# Governance of the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate Change Steering Committee Chair</th>
<th>WooChong Um, Director General, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Climate Change Steering Committee Members | Werner E. Liepach, Director General, Central and West Asia Department (CWRD)  
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Michael Barrow, Director General, Private Sector Operations Department (PSOD)  
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| Strategic Partnerships Division, Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department | Claus Astrup, Director  
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Abbreviations

ACEF  Asian Clean Energy Fund
ACM  Annual Consultation Meeting
ADB  Asian Development Bank
CCS  carbon capture and storage
CCSF  Carbon Capture and Storage Fund
CCUS  Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage
CCSC  Climate Change Steering Committee
CE  Clean Energy
CEF  Clean Energy Fund
CEFPF  Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
CEWG  Clean Energy Working Group
CF  Concessional Financing
CFPS  Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia
CO₂  carbon dioxide
DC  direct charge
DMC  developing member country
DMF  design and monitoring framework
GCI  grant component of investment
GHG  greenhouse gas
REG  regional
TA  technical assistance
TALL  technical assistance linked to loan

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

MW  megawatt
MWh  Megawatt-hour
TWh-eq  terawatt-hour equivalent
tCO₂  tons of carbon dioxide

NOTES

(i) In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of, or reference to, a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

(ii) In this report, “$” refers to US dollars
Introduction

1. Established in 2007, the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) helps developing member countries (DMCs) improve their energy security and transition to low-carbon use through cost-effective investments, particularly in technologies that result in greenhouse gas mitigation. The CEFPF is composed of the Clean Energy Fund (CEF), the Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF), the Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (CCSF) and the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS). The CEFPF’s overview and governance structure are provided in Appendix 1.

2. The CEFPF contributes to achieving the scaled up ADB target set in September 2015 of $6 billion annual climate financing by 2020, which consists of $4 billion for climate mitigation and $2 billion for climate adaptation. The energy sector aims to contribute about $3 billion as part of climate mitigation. In addition, the new ADB Strategy 2030 sets the course for ADB’s efforts in responding effectively to the region’s changing needs including scaling up support for addressing climate change. In line with the new strategy, the CEFPF will support the energy sector in achieving its climate financing target, provide financing and technical support to DMCs to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions, and reduce GHG emissions through clean energy projects and programs.

3. In 2019, the CEFPF provided $5.7 million to 11 projects composed of nine technical assistance and two direct charges. To date, the CEFPF has allocated $264.0 million to 198 projects which contribute to the development and deployment of clean energy in the DMCs. A number of supported projects are highlighted in Appendix 2.

4. This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 and presents the overall implementation progress and operational results of CEFPF to date measured against the design and monitoring framework (DMF) provided in Appendix 3.

Financing Partners

- **Clean Energy Fund**: governments of Australia, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom
- **Asian Clean Energy Fund**: Government of Japan
- **Carbon Capture and Storage Fund**: Government of the United Kingdom
- **Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia**: Government of Canada

$264.0 M Allocation

to Concessional Financing, Grant Components of Investments, Technical Assistance Linked to Loans, Stand-alone Technical Assistance, and Direct Charges
Summary at a Glance

CEFPF Contributions to Clean Energy

**ALLOCATIONS:**
- $264.0 million
- 198 projects*

**OUTPUTS:**
- $8.3 billion clean energy investment
- 48 clean energy technologies deployed
- 15 policies enabling clean energy development
- 18 financing models for clean energy investments
- 16 approaches to promote clean energy technologies
- 314 trainings, workshops, and conferences
- 392,887 households with access to energy

**OUTCOME:**
- Increased Use of Clean Energy
  - 24.8 tons CO₂e per year emission reduction
  - 12.4 TWh-eq per year energy savings
  - 2,350.9 MW installed renewable energy capacity
  - 7.8 TWh per year renewable energy generation

**IMPACT:**
- Improved access to energy, enhanced energy security, and decreased rate of climate change in DMCs

*Projects per modality will not add-up to the total number of projects as two projects were supported through multiple modalities.
Results Framework

5. CEFPF supports projects which contribute to improved access to energy, enhanced energy security, and decrease the rate of climate change in DMCs. The CEFPF’s performance will be measured against the target outcome at the completion of all projects in its portfolio. CEFPF accounts project contributions and reports on progress by monitoring the implementation of all financed projects in its portfolio. The summary and the details of the projects’ contribution to the achievement of the targets are provided in Appendix 4.

Progress towards Target Outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
<th>ALLOCATION FOR CLEAN ENERGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased use of clean energy</td>
<td>2019 allocations in million $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 number of projects</td>
<td>Cumulative allocations in million $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative number of projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission reduction in million tCO₂e/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy savings in TWh-eq/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed capacity of renewable energy in MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy generated in TWh/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome indicator</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Cumulative(^a)</th>
<th>Target by 2020</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. CO₂ emission reduction (million tCO₂e/year)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Energy savings (TWh-eq/year)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Installed renewable energy capacity (MW)(^b)</td>
<td>289.0</td>
<td>2,350.9</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Renewable energy generation (TWh/year)(^c)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\bullet\) Achieved
\(\bigcirc\) Progressing

CO₂ = carbon dioxide, MW = megawatt, tCO₂ = ton of carbon dioxide, TWh = terawatt-hour, TWh-eq = terawatt-hour equivalent.

\(^a\) Adjustments were made following approval or withdrawal of projects.
\(^b\) Performance indicator effective beginning 2011.
\(^c\) Performance indicator effective beginning 2014.

Source: ADB estimates
6. As of 2019, the CEFPF has allocated $264.0 million to 198\(^1\) projects to promote the use of clean energy (CE) in the DMCs. This includes the $5.7 million allocated to 11 projects in 2019 which will contribute to the DMF targets. The target outcome is to increase the use of CE in the DMCs and is measured by the carbon dioxide emissions reduced, amount of energy saved, installed capacity of renewable energy, and renewable energy generated from the implementation of projects. The target for CO\(_2\) emission reduction has been exceeded in 2018 while the other three target indicators are yet to be achieved (Figure 1).

7. On the target indicator for CO\(_2\) emission reduction, the CEFPF has supported projects that are expected to reduce emissions by 24.8 million tCO\(_2\)e per year thereby surpassing the DMF target of 20.0 million tCO\(_2\)e per year. This includes the expected reduction of 0.9 million tCO\(_2\)e per year from projects supported in 2019. One of the projects supported in 2019 that contribute to emission reduction is the Mongolia: Supporting Renewable Energy Development Project which is expected to reduce emissions by 312,293 tCO\(_2\)e per year. Details of the project are in Box 1.

**Box 1. Mongolia Supporting Renewable Energy Development Project**

Currently, 93% of Mongolia's electricity production comes from coal, thus making the energy sector a major contributor to GHG emissions and air pollution. To address this, the government issued the State Policy on Energy 2015-2030 which aims to increase the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2023 and by 30% by 2030. The Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $1.3 million to a transaction technical assistance (TRTA) for preparing an investment project aimed at expanding renewable energy in Mongolia. The investment project is expected to increase the use of renewable energy through the following outputs: (i) connection of isolated grid systems including those that run on renewables to the national grid; (ii) assessment of pilot pumped storage hydropower generation; (iii) assessment of pilot geothermal heat and power generation; and, (iv) deployment of advance heating technologies. Upon completion, the investment project is expected to reduce emissions by 312,293 tCO\(_2\)e per year.

8. In terms of the target indicators for renewable energy, CEFPF projects are expected to install 2,350.9 MW of renewable energy capacity and generate 7.8 TWh of renewable energy per year. In 2019, CEFPF supported five TRTAs to prepare renewable energy investment projects that are expected to install 289.0 MW energy capacity and generate 1.1 TWh of energy per year. One of the TRTAs supported is for the Bangladesh Spectra Solar Power Project which is expected to install a 35 MW solar power plant that will generate 52.2 GWh of renewable energy per year. Details of the project are in Box 2.

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\(^1\) Excludes three adaptation projects that were supported under the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia.
Box 2. Bangladesh: Spectra Solar Power Project

The Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $225,000 to a transaction technical assistance (TRTA) for preparing the Spectra Solar Power Project in Bangladesh. The TRTA will help offset the high costs of developing the private sector solar project and cover the necessary legal due diligence. On 29 July 2019, ADB approved the $13.3 million project loan to Spectra Engineers Ltd. and Shunfeng Investments Ltd. to install a grid connected solar power plant with an installed capacity of 35 megawatt in Paturia, Shibaloy, Manikgonj, located west of Dhaka. Along with the ADB loan, the project also secured a $4.4 million concessional financing from the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia II (CFPS II) and a $14.6 million investment from the project sponsors. The project is expected to generate 52.2 GWh of renewable energy per year, and consequently reduce CO₂ emissions by 33,200 tCO₂e per year. Moreover, the project will serve as a precedent intended to catalyze further private sector participation in Bangladesh’s renewable energy sector.

9. As to energy savings, the CEFPF has supported projects which are expected to save 12.4 TWh-equivalent of energy per year. In 2019, CEFPF supported the knowledge and support technical assistance (KSTA) for People’s Republic of China (PRC): Climate Change Financing Acceleration Platform which is expected to establish a financing platform to facilitate renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in the PRC. Details of the KSTA are in Box 3.

Box 3. People’s Republic of China (PRC): Climate Change Financing Acceleration Platform

The Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $1.0 million to a knowledge and support technical assistance (KSTA) aimed at increasing the participation of the private sector and promoting climate change financing in the PRC through a government-led climate change financing acceleration platform. The platform aims to forge stronger synergy among the low carbon technology and solution providers, financial investors and the carbon trading through market-oriented mechanism. The KSTA will have the following components: (i) climate change financing technology/project clearing house, (ii) financial institutions’ technical and financial support, (iii) carbon assets management and carbon trading, and (iv) knowledge sharing and capacity building. The platform intends to mobilize funding such as government funds to pilot-test climate change mitigation technologies and to leverage private sector investments for climate change financing.

10. With the approval of Strategy 2030 which aims to enhance climate financing, ADB will further increase its support for renewable energy and energy efficiency not only in the energy sector itself but across all other sectors including transport, agriculture, and urban. The support provided by CEFPF in the development of these projects is significant and with sufficient funds, the remaining outcome targets for energy savings and renewable energy can be achieved.
Progress towards Target Outputs

11. The DMF has six target outputs to be achieved by 2020. To date, two of the targets have been exceeded, namely: (i) clean energy investment in DMCs increased, and (ii) new approaches/methodology to promote clean energy/CCS introduced. CEFPF will continue supporting clean energy projects especially those that will contribute to the achievement of the remaining four targets which are: (i) new clean energy technologies deployed, (ii) access to energy benefits delivered, (iii) health and productivity benefits delivered, and (iv) financial and policy barriers to clean energy investment lowered (Table 1).

Table 1. Achievement of DMF Target Outputs, as of 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Chain</th>
<th>Performance Indicator</th>
<th>CEFPF Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1</td>
<td>Clean energy investments in DMC increased</td>
<td>Cumulative $4 billion in ADB’s clean energy investments leveraged by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative $1.2 billion of private sector investments leveraged by 2020&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative $1.2 billion of non-private sector investments leveraged by 2020&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2</td>
<td>Deployment of new technologies with strong demonstration effect facilitated</td>
<td>55 new clean energy/CCS technologies deployed by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 carbon capture and storage demonstration projects in identified priority countries commenced by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3</td>
<td>New approaches/methodologies to promote clean energy/CCS introduced</td>
<td>15 new approaches/methodologies to promote clean energy/CCS introduced in participating DMCs by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 4</td>
<td>Benefits from access to energy delivered</td>
<td>Cumulative 700,000 households provided with access to energy in participating DMC’s supported by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 350,000 households connected to electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 175,000 households connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 175,000 households connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for heating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30% of access to energy projects with gender mainstreaming by 2020&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80% of access to energy projects with gender concerns by 2020&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output 5

**Health and productivity benefits provided**

- 40% of projects supported highlights cobenefits on health/productivity by 2020

**Output 6**

**Barriers to clean energy/CCS investments lowered**

- 20 national/local policies enabling clean energy/CCS development in participating DMCs developed by 2020
- 25 financial models suitable for bundling small clean energy/CCS investment applied in participating DMCs by 2020
- 100% of projects supported produce and/or disseminate knowledge products or contribute in building capacity to promote clean energy/CCS development in participating DMCs by 2020

**ADB = Asian Development Bank; CCS = carbon capture and storage; DMC = developing member country**

*a* Private sector investments refer to volume of financing mobilized, including equity, loans and guarantees) from private enterprises or financial institutions such as banks, private companies, private pensions funds, and insurance companies; excluding resources from multilateral/regional development banks.

*b* Projects with gender mainstreaming include those classified under Gender Equity Theme and Effective Gender Mainstreaming with gender indicators such as improving women’s access to social services, economic and financial resources and opportunities, basic rural and urban infrastructure, and/or enhancing voices and rights.

*c* Projects with gender mainstreaming include those classified under Gender Equity Theme and Effective Gender Mainstreaming with gender indicators such as improving women’s access to social services, economic and financial resources and opportunities, basic rural and urban infrastructure, and/or enhancing voices and rights.

*d* Projects with gender concerns include those classified under Gender Equity Theme, Effective Gender Mainstreaming and Some Gender Benefits with indicators including gender indicators, and projects which are by nature likely to improve women’s access to social services, economic and financial resources and opportunities, basic rural and urban infrastructure, and/or enhancing voices and rights.

*e* All ADB projects are expected to contribute to economic growth of DMCs. The output indicator measures productivity in terms of improved education, income, livelihood and social services.

*f* The clean energy funds will report on the total number of individuals employed, including employment of women.

*g* The clean energy funds will monitor and report on the cumulative total of: (a) projects that disseminate knowledge products, practices and information in a gender sensitive manner, (b) knowledge products produced and/or disseminated, (c) individuals trained, including average percentage of women, and (d) trainings/conferences/workshops held.
OUTPUT 1: CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENTS IN DMCs INCREASED

CEFPF will directly contribute to increasing clean energy investments in ADB’s DMCs. The indicators measure the amount of clean energy cofinancing leveraged by CEFPF from ADB, the private sector and the non-private sector, coming from investment or investment-related projects.

### OUTPUT 1 RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leverage ADB CE investments</th>
<th>Leverage private sector CE investments in million $</th>
<th>Leverage non-private sector CE investments in million $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative</strong></td>
<td>4,651.5</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,193.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2020 Target</strong></td>
<td>1,414.5</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Leverage Ratio

**1:31**

Every $1 of CEFPF financing translates to $31 dollars of clean energy investments from the ADB, private and non-private sectors.

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**$8.3 B**

Clean Energy Investment Leveraged

- **ADB** $4.7 billion (56.3%)
- **Private sector** $1.4 billion (17.1%)
- **Non-private sector** $2.2 billion (26.6%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Cumulative&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Target by 2020</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ADB clean energy investment leveraged in million $</td>
<td>362.0</td>
<td>4,651.5</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Private sector clean energy investment leveraged in million $&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>1,414.5</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non-private sector clean energy investment leveraged in million $&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>102.0</td>
<td>2,193.1</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Cumulative refers to CEFPF’s performance starting from when performance indicator became effective up to the current reporting period. It includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.

<sup>b</sup> Performance indicator effective in 2014. Private sector investments refer to volume of financing mobilized, including equity, loans and guarantees) from private enterprises or financial institutions such as banks, private companies, private pensions funds, and insurance companies; excluding resources from multilateral/regional development banks. Non-private sector investments refer to volume of financing mobilized from governments including other donors and partner governments, United Nation agencies, and multilateral/regional development banks.

Source: ADB estimates.
12. The CEFPF aims to leverage clean energy (CE) investments from the ADB, private sector and non-private sector\(^2\). In addition to the usual review of project proposals in terms of their alignment to the CE targets, there has been a conscious effort to prioritize projects which introduce innovative technologies and approaches, have strong government support, and are linked to investment projects. As a result, all three performance indicators for leveraged CE investments have been met. The target volume of $1.2 billion leveraged CE investment from the non-private sector was achieved in 2017, and it has been exceeded in succeeding years with current leveraged amount at $2.2 billion as of yearend 2019. In 2018, the target volume of $4.0 billion leveraged CE investment from ADB was achieved and later on surpassed with current leveraged amount at $4.7 billion from ADB. Lastly in 2019, the leveraged CE investment from the private sector reached $1.4 billion thus exceeding the target volume of $1.2 billion. The leveraging target for the private sector was achieved with the leveraged clean energy financing by projects supported in previous years, and through the three TRTAs supported in 2019 which will prepare investment projects that are anticipated to include about $58.7 million in private sector financing.

13. In 2019, CEFPF allocated $5.7 million to 11 projects which are expected to leverage about $522.6 million clean energy investments. This brings the total leveraged clean energy investment to $8.3 billion, broken down as $4.7 billion from the ADB, $1.4 billion from the private sector and $2.2 billion from the non-private sector.\(^3\) Meanwhile, CEFPF’s leverage ratio increases to 1:31, meaning that every $1 of CEFPF financing translates to $31 dollars of clean energy investments from ADB, the private and non-private sectors. This leverage ratio is an improvement from the 2018 ratio which was 1:26. Continued support to clean energy projects in 2020 will increase the cumulative clean energy investments and further exceed the 2020 targets.

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\(^2\) Private sector investments refer to volume of financing mobilized, including equity, loans and guarantees) from private enterprises or financial institutions such as banks, private companies, private pensions funds, and insurance companies; excluding resources from multilateral/regional development banks. Non-private sector investments refer to volume of financing mobilized from governments including other donors and partner governments, united nation agencies, and multilateral/regional development banks.

\(^3\) Totals may not add-up due to rounding-off.
CEFPF will facilitate the deployment of new clean energy technologies in the DMCs. The indicators include the number of new clean energy technologies deployed or demonstrated, and the number of CCS demonstration projects commenced.

### OUTPUT 2 RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Cumulative&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Target by 2020</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Clean energy technologies deployed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Carbon capture and storage demonstration projects in identified priority countries commenced&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progressing**

CCS = carbon capture and storage, DMC = developing member country.

<sup>a</sup> Cumulative refers to CEFPF’s performance starting from when performance indicator became effective up to the current reporting period. It includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.

<sup>b</sup> Performance indicator effective in 2011.

CEFPF supports the deployment of new CE technologies and pilot CCS demonstration projects as part of its effort to improve energy security and help DMCs transition to low-carbon use. To date, CEFPF has facilitated the deployment of 48 CE technologies in 33 DMCs. In 2019, the deployment of six CE technologies will be supported by CEFPF for the first time in 4 DMCs. These technologies will include wind technology in Afghanistan, biomass in Papua New Guinea, and hydropower, geothermal, battery storage and energy management system in Mongolia. These countries aim to increase the share of renewable energy in their energy mix to attain energy sustainability and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.
OUTPUT 3: NEW APPROACHES TO PROMOTE CLEAN ENERGY/CCS INTRODUCED
CEFPF will support the development of methodologies/approaches to promote and deploy clean energy technologies. The indicator measures the number of new approaches/methodologies developed or introduced in the DMCs to facilitate deployment of clean energy technologies.

OUTPUT 3 RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approaches/Methodologies to promote clean energy/CCS</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Target</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Cumulative&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Target by 2020</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approaches/methodologies to promote clean energy/CCS introduced</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- CCS = carbon capture and storage, DMC = developing member country
- Cumulative refers to CEFPF’s performance starting in 2011 when the performance indicator became effective up to the current reporting period. It includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.

14. CEFPF supports projects which introduce innovative approaches or methodologies in promoting clean energy in the DMCs. In 2017, the target of introducing 15 new approaches has been achieved. In 2019, this target is exceeded with CEFPF supporting the KSTA PRC: *Climate Change Financing Acceleration Platform*. The platform is expected to facilitate climate financing for low carbon technologies from the public and private sector. Details of the KSTA can be found in Box 3.
OUTPUT 4: BENEFITS FROM ACCESS TO ENERGY DELIVERED
CEFPF will contribute to increasing access of the rural and urban poor to modern forms of energy. Projects with defined energy access components are accounted. The indicators include the number of households which will be provided access to energy and the proportion of access to energy projects with gender benefits.

OUTPUT 4 RESULTS

These projects’ outcome and/or output performance indicators include gender indicators which will improve women’s access to social services, economic and financial resources and opportunities, basic rural and urban infrastructure, and/or enhancing voices and rights, which contribute to gender equality and women empowerment.
### Results Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>Cumulative&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Target by 2020</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Households provided with access to energy&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>392,887</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Households connected to electricity&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>302,887</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Households connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for heating&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Households connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>Cumulative&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Target by 2020</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of access to energy projects with gender mainstreaming&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Percentage of access to energy projects with gender concerns&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Achieved**
- **Progressing**
- **Requires improvement**

<sup>a</sup> Cumulative refers to CEFPF’s performance starting from when performance indicator became effective up to the current reporting period. It includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.

<sup>b</sup> Performance indicator effective in 2011. The cumulative number includes the realized connection of 92,401 households from projects supported between 2008 and 2010 which have already been completed.

<sup>c</sup> Performance indicator effective in 2014. The cumulative percentage accounts for projects from 2014 onwards. Projects with Gender Mainstreaming include those categorized as Gender Equity and Effective Gender Mainstreaming based on ADB’s Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB projects. These include projects with outcome and/or output performance indicators including gender indicators, and projects which are by nature likely to improve women’s access to social services, economic and financial resources and opportunities, basic rural and urban infrastructure, and/or enhancing voices and rights, which contribute to gender equality and women empowerment.

<sup>d</sup> Performance indicator effective in 2011. The cumulative percentage accounts for projects from 2011 onwards. Projects with gender concerns include those categorized as Gender Equity, Effective Gender Mainstreaming and Some Gender Benefits based on ADB’s Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB projects. These projects’ outcome and/or output performance indicators include gender indicators or they are by nature likely to improve women’s access to social services, economic and financial resources and opportunities, basic rural and urban infrastructure, and/or enhancing voices and rights, which contribute to gender equality and women empowerment.

15. CEFPF contributes to increasing access to energy in the DMCs. The performance indicators for access to energy are measured by the number of households provided with access to modern energy sources. To date, CEFPF has supported 34 projects with access to energy benefits which translate to 392,887 households provided with energy access. This number falls short of the 700,000 target household which illustrates the difficulty encountered by the CEFPF in attracting access to energy projects. While ADB aims to increase access to energy for poor households, investment projects remain to be aligned with the country priorities which are mostly focused on increasing electrification rate through additional energy generation facilities, thus relegating connections especially in remote and off-grid areas as a secondary concern. Further, connecting remote households is expensive given the need to extend the grid significantly to less populated areas which would not be able to compensate the cost. In view of this, CEFPF will increase its effort to develop projects which will provide households with access to energy by expanding the use of clean energy to cover heating, cooling, and cooking. A key ingredient in using clean energy for heating, cooling, or cooking is the existence of policies that mandate their use. Such is the intention of CEFPF in supporting the project *Kazakhstan: Supporting Renewable Technology – Inclusive Heat Supply Legislation* which aims to formulate a renewable energy-inclusive heat supply law. CEFPF will continue supporting projects which pave the way for energy access by reducing the financing, policy, and knowledge barriers to clean energy technology development. Details of the project are in Box 4.

The Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $1.0 million to a knowledge and support technical assistance (KSTA) which will help develop the renewable technology-inclusive heat supply legislation for the Republic of Kazakhstan. The new legislation will be critical in creating a regulatory framework that promotes and sets clear targets on the use of renewable energy while improving energy efficiency standards in the heat sector. Specifically, the KSTA will (i) conduct the gap analyses of heat supply sector, (ii) draft the renewable technology-inclusive heat supply legislation, and (iii) disseminate information on international practice for heat supply systems. It is envisioned that the enactment of the legislation will contribute about 15% reduction of CO₂ emissions in electricity and heat production and a 30% increased share of alternative energy sources by 2030.

16. The CEFPF supports projects which improve women’s access to energy, social services, economic and financial resources and opportunities, and contribute to gender equality and women empowerment. To date, 84% of projects with access to energy component contribute to the improvement of women’s energy access. Strategy 2030 has specified that at least 75% of ADB’s committed operations will promote gender equality by 2030. This is aligned with CEFPF’s objective of improving women’s access to energy, opportunities and other social services. One of the projects supported in 2019 is for the regional technical assistance (TA) Improving Gender Equality in Non-sovereign Climate Finance Projects. The TA aims to improve gender mainstreaming in the clean energy pipeline of ADB’s Private Sector Department by developing programs that expand women’s access to energy or increase their employment opportunities to be integrated as part of project design. Details of the TA are in Box 5.

Box 5. Regional: Improving Gender Equality in Non-sovereign Climate Finance Operations

To help improve gender mainstreaming in non-sovereign climate finance projects, the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $225,000 to the regional technical assistance (TA) Improving Gender Equality in Non-sovereign Climate Finance Operations. Gender equality, particularly the empowerment of women, is a critical objective across ADB’s non-sovereign climate finance projects, aiming at direct, measurable gender equality outcomes. The TA aims to improve the gender performance of ADB’s Private Sector Department (PSOD) projects, support the development of institutional knowledge and improve processes to mainstream gender considerations. The TA’s expected outputs include (i) the provision of gender support for PSOD’s deal teams developing blended finance solutions for climate, and (ii) the dissemination of gender knowledge and best practice for blended finance activities.
OUTPUT 5: HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY BENEFITS PROVIDED

CEFPF supports projects which provide health and productivity benefits from clean energy interventions. The indicator measures the ratio of these projects against the total number of projects.

OUTPUT 5 RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Cumulativea</th>
<th>Target by 2020</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of projects with cobenefits on health and productivity</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>progressing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cumulative refers to CEFPF’s performance starting in 2011 when the performance indicator became effective up to the current reporting period. It includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.

17. The CEFPF supports projects which provide health and productivity benefits from clean energy interventions. It funds projects that boost local economies through job creation, accounting the number of individuals employed as well as the proportion of women employed. To date, 30% of CEFPF’s project portfolio has identified health and productivity indicators in their project designs/DMFs. Specific for productivity, a total of 5,713 jobs have been created by projects supported by CEFPF, of which 636 jobs are held by women. In 2019, the CEFPF supported four TRTAs which will prepare investment projects expected to create employment opportunities in the DMCs.
CEFPF supports projects that help reduce barriers in deploying clean energy technologies. The indicators measure:

(i) the number of national or local policies developed to enhance the enabling environment for clean energy promotion;
(ii) the number of financing models applied suitable for bundling small clean energy investments; and
(iii) the number of projects which produced knowledge products and conduct capacity building activities.

### OUTPUT 6 RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Cumulative\textsuperscript{a}</th>
<th>Target by 2020</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. National or local policies enabling CE/CCS development</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Financing models suitable for bundling small CE/CCS investment applied</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Percentage of projects with knowledge products or contributing to capacity building</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} Cumulative refers to CEFPF’s performance from the start of operations in 2007 up to the current reporting period. It includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.

**CCS** = carbon capture and storage, **CE** = clean energy.

The CEFPF helps in enhancing the enabling environment by reducing the financing, policy and knowledge/capacity barriers to clean energy/CCS technology development. To date, projects supported by CEFPF will develop 14 policies enabling CE development and 18 financing models to promote CE investment in the DMCs. In 2019, the CEFPF supported the KSTA Kazakhstan: Supporting Renewable Technology –Inclusive Heat Supply Legislation which aims to integrate renewable energy in the development of Kazakhstan’s heat supply law. The TA will set clear targets on increasing the share of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency standards in the heat sector.
19. CEFPF supports activities which builds the capacity of institutions through trainings, workshops and conferences while targeting policy and decision makers. To date, the CEFPF has supported 314 trainings, workshops and conferences which supported the participation of 11,662 individuals, of which 2,840 are women. Training the beneficiary agencies is essential to facilitate smooth technology adoption when introducing new clean technologies. One of the knowledge sharing events cofinanced by the CEFPF in 2019 is the *Regional: Asia Clean Energy Forum 2019*[^4]. Organized by the ADB, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Korea Energy Agency, the forum held on 17-21 June 2019 at the ADB Headquarters, Philippines attracted 1,650 participants, of which 40% were female, from 78 countries. The forum had three plenary sessions discussing low carbon future, financing the pathway for clean energy and overall sustainable impact. It featured 20 sessions covering the five thematic tracks, namely: (i) Energy and Livable Cities, (ii) Energy and Water Sustainability, (iii) Energy and Rural Poverty Alleviation, (iv) Energy and Innovative Finance, and (v) Clean Energy Trends and Directions. It also included 22 deep dive workshops covering specific topics of interest like Food-Water-Energy Nexus, Utility-scale Renewables, CCUS, and Universal Energy Access.

20. Another knowledge sharing platform supported by CEFPF is the *Asia Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Technology 2019*[^5]. The forum was held on 16-18 October 2019 in Changsha, Hunan, in the People’s Republic of China and was attended by 682 participants from 33 countries. Participants include policy-makers, experts and business managers in the Asia and Pacific Region on climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies, clean energy technology, and energy and environmental policy and regulation. The plenary discussions focused on policies, measures, success stories, and practical experiences in low carbon technology deployment and investments, which facilitated knowledge sharing among participants and networking among stakeholders. The feedback from the participants was positive with a few suggesting more project-focused topics and discussions for the next forum.

21. The two international knowledge sharing events are featured in Appendix 2.

[^4]: Asia Clean Energy Forum. [https://www.asiacleanenergyforum.org/](https://www.asiacleanenergyforum.org/)
Progress of Supported Projects

22. To date, CEFPF is supporting a total of 198 projects. Of these, 192 projects have been approved for implementation by ADB while the other six projects have received Climate Change Steering Committee (CCSC) authorization and are awaiting ADB approval. A number of supported projects, which includes completed, ongoing and new allocations in 2019, are highlighted in Appendix 2.

23. **Completed Projects.** By the end of 2019, 136 projects have completed their proposed activities, i.e. nine GCIIs, 12 TALLs, 51 TAs, and 64 DCs. In 2019, two TALLs, eight TAs and three DCs completed their activities and were financially closed.

24. There were five project preparatory technical assistance (PPTAs) financially closed in 2019. One of the PPTAs prepared the due diligence assessments for the project *Sri Lanka Wind Power Development Project*. The PPTA was extended beyond the original completion date to conduct additional studies including studies on bird migration for a more comprehensive environmental assessment. Details of the project are in Box 6.

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**Box 6. Sri Lanka Wind Power Generation Development Project**

In 2016, the Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $2.0 million to a project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) for preparing the clean energy investment project in Sri Lanka. The TA scope involved (i) preparing the feasibility study, including a preliminary design, and (ii) conducting technical, economic, financial, safeguards, governance and other due diligence assessments. In 2017, ADB approved the $100.0 million investment project to develop Sri Lanka’s first 100-megawatt wind park. Aside from the wind farm, the project would also provide the associated infrastructure, such as internal cabling and access roads, energy dispatch control center, and reactors to manage voltage levels. The project’s GHG emission reduction was estimated at 265,700 tons CO2e per year which included emission reduction from the wind power generation plant.

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6 Excludes allocations to three projects on adaptation under the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia.

7 This subsection reports on projects completed in 2019 with information from the completion reports, if available, and from feedback from the project teams.

8 These numbers do not include projects which have completed their activities but will still process financial close and prepare completion reports. These projects will be reported on once they have obtained financial close and completion reports are made available (if required).
25. In 2019, the PPTA Eastern Indonesia Sustainable Energy Access Sector Project also completed all its activities and was financially closed. CEFPF supported the PPTA in 2015 to prepare the due diligence documents for the proposed project Sustainable Energy Access in Eastern Indonesia – Power Generation Sector Project. There were some delays in the implementation of the PPTA due to changes in the team composition of the consulting firm which delayed the submission of reports and the project processing timeline. These were addressed by constant monitoring and follow-up by the project team and by providing guidance, as necessary. The investment project will seek ADB approval in 2020. Details of the project are in Box 7.

**Box 7. Indonesia: Eastern Indonesia Sustainable Energy Access Sector Project**

In 2015, the Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $1.4 million to a technical assistance (TA) for preparing the due diligence of Indonesia: Sustainable Energy Access in Eastern Indonesia – Power Generation Sector Project which will develop natural gas-fired power stations and pilot solar-gas hybrid units, and enable the expansion of clean energy services across Eastern Indonesia. The TA produced an assessment report on domestic gas and liquefied natural gas supply to assist on the new power plants. The TA also conducted four workshops with key government stakeholders from the Perusahaan Negara, the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Finance, the Indonesia Infrastructure Guarantee Fund, the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, and representatives from the Japanese Embassy in Jakarta and the Japan International Cooperation Agency. A total of 174 participants attended these workshops which informed the stakeholders on the key due diligence findings and the design of the proposed project. Thirty-three or about 20% of the workshop participants were women. The proposed $500.0 million project loan, of which $22.0 million accounts for renewable energy, will seek ADB approval in 2020 and is expected to generate 10 megawatts of electricity from solar energy, and reduce carbon emissions by about 110,000 tons of CO2e per year.

26. Four capacity development technical assistance (CDTAs) were financially closed in 2019. These TAs provided the institutional and technical support to promote the use of clean energy in the DMCs. One of these is the regional project on Improving Institutional Capacity on Preparing Energy Efficiency Investments which received $2.0 million financing from CEF in 2016. Details of the project are in Box 8. The Project is also a featured completed project in Appendix 2.
Box 8. Regional: Improving Institutional Capacity on Preparing Energy Efficiency Investments

In 2016, the Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $2.0 million to a regional technical assistance (TA) which enhanced the capacity of the South Asian DMCs to design and develop energy efficient projects. The TA delivered the following outputs: (i) complete investment grade energy audits in Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Maldives; (ii) capacity building studies on energy efficiency including market assessment, institutional mechanisms, and financing options for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka; (iii) potential pipeline investment projects on energy efficiency; (iv) study tour and training for energy audit trainers; and (v) three regional knowledge sharing and policy dialogue workshops in Japan, Korea and Thailand for high-level government officials. The potential pipeline investment projects on energy efficiency for Bangladesh, Bhutan and Sri Lanka have been submitted either to ADB or their respective Ministry of Finance for consideration. In addition, the TA also supported the participation of DMC representatives to the annual Asia Clean Energy Forum. In total, 425 government representatives benefitted from these various trainings on energy efficiency, conservation and clean energy. The sharing of the knowledge and experiences of organizations in other energy efficiency advanced countries proved to be not only educational for the senior government officials but also inspirational for the DMCs in pushing forward their own energy efficiency efforts.

Workshop participants visit Amarin Plaza in Bangkok, Thailand in April 2019. It is a large commercial building complex which achieved high energy savings by using energy efficient technologies such as building energy management system (BEMS), variable frequency drives (VFDs) and pumps for air conditioning.

27. Direct charges financially closed in 2019 include support provided to the following: the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2018, the Asia Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Technology 2018, and the Deep Dive Workshop on CCS Way Forward in Asia. Details of the three DCs financially closed in 2019 are provided in Appendix 5.

28. Ongoing Activities and Outputs. CEFPF projects are generally progressing well and on-track in achieving their target outputs, outcome and impacts. Some projects experienced delays during implementation and project teams work on resolving any issues without significantly affecting the planned impact, outcomes and outputs. Project changes are also made in response to the needs of the DMCs. Below are the reported progress from a few supported projects.

29. One of the projects which requires a change in its design to respond to the changing need of the DMC is the Tajikistan: CAREC Corridors 2, 5, and 6 Road Project. In 2016, the ADB approved the road project loan with the Republic of Tajikistan to improve efficiency and safer movement of people and
goods on selected sections of the Dushanbe to Kurgonteppa road. A $2 million grant from CEF was also provided to integrate clean energy in the project. Specifically, the grant was to be used for solar-based street lighting and power back-up systems for communities living adjacent to the road project. During project conceptualization, the power supply in the target communities was unreliable, with the electricity supplied only a few hours per day during winter. However, an assessment conducted in 2018 revealed that the power supply has significantly improved in the villages, and power supply interruptions have become rare and mainly attributed to old distribution infrastructure rather than power supply shortage. Hence, there is no need for the solar backup systems apart from medical clinics and schools. The assessment also revealed that seven villages along the project road with about 9,000 people had been suffering limited water supply with people having to buy water from as far as 12 km away. Thus, the government has proposed to reduce the scope of the solar backup systems (limiting to medical clinics and schools) and include solar water pumping systems to provide clean drinking water for the villages. This change will significantly improve the quality of people’s lives and help develop the local economy, thereby bringing significant social benefits. The Clean Energy Working Group has endorsed this change in the use of the grant. Currently, the change in the scope of the grant component is under environmental safeguards review.

30. One of the TAs extended in 2019 was the India: Capacity Building of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Approved in 2015 with a $750,000 financing from the ACEF, the TA is to support the implementation of the Clean Energy Finance Investment Program and to strengthen IREDA’s capacity to help it become a more commercially oriented, competitive, profitable, and better performing nonbank financial institution in India dedicated for renewable energy. The TA has been progressing well and had achieved its TA output targets. It has financed 9 renewable energy projects which will install 481 MW renewable energy capacity, exceeding its target of 395 MW. The financed projects will also have an estimated emission reduction of 1.46 million tons of CO$_2$e per year, exceeding the target of 1.2 million tons of CO$_2$e per year. Upon ADB’s TA review with IREDA in 2019 of the TA activities and outputs, the following strategies have been identified to strengthen IREDA’s core operations: (i) establishing an Alternate Investment Fund focused on renewable energy, and (ii) exploring financial instruments like Asset Backed Securitization for widening base of resource mobilization. To set up these proposed strategies, four additional consultants have been engaged and a seven month extension was approved to complete all TA activities. The TA is now expected to close in August 2020.

31. One of the issues faced by project teams which delays project implementation is consultant engagement, whether there were changes in the team composition of the consulting firm or there were delays in the submission of the required reports. In the case of the TA for People’s Republic of China: Promoting and Scaling Up Carbon Capture and Storage Demonstration, the TA required a minor change in its implementation arrangements to engage consultants. The TA was designed to engage two firms to deliver two components. However, the advertisements for consulting services both received low turn-out of interested consulting firms. To encourage competition and more participation from potential firms, the two components have been merged into one contract. This change was implemented in 26 November 2019 with the expectation of engaging a consulting firm in 2020.

32. Other completed and ongoing projects are presented in Appendix 2.
Financial Status

Financing Partner Contributions and Status of Grant

33. The Clean Energy Fund received a number of contributions during the year. The Government of the United Kingdom remitted $5.9 million in April representing the first tranche of its new commitment, while the governments of Sweden and Norway contributed $5.8 million and $3.3 million, respectively, in December. Overall, the CEF received $14.9 million replenishment in 2019.

34. To date, a total of $295.5 million in financing partner contributions have been remitted to ADB for the CEFPF (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of Actual Remittances, As of 31 December 2019 ($ millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Partners</th>
<th>2007-2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean Energy Fund (CEF)</td>
<td>103.7</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>118.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwaya</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedenb</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdomc</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (CCSF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global CCS Institute</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS)</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>280.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>295.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a Includes new contribution remitted in December 2019 ($3.3 million).
*b Includes new contribution remitted in December 2019 ($5.8 million).
*c Includes the first tranche of new commitment remitted in April 2019 ($5.9 million).

Note: Totals may not add-up due to rounding off.
Source: ADB estimates.

35. By the end of 2019, the remaining CEFPF resources amount to $41.7 million. Of the total, $30.7 million under CEF and $5.9 million under ACEF are available for promoting all clean energy technologies, $2.3 million under CCSF is specifically for exploring CCS technology, and $2.8 million under CFPS is dedicated for technical assistance to the private sector. Table 3 presents the actual contributions and allocations as of 31 December 2019 while the unaudited status of grant prepared by ADB’s Controller’s Department can be found in Appendix 6.

9 The United Kingdom signed the First Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding with respect to the CEF on 26 February 2019 which provides a replenishment of £9.0 million to be remitted in two tranches thru 2020.
10 Sweden committed SEK 55.0 million to the CEF per instrument of contribution dated 19 November 2019.
11 Norway committed NOK 30.0 million to the CEF per instrument of contribution dated 2 December 2019.
12 The funds status in Table 3 is at facility level reporting which accounts all of CEFPF project allocations as authorized by the Climate Change Steering Committee (CCSC), including those still undergoing ADB’s approval process. To guide in budgeting and prevent over-allocation of resources, it does not count receivables from financing partners as part of contributions until they have actually been remitted. On the other hand, the Status of Grant report in Appendix 6 by the Controllers is at ADB level reporting which only accounts for projects approved by ADB while already including receivables as part of contributions. This explains the difference between Table 3 on Actual Contributions vs. Allocations and the Status of Grant reports in Appendix 6.
### Table 3: CEFPF Actual Contributions vs. Allocations, As of 31 December 2019 ($ millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>CLEAN ENERGY FUND (CEF)</th>
<th>ASIAN CLEAN ENERGY FUND (ACEF)</th>
<th>CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE FUND (CCSF)</th>
<th>CANADIAN CLIMATE FUND FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN ASIA (CFPS)</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions, Beginning Balance (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Remittances (B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global CCS Institute</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal - CONTRIBUTIONS (C=A+B)</td>
<td></td>
<td>103.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest/Investment Income (D)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest/Investment Income (D)</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available Resources (E=C+D)</td>
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<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Concessional Financing Reflows (F)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fund Resources (G=E+F)</td>
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<td>106.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds Utilization(^a) (H)</td>
<td>Grant Allocations</td>
<td>(91.5)</td>
<td>(2.7)</td>
<td>(63.5)</td>
<td>(1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Grant Allocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(4.3)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Fees Adjustments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(5.2)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Activities Affecting Balance (I)</td>
<td>Audit Fees/Bank Charges(^b)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Adjustments/Withdrawals(^c)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project fees Adjustments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Adjustments/Withdrawals(^c)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred loan fees/ origination costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct loan origination costs</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Reserve</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(8.7)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available Balance (J=G+H+I)</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Projects allocated with funding by the Climate Change Steering Committee (CCSC). For ACEF, this pertains to projects that have received CCSC allocation and concurrence from the Government of Japan.

\(^b\) Includes estimates for audit fees.


\(^d\) Includes principal and interest charges on loans for repayment to the Government of Canada pursuant to the CFPS Contribution Arrangement.

Note: Totals may not add-up due to rounding-off.
Resource Utilization

36. In 2019, CEFPF allocated $5.7 million to 11 projects, with $0.3 million in corresponding project fees. Inclusive of fees, the CCSC allocated $3.1 million to 5 projects under CEF, $1.9 million to 2 projects under ACEF, and $0.9 million to 4 projects under CFPS.\(^{13}\) The amount allocated and number of projects supported are considerably less than previous years' annual allocations. This can be attributed to the additional criteria set by CEFPF which require projects to: (i) be innovative with strong potential for replication and scale-up, (ii) have strong government support from the DMCs to ensure sustainability even after the grant support has been exhausted, and (iii) lead to actual clean energy investments that will contribute to the attainment of the clean energy targets. As a result, even with a low amount of allocation, the TAs supported during this reporting period will help develop clean energy projects that are expected to leverage significant amounts of clean energy investments. Figure 1 presents the distribution of allocation by fund source.

![Figure 1: Distribution of Allocations by Fund Source](image)

Source: ADB estimates.

37. In terms of modality, 95% of the allocations in 2019 went to TAs and the remainder to DCs. The TAs and DCs supported involve feasibility studies and capacity building intended to reduce barriers and provide the needed enabling environment for CE investments in the DMCs. It is envisioned that these activities will contribute towards assisting DMCs to transition to low carbon economies. Figure 2 presents the distribution of allocation by modality.

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\(^{13}\) Totals may not add-up due to rounding-off.
38. East Asia received majority of the allocations in 2019 (50%), followed by Central and West Asia (22%), Southeast Asia (11%), and Regional projects (9%). Figure 3 provides the summary of distribution of allocations by region and sector, while Appendix 7 contains the details and Appendix 8 shows the cumulative allocation by DMC.

AGRI & Nat = Agriculture & Natural Resources, CW = Central and West Asia, EA = East Asia, PA = Pacific, REG = regional, SA = South Asia, SE = Southeast Asia.

Source: ADB estimates.
39. To date, CEFPF has allocated $279.3 million (inclusive of fees) to 201 projects. Of the total, $132.5 million went to projects that promote renewable energy, $78.6 million to multiscope projects, $40.1 million to CCS, $24.7 million to energy efficiency, and $0.7 million to carbon market development. Further, $61.9 million of these project allocations have components that contribute to access to energy. Figure 4 shows the distribution of allocation by clean energy project type and access to energy.

**Figure 4: Distribution of Allocations by CE Project Type and Access to Energy**

(\$ millions, inclusive of project fees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clean Energy Project Type</th>
<th>Allocations ($)</th>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Energy</td>
<td>132.5 (96 projects)</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>24.7 (22 projects)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiscope</td>
<td>78.6 (77 projects)</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>40.1 (17 projects)</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Market Development</td>
<td>0.7 (3 projects)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2.8 (3 projects)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CE= clean energy, CEFPF=Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility.

Notes: Carbon Market Development supports the establishment of a carbon market through development of market infrastructure and capacity building; CCS involves projects that deploy, demonstrate, or support Carbon Capture and Storage technologies; Energy Efficiency involves projects that deploy/support technologies which use less energy to provide the same or improved level of output; Multiscope covers two or more clean energy project categories, have broad focus, or are general in nature; Renewable Energy projects deploy/help support technologies that use energy from natural resources; Others pertain to adaptation projects supported by CFPS; With Access to Energy are clean energy projects with components that support scaling up of access to modern, cleaner energy for the poor.

Source: ADB estimates.

40. **Disbursement.** Of CEFPF’s $279.3 million allocations to date, ADB has approved a total of $243.6 million (\$255.0 million, inclusive of fees) of which $173.4 million is grant while $70.3 million is non-grant. Total facility allocations normally do not tally with ADB approval due to time lag. Projects that have obtained funding support from CEFPF still need to undergo a series of interdepartmental and management reviews as part of the regular ADB process before being considered by ADB for approval. Only projects that have been approved by ADB can proceed to implementation and make disbursements.

41. Of the $243.6 million approved by ADB, $102.5 million or 65.8% of grant resources and $50.3 million or 71.5% of non-grant resources have been disbursed or utilized by the projects. Overall

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14 To account for all financial resources of CEFPF, the number includes three adaptation projects supported by the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia.

15 Multiscope projects cover two or more clean energy project categories, have broad focus, or are general in nature; carbon market development involves projects that support the establishment of a carbon market through development of market infrastructure and capacity building.

16 Total approved amount excludes withdrawn/cancelled projects.
Financial Status

Disbursements amount to $152.8 million or 67.6%,\(^\text{17}\) which is a significant improvement from the 2018 yearend rate of 59.4%.

42. In general, disbursements of GCIs and TALLs are relatively slower than TAs. As GCIs and TALLs are connected to a loan which usually involves civil works, disbursement of the CEFPF support may occur at a later time considering all the civil works (usually funded by the loan) that would have to be completed before the installation of clean energy equipment or implementation of the specific component supported by the facility.

43. CEFPF is mindful of its disbursement rate and continues to monitor facility disbursements, look into causes of delay, and explore ways to improve disbursement rate. The actions taken to address this issue include: (i) regular disbursement review, wherein CEFPF supported projects that have been approved by ADB are reviewed twice a year to determine progress based on the rate of disbursements and contracts awarded; and (ii) coordination with project team leaders to maximize disbursement activities, such as expediting the awarding of contracts, front-loading CEFPF resources in cofinanced projects, processing final payments and facilitating official closure of projects, assisting DMCs in meeting the effectiveness criteria, and cancelling projects that are not likely to progress.

\(^{17}\) Disbursement rate is computed as total disbursements over approved allocations less project savings. Amounts exclude project fees.
Management of the Facility

Steering Committee and Working Group Meetings
44. In 2019, the Clean Energy Working Group (CEWG) review was conducted on a quarterly basis to provide project teams enough time to develop clean energy projects. The CEWG discussed policy and procedural recommendations regarding CEFPF operations and evaluated project applications for endorsement to the Climate Change Steering Committee (CCSC). Recommendations of the CEWG on the allocation of resources were forwarded to and received authorization from the CCSC.

Approval of Procedural Matters
45. For the year 2019, the following administrative and strategic matters were conducted by the fund management team as guided by the CEWG:
   (i) Application process was conducted quarterly which went through the required compliance and technical review for all project applications;
   (ii) Renewed and strengthened partnerships with current financing partners was fostered while engaging potential new partners for future cooperation;
   (iii) Regular project updates were requested from operations departments which served as basis in assessing the effective utilization of CEFPF resources;
   (iv) Monitored and maintained accurate facility level financial and results reporting; and,
   (v) Requested for pipeline of priority projects from operations departments for 2020.

Audit Compliance, Issues and Actions
46. The audited financial statements for the ACEF, CCSF, and CEF for the year ending 31 December 2018 were circulated to the financing partners as scheduled in 2019.

Dissemination Activities
47. The 2019 Annual Report introduces a new section found in Appendix 2 called ‘Featured Projects’ which provides information on selected CEFPF projects. It is dedicated to feature projects that have recently been completed, ongoing projects that made significant progress, or newly authorized projects that introduce innovative approaches. This is in response to the request that financing partners made during the recent Annual Consultation Meeting of better communicating project stories and the importance of CEFPF. Apart from being a new section in the annual report, the featured projects will also be disseminated through other channels such as the ADB website and social media.

48. Projects teams seeking funding support are required to share project experiences and stories that illustrate the outcomes and lessons learned in project implementation. Moreover, they are reminded to acknowledge the support of CEFPF’s financing partners during conferences and workshops. Technical studies resulting in knowledge products are encouraged to be shared across ADB while also acknowledging the financing partners in the publication. Internally, other information dissemination activities were maintained and prepared as needed. On-demand requests for information on CEFPF’s objectives, resources, requirements, and the like by a range of audiences from individuals to ADB’s operations departments were provided accordingly.
Relationship with Financing Partners

49. A number of financing partners have expressed their renewed support to CEFPF in 2019. The governments of Norway, Sweden and UK have amended their respective contribution agreements/memorandum of understanding in regard to the CEF in order to replenish the fund and continue providing financial support to clean energy projects. In February, the UK amended its memorandum of understanding with respect to the CEF and committed a replenishment of £9.0 million to be remitted in two tranches thru 2020. Meanwhile, Sweden made 4th addendum to its agreement on the CEF in November which committed a replenishment of SEK 55.0 million. Lastly, Norway signed a new Instrument of Contribution in December 2019 providing a replenishment of NOK 30.0 million to the CEF. All of the committed replenishments to the CEF for 2019 have been remitted as scheduled.

50. The 2018 Annual Report, 2018 Audited Financial Statements, 2019 Annual Work Program, and 2019 Semiannual Progress Report were provided to the financing partners on schedule. These reports were prepared in consideration of financing partners’ suggestions and comments.

51. On 4 November 2019, the 12th Annual Consultation Meeting (ACM) between the financing partners and ADB was held at ADB Headquarters in Manila, Philippines. During the ACM, the dialogue between ADB and financing partners began with discussions on ADB’s Clean Energy Program and CEFPF’s Annual Report for 2018. The strategic direction and way forward for 2020 was likewise discussed in line with the achievement of target indicators in the design and monitoring framework (DMF).

Participants of the 12th Annual Consultation Meeting for the Financing Partnership Facilities held on 4 November 2019 in ADB Headquarters, Manila.
Lessons Learned, Experiences Gained, and Key Constraints

52. **Contribution to Environmentally Sustainable Development.** With the new Strategy 2030, ADB expands its vision to achieve a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining effort to eradicate extreme poverty. CEFPF aligns with the strategy’s operational priorities which include enhancing environmental sustainability. It pursues this priority by supporting clean energy projects which not only provide clean energy but also lead to a more sustainable environment by mitigating climate change through reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The CEFPF contributes to sustainable development as it helps reduce poverty by increasing access of rural and urban poor to modern forms of energy which paves the way for additional sources of livelihood. For more than a decade, CEFPF has helped promote rural development and food security through the use of clean energy in agriculture, rural education, health, and other rural social services.

53. **Increased Clean Energy Investments and DMF Targets on Track.** The CEFPF has attained a number of target outcome and output indicators such as CO₂ emission reduction, increasing clean energy investments in DMCs, leveraged CE investment from the ADB, private sector, and non-private sector, and introduction of new approaches to clean energy. Most of the remaining target indicators are well within reach. As such, CEFPF will support projects that will have significant contributions to the attainment of these facility targets while prioritizing projects that are innovative, have strong government support, and lead to clean energy investments.

54. **Challenges in Access to Energy.** Asia and the Pacific is home to 351 million people which lack electricity. Energy access remains a challenge for developing countries due to high up-front costs and limited financing. In light of this, CEFPF resources are being used to support projects that improve energy access of the poor and remote regions. However, the Facility encountered challenges in attracting access to energy projects. While ADB aims to increase access to energy for poor households, investment projects remain to be aligned with the country priorities which are mostly focused on increasing electrification rate through additional energy generation facilities, hence relegating connections especially in remote and off-grid areas as a secondary concern. Moreover, connecting remote households is expensive given the need to extend the grid significantly to less populated areas which would not be able to compensate the cost. In this regard, CEFPF will increase its effort to develop projects which will provide households with access to energy even extending to clean energy for heating, cooling, and cooking.

55. **Review of the Energy Policy.** The Energy Policy of 2009 served as a guide to ADB’s energy sector operation since its implementation in 2009. It centered on three pillars, namely, (i) promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy, (ii) maximizing access to energy for all, and (iii) promoting energy sector reforms, capacity building and governance. The policy was operationalized based on the alignment to the needs of the DMCs, technological developments and global commitments to combat climate change. However, the energy landscape of the region has undergone profound changes since the introduction of the policy in 2009. In recent years, the cost of renewables has decreased while new and innovative energy technologies have emerged. Moreover, global commitments to universal access

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External Factors Relevant to the Facility

56. **“United in Science” – Landmark Report.** Leading global climate science organizations have joined together to produce a landmark new report for the United Nations Climate Action Summit. The report underlined the growing gap between agreed targets to tackle climate change and the current status. Published on 22 September 2019, it presents trends in the emissions and atmospheric concentrations of the main greenhouse gases while emphasizing urgency on the need for socioeconomic transformation in key sectors such as land use and energy. Despite extraordinary growth in renewable fuels over the past decade, the global energy system is still dominated by fossil fuel sources. The annual increase in global energy use is greater than the increase in renewable energy, meaning the fossil fuel use continues to grow. This growth needs to halt immediately. The net-zero emissions needed to stabilize the climate requires the acceleration in use of non-carbon energy sources and a rapid decline in the global share of fossil fuels in the energy mix.

57. **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report.** According to a comprehensive assessment by the IPCC, the impacts and cost of a 1.5 degrees Celsius of Global warming will be far greater than expected. The IPCC report examined more than 6,000 studies revealed that conditions will be far worse at 2 degrees Celsius. In recent years, record breaking storms, forest fires, droughts, coral bleaching, heat waves and floods manifested around the world with just 1 degree Celsius of global warming. The IPCC also reported that 1.5 degrees Celsius could be reached in as little as 11 years—and almost certainly within 20 years without major cuts in CO₂ emissions. The Summary for Policymakers notes that the world has already experienced around 1 degree above pre-industrial levels and currently, the world is on track for around 3 degrees of warming by 2100, assuming countries deliver on their promised NDCs and continue to deliver significant emissions reductions beyond 2030. It found that all scenarios "would require rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems”. These systems transitions are unprecedented in terms of scale, but not necessarily in terms of speed, and imply deep emissions reductions in all sectors, a wide portfolio of mitigation options and a significant upscaling of investments in those options.

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19 Organizations include UN Environment, World Meteorological Organization, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Carbon Project, Future Earth and Global Framework for Climate Services among others.


In the context of CEFPF, it should take into consideration the findings of the Landmark Report and the results of the IPCC special report. Given that the reports all point towards strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, CEFPF together with its financing partners should remain aggressive in supporting clean energy projects which would not only mitigate climate change but also lead to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). There are two SDGs that directly influence CEFPF, SDG 13: “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts” and SDG 7: “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”. According to the UN, climate change presents the single biggest threat to development, and its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. As of 9 April 2018, 175 Parties had ratified the Paris Agreement and 168 Parties (167 countries plus the European Commission) had communicated their first nationally determined contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat. In addition, 10 developing countries had successfully completed and submitted the first iteration of their national adaptation plans for responding to climate change. SDG 13 is directly aligned with CEFPF’s target impact of decreasing the rate of climate change. Meanwhile, climate change mitigation is closely linked with promoting sustainable energy for all through clean and affordable energy which is the central theme of SDG 7. By promoting the use of clean energy, CEFPF helps decrease the rate of climate change while facilitating access to affordable clean energy by the poor, thereby contributing to aforesaid SDGs.

The CEFPF has increasingly become relevant given that financing clean energy projects is at the core of mitigation action against climate change. Climate action and mitigation initiatives would definitely require financial support. Developing countries need help in the implementation of their NDCs as part of their international commitments. DMC options to choose clean energy vs business as usual would be a smooth transition with support from the CEFPF.

Overview of the 2020 Annual Work Program

At the start of 2020, CEFPF has approximately $41.7 million in available resources, of which $30.7 million under CEF and $5.9 million under ACEF are for promoting all clean energy technologies, $2.3 million under CCSF is specifically for exploring CCS technology, and $2.8 million under CFPS is dedicated for technical assistance to the private sector. ADB will endeavour to meet the targets outlined in the DMF, while selection and prioritization of projects will continue to be guided by CEFPF eligibility criteria, particularly on being innovative, participatory, catalytic, scalable and replicable. The indicative pipeline of clean energy projects for 2020 that could potentially seek financing from CEFPF amounts to $43.2 million across ADB’s operations departments. The Investment:TA ratio and the

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25 CEFPF targets a resource sharing ratio of 70:30 between investments and stand-alone technical assistance over the Facility’s lifetime to prioritize the implementation of clean energy projects with direct GHG emission impacts. Concessional financing, GCI, and TALLs comprise the investment component of the ratio while TAs and DCs make up the TA component.
project’s transformational impact on the DMC’s energy consumption and use will be strongly considered in determining support from CEFPF.

62. For 2020, CEFPF will continue to support projects that focus on energy efficiency, access to energy, renewable energy, CCS, sustainable transport, as well as projects that leverage private sector investments. CEFPF will prioritize support for project preparatory assistance for clean energy and energy access related projects, and pilot projects which will deliver innovative designs and high-level technology adoption and deployment in the DMCs.

63. With a number of target indicators already surpassed and others well within reach, CEFPF’s design and monitoring framework (DMF) is scheduled for review in 2020. The target outcome and output indicators will be evaluated with a view of what has been attained by CEFPF in order to set feasible targets that align with ADB’s Strategy 2030 and financing partners’ priorities. The draft DMF will be shared with financing partners to solicit their inputs and provide strategic direction. Once approved, the new DMF will guide CEFPF operations beyond 2020.
OVERVIEW AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility26/
Climate Change Fund–Clean Energy Development Component

A. Overview

1. Energy use in developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is rapidly increasing to support the economic growth needed to raise the living standards of large populations. The current energy path relies on increased use of fossil fuels and is neither environmentally sustainable nor economically desirable. The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) as encapsulated in its design and monitoring framework was developed to bolster ADB’s response to the dual issues of energy security and climate change confronting its DMCs today. As in all operations of ADB, the approach to helping DMCs in this area is anchored in poverty reduction and pro-growth strategies leading toward sustainable development.

1. Objectives and Scopes

2. Established in April 2007, the CEFPF aims to help provide financing to DMCs to improve energy access and security and transition to low carbon economies through cost effective investments in technologies and practices that result in greenhouse gas mitigation. CEFPF resources also finance policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms that encourage clean energy (CE)/carbon capture and storage (CCS) development.27 Potential investments include (i) deployment of new CE/CCS technologies; (ii) projects that lower the barriers to adopting CE/CCS technologies, e.g., innovative investments and financing mechanisms, and bundling of smaller CE projects; (iii) projects that increase access to modern forms of clean and efficient energy for the poor; and (iv) technical capacity programs for CE/CCS.

2. Eligible Activities

3. About 30% of CEFPF’s resources will be used for standalone technical assistance projects and direct charges that fund consulting services and related equipment and works needed to achieve technical assistance and direct charges objectives; and about 70% will be used for concessional financing and grant components of investments and may also be used to procure equipment and works based on advanced technologies, back financing mechanisms or risk sharing facilities to promote CE/CCS, and services to lower barriers. CEFPF’s Implementation Guidelines detail the facility’s eligibility criteria. Following are examples of activities supported by CEFPF:

(i) Biomass/biofuel/biogas;
(ii) Rural electrification/energy access;
(iii) Distributed energy production;
(iv) Waste-to-energy projects;

26 Financing partners contributing to the Clean Energy Fund are the governments of Australia, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The financing partner contributing to the Asian Clean Energy Fund is the Government of Japan. Financing partners contributing to the Carbon Capture and Storage Fund are the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute and the Government of United Kingdom. The financing partner contributing to the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia is the Government of Canada. As of 31 December 2013, total contributions amount to $246.8 million. Overall target: $250 million.

27 CE initiatives in ADB include initiatives in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and cleaner fuel.
(v) Carbon capture and storage;
(vi) Demand-side management projects;
(vii) Energy efficient district heating;
(viii) Energy efficient buildings and end-use facilities;
(ix) Energy efficient transport;
(x) Energy efficient streetlighting;
(xi) CE power generation, transmission, and distribution;
(xii) Manufacturing facilities of CE system components, high efficiency appliances and industrial equipments; and
(xiii) Energy service company development.

3. How to Apply

4. User departments will submit project proposals to the Facility Manager using CEFPF’s application form and ADB’s standard concept paper template. Applications are reviewed in six batches and are due on: 31 January, 31 March, 31 May, 31 July, 30 September, and 30 November. The Clean Energy Working Group will review and endorse project proposals based on implementation guidelines, guided by the design and monitoring framework, both agreed between CEFPF’s financing partners and ADB. The Climate Change Steering Committee finally authorizes allocations of resources to selected project proposals. Following fund allocation from CEFPF, the approval of the proposed project follows the standard ADB procedure.
### B. Governance Structure (Based on CEFPF Implementation Guidelines)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Financing Partners</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Members: CEFPF contributors | (i) Provide strategic direction to CEFPF  
(ii) Meet with the Asian Development Bank for annual consultation  
(iii) Review progress and administration and annual work program | |
| **Climate Change Steering Committee (CCSC)** |  |
| Chair: Director General, SDCC  
*Secretariat: SDSC-ENE*  
Members: Directors general of operation departments, and Chief Economist | (i) Provide strategic direction to CEFPF  
(ii) Director General, SDCC approves CEFPF policy and procedures  
(iii) Approves allocation of funds to applications for TAs, concessional financing and grant components of investments | |
| **Clean Energy Working Group (CEWG)** |  |
| Chair and Co-Chairs: Chair and Co-Chairs, ADB’s Technical Advisor—Energy  
*Secretariat: SDSC-ENE*  
Members: Energy specialists nominated by the Directors general of operation departments as members | (i) Review and endorse proposals for CEFPF support  
(ii) Recommend policy and procedures of CEFPF to CCSC | |
| **CEFPF Manager (SDSC)** |  |
| Manager: Chief Sector Officer, SDSC or Designate  
Assistant: A team of staff and consultants | (i) Serve as Secretariat and oversee CEFPF day-to-day operations  
(ii) Oversee review process for applications  
(iii) Review applications for compliance with Implementation Guidelines for use of funds  
(iv) Prepare annual work program and progress reports  
(v) Serve as focal point for CEFPF partners for technical matters | |
| **Partner Fund Division, SDCC (SDPF)** |  |
| Contact: Designated by Director, SDPF | (i) Facilitate partner contributions to CEFPF  
(ii) Communicate on financial issues among the partners  
(iii) Lead negotiations with partners on financial and procedural agreements for CEFPF contributions and framework agreement | |

CEFPF = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, SDCC = Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, SDPF = Partner Fund Division, SDSC = Sector Advisory Service Cluster, SDSC - ENE = Sector Advisory Service Cluster – Energy Group.

*a* Functions of the Clean Energy Steering Committee under the CEFPF is carried out by the Climate Change Steering Committee, as per memorandum circulated from the Vice President, Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, to the Directors General of the operations departments and the Chief Economist on 18 June 2008.
A. Overview

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is working to make climate change an integral part of its entire future development work cutting across multiple sectors and covering a wide range of focusthemes. The Climate Change Fund (CCF) addresses climate change through scaling up developing member countries’ (DMCs) mitigation, adaptation, forest management, and land use management activities.

1. Objectives and Scope

2. On 6 May 2008, ADB established CCF to facilitate greater investments in DMCs to effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change, by strengthening support to low carbon and climate-resilient development in DMCs. CCF will invest in projects that lead to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and carbon sequestration, biological diversity conservation, climate and disaster resilience of physical assets, communities, and livelihoods.

2. Eligible Activities

3. All DMCs are eligible for CCF resources.

(i) Specific Criteria and Scope for Clean Energy (Mitigation). Proposals must be consistent with ADB’s Energy Policy, as amended from time to time, and aligned with the joint Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) approach and methodology for tracking climate mitigation finance. Responding to the dual issues of energy security and climate change confronting its DMCs today, CCF will prioritize interventions that (i) help DMCs achieve energy security and transition to low carbon economies through cost effective investments that result in GHG mitigation; and (ii) financial, policy and institutional reforms, as well as regulatory frameworks that encourage clean and sustainable energy, and energy access;

(ii) Specific Criteria and Scope for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation and Improved Land Use Management (Mitigation). Responding to international initiatives to slow deforestation and degradation rates accounting for more than 50% of anthropogenic GHG emissions in many countries of Asia and the Pacific, CCF will prioritize interventions that (i) maintain, restore and enhance carbon-rich natural ecosystems, especially forests, and prevent these carbon sinks from becoming sources of GHG emissions; and (ii) maximize co-benefits from sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity and generation of other ecosystem services and ecological processes;

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28 Established with financing from ADB’s ordinary capital resources. Information provided herein are based on the Climate Change Fund Implementation Guidelines. January 2018.

29 Clean Energy initiatives in ADB include initiatives in renewable energy (RE), energy efficiency (EE) and cleaner fuels (CF).

30 The group of multilateral development banks (MDBs), composed of the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDBG) and the World Bank Group (WBG).
(iii) Specific Criteria and Scope for Adaptation. Responding to special threats facing Asia and the Pacific, the CCF will prioritize interventions that will (i) assess climate risks and adaptation options for at-risk investment projects (CRAs);31 (ii) enhance the climate and climate-related disaster resilience of investment projects (i.e., “adaptation in projects”); and (iii) strengthen climate and climate-related disaster resilience in key sectors in DMCs (i.e., “adaptation through projects”).

3. How to Apply Specifically for the Clean Energy Component

4. User departments will submit project proposals on the clean energy to the Climate Change Steering Committee through the CCF Coordinator using the CEFPF/CCF application form and ADB standard concept paper template.32 Applications are reviewed in six batches and are due on 31 January, 31 March, 31 May, 31 July, 30 September, and 30 November.

5. The applications will be reviewed to ensure that they comply with the implementation guidelines. If the application does not meet the criteria, the CCF Coordinator will discuss the issues with the user department for revision or withdrawal. If the application complies, the application will be included in the batch for circulation to the Clean Energy Working Group (CEWG). The CCF Coordinator will make a recommendation to the CEWG on each proposal based on three criteria: (i) anticipated amount of energy saved or amount of CO₂ abated, (ii) estimated amount of climate finance, and (iii) likelihood that the project will be implemented in a timely fashion. The CCF Coordinator will also advise the CEWG on the availability of CCF resources to support the applications.

31 CRAs include the studies to be carried out for assessing climate risks and adaptation options for at-risk investment projects. ADB sectoral climate proofing guidance notes developed for climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation assessments can be used to guide CRAs.

32 The CCF Coordinator is also the Facility Manager of the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility. Project proposals on reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation and improved land use management, and adaptation are submitted and processed through the CCF Manager.
B. Governance Structure (Based on the CCF Implementation Guidelines)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financing Partners</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Members: CCF contributors | (i) Provide strategic direction to CCF  
(ii) Meet with the Asian Development Bank for annual consultation  
(iii) Review progress and administration and annual work program |

| **Climate Change Steering Committee (CCSC)** | |
| Chair: Director General, SDCC  
Secretariat: SDSC and SDES  
Members: DGs of User Departments (UDs), Chief Economist | (i) Provide strategic direction to CCF  
(ii) Director General, SDCC approves CCF policy and procedures  
(iii) Approves allocation of funds to applications for TAs and grant components of investments |

| **Working Groups (CEWG and ALUWG)** | |
| CEWG Chair: Chief (Energy Sector Group)  
Co-Chair: Co-Chair, –Energy Sector Group  
Secretariat: SDSC | (i) Review and make recommendations on mitigation and adaptation related activities to be supported from CCF  
(ii) Recommend policy and procedures of CCF to CCSC |
| ALUWG Chair: Director, SDCD  
Secretariat: SDCD | |
| Members: Representatives from the operation departments (and ERD for CEWG), as well as any additional technical specialists nominated by the Chair as members | |

| **CCF Manager (SDCD)** | |
| Manager/Coordinator:  
Overall: Director, SDCD or Designate  
Clean Energy/Mitigation: Chief Sector Officer, SDSC or Designate  
Adaptation and Land Use: Director, SDCD or Designate | (i) Serve as Secretariat and oversee CCF day-to-day operations  
(ii) Oversee review process for applications  
(iii) Review applications for compliance with Implementation Guidelines for use of funds  
(iv) Prepare annual work program and progress reports  
(v) Serve as focal point for CCF partners for technical matters |
| Assistant: A team of staff and consultants | |

| **Office of Cofinancing Operations (OCO)** | |
| Contact: Designated by Head, OCO | (i) Facilitate partner contributions to CCF  
(ii) Communicate on financial issues among the partners  
(iii) Lead negotiations with partners on financial and procedural agreements for CCF contributions and framework agreement |

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ALUWG = Adaptation and Land Use Working Group, CCF = Climate Change Fund, CEWG = Clean Energy Working Group, ERCD = Economics Research and Regional Cooperation Department, SDCC = Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, SDSC = Sector Advisory Services Division, SDES = Environment and Social Safeguards Division, TA = technical assistance.  
Source: Asian Development Bank
Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility

Established in 2007, the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) helps developing member countries (DMCs) improve their energy security and transition to low-carbon use through cost-effective investments, particularly in technologies that result in greenhouse gas mitigation. The CEFPF is composed of the Clean Energy Fund (CEF), the Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF), the Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (CCSF) and the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS). As of 31 December 2019, the Facility has allocated $264.0 million to 198 projects which contribute to the development and deployment of clean energy in the DMCs.

The projects supported by the CEFPF are expected to contribute about 12.4 terawatt-hour equivalent (TWh-eq) per year of energy savings, 2,258.9 megawatt (MW) installed renewable energy capacity, 7.7 TWh per year of renewable energy generation and 24.8 million tons of carbon dioxide (tCO2) emission reduction per year. The following are some of the projects supported by the CEFPF.

Featured Projects

Accelerating Energy Efficiency in South Asia

Improving Institutional Capacity on Preparing Energy Efficiency Investments. South Asia is home to about 1.5 billion people with annual population growth rate of between 1.5% and 1.8%. With the rising population, energy demand is also increasing to support the countries’ economic growth. The countries recognize that to achieve national and global sustainability, there is a need not just to invest in renewable energy power development but also to integrate energy efficiency improvements in addressing the rising energy demand. For this purpose, the regional technical assistance (TA) Improving Institutional Capacity on Preparing Energy Investments was supported by the CEF under the CEFPF with $2 million grant financing. The TA intended to enhance the capacity of 5 developing member countries (DMCs) in the South Asia region – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka in energy efficiency development and increase energy efficiency investments in a cost-effective manner to meet their respective energy demand. A Knowledge Partnership Agreement (KPA) was signed between ADB and the Korea Energy Agency (KEA) in March 2017 wherein KEA offered to provide experts to undertake technical advisory support for the TA including country specific and regional activities as agreed upon by ADB, KEA and the target DMCs. The estimated cost of KEA’s in-kind grant contribution is over $1.0 million. This collaboration with KEA enabled the TA to accommodate additional requests from the DMCs such as capacity building studies, technical advisory, procurement of goods, knowledge sharing activities, and energy audits.
The TA completed investment grade energy audits in Bangladesh for two large industrial facilities – a knit textile and garments manufacturer, and a steel rod manufacturer; in Bhutan for two government facilities – a national referral hospital and a business college; and in Maldives for the state electric company office building in Male, the power house and regional hospital in the island of Ungoofaaru. On-the-job training were also carried out for local energy auditors in Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Maldives alongside the conduct of the energy audits. In addition, a study tour and training was organized in Seoul, Korea for the energy audit trainers from Bangladesh. At the request of the Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) of Bangladesh , KEA also developed an online application system for energy audit certification including training and follow up support for its management and troubleshooting within 12 months after its turnover. KEA sponsored the procurement and turn-over of 8 types of energy audit instruments to SREDA for their energy audit program.

At the request of the DMCs, capacity building studies on energy efficiency including market assessment, institutional mechanisms, and financing options were prepared for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. The studies also included potential pipeline investment projects on energy efficiency for consideration by their respective national energy efficiency government agencies. Tripartite discussions on the results of the capacity building studies and investment grade energy audit results were conducted before the reports for these outputs were finalized. At the request of the Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority (SLSEA), KEA also sponsored the piloting of an electric tricycle project which includes both PV-ESS electric trike charging stations and 3 units of electric trikes.

Three regional knowledge sharing and policy dialogue workshops for high-level government officials from the target DMCs were organized (Tokyo, Japan – September 2018, Bangkok, Thailand – April 2019, Seoul, Korea – September 2019) as well as country-level trainings on energy efficiency and energy audit. In addition, the participation of representatives from the target DMCs to international workshops such as the annual Asia Clean Energy Forum (ACEF) were also sponsored to provide an opportunity for them to share experiences and insights with energy efficiency practitioners from the government, private sector, civil society and academia of countries outside their region. In total, 425 government representatives benefitted from these various trainings on energy efficiency, conservation and clean energy.

Workshop participants visited the Seoul Energy Dream Center in September 2019. The center is a product of an innovative partnership, between Seoul city government and Germany’s Fraunhofer Society, to develop Korea’s first net-zero energy building.

Workshop participants visited the Energy Technology Display Center, Thailand Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency in April 2019. The center showcases energy savings technologies for industrial, building, and household sectors.
As a result of the work carried out under this TA, three countries identified energy efficiency pipeline projects which they have either submitted to ADB or their respective Ministry of Finance for consideration. For Bangladesh, SREDA has already submitted a preliminary development project proposal for an energy efficiency and conservation financing project which has been included in ADB’s Bangladesh Country Operations Business Plan (COBP) for 2019-2021. The Ministry of Finance of Bhutan has submitted a project concept note to ADB for an energy efficiency and renewable energy project. SLSEA submitted a proposal for a demand-side energy efficiency project for efficient chillers to their Department of External Resources of the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

The TA project benefitted a lot from collaborating with KEA – given their recognized expertise in energy efficiency and conservation. The sharing of the knowledge and experiences of organizations in other energy efficiency advanced countries such as Japan, Korea and Thailand also proved to be not only educational for the senior government officials but also inspirational as well as aspirational for the DMCs in pushing forward their own energy efficiency efforts.

Workshop participants visited the Kikkoman Foods Noda Factory in Chiba, Japan in September 2018 to see the facility’s energy efficient boilers.
Supporting Private Sector Solar Projects

Float solar photovoltaic (PV) panels power generation panels at the Da Mi Hydro power plant in Viet Nam. Source: ADB photo library

**Viet Nam Floating Solar Energy Project.** In 2018, the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) approved $11.0 million concessional financing to the first floating solar project in Viet Nam which was regarded as among the largest floating solar projects in the world. The concessional financing is to offset the higher installation costs of a floating solar project compared to land-mounted solar project and the need to import most of the equipment.

On 2 October 2019, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) signed a $37 million loan agreement with Da Nhím-Ham Thuan-Da Mi Hydro Power Joint Stock Company (DHD) to finance the project. It is among the first private sector, internationally financed, utility-scale solar power projects in the country. The project installed a 47.5 megawatt (MW) peak floating photovoltaic (PV) solar power facility on the man-made reservoir of DHD’s existing 175 hydropower plant. It is estimated to generate 63 gigawatt-hour (GWh) of renewable energy per year and lower carbon emissions by 30,302 tons of CO₂e per year. The successful implementation of the project would have a strong demonstration impact, induce subsequent renewable energy opportunities, and catalyze long-term loans from international commercial banks and other Development Financial Institutions.33

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Mongolia Sermsang Khushig Khundii Solar Project. The Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) supported in 2018 a technical assistance grant to offset first mover costs and catalyze the financing of ADB’s first private sector solar power project in Mongolia. The technical assistance provided due diligence work and preparatory activities that paved the way for the project loan.

On 20 March 2019, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Leading Asia’s Private Infrastructure Fund (LEAP) signed an $18.7 million loan with Sermsang Power Corporation Public Company Limited (SSP) and Tenuun Gerel Construction LLC (TGC) to build, operate, and maintain a 15-megawatt solar power plant in Mongolia. The solar power plant will supply electricity to Mongolia’s central grid system, which delivers power to an area accounting for over 80% of the country’s energy demand. The solar project will generate about 22.3 gigawatt-hours of clean energy per year, and reducing carbon emissions by 26,400 tons of CO₂e per year. The project will help the government increase the share of renewable energy in total installed capacity from 12% in 2017 to a targeted 20% by 2023 and 30% by 2030. With the energy sector dominated by coal-fired power plants, shifting to cleaner energy sources will reduce electricity imports, improve Mongolia’s energy security, and mitigate air pollution.34

“For SSP, this project is not only an important milestone for investment in renewable power projects in Asia, but also reflects our philosophy in developing ecologically sustainable projects,” said SSP CEO Mr. Varut Tummavaranukub.


Integrating Renewable Energy in the Heat Supply Law of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan Supporting Renewable Technology – Inclusive Heat Supply Legislation. The Government of Kazakhstan has set a goal for increasing the share of renewable energy in the power generation to 3% by 2020, 30% by 2030, and 50% by 2050, and a goal for reducing GHG emissions to 25% by 2020, 30% by 2030, and 50% by 2050. With 80% of the total emissions coming from the energy sector, 90% of which contributed by the heat sector, it is critical to introduce reforms to shift the heat sector from using coal or heavy black oil to using Kazakhstan’s renewable resource. In 2019, the Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $1 million to a proposed technical assistance which will develop the renewable technology-inclusive heat supply legislation for the Republic of Kazakhstan. The new legislation will be critical in creating a regulatory framework that promotes and sets clear targets on the use of renewable energy while improving energy efficiency standards in the heat sector. Specifically, the TA will (i) conduct the gap analyses of heat supply sector, (ii) draft the renewable technology-inclusive heat supply legislation, and (iii) disseminate information on international practice for heat supply systems. It is envisioned that the enactment of the legislation will contribute about 15% reduction of CO₂ emissions in electricity and heat production and a 30% increased share of alternative energy sources by 2030.

Left: Urban Landscape of Almaty, Kazakhstan. Right: Heating pipes in Kazakhstan. Source: ADB photo library
Knowledge Sharing Events

**Asia Clean Energy Forum 2019**

The Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) provided $150,000 to cofinance the Asian Clean Energy Forum 2019. The forum brought together a diverse community of energy and climate professionals who were eager to drive change towards a more sustainable energy future, convening to discuss and find solutions to key clean energy challenges in the region. The forum was held on 17-21 June 2019 at the ADB Headquarters and was attended by 1,650 participants, of which 40% were female, from 78 countries. ADB co-organized the event with the United States Agency for International Development and the Korea Energy Agency. With the theme “Partnering for Impact”, the forum had three plenary sessions devoted to the topics of low carbon future, financing the pathway for clean energy, and overall sustainable impact. The forum featured 20 sessions covering five thematic tracks, namely: (i) Energy and Livable Cities, (ii) Energy and Water Sustainability, (iii) Energy and Rural Poverty Alleviation, (iv) Energy and Innovative Finance, and (v) Clean Energy Trends and Directions. It also included 22 deep dive workshops, co-organized by a total of 29 partners, covering specific topics of interest like Food-Water-Energy Nexus, Utility-scale Renewables, Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage, and Universal Energy Access. Engaging the youth in the clean energy discussions was a new objective for the forum and was accomplished with the participation of nearly 30 youth participants representing 11 ADB member countries such as Viet Nam, Thailand, Cambodia, Afghanistan and India.

**Trust Fund**  
Clean Energy Fund  
**Amount**  
$150,000  
**Modality**  
Direct Charge

“Youth engagement is a key component of ACEF this year. Innovative solutions for development will be catalyzed by empowering the next generation of energy leaders.” said Bambang Susantono, ADB Vice President (Knowledge Management)

ADB Vice President (Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development) Bambang Susantono delivers the welcome and opening remarks at the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2019 on 18 June 2019 at ADB headquarters in Manila.

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35 Asia Clean Energy Forum. [https://www.asiacleanenergyforum.org/](https://www.asiacleanenergyforum.org/)
Asia Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Technology 2019. With the theme “Low Carbon Solutions for Our Green Future”, the forum which was cofinanced by the Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) for $150,000 showcased global, regional, and country-level success stories in promoting the development and deployment of low carbon technologies. The forum was held on 16-18 October 2019 in Changsha, Hunan, in the People’s Republic of China and was attended by 682 participants from 33 countries. Participants include policy-makers, experts and business managers in the Asia and Pacific Region on climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies, clean energy technology, and energy and environmental policy and regulation. Among the presenters were Hunan Provincial Governor Xu Dazhe, ADB Vice President for Administration & Corporate Management Deborah Stokes, Ministry of Ecology and Environment Vice Minister Zhuang Guotai, 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Ban Ki-moon, and China’s Special Representative on Climate Change Affairs Mr. Xie Zhenhua. The Forum included two plenary sessions on Transformative Technologies and Climate Investment and Finance, and seven breakout parallel sessions on South-South Cooperation: Renewable Energy Technology Transfer, City Carbon Emission and Air Pollution Co-control and Co-management, Multi-Energy Systems and Future Energy Services, Low-Carbon Technology and Industrial Transformation, Biomass-to-Energy Technology Assessment and Dissemination, Zero-Waste Cities, and Building Revolution. The forum concluded with the following highlights: (i) technology and innovations are central to achieving low carbon development, and many low carbon technologies and solutions, and good business models are available and can be transferred for wide application; (ii) climate finance is fundamental in facilitating favorable climate finance policies and guidelines; (iii) the exhibitions, technology roadshows and matchmakings provided a platform to showcase innovative technologies, identify business opportunities and facilitate carbon technology cooperation. The feedback from the participants was positive with a few suggesting more project-focused topics and discussions for the next forum.

Mr. Ban Ki-moon, eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations, delivers a keynote speech at the 2019 Asia-Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Development on 16 October 2019 at Changsha, Hunan Province, People’s Republic of China.

Forum participants during the plenary discussion at the 2019 Asia-Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Development on 16 October 2019 at Changsha, Hunan Province, People’s Republic of China.

“There is no planet B so we have to work together to transit to a green society. The first step is to reduce carbon emissions and to achieve green growth.” said Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, 8th Secretary General of the United Nations

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Publications

Regional Economics of Climate Change in Central and West Asia. The regional technical assistance was approved in 2012 to identify costs and opportunities in investments for low-carbon growth and climate resilience. The Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) cofinanced the TA for $2 million specifically to support the mitigation component while the Climate Change Fund (CCF) supported the adaptation component. With the support from the ACEF, the TA conducted the quantitative analysis of climate change mitigation in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan and developed project concepts for prospective future investments in these countries. National reports on the economics of climate change mitigation were produced in 2015 using national energy-environment-economic models developed for the TA. For each country, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) were developed and given to the respective countries for submission to the UNFCCC NAMA Registry. The TA target for institutional capacity building have been exceeded with a total of 254 officials (60 targeted) trained on GHG measuring and monitoring, of which 35% (30% targeted) were women. In 2017, the ADB report Economics of Climate Change Mitigation in Central and West Asia was published under the TA. The TA was relevant to the countries’ development priorities towards climate change with the economics reports already used as reference in subsequent third-party assessments (i.e. Republic of Azerbaijan’s Third National Communication to the UNFCCC). One of the lessons from the implementation of the TA is that the use of a regional approach offered benefits of cross-country knowledge-sharing towards the development of projects. However, this came at the cost of more tailored consultation in each country among a broader set of stakeholders.

Trust Fund
Clean Energy Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>$2,000,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modality</td>
<td>Stand-alone Technical Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Completed on 7 March 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This ADB report provides an assessment of the costs, benefits, and investment opportunities for greenhouse gas abatement in the energy and transport sectors of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. (https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/223731/economics-climatechange-cwa.pdf)

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Clean Energy Funds Design and Monitoring Framework

1. The Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) clean energy funds are intended to provide financing to its developing member countries (DMCs) in enhancing energy access and security and transitioning to low carbon economies through cost-effective investments, especially in technologies that results in greenhouse gas mitigation. Extensive and effective adoption of new technologies and effective policies will enable DMCs to respond to the environmental challenges in the economic and social development. The clean energy funds give preference to the demonstration and deployment of new technologies and capacity-building for low carbon development. They support ADB’s operations on clean energy, energy for all, climate change mitigation, and sustainable transport. Aligned with ADB’s Strategy 2020 and Energy Policy 2009, the clean energy funds embody ADB’s commitment to be Asia and Pacific region’s catalyst for mobilizing greater financial flows and technology transfer to assist DMC’s transition toward low carbon development.

2. This Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF) defines the clean energy funds’ objectives and targets. It guides management in the review of applications submitted for financing and in the monitoring and assessment of facility’s performance. It applies amongst all funds under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) and the Climate Change Fund-Clean Energy Development Component (CCF-CE), allowing consolidated operations and holistic assessment. Originally implemented in 2008, the DMF was initially updated in 2011, in accordance with the agreement with financing partners. Updates on the DMF are intended to preserve the funds relevance in responding to the needs of the DMCs, reflect latest and emerging trends and opportunities, and contribute more effectively to ADB’s overall poverty alleviation and sustainable development agenda. Future updates may be possible (if necessary) and will be guided by consultations and agreements with the financing partners.

3. This DMF is guided by the principles outlined below and uses proxy indicators in place of indicators with data availability constraints:
   (i) The Impact is the desired medium-term and beneficial impact to people that is partly, but not exclusively, attributable to ADB’s clean energy funds. Other external factors may have influence on the impact. The baseline year is 2006.
   (ii) The Outcome is the development results from the successful completion of outputs. It is directly attributable to ADB’s clean energy funds and achievable having delivered the outputs.
   (iii) The Outputs are the main deliverables that arise from using the Inputs and transforming these through the Activities.

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39 ADB’s clean energy funds include CCF and the four funds under the CEFPF, i.e. (a) Clean Energy Fund with contributing partners from governments of Australia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (b) Asian Clean Energy Fund with contributing partner from the Government of Japan, (c) Carbon Capture and Storage Fund with contributing partners from the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute and the Government of United Kingdom and (d) Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia with contributing partner from the Government of Canada.

40 The 2011 update reflected a high level of ambition with increased targets and additional indicators on access to energy and co-benefits on health, environment and productivity. It built on the key recommendations of the evaluation undertaken by ADB’s Independent Evaluation Department in 2010 and absorbed the lessons from operations (i.e. trends on contributions, demand for financing support, allocations, and expected outputs and outcomes) to feed into more appropriate performance indicators.

41 CEFPF was established in 2007. Latest available information in participating DMCs for the performance indicators identified is 2006, thus, used as baseline year.
## Clean Energy Funds Design and Monitoring Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Summary</th>
<th>Performance Targets/Indicators</th>
<th>Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms</th>
<th>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved access to energy, enhanced energy security, and decreased rate of climate change in DMCs</td>
<td>Average CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP in participating DMCs is maintained at or lowered from 2006 level (see Appendix A2.1), by year 2030</td>
<td>(a) Primary: Energy Statistics in Asia &amp; the Pacific (ADB), World Energy Outlook (IEA), Key World Energy Statistics (IEA); and other publications such as the Urban Remote Sensing: Monitoring, Synthesis and Modeling in the Urban Environment</td>
<td>A: DMCs are committed to prioritizing clean energy technologies to address energy access and security and climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average electrification rates in participating DMCs increased from 2006 level (see Appendix A2.1), by year 2030</td>
<td>(b) Secondary: Ministry of Energy and Power (or equivalent) in DMCs</td>
<td>A: New clean energy technologies are available to DMCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average percentage of RE share in energy mix in participating DMCs is maintained at or increased from 2006 level (see Appendix A2.2), by year 2030</td>
<td></td>
<td>A: GDPs in DMCs are maintained or improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Year 2006 provides the latest available baseline information in participating DMCs for the performance indicators identified</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Cumulative use of clean energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased use of clean energy</td>
<td>Cumulative CO₂ emission reduction in participating DMCs of 20 million tCO₂ per year by 2020&lt;sup&gt;46&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative energy savings in participating DMCs of 18TWh-equivalent per year by 2020 (footnote 10)</td>
<td>(a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative installed</td>
<td>(b) ADB PPIS database</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) Project implementation and monitoring reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(d) Project updates from project teams</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: Support from financing partners continue and increase</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: Project outcomes are counted and adjusted as project goes through the process of approval up to completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: At least one clean energy technology is accessible and affordable for each DMC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>42</sup> The Guidelines on Clean Energy Funds Results Monitoring and Reporting is an accompanying document to the DMF and provides the details on the indicators and how they are measured. It is available upon request.

<sup>43</sup> Impact targets are anticipated by the 10th year after the final fund allocation.

<sup>44</sup> Electrification rate is the ratio of population with electricity to the total population of a DMC expressed as a percentage.

<sup>45</sup> Reduction in other greenhouse gas emissions and the realized avoided annual CO2 emission reduction, electricity or energy savings, energy generated using renewable energy will be reported, as available.
## Appendix 3. CLEAN ENERGY FUNDS DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

### Design Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Targets/Indicators</th>
<th>Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms</th>
<th>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>renewable energy capacity in participating DMCs of 3,500 MW by 2020</td>
<td>A: Energy efficiency and renewable energy projects are submitted and approved</td>
<td>A: Expected outputs of access to energy projects will contribute to RE capacity installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative renewable energy generation in participating DMCs of 10 TWh per year by 2020 (footnote 10)</td>
<td>A: Profile of projects reviewed, allocated and approved for the coming years continues, following the pattern as experienced by CEFPF and CCF in previous years (i.e. substantial number of GCI/TALL projects submitted and approved), or improves</td>
<td>A: Outcome performance of CEFPF and CCF in previous years provides a reliable trend and basis for the indicated values of targets/indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: Outcome performance of CEFPF and CCF in previous years provides a reliable trend and basis for the indicated values of targets/indicators</td>
<td>A: Necessary updates on the DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms</th>
<th>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Clean energy investments in DMCs increased</td>
<td>(a) ADB PPIS database (b) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR (c) Project updates</td>
<td>A: Project approvals versus disbursements are counted as investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: Support from financing partners continue and increase</td>
<td>A: Profile of projects reviewed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Summary</td>
<td>Performance Targets/Indicators</td>
<td>Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative $1.2 billion of private sector investments leveraged by 2020⁴⁶</td>
<td>from project teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative $1.2 billion non-private sector investments leveraged by 2020⁴⁷</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Deployment of new technologies with strong demonstration effect facilitated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55 new clean energy/CCS technologies deployed in DMCs by 2020</td>
<td>(a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Progress updates and final/completion reports for DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴⁶ Private sector investments refer to volume of financing mobilized, including equity, loans and guarantees) from private enterprises or financial institutions such as banks, private companies, private pensions funds, insurance companies, and the like; excluding resources from multilateral/regional development banks.

⁴⁷ Non-private sector investments refer to volume of financing mobilized from governments including other donors and partner governments, united nation agencies, and multilateral/regional development banks.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Summary</th>
<th>Performance Targets/Indicators</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Necessary updates on the DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 CCS demonstration projects in identified priority countries commenced by 2020</td>
<td>(a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR</td>
<td>A: Support from financing partners on CCS technology continue and increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Progress updates and final/completion reports for DC</td>
<td>A: CCS projects are submitted and approved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New approaches/methodologies to promote clean energy/CCS introduced</td>
<td>15 new approaches/methodologies to promote clean energy/CCS introduced in participating DMCs by 2020</td>
<td>A: Necessary updates on the DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR</td>
<td>R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Progress updates and final/completion reports for DC</td>
<td>A: DMC governments develop enabling regulatory frameworks to promote new approaches/methodologies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Projects are generating and systematically using lessons towards scaling-up and/or replication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Summary</td>
<td>Performance Targets/Indicators</td>
<td>Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms</td>
<td>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. Benefits from access to energy delivered | Cumulative total of 700,000 households provided with access to energy in participating DMC’s supported by 2020 (contributing to ADB-led Energy for All Partnership target of 100 million people by 2015)  
- 350,000 households connected to electricity  
- 175,000 households connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking  
- 175,000 households connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for heating | (a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR  
(b) Progress updates and final/completion reports for DC | A: Support from financing partners continue and increase  
A: Per Energy for All Initiative, access to energy projects are submitted and approved  
A: At least 25% of supported projects annually comprise access to energy  
A: Access to energy will involve any or combination of the following: (a) provision of electricity and motive power to households; (b) improvement in the supply and delivery of energy services to households; (c) provision of modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking and/or heating to households; and (d) provision of finance to households to access energy  
A: Target households are effective, aligned with the output performance of CEFPF and CCF in previous years provides a reliable basis for the indicated value of target/indicator  
A: Necessary updates on the DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)  
R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments |
### Appendix 3. CLEAN ENERGY FUNDS DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Summary</th>
<th>Performance Targets/Indicators</th>
<th>Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms</th>
<th>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Energy for All Partnership target by 2015, and may be updated beyond 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Necessary updates on the DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30% of access to energy projects with gender mainstreaming by 2020(^{48})</td>
<td>(a) ADB projects approved with gender category i) Gender Equity (GEN), ii) Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM) or iii) some gender elements (SGE)</td>
<td>A: Support from financing partners continue and increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80% of access to energy projects with gender concerns by 2020(^{49})</td>
<td>(b) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR</td>
<td>A: Per Energy for All Initiative, access to energy projects are submitted and approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Progress updates and final/completion reports for DC</td>
<td>A: ADB projects are categorized based on the Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects (<a href="http://www.adb.org/themes/gender/gender-mainstreaming-categories">http://www.adb.org/themes/gender/gender-mainstreaming-categories</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Clean energy funds will capture all efforts to address gender benefits, covering gender categories: GEN, EGM, SGE; and at the minimum, provide some gender elements. Some gender element is provided if a project is likely to directly improve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{48}\) Projects with Gender Mainstreaming include those classified under Gender Equity Theme and Effective Gender Mainstreaming.

\(^{49}\) Projects with gender concerns include those classified under Gender Equity Theme, Effective Gender Mainstreaming and Some Gender Benefits.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Summary</th>
<th>Performance Targets/Indicators</th>
<th>Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms</th>
<th>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>women’s access to social services; and/or economic and financial resources and opportunities, and/or basic rural and urban infrastructure, and/or enhance their voices and rights, or unlikely to directly improve women’s access to these but significant efforts were made during project preparation to identify potential positive and negative impacts on women and some gender design features were included to enhance benefits to women and where resettlement is involved includes attention to women in the mitigation/resettlement plans</td>
<td>A: Necessary updates on the DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)</td>
<td>R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Health and productivity benefits provided:<sup>50</sup> 40% of projects supported highlights co-benefits on health/ productivity by 2020:<sup>51</sup>

(a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR  
(b) Progress updates and

A: Support from financing partners continue and increase  
A: At least 25% of supported projects annually comprise access to energy  
A: 100% of access to energy

---

<sup>50</sup> All ADB projects are expected to contribute to economic growth of DMCs. The output and indicator indicate increasing productivity in terms of improved education, income, livelihood and social services.

<sup>51</sup> The clean energy funds will monitor and report on the cumulative total number of individuals employed, including employment of women.
### Appendix 3. CLEAN ENERGY FUNDS DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Design Summary</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>final/completion reports for DC</td>
<td>projects supported will provide health/ productivity co-benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Co-benefits may not be easily identified in all supported projects. But where they can be, they will be highlighted. E.g. access to energy projects and renewable energy projects: (a) offering increased local control of energy production to stabilize prices, (b) helping improve local air quality, and (c) boosting local economies through job creation or livelihood development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Necessary updates on the DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Barriers to clean energy/CCS investments lowered</td>
<td>20 national/local policies enabling clean energy/CCS development in participating DMCs developed by 2020</td>
<td>(a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR (b) Progress updates and final/completion reports for DC</td>
<td>A: Support from financing partners continue and increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Major barriers to adopting CE technologies are identified and prioritized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A: The development of national/local policies is coordinated with ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Output performance of CEFPF and CCF in previous years provides a reliable basis for the indicated value of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                | 25 financing models suitable for bundling small clean energy/CCS investment applied in participating DMCs by 2020 | (a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR (b) Progress updates and final/completion reports for DC | target/indicator  
A: Necessary updates on the DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)  
R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments |
|                | 100% of projects supported produce and/or disseminate knowledge products or contribute in building capacity to promote clean energy/CCS development in | (a) ADB project documents: concept clearance paper, TAR, RRP, PPR, TPR, PCR, and TCR (b) Progress updates and | A: Support from financing partners continue and increase  
A: Output performance of CEFPF and CCF in previous years provides a reliable basis for the indicated value of target/indicator  
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>participating DMCs by 2020[^52]</td>
<td>final/completion reports for DC</td>
<td>DMF to be implemented every 3 years (if necessary, and agreed between ADB and financing partners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R: Lack of fiscal support and change in DMC governments’ priorities on clean energy resulting to low demand for sector investments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Activities and Milestones (For 2008-2020)

**1.1 Pool grants from multilateral and bilateral sources**
- Promote CEFPF and CCF to the multilateral and bilateral donor community
- Build and maintain network of financial partners
- Secure $700 million equivalent for CEFPF and CCF[^53]
- Maintain relations with financing partners through annual consultation meetings, as well as submission of annual work programs, annual reports, semiannual progress reports

**1.2 Explore and develop innovative investment programs and financing mechanisms**
- Engage expert services to develop innovative investment programs and financing mechanisms
- Develop new and innovative investment programs and financing mechanisms
- Facilitate the implementation of investment programs and financing mechanisms in priority DMCs
- Monitor and evaluate results of programs and financing mechanisms
- Use lessons to innovate for more effective investment programs and financing mechanisms

**1.3 Finance proven investments in smaller clean energy projects**
- Develop and update CEFPF/CCF Implementation Guidelines, as necessary
- Initiate call for proposals/applications to the CEFPF/CCF six times a year
- Review and prioritize proposals to finance 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, and 3.1

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[^52]: The clean energy funds will monitor and report on the cumulative total of: (a) projects that disseminate knowledge products, practices and information in a gender sensitive manner, (b) knowledge products produced and/or disseminated, (c) individuals trained, including average percentage of women, and (d) trainings/conferences/workshops held.

[^53]: Upon securing the $250 million targeted, ADB will aim at raising an additional $450 million by 2020 to further facilitate clean energy investments.

[^54]: The $450 million is additional financing by 2020. The outputs, outcomes and impacts for this additional financing will be developed and determined in consultation with financing partners.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Summary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Allocate available resources to finance 1.3, 1.4, 2.1 and 3.1&lt;br&gt;• Monitor and evaluate results of financed proposals&lt;br&gt;1.4 Finance investments that increase the percentage of people with access to clean energy in rural and urban areas&lt;br&gt;2.1 Finance technology transfer costs of pre-commercial (i.e., proven and ready for deployment) clean energy technology catalyzing mainstream adoption&lt;br&gt;3.1 Finance technical and capacity building programs for clean energy in DMCs&lt;br&gt;3.2 Coordinate clean energy/CCS knowledge provision and exchange&lt;br&gt;• Disseminate lessons learned in project report documents and publications&lt;br&gt;• Produce technical studies that enable the increased use of clean energy/CCS in DMCs (given available resources)&lt;br&gt;• Network with other institutions to maximize information dissemination and acquisition on best practices, model templates and procedures, advocacy, and the like&lt;br&gt;• Co-sponsor annual Clean Energy Forum&lt;br&gt;• Engage and deploy expert services to operations departments to aid in project planning, design implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and adaptive management&lt;br&gt;• Update technical and management capacity to support progressive CEFPF/CCF implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 3. CLEAN ENERGY FUNDS DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

CLEAN ENERGY FUNDS RESULTS CHAIN

**Impact**

- **Access to clean energy in DMCs improved**
  - Access to and supply/delivery of energy services in DMCs improved

- **Energy security in DMCs improved**
  - Upward pressure on energy prices in DMCs eased
  - Growth in fossil fuel demand in DMCs eased

- **Rate of climate change decreased**
  - Global emissions of carbon/GHG reduced
  - Carbon intensity in DMCs lowered

**Outcome**

- **Use of clean energy increased**

**Outputs**

- **Clean energy investments in DMCs increased**
  - Deployment of new technologies with strong demonstration effect facilitated
  - New approaches/methodologies to promote clean energy/CCS introduced
  - Benefits from access to energy delivered
  - Health, environment and productivity benefits provided
  - Barriers to clean energy/CCS investments lowered

**Activities**

- **Grants from multilateral and bilateral sources pooled**
  - Investments in smaller energy efficiency projects financed
  - Investments increasing the percentage of people with access to clean energy in rural and urban areas financed
  - Innovative investment programs and financing mechanisms explored and developed
  - Pre-commercial clean energy technology transfer costs catalyzing mainstream adoption financed
  - Institutional & technical capacity building for clean energy in DMCs financed
  - Clean energy knowledge provision and exchange coordinated

- **New multi-donor/single-donor clean energy trust funds for specific technologies, geographic areas, etc. established**
  - Framework agreements established
  - Funds under CEF, ACEF, CCSF, CFPS and CCF-CE replenished
  - Pro-poor project design & innovative financing for clean energy supported
  - Enabling clean energy policies & legislation established
  - Knowledge, experience and skill on clean energy transferred
  - Awareness of clean energy and related technologies increased

ACEF = Asian Clean Energy Fund, CCS = carbon capture and storage, CCSF = Carbon Capture and Storage Fund, CEF = Clean Energy Fund, CCF-CE = Climate Change Fund – Clean Energy Development component, CFPS = Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia, DMC = developing member country, GHG = greenhouse gas.
Table A2.1: Carbon Intensity and Electrification Rate, 2006 (baseline year for DMF target impact indicator)
ADB’s Developing Member Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Carbon Intensity (in ton of carbon equivalent/constant 2000 US$ million)</th>
<th>Electrification Rates (%)&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Afghanistan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Azerbaijan</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Bangladesh</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Bhutan</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Cambodia</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 China, People's Republic of</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Cook Islands</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>90.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Fiji</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Georgia</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 India</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>75.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Indonesia</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Kazakhstan</td>
<td>1611</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Kiribati</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>86.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Malaysia</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>90.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Maldives</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Federal States of Micrones</td>
<td>143</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Mongolia</td>
<td>1824</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Myanmar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Nepal</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Pakistan</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>90.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 Samoa</td>
<td>135</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 Solomon Islands</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Sri Lanka</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>95.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 Tajikistan</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>87.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Thailand</td>
<td>319</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Timor-Leste</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Tonga</td>
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<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Tuvalu</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Uzbekistan</td>
<td>1629</td>
<td>94.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Vanuatu</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Viet Nam</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>398</strong></td>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>nd</sup> = no data.


Additional Note: The electrification count was estimated by tallying the total population count in areas having lighting (i.e. night-time lights collected by the US Air Force Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Operational Linescan System) as compared with total population count.
### Table A2.1: Renewable Energy Share in Energy Mix, 2006 (baseline year for DMF target impact indicator)
ADB’s Developing Member Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Power Generation (in GWh)</th>
<th>Thermal</th>
<th>Renewable Energy</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>RE share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hydro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geothermal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Solar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>21,093</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,518</td>
<td>2,518</td>
<td>23,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>28,490</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>29,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,519</td>
<td>4,519</td>
<td>4,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1,035</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People's Republic of</td>
<td>2,369,804</td>
<td>54,843</td>
<td>435,786</td>
<td>5,494</td>
<td>441,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,315</td>
<td>5,315</td>
<td>7,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>610,084</td>
<td>18,802</td>
<td>113,720</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>124,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>116,795</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,623</td>
<td>9,655</td>
<td>126,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>2,195</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,887</td>
<td>14,887</td>
<td>17,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,595</td>
<td>3,595</td>
<td>3,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>83,344</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,439</td>
<td>6,439</td>
<td>89,783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal States of Micronesia</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>3,649</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>2,839</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,325</td>
<td>3,325</td>
<td>6,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,735</td>
<td>2,735</td>
<td>2,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>64,109</td>
<td>2,288</td>
<td>31,953</td>
<td>31,953</td>
<td>96,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>36,325</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,939</td>
<td>10,465</td>
<td>20,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>4,847</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,634</td>
<td>4,653</td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,701</td>
<td>16,701</td>
<td>16,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>116,883</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,125</td>
<td>13,732</td>
<td>21,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>41,760</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,160</td>
<td>9,160</td>
<td>50,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>41,008</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,408</td>
<td>20,451</td>
<td>61,459</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **AVERAGE**                                 |                           |         |                  |       |              | 32% |

Nd = no data.

## Contribution of Projects toward Achieving the Design and Monitoring Framework Targets

### Figure A4.1: CEFPF Activities toward Outputs and Outcomes, as of 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocations b</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Allocations b</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA $5.4 million (9 projects)</td>
<td>CE Investments leveraged $362.0 million ADB</td>
<td>910,836 tCO₂ per year emission reduction a</td>
<td>CE Investments $4.7 billion</td>
<td>24.8 million tCO₂ per year emission reduction b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC $0.3 million (2 project)</td>
<td>6 new CE technology deployed in the DMCs</td>
<td>289.0 MW installed renewable energy capacity d</td>
<td>CF $100.1 million (82 projects)</td>
<td>12.4 TWh-equivalent per year energy savings d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total $5.7 million (11 projects)</td>
<td>1 new approach introduced to promote CE d</td>
<td>1,064,743 MWh per year renewable energy generation c</td>
<td>TALL $24.2 million (24 projects)</td>
<td>2,350.9 MW installed renewable energy capacity d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36% (4 of 11 projects) w/ identified cobenefits d</td>
<td></td>
<td>DC $5.9 million (66 projects)</td>
<td>7.8 TWh per year renewable energy generation c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% projects reducing barriers to CE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CE = clean energy, CEFPF = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, CF = Concessional Financing, DC = direct charge, DMC = developing member country, GCI = grant component of investment, HH = households, MW = megawatt, MWh = megawatt hour, RE = renewable energy, TWh = terawatt hour, TA = technical assistance, TALL = technical assistance linked to loan, tCO₂ = ton of carbon dioxide.

a Cumulative refers to CEFPF’s performance from the start of operations in the fourth quarter of 2007 up to the current reporting period. It includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.
b Refers to the allocation authorized by the Climate Change Steering Committee for clean energy projects whose combined outputs and outcomes are measured against the DMF. As such, this excludes three projects that are classified as adaptation projects and which received financing support from the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia pursuant to its Contribution Arrangement.
c Performance indicator effective in 2014.
d Performance indicator effective in 2011.
e Covers all clean energy investments attributed to CEFPF financing, including emission reductions from renewable energy projects.
f Covers only energy efficiency investments attributed to CEFPF financing.

Note: Totals may not add-up due to rounding off. The number of projects includes adjustments for cofinancing within the facility.

Source: ADB estimates.
Table A4.1: Projects Allocated in 2019 and their Expected Contribution to the Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Charges</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Allocation ($'000)</th>
<th>Fund Source</th>
<th>CO2 emission reduction (tCO2/yr)</th>
<th>Energy savings (MWh-equivalent)</th>
<th>Installed RE capacity (MW)</th>
<th>Renewable energy power generation (MWh/yr)</th>
<th>ADB's CE investments ($'000)</th>
<th>Private sector CE investments ($'000)</th>
<th>Non-private sector CE investments ($'000)</th>
<th>Deployment of new technologies</th>
<th>Approach to Promote CE</th>
<th>Household provided access to energy</th>
<th>Highlighted Health and productivity co-benefits</th>
<th>Policies enabling clean energy</th>
<th>Financial models for bundling small clean energy</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BAN: Spectra Solar Power Project</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>CFPS</td>
<td>33,200</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>52,200</td>
<td>13,280</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>Solar PV</td>
<td>ensuing project generate employment</td>
<td>Inherent capacity building for stakeholders</td>
<td>Approved by ADB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>INO: Geothermal Power Generation</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>19.000</td>
<td>770,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>Geothermal</td>
<td>Energy Management System</td>
<td>Capacity building for implementing agency</td>
<td>Approved by ADB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MON: Smart Energy System for Mongolia</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>ACEF</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Energy Management System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>REG: Improving Gender Equality in Nonsovereign Climate Finance Operations</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>CFPS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geothermal surveys and trainings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PNG: Renewable Biomass Project</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>CFPS</td>
<td>132,000</td>
<td>30.000</td>
<td>131,400</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>39,600</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Biomass</td>
<td>ensuing project generate employment</td>
<td>Inherent capacity building for stakeholders</td>
<td>Approved by ADB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MON: Supporting Renewable Energy Development</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>ACEF</td>
<td>312,293</td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase clean power supply, enabling pro-poor growth and decrease air pollution</td>
<td>Inherent capacity building for stakeholders</td>
<td>Approved for ADB Approval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PRC: Climate Change Financing Acceleration Platform</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proposal for ADB Approval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>AFG: Herat Wind Power</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>CFPS</td>
<td>33,343</td>
<td>25.000</td>
<td>111,143</td>
<td>3,670</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>11,070</td>
<td>Wind power</td>
<td>ensuing project generate employment</td>
<td>Inherent capacity building for stakeholders</td>
<td>Proposed for ADB Approval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>KAZ: Supporting Renewable Technology Inclusive Heat Supply Legislation</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proposal for ADB Approval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>REG: Asia Clean Energy Forum 2019</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>International knowledge sharing event and website</td>
<td>Approved by ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>REG: Asia Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Technology 2019</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>International knowledge sharing event</td>
<td>Approved by ADB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACEF = Asian Clean Energy Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, CE = Clean Energy, CEF = Clean Energy Fund, CFPS = Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia, PRC = China, People’s Republic of, DFM = Design and Monitoring Framework, INO = Indonesia, KAZ = Kazakhstan, MON = Mongolia, PNG = Papua New Guinea, REG = regional
### Table A4.2: CEFPF Activities against DMF Outcome and Outputs Targets, as of 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (By 2020)</th>
<th>1 January - 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Cumulative (As of 31 December 2019)&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allocations ($'000)</strong></td>
<td>CF</td>
<td>GCI</td>
<td>TALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of projects receiving allocation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CE Investments in DMCs Increased</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB’s clean energy investments in DMCs leveraged ($'000)</td>
<td>$ 4 billion&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB CE investments leveraged per US$ of CEFPF financing ($)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector clean energy investments leveraged ($000)&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$ 1.2 billion</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-private sector clean energy investments leveraged ($000)&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$ 1.2 billion</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other CE investments leveraged per US$ of CEFPF financing ($)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deployment of New Technologies with Strong Demonstration Effect Facilitated</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New clean energy/CCS technologies deployed</td>
<td>55 technologies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing projects on technology deployment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of contributing projects on technology deployment</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of CCS demonstration projects in identified priority countries commencing&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Approaches/Methodologies to Promote CE/CCS Introduced</strong></td>
<td>15 approaches</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing projects on new approach</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of contributing projects on new approach</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefits from Access to Energy Delivered</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of projects with access to energy component</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of projects with access to energy component</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of HHs provided with access to energy in participating DMCs&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs connected to electricity&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for heating&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of access to energy projects with gender mainstreaming&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing access to energy projects on gender mainstreaming</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of access to energy projects with gender concerns&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing access to energy projects on gender concerns</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCS = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, CEFPF = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, CF = concessional financing, DC = direct charge, DMC = developing member country, GCI = grant component of investment, HH = household, TA = technical assistance, TALL = technical assistance linked to loan.
- Includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.
- This is the cumulative total target of the clean energy funds by 2020, supporting the $2 billion annual target of ADB.
- Performance indicator effective in 2014.
- Performance indicator effective in 2011. The cumulative percentage accounts for projects from 2011 onwards.
- Note: Excludes three adaptation projects that were provided allocation under the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia. These adaptation projects are non-energy sector projects and do not contribute to the clean energy targets.
### Table A4.2 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (By 2020)</th>
<th>1 January - 31 December 2019</th>
<th>Cumulative (As of 31 December 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CF</td>
<td>GCI</td>
<td>TALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocations ($'000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of projects receiving allocation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Productivity Benefits Provided</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of projects supported highlighting cobenefits on health and productivity</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing projects on cobenefits</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of individuals employed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of women employed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of women employed</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing projects on employment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National or local policies enabling CE/CCS development in participating DMCs developed</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing projects on policy development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing models suitable for bundling small CE/CCS investment applied in participating DMCs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing projects on financing models</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of projects producing/disseminating knowledge products or contributing to capacity building</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contributing projects on knowledge products and/or capacity building</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of projects that disseminate knowledge products, practices and information in a gender sensitive manner</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of knowledge products produced and/or disseminated</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of individuals trained</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of women trained</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of women trained</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of trainings/conferences/workshops held</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CCS = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, CF = concessional financing, DMC = developing member country, GCI = grant component of investment, DC = direct charge, TA = technical assistance, TALL = technical assistance linked to loan.

*Includes adjustments made following approval or withdrawal of projects.

**Performance indicator effective in 2011. The cumulative percentage accounts for projects from 2011 onwards.

Note: Excludes three adaptation projects that were provided allocation under the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia. These adaptation projects are non-energy sector projects and do not contribute to the clean energy targets.

Source: ADB estimates.
### Appendix 4. Contribution of Projects toward Achieving the Design and Monitoring Framework Targets

#### Table A4.3: Contributions toward Achieving DMF Outcome Targets, as of 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Allocation (In $'000)</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>CO₂ emission reduction (tCO₂e/yr)</th>
<th>Energy savings (MWh-equivalent/yr)</th>
<th>Installed capacity using RE (MW)</th>
<th>RE power generation (MWh/yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-2017</td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,794,370.7</td>
<td>12,386,443.4</td>
<td>2,350.9</td>
<td>2,846,230.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,183,894.1</td>
<td>9,024,158.6</td>
<td>1,605.3</td>
<td>5,631,494.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,699,640.6</td>
<td>3,362,286.8</td>
<td>456.6</td>
<td>1,143,939.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>910,836.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>289.3</td>
<td>1,064,743.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Year | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | NEP: Disaster Resilience - Public Schools Infrastructure and Communities (DR-PSC) | GCI | CEF | 5,000 | Education | 1,138 | - | 1.07 | 1,310 |
| 2 | REG: Floating Solar Energy Development | TA | CEF | 3,000 | Energy | 140 | - | 0.32 | 425 |
| 3 | VIE: Floating Solar Project | CF | CFPS | 11,000 | Energy | 30,302 | - | 47.50 | 63,138 |
| 5 | REG: Integrated High Impact Innovation in Sustainable Energy Technology - Energy System Analysis, Technology Road Maps and Feasibility Studies for Pilot Testing | TA | CEF | 1,000 | Energy | 1 | - | - | - |
| 6 | INO: Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage Activity in Natural Gas Processing Sector | TA | CCSF | 1,800 | Energy | TBD | - | - | - |
| 7 | REG: Regional Cooperation on Increasing Cross Border Energy Trading within Central Asian Power System-Modernization of Coordinating Dispatch Center Energy (Original application title REG: Regional Cooperation on Increasing Cross Border Energy Training within Central Asian Power System) | TA | ACEF | 1,000 | Energy | 5,567,560 | - | - | - |
| 8 | PRC: Air Quality Improvement in Greater Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei Region (Shandong Clean Heating and Cooling Project) | TALL | CEF | 750 | Energy | 3,820,000 | 3,362,285 | 240.0 | 1,052,800 |
| 9 | REG: Deploying Solar Energy at Scale | TA | CEF | 2,000 | Energy | 150,000 | - | 150.00 | - |
| 10 | PAK: Karachi Bus Rapid Transit Project (under the TA PAK: Capacity Building for Structural Transformation, Capacity Program and Portfolio Management) | TA | CEF | 750 | Transport | 79,000 | - | - | - |
| 11 | INO: Enhancing Access to Electricity Through Community Scale Renewable Systems | GCI | ACEF | 11,000 | Energy | 30,302 | - | 48 | 63,138 |
| | | GCI (2018) | | | | | | | |
| | | 8,000 | 6,238 | - | 4 | 5,330 |
| | | TALL (2018) | | | 750 | 3,820,000 | 3,362,285 | 240 | 1,052,800 |
| | | TA (2018) | | | 10,275 | 5,843,101 | - | 165 | 22,725 |
| | | Subtotal | | | 30,025 | 9,699,641 | 3,362,285 | 457 | 1,143,939.0 |

| Year | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | BAN: Spectra Solar Power Project | TA | CFPS | 225 | Energy | 33,200 | - | 35.00 | 52,200 |
| 2 | INO: Geothermal Power Generation (under Facility TA-Regional: Southeast Asia Energy Sector Development, Investment Planning and Capacity Building Facility) | TA | CEF | 650 | Energy | 400,000 | - | 119.00 | 770,000 |
| 3 | PNG: Renewable Biomass Project | TA | CFPS | 225 | Energy | 132,000 | - | 30.00 | 131,400 |
| 4 | MON: Supporting Renewable Energy Development | TA | ACEF | 1,300 | Energy | 312,293 | - | 80.00 | - |
| 5 | AFG: Herat Wind Power | TA | CFPS | 225 | Energy | 33,343 | - | 25.00 | 111,143 |
| | | TA (2019) | | | 910,836.00 | - | 289.00 | 1,064,743.00 |
| | | Subtotal | | | 910,836.00 | - | 289.00 | 1,064,743.00 |

**Source:** ADB estimates.

**PRC = China, People's Republic of, CF = concessional financing, GCI = grant component of investment, INO = Indonesia, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, REG = regional, TA = technical assistance, TALL = technical assistance linked to a loan, VIE = Viet Nam.**
### Table A4.4: Contributions toward Achieving DMF Output Targets, as of 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Allocation (in $100m)</th>
<th>Total Amounts</th>
<th>Total Projects Contributing to Outputs</th>
<th>Blended finance structure</th>
<th>Outputs Performance Targets and Indicators by 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIE: Floating Solar Project</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEP: Disaster Resilience - Public Schools Infrastructure and Communities (DR-PSIC)</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>solar pv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| NO: Enhancing Access to Electricity Through Community Scale Renewable Systems | Energy | ACEF | 3,000 | 60,000 | - | remote monitoring and energy management systems (EMS). | Output-based Aid | 20,000 | - | 0 | empower women by providing better educational opportunities

**ABD = Asian Development Bank, CCS = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, DMC = developing member country, HH = households, INO = Indonesia, NEP = Nepal, VIE = Viet Nam.**

**Source:** ADB estimates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>40% of projects supported provide co-benefits</th>
<th>Number of individuals employed</th>
<th>Number of women employed</th>
<th>20% national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs</th>
<th>20% financing medals suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs</th>
<th>10% of projects supported produce knowledge products or contribute in building capacity to promote CE/CCS</th>
<th>Number of knowledge products produced and/or disseminated</th>
<th>Number of projects in which knowledge products, practices or information are disseminated in gender sensitive manner</th>
<th>Number of individuals trained</th>
<th>Number of women trained</th>
<th>Number of training/ conferences/ workshops held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VIE: Floating Solar Project</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>employment</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Blended finance with concessional funds</td>
<td>Private sector concessional climate financing for floating solar project</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Total Amounts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,708</td>
<td>631</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Projects</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|     | Grant Component of Investments | Education | increased productivity through education | - | - | output-based aid | training program on using clean energy and solar panel maintenance | 1 | TBD | TBD | 1 |
|     | NEP: Disaster Resilience - Public Schools Infrastructure and Communities (DR-PSCI) | Education | increased productivity through education | - | - | output-based aid | training program on using clean energy and solar panel maintenance | 1 | TBD | TBD | 1 |
|     | INO: Enhancