132741-Sequence-No-08.pdf>

³⁷ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg9>

³⁸ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/06/07/vietnam-electricity-evn-achieves-its-first-and-positive-credit-rating-from-fitch-ratings>

³⁹ <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/women-for-results/thailand-spcg-solar>

particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities.⁴⁰ The CTF portfolio has shown co-benefit contributions to this SDG in several countries, including the following.

72. In Indonesia, the Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project (World Bank) is removing 10,000 tons of combined NO_x, SO₂ and total suspended particulates (TSP) annually, which translates to approximately USD 20 million in health benefits per year as a result of improved air quality and respiratory health benefits. The monetized value is estimated with the benefit transfer method whereby the monetized value of health damages incurred by emissions of NO_x, SO₂, and TSP from coal-based power generation is considered a relative benefit of geothermal power generation. The coal damage costs of the three types of pollutants are estimated by using damage cost factors, which are USD 0.95 per kg for NO_x, USD 0.0019 per kg for SO₂, and USD 0.0062 per kg for PM10 in Indonesia.⁴¹
73. In Morocco, the Noor Ouarzazate CSP Project (AfDB and World Bank) sees a combined annual reduction of 5,360 tons of SO₂ and NO_x in addition to the 347,780 tons of CO₂ emissions reductions.
74. In Colombia, the Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (IDB) expects the deployment of clean buses to contribute to 8.6 tons of pollution removed annually, in addition to 7,062 tons of annual GHG reductions.
75. Other co-benefits that are selected based on the individual project's anticipated impacts⁴² include the following:
 - Energy security
 - Number of firms implementing new performance-based energy contracts
 - Commercial/industrial sites implementing self-supply renewable solutions with direct CTF support
 - Reductions in operating costs
 - Increased competitiveness of the corporate/SME sector
 - Increased capacity of the local banking sector to finance commercial investments in sustainable energy
 - Demonstration of commercial viability of sustainable energy finance
 - Reduction in electricity cost
 - Diversification of country energy mix
 - Continuing support to sector reform and contribution to government objectives
 - Increased local manufacturing through local content requirements
 - Fostering rural development
 - Participation by historically disadvantaged citizens and marginalized regions
 - Improved access to finance
 - Better quality housing
 - Strengthening local manufacturing capacity
 - Improving the reliability of electricity supply
 - Reduction of traffic accidents and congestion
 - Reduced power losses

⁴⁰ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg11>

⁴¹ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/202221561776055439/pdf/Indonesia-Geothermal-Clean-Energy-Investment-Project.pdf>

⁴³ Closed IFC projects do not have a completion report, and lessons learned will be drawn for other sources.

- Increased access to electricity

76. These are some examples of development impacts resulting from CTF financing based on projects that have reported on these. It should be noted that reporting on development indicators is not an annual mandatory requirement as per the original CTF Results Framework.

Further work on co-benefits and development impacts

77. Given the scale and extent of CTF funding and the maturity of CTF projects and programs, a more thorough examination of CTF development impacts is warranted. In 2020, the CIF Administrative Unit will commence a CTF portfolio-wide analysis using economic modelling and in-depth evaluation that will include several in-country case studies. CIF serves as a “learning laboratory” for climate finance, and this work will help to further assess and document the contributions of CIF climate programs in achieving national social and economic development objectives and the SDGs.
78. A mixed methods study will to capture both quantitative and qualitative outcomes. In preparation for this study, CIF is conducting preliminary research into the state of the field, methodologies, and best practices in assessing development impacts of climate-related projects. The results of this research will inform the framework used to conduct the portfolio-wide evaluation as well as to select and implement country or project-level case studies.

