

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

CTF/TFC.16/4
October 22, 2015

Meeting of the CTF Trust Fund Committee
Washington, D.C.
Tuesday, November 10, 2015

Agenda Item 3

CTF RESULTS REPORT (SUMMARY)

Introduction

The USD 5.3 billion Clean Technology Fund (CTF) provides concessional financing, channeled through six partner multilateral development banks (MDB)¹, to large-scale, country-led projects/ programs in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and transport. It is active in a total of 15 middle income countries, one regional program in the Middle East and North Africa, and a Dedicated Private Sector Program (DPSP) that extends to other countries and regions.

This Results Report is based on 55 MDB-approved projects/ programs reporting over a one-year period on results originating from projects/ programs hosted in the following countries or region: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Honduras², India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Vietnam. Around one-third of the projects/ programs have been implemented and are resulting in GHG reductions. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has the largest share of CTF funded projects/ programs reporting results at 33 percent, followed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and African Development Bank (AfDB). Together, they represent around three quarters of CTF funded projects/ programs reporting results herein.

Global Overview

CTF Funding USD 3,509 million

Greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions: Eighteen out of 55 projects/ programs are under operation and producing over 5.5 million tCO₂e annually in emission reductions, while the remaining are at different stages of implementation and will report emissions reductions once they become operational.

Cumulatively, total GHG reductions supported by CTF projects/ programs reporting results so far is 20 million tCO₂e against a lifetime target of over 860 million tCO₂e. These cumulative reductions are equivalent³ to:

- Annual greenhouse gas emissions from over 4.5 million passenger vehicles, or
- Annual CO₂ emissions from 6 coal-fired power plants.

Co-financing: For projects/ programs reporting results, around one-third of the expected co-financing has been reported on a cumulative basis, of which, around one-third has come from the private sector, around one-third from the MDBs, and over one-third from government, bilateral and other sources combined.

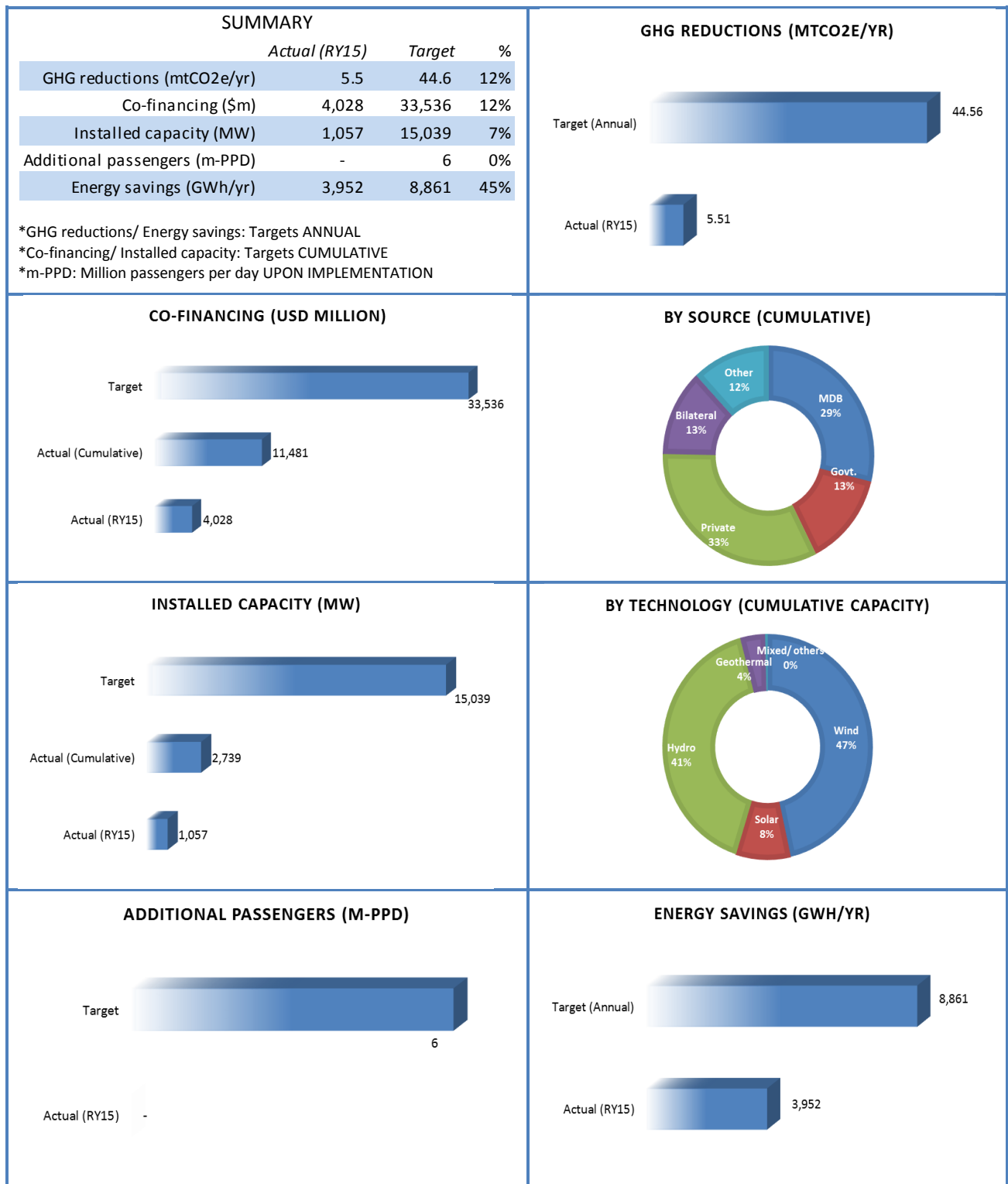
- *Africa:* Cumulatively, most of the co-financing has been mobilized by *Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)* project implemented by AfDB in Morocco, followed by ESKOM Renewable Support Project- Wind, implemented AfDB and IBRD in South Africa; over half of it has come from bilateral sources.
- *Asia:* Over 40 percent of the co-financing has come from the private sector. Around two-thirds of the co-financing has been reported for *Private Sector Geothermal Energy Program*, implemented by ADB in Indonesia.

¹ CIF partner MDBs are Africa Development Bank (AfDB), Asia Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and World Bank Group, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Finance Corporation (IFC).

² Under DPSP II

³ Source: US EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator

Table 1: Summary of Results (2015)



- Europe and Central Asia*: Over two-thirds of the co-financing came from the MDBs, with over three-quarters of that mobilized for *Turkish Private Sector Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (TurSEFF)* and *Private sector RE and EE Project*, implemented by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and IBRD respectively in Turkey.

- *Latin America & the Caribbean*: Over one-third of the co-financing in the region has come from the private sector. Over half of the co-financing has been for the *Urban Transport Transformation Project*, implemented by IBRD, in Mexico.

Installed capacity: Ten out of 55 projects/ programs are under operation and resulting in 2,739 MW, or around one-fifth of the expected renewable energy capacity on a cumulative basis. This is more than the total installed capacity of electricity from all sources in Iceland. The largest share of renewables is in the Europe and Central Asia region, followed by Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Projects in Africa are at early stages of development and hence, not reporting results yet.

- *Wind*: Around half of the installed capacity is in Latin America and the Caribbean with Europe and Central Asia following closely. Two projects/ programs, *Private Sector RE and EE Project* implemented by IBRD in Turkey and *Renewable Energy Financing Facility (REFF)* implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Mexico make up for over half the portfolio.
- *Solar*: Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean have almost 90 percent of the projects/ programs, shared almost equally. *Private Sector Renewable Energy Program*, implemented by ADB in Thailand and *Large Scale Photo-Voltaic Program*, implemented by IDB in Chile make up for almost 70 percent of the portfolio.
- *Hydro*: Under the *Private Sector RE and EE Project*, implemented by IBRD, in Turkey CTF is supporting over 1,100 MW of small hydro (less than 10 MW).
- *Geothermal*: Altogether 105 MW of geothermal capacity has been installed by projects all of which are in the Europe and Central Asia region with two of the three projects in Turkey.

Energy savings: Ten out of 55 projects/ programs are under operation and resulting in energy savings. The *Private sector RE and EE Project*, implemented by IBRD and *Private Sector Bank-Intermediated Project (TURSEFF II, TurREFF, Mun SEFF)*, implemented by EBRD, both in Turkey, were responsible for 45 percent of the energy savings reported in 2015. Over 80 percent of projects are in Europe and Central Asia.

Results Comparison: Current vs. Previous Reporting Year

Compared to 37 projects/ programs, with a total CTF funding of USD 2,598 million in 2014, the current report covers 55 projects/ programs with CTF funding of USD 3,509 million.

GHG reductions: The volume of GHG reductions reported is at similar levels (5.5 mtCO₂e/ year) than what was reported during last period (5.6 mtCO₂/ year) with a slight decrease from 2013 to 2014. This decrease is due to the fact that two projects/ programs that reported results in 2013 (over 0.25 mtCO₂e) did not report in 2014 due to lack of available data.

Co-financing: Results for the current year were higher (USD 4 bn) than last year (USD 3.2 bn) largely on account of the *Urban Transport Transformation Project* implemented by IBRD in Mexico and the *Ouarzazate CSP (Noor I)* project implemented by AfDB in Morocco that mobilized over half of the total co-financing for this period. Financing was mobilized mainly from the bilateral, government and the private sector sources.

Installed capacity: Total installed capacity reported this year (1.1 GW) is higher than last year's (0.5 GW) with wind continuing to be one of the most installed technologies, with over 425 MW in capacity being installed during the period, almost 50 percent more than last reporting period.

Energy savings: The amount of energy savings reported during this period (4 GWh/year) were over 10% higher compared to that reported during the previous period (3.5 GWh/year). The latest figure does not include one project that reported around 475 GWh in savings last time, which did not report due to lack of available data.