4 Lessons from completed projects

79. When fully-disbursed projects reach closure, MDBs prepare an Implementation Completion Report (ICR) or Project Completion Report (PCR) and submit them to the CIF Administrative Unit to conclude their CTF results reporting requirement. These documents are designed to satisfy accountability needs and provide lessons from completed operations.⁴³ In some cases, an independent review of an ICR (an ICR review or ICRR) is also conducted.
80. The CIF Administrative Unit has received at least one type of completion document for nine projects. . Across them, two common themes have emerged: the need for strong policy/institutional support on the government side and the need for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) support on the side of international financial institutions (IFI). Four of the nine projects specifically mentioned the need for technical cooperation and capacity building around M&E activities and suggested an institution responsible for ensuring consistent M&E design, standards, and activities across IFIs and borrowers. Three of the nine projects cited strong government support, in the form of policies and institutions implemented prior to project start, as a reason for success.
81. The projects below are those that have aan ICR, ICRR, or PCR which has been prepared and shared with the CIF Administrative Unit. Drawing on ICRs and ICRRs (in the case of World Bank projects) and PCRs (for AfDB and IDB projects), Table 1 shares lessons learned from four completed projects this reporting year in Indonesia, Vietnam, South Africa, and Thailand.

⁴³ Closed IFC projects do not have a completion report, and lessons learned will be drawn for other sources.

Summary of completed CTF projects with an ICR, ICRR, or PCR

- Turkey: Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (REEE, public sector)
- Mexico: Efficient Lighting and Appliances Project (EE, public sector)
- India: Development Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh (RE, public sector)
- MENA CSP: Ouarzazate I Concentrated Solar Power Project (RE, public sector)
- Mexico: "Ecocasa" Program (Mexico Energy Efficiency Program Part II) (EE, public sector)
- Indonesia: Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project (RE, public sector)
- Vietnam: Distribution Efficiency Project (EE, public sector)
- South Africa: ESKOM Renewable Support Project – Wind (Sere Wind Farm Project) (RE, public sector)
- Thailand: Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (TSEFF) (RE, public sector)
- Philippines: Sustainable Energy Finance Program (REEE, private sector)
- Thailand: Sustainable Energy Finance Program (T-SEF) (REEE, private)

Table 1: Lessons learned from completed CTF projects

Project	Lessons learned
<p>Indonesia: Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project (World Bank)</p> <p>Sector: Renewable energy</p> <p>Private/Public: Public</p> <p>Objective: Increase power generation from renewable geothermal resources and reduce local and global environmental impacts.</p> <p>Overall outcome: High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While concessional financing can contribute to significantly enhancing the financial feasibility of geothermal development, future support may be better directed at addressing the risks associated with the key bottleneck of resource uncertainties. • Technical assistance is crucial in achieving successful results from investments and in increasing the likelihood of success of future developments in the country, especially when the client is not familiar with World Bank operations and has limited capacity to meet industry standards. • Well managed “willing-buyer and willing-seller” approach for land acquisition is an effective way of securing land acquisition while minimizing issues with local communities. • In Indonesia, a subsidiary loan arrangement increases the administrative burden and time requirements for disbursements.
<p>Vietnam: Distribution Efficiency Project (World Bank)</p> <p>Sector: Energy efficiency</p> <p>Private/Public: Public</p> <p>Objective: Improve the performance of the recipient power corporations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects are more likely to achieve their final objectives when they are designed in alignment with government strategies and objectives, have high technical relevance to the energy sector combined with solid preparatory work, and are implemented within a context of strong government ownership and interest supported by a strong governance structure. • For successful implementation of a large, complex project such as this one, the project implementing structure and close and effective supervision (both internally within the implementing

<p>in providing quality and reliable electricity services and reduce GHG emissions through demand-side response and efficiency gains</p> <p>Overall outcome: Highly satisfactory</p>	<p>agencies, and by the World Bank task team), combined with capable staff in the implementing agencies, are prerequisites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility during project management on aspects of physical scope and approval is essential for the sustained success of large complex projects.
<p>South Africa: ESKOM Renewable Support Project - Wind (Sere Wind Farm Project) (AfDB)</p> <p>Sector: Renewable energy</p> <p>Private/Public: Public</p> <p>Objective: Facilitate and accelerate development of large renewable energy capacity in support of the long-term carbon mitigation strategy of South Africa.</p> <p>Overall outcome: Satisfactory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building local skills: Develop and train local staff to the required skill level before construction starts. Community development and localization: Set clear objectives and targets for localization as part of the bidding documents. Retention of local community involvement: Make pipelining an integral part of the organizational structure and recruitment plan. Operational planning strategy: Include succession planning in the operational strategy. Other stakeholder participation: Involve all stakeholders, including human resources and training, in the planning phase Transportation logistic arrangements: Complex transportation arrangements for large equipment should be outsourced to a knowledgeable outside contractor for efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Post completion environmental monitoring costs: This should be made part of the initial project cost, with adequate provision made so as not to over-burden the operation and maintenance (O&M) budget. Combined O&M and supply installation contract: Issuing such combined tender has been a success for future replication. On-the-job training: Close collaboration between Eskom PIU and GNFe has proved successful in enhancing the capacity of Eskom staff to support future Eskom wind power projects.
<p>Thailand: Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (TSEFF)^{44 45} (IFC)</p> <p>Sector: Renewable energy</p> <p>Public/Private: Private</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development finance deployed into the market clearly helped smaller, less capitalized players (such as SPCG) that might not have been able to build projects otherwise.⁴⁶ CTF funds that reduce debt burden costs allow project sponsors to improve equity returns. This, in turn, allows them to develop additional projects.⁴⁷ <p>Notable achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winner of the 2014 Momentum for Change Award

⁴⁴ IFC projects do not have an outcome rating or an equivalent of an ICR/ICRR/PCR

⁴⁵ <https://www.bangkokpost.com/life/social-and-lifestyle/1393366/the-sun-always-rises>

⁴⁶ https://data.bloomberglp.com/professional/sites/24/BNEF_The-Clean-Technology-Fund-and-Concessional-Finance-2019-Report.pdf (pg.81)

⁴⁷ Ibid. (pg. 80-81)

<p>Objective: Promote transformation of, and private sector development in, Thailand's sustainable renewable energy sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The success of the project led to SPCG's further expansion into Myanmar where only 13 percent of the country's population have access to electricity - Solar farms from this project account for over 25 percent of the 10-fold increase in Thailand since the end of 2013 - SPCG is projected to grow to 500 MW in installed capacity, powering over 300,000 households annually
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Annex 1: Summary of results (RY2019)⁴⁸

Country	Project	Public/ Private	MDB	CTF USD M	Emissions reductions (t CO ₂)			Co-financing (USD million)			Installed capacity (MW)			Passengers per day (number of people)		Energy savings (GWh)	
					RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Target	RY2019	Target
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program (PEEERA)	Private	IDB	25	4,013	11,902	92,000		15	110			36			12	87
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	17	64	477,320	185,000		185	335		72	155				
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	20	64	477,320	185,000		185	335		72	155				
Colombia	Clean Energy Development Project	Public	IBRD	41			740,000										227
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	Public	IDB	11	1,371	1,373	15,276	30	31	20						6	69
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Program in the San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Archipelago	Public	IDB	11	5	5	9,425			93					19,000		12
Colombia	Innovative Instruments to Foster Energy Efficiency in SMEs in Colombia / Colombia Sustainable Energy Finance Program (IDB component)	Private	IDB	5						38							142
Colombia	Non-Conventional Renewable Energy	Private	IDB	10			19,000			34			20				

⁴⁸ For private sector programs, targets refer to CTF Trust Fund Committee-approved proposals, while for public sector projects, targets refer to MDB-approved documents. Redacted areas in some private sector projects contain confidential data.

					Emissions reductions (t CO ₂)			Co-financing (USD million)			Installed capacity (MW)			Passengers per day (number of people)		Energy savings (GWh)	
Country	Project	Public/Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Target	RY2019	Target
Colombia	Renewable Energy Financing for Non-Interconnected Zones (NIZs)	Public	IDB	11			37,290						16				
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	4,724	18,853	7,062		63	40				128,039	73,846		
Colombia	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IDB	10			165,000		0	100			50				
DPSP III	DPSP III: Solar Distributed Generation (SDG)	Private	IFC	35			87,000			135			140				
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	20	4,940	13,136	80,000		13	100			35				43
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	Private	ADB	5	4,671	7,430	71,000	1	13	60	2	7	30				
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	35			70,000			140			90				
DPSP-Regional ("Eastern Caribbean")	Utility Scale renewable Energy: Geothermal/Caribbean	Public	IDB	20			250,000			200			62				
DPSP-Regional (Morocco)	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	Private	EBRD	35	163,157	163,157	675,000		70	885		120	432				
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project(Transmission) T&D	Public	IBRD	150			820,000	17	45	654			790				

					Emissions reductions (t CO ₂)			Co-financing (USD million)			Installed capacity (MW)			Passengers per day (number of people)		Energy savings (GWh)	
Country	Project	Public/Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Target	RY2019	Target
Honduras	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	20	81,477	255,877	70,000		189	160		82	80				
India	Grid connected rooftop solar	Public	IBRD	125			500,000	21	297			60					
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	Public	IBRD	100	470,000	1,880,000	3,780,000		113	2,058		135	1,334				
India	Innovations in Solar Power and Hybrid Technologies	Public	IBRD	50			480,000			420			400				
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	25	60,300	87,400	733,657	39	56	145						40	1,002
India	Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks	Public	IBRD	25	342,000	684,000	2,400,000		760		280	530					
India	Solar Park Transmission	Public	ADB	50			7,060,273	44	49	400			4,200				
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	Public	ADB	195			5,400,000		44	600			4,300				
India	Solar Rooftop PV	Public	ADB	175	5,521	5,521	441,700		25	830	5	9	400				
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	Public	IBRD	125	1,010,125	2,379,013	1,100,000	369	498	450		150	150				
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	Private	ADB	150	531,811	531,811	4,400,000	378	1,509	2,450		214	750				
Indonesia	Geothermal Energy Upstream Development	Public	IBRD	50			330,000		2								
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	Private	EBRD	25	151,505	666,790	400,000		118	100						319	1,200
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	Private	EBRD	63	113,503	386,734	270,000	115	338			100	65				

					Emissions reductions (t CO ₂)			Co-financing (USD million)			Installed capacity (MW)			Passengers per day (number of people)		Energy savings (GWh)	
Country	Project	Public/Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Target	RY2019	Target
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	Private	EBRD	4		250,000	300,000		21	90			65				40
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	AfDB	100			240,000			1,230			160				
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	IBRD	97	254,800	767,155	240,000		697	1,230		160	160				
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	Public	AfDB	119	323,153	323,153	521,670		1,709.8	2,439	350	350	350				
MENA-CSP	Noor-Midelt Phase 1 Concentrated Solar Power Project	Public	IBRD	25			596,000			2,662			800				
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	Public	IDB	52	4,442	21,858	25,000		217	160						16	36
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	Public	IBRD	50	747,600	4,230,372	616,800		956	663							1,200
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	Private	IDB	22	14,111	28,384	327,700		18	63						35	1,120
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility / Utility Scale RE-geothermal-Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer facility	Public	IDB	34			1,100,000		12	1,211			300				
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development(La Ventosa)	Private	IFC	16	74,532	726,569	180,000		180	172		68	68				
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility(REFF)	Public	IDB	71	1,491,058	6,904,960	2,011,242		2,026	2,430		899	1,000				
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	53	394,963	3,990,775	900,000		575	650		251	350				
Mexico	Urban Transport Transformation Project	Public	IBRD	200	46,842	633,306	340,000		281	735				227,000	3,960,000		
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	Public	IBRD	25			78,018		72	129			75				
Morocco	Midelt or Tata CSP Project	Public	AfDB	25			700,000			2,248			800				

					Emissions reductions (t CO ₂)			Co-financing (USD million)			Installed capacity (MW)			Passengers per day (number of people)		Energy savings (GWh)	
Country	Project	Public/Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Target	RY2019	Target
Morocco	ONI Wind Energy Plan	Public	AfDB	125			4,047,500		147	2,710			1,100				
Nicaragua	Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC	Public	IDB	10			110,655			16			22				
Philippines	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles project	Public	ADB	13			269,000	1 2	13	399							
Philippines	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Demonstration Project	Public	IBRD	26			193,000	3	16	204					125,000		
Philippines	Philippines Manila BRT	Public	IBRD	24			8,779			86					300,000		
Philippines	Philippines Renewable Energy Development (PHRED)	Public	IBRD	45			523,370			500			71				
Philippines	RE Accelerator Program (REAP) and REAP Expansion	Private	IFC	26			230,000			330			155				
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	3			300,000			63							63
South Africa	EE Program	Private	IFC	2			78,667		9	7							
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Battery Storage	Public	AfDB	58			570,000		1	415			100				
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	Public	IBRD	215			570,000			947			100				
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	AfDB	42	250,015	1,036,030	238,000		225	787		100	100				
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	IBRD	35			238,000			253			100				
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	IFC	37	445,449	1,247,689	720,000		1,501	305		150	250				
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program (XiNa)	Private	AfDB	44	295,256	440,503	720,000		525	2,247		100	250				
St. Lucia and Dominica DPSP II	Modern Energy for All	Public	IBRD	16						48			10				

					Emissions reductions (t CO ₂)			Co-financing (USD million)			Installed capacity (MW)			Passengers per day (number of people)		Energy savings (GWh)	
Country	Project	Public/Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Target	RY2019	Target
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	Private	ADB	81	179,223	635,745	1,073,100		454	750		178	520				
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (TSEFF)	Private	IFC	5	11,598	75,892	13,800		27			15	12				
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program(T-SEF)	Private	IFC			822	42,900			16							
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance (CSEF) Phase II	Private	IFC	22			14,000			390							30
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	Private	IFC	40	168,295	947,595	280,000		95	80						110	220
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	Private	EBRD	6			240,000		10	303			50				
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Near Zero Waste)	Private	EBRD	70	1,374,979	4,599,686	540,000	28	706	795	6	325				362	1,210
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	Public	IBRD	100	3,214,583	24,0995,665	3,507,000		3,000	1,450		933	951			1,412	1,382
Turkey	Turkey Renewable Energy Integration project (T&D)	Public	IBRD	50			690,000	40	246	1,025			600				
Turkey	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF)	Private	EBRD	50	702,037	3,733,359	750,000		902	200		218				1,509	
Turkey	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IBRD	40			650,927			318	147	147	208				
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	51	10,160	10,160	330,000	17	39	332						38	560
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program / Green Cities	Private	EBRD	42			350,000	138	219	227							350
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility-Creating Markets for Renewable Power (USELF 1)	Private	EBRD	27	104,616	416,650	350,000		155	49		94	115				

					Emissions reductions (t CO ₂)			Co-financing (USD million)			Installed capacity (MW)			Passengers per day (number of people)		Energy savings (GWh)	
Country	Project	Public/Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Target	RY2019	Target
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	Public	IBRD	50			475,392	29	55	300							470
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	Public	IBRD	49			2,800,000	13	31	1,733			1,100			47	430
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program - Project 1: Ha Noi Metro Rail System Project (Line 3: Nhon-Ha Noi Station Section)	Public	ADB	50			8,400	76	382	1,326					157,000		
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program - Project 2: Strengthening Sustainable Urban Transport for Ha Noi Metro Line 3 Project	Public	ADB	50						10							
Vietnam	Sustainable Urban Transport for HCMC MRT Line 2	Public	ADB	50			4,025	7	48	1,391					128,960		
Vietnam	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	Public	IBRD	30	365,707	510,764	269,148	176	333	770							414

Annex 2: Direct finance leveraged by source (USD M)

Country	Project	Public/ Private	MDB	USD M CTF	Government			Private Sector			Bilateral			Other			MDB		
					2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program (PEEERA)	Private	IDB	25					6	88		5						5	22
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	17					91			44						50	
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	20					91			44						50	
Colombia	Clean Energy Development Project	Public	IBRD	41						680						254			41
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Financing Program for the Services Sector	Public	IDB	11				10	10	10							20	21	10
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Program in the San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Archipelago	Public	IDB	11												3			91
Colombia	Innovative Instruments to Foster Energy Efficiency in SMEs in Colombia / Colombia Sustainable Energy Finance Program (IDB component)	Private	IDB	5						15			1						22
Colombia	Non-Conventional Renewable Energy	Private	IDB	10						24									10
Colombia	Renewable Energy Financing for Non-Interconnected Zones (NIZs)	Public	IDB	11															
Colombia	Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program (SETP)	Public	IDB	20			61												300
Colombia	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	7						54									48
Colombia	Technological Transformation Program for Bogota's Integrated Public Transport System (BOGOTA SITP)	Public	IDB	40					63	40									
Colombia	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IDB	10															

Country	Project	Public/ Private	MDB	USD M CTF	Government			Private Sector			Bilateral			Other			MDB		
					2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target
DPSP III	DPSP III: Solar Distributed Generation (SDG)	Private	IFC	35						100									35
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	20					1	50		7			2			4	50
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	Private	ADB	5				1	13	40									20
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	35						55						50			35
DPSP-Regional ("Eastern Caribbean")	Utility Scale renewable Energy: Geothermal / Caribbean	Public	IDB	20															
DPSP-Regional (Morocco)	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	Private	EBRD	35						3			617					76	250
Egypt	Wind Power Development Project(Transmission) T&D	Public	IBRD	150			62			450			71		1	1	16	44	70
Honduras	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	20					63	60					81	95		46	25
India	Grid connected rooftop solar	Public	IBRD	125											109		21	189	
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	Public	IBRD	100		185			13	1,958								100	100
India	Innovations in Solar Power and Hybrid Technologies	Public	IBRD	50			200									70			150
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	25				39	42	127					14	18			
India	Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks	Public	IBRD	25			100								755	1,828		5	
India	Solar Park Transmission	Public	ADB	50			225										44	49	175
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	Public	ADB	195			300											44	300

Country	Project	Public/ Private	MDB	USD M CTF	Government			Private Sector			Bilateral			Other			MDB		
					2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target
India	Solar Rooftop PV	Public	ADB	175						200						300		25	330
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	Public	IBRD	125	369	369	275				7	7	7					129	175
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	Private	ADB	150			400	95	448	1,100	164	713	600	54	76		66	292	350
Indonesia	Utility Scale renewable Energy: Geothermal	Public	IBRD	50			49								2	396			
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	Private	EBRD	25		18			39									73	100
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	Private	EBRD	63				43	113					16	40		57	187	
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	Private	EBRD	4					8									13	90
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	AfDB	100									406			379			445
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	IBRD	97					126			265	406		172	379		134	445
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	Public	AfDB	119			357					831	1,547		263		2	220	535
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	Public	IBRD	119			357						1,547						535
MENA-CSP	Noor-Midelt Phase 1 Concentrated Solar Power Project	Public	IBRD	25			440			330			1,032			420			440
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	Public	IDB	52					50			190	110		9			50	50
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	Public	IBRD	50		603	230		96	176					7	7		251	251
Mexico	Energy Efficiency Program-Part 1	Private	IDB	22				3	6	39							11	21	24
Mexico	Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer Facility / Utility Scale RE-geothermal-Geothermal Financing and Risk Transfer facility	Public	IDB	34		12	66			1,091									54
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development (La Ventosa)	Private	IFC	16												60			60

Country	Project	Public/ Private	MDB	USD M CTF	Government			Private Sector			Bilateral			Other			MDB		
					2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF)	Public	IDB	71		204	70								1,700	2,290		122	70
Mexico	Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	53		45			327			112			10	580		81	70
Mexico	Urban Transport Transformation Project	Public	IBRD	200		98	351		183	234					281	585		52	150
Morocco	Clean and Efficient Energy Project	Public	IBRD	25			4											75	125
Morocco	Midelt or Tata CSP Project	Public	AfDB	25			26			344			168			1,270			440
Morocco	ONI Wind Energy Plan	Public	AfDB	125			87			1,498			613			1,018	30	221	512
Nicaragua	Geothermal Exploration and Transmission Improvement Program under the PINIC	Public	IDB	10			4												13
Philippines	Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles project	Public	ADB	13			99										12	12	300
Philippines	Philippines Cebu Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Demonstration Project	Public	IBRD	26			88										3	16	116
Philippines	Philippines Manila BRT	Public	IBRD	24			45												41
Philippines	Philippines Renewable Energy Development (PHRED)	Public	IBRD	45						500									
Philippines	RE Accelerator Program (REAP) and REAP expansion	Private	IFC	26						265			75						105
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	3						155									54
South Africa	EE Program	Private	IFC	2														9	7
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Battery Storage	Public	AfDB	58															415
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	Public	IBRD	215									532						415
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	AfDB	42		4	42					123	635					36	110
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	IBRD	35									143						110

Country	Project	Public/ Private	MDB	USD M CTF	Government			Private Sector			Bilateral			Other			MDB		
					2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	IFC	37												228			78
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program (XiNa)	Private	AfDB	44					214	771					253	1,078	2	115	397
St. Lucia and Dominica DPSP II	Modern Energy for All	Public	IBRD	16						48									
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	Private	ADB	81					319	500								135	250
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (TSEFF)	Private	IFC	5					17									9	
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program(T-SEF)	Private	IFC															5	16
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance (CSEF) Phase II	Private	IFC	22						290									100
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	Private	IFC	40														95	80
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	Private	EBRD	6					10	100			3		3				100
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Near Zero Waste)	Private	EBRD	70				14	194	90			350		16	23	14	496	332
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	Public	IBRD	100		2,049	450											951	1,000
Turkey	Turkey Renewable Energy Integration project (T&D)	Public	IBRD	50		58	125			600							40	188	300
Turkey	Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF)	Private	EBRD	50					374			110						418	200
Turkey	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IBRD	40						318									
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	51													17	39	332
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program / Green Cities	Private	EBRD	42				19	19					27	57	72	92	142	155

Country	Project	Public/ Private	MDB	USD M CTF	Government			Private Sector			Bilateral			Other			MDB		
					2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target	2019	Cumulative	Target
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility-Creating Markets for Renewable Power (USELF 1)	Private	EBRD	27					54	19					9	8		91	22
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	Public	IBRD	50													29	55	300
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	Public	IBRD	49						1,400							13	31	333
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program - Project 1: Ha Noi Metro Rail System Project (Line 3: Nhon-Ha Noi Station Section)	Public	ADB	50	15	76	245				60	277	723				1	29	358
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program - Project 2: Strengthening Sustainable Urban Transport for Ha Noi Metro Line 3 Project	Public	ADB	50			6												4
Vietnam	Sustainable Urban Transport for HCMC MRT Line 2	Public	ADB	50	1	9	333					21	508				5	19	550
Vietnam	Vietnam Distribution Efficiency Project	Public	IBRD	30	181	181	314					-260	8				-5	414	449

Annex 3: Installed capacity by technology (MW)

					Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target
Chile	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program (PEEERA)	Private	IDB	25			36															36
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	17		72	155		72	155												
Chile	Large-Scale Photo-Voltaic Program (LSPVP)	Private	IDB	20		72	155		72	155												
Colombia	Clean Energy Development Project	Public	IBRD	41																		716
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 / Colombia Sustainable Energy Finance Program (IDB component)	Private	IDB	5																		
Colombia	Non-Conventional Renewable Energy	Private	IDB	10			20															20
Colombia	Renewable Energy Financing for Non-Interconnected Zones (NIZs)	Public	IDB	11			16															16
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																		

					Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target
Colombia	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IDB	10			50															
DPSP III	DPSP III: Solar Distributed Generation (SDG)	Private	IFC	35			140			140												
DPSP-Regional	Energy Efficiency and Self-Supply Renewable Energy Program	Private	IDB	20			35															35
DPSP-Regional	Renewable Energy Mini-grids and Distributed Power Generation	Private	ADB	5	2	7	30	2	7													30
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	Private	IFC	35			90			90												
DPSP-Regional ("Eastern Caribbean")	Utility Scale renewable Energy: Geothermal / Caribbean	Public	IDB	20			62												62			
DPSP-Regional (Morocco)	SEMed Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF)	Private	EBRD	35		120	432					120										432
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												
India	Grid connected rooftop solar	Public	IBRD	125		60			60													
India	Himachal Pradesh Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Loan	Public	IBRD	100		135	1,334								135	1,334						
India	Innovations in Solar Power and Hybrid Technologies	Public	IBRD	50			400			400												
India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	25																		
India	Shared Infrastructure for Solar Parks	Public	IBRD	25	280	530		280	530													
India	Solar Park Transmission	Public	ADB	50			4,200			4,200												
India	Solar Park: Rajasthan	Public	ADB	195			4,300															4,300

					Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target
India	Solar Rooftop PV	Public	ADB	175	5	9	400	5	9	400												
Indonesia	Indonesia Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	Public	IBRD	125		150	150											150	150			
Indonesia	Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program	Private	ADB	150		214	750											214	750			
Indonesia	Utility Scale renewable Energy: Geothermal	Public	IBRD	50																		
Kazakhstan	District Heating Modernization Framework	Private	EBRD	25																		
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy Finance Facility (KAZREFF)	Private	EBRD	63		100	65		100													65
Kazakhstan	Renewable Energy I-Waste Management Framework	Private	EBRD	4			65															65
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	AfDB	100			160			160												
MENA-CSP	Morocco Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)	Public	IBRD	97		160	160		160	160												
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	Public	AfDB	119	350	350	350	350	350	350												
MENA-CSP	Morocco-Noor II and III CSP	Public	IBRD	119			350			350												
MENA-CSP	Noor-Midelt Phase 1 Concentrated Solar Power Project	Public	IBRD	25			800			800												
Mexico	ECOCASA Program-Energy Efficiency Program Part II	Public	IDB	52																		
Mexico	Efficient Lighting and Appliance Project	Public	IBRD	50																		
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	34			300												300			
Mexico	Private Sector Wind Development(La Ventosa)	Private	IFC	16		68	68						68									

					Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target
Mexico	Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF)	Public	IDB	71		899	1,000		30			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	Midelt or Tata CSP Project	Public	AfDB	25			800			800												
Morocco	ONI 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			
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	Philippines Renewable Energy Development (PHRED)	Public	IBRD	45			71									71						
Philippines	RE Accelerator Program (REAP) and REAP expansion	Private	IFC	26			155		110													155
Philippines	Sustainable Energy Finance Program	Private	IFC	3																		
South Africa	EE Program	Private	IFC	2																		
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Battery Storage	Public	AfDB	58			100			100												
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-CSP	Public	IBRD	215			100			100												
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	AfDB	42		100	100					100	100									

					Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target
South Africa	ESKOM Renewable Support Project-Wind	Public	IBRD	35			100						100									
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program	Private	IFC	37		150	250		150	250												
South Africa	Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program (XiNa)	Private	AfDB	44		100	250		100	250												
St. Lucia and Dominica DPSP II	Modern Energy for All	Public	IBRD	16			10															
Thailand	Private Sector Renewable Energy program	Private	ADB	81		178	520		89			89										520
Thailand	Renewable Energy Accelerator Program (TSEFF)	Private	IFC	5		15	12		15													12
Thailand	Sustainable Energy Finance Program (T-SEF)	Private	IFC																			
Turkey	Commercial Sustainable Energy Finance (CSEF) Phase II	Private	IFC	22																		
Turkey	Commercializing Sustainable Energy Finance Program (CSEF)	Private	IFC	40																		
Turkey	Geothermal Development Lending Facility	Private	EBRD	6			50												50			
Turkey	Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Near Zero Waste)	Private	EBRD	70	6	325			262			16			18					6	29	
Turkey	Private Sector RE and EE Project	Public	IBRD	100		933	951		24			203	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		218			61			100			28			15			14	
Turkey	Utility Scale RE-geothermal	Public	IBRD	40	147	147	208									208	147	147				
Ukraine	District Heating Energy Efficiency	Public	IBRD	51																		

					Total			Solar			Wind			Hydro			Geothermal			Other		
Country	Project name	Public / Private	MDB	CTF USD M	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target	RY2019	Cumulative	Target
Ukraine	District Heating Modernisation Program / Green Cities	Private	EBRD	42																		
Ukraine	Renewables Direct Lending Facility-Creating Markets for Renewable Power (USELF 1)	Private	EBRD	27		94	115		27			33		3			22			10	115	
Ukraine	Second Urban Infrastructure Project	Public	IBRD	50																		
Ukraine	Ukraine Second Power Transmission Project	Public	IBRD	49			1,100															1,100
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program - Project 1: Ha Noi Metro Rail System Project (Line 3: Nhon-Ha Noi Station Section)	Public	ADB	50																		
Vietnam	Ha Noi Sustainable Urban Transport Program - Project 2: Strengthening Sustainable Urban Transport for Ha Noi Metro Line 3 Project	Public	ADB	50																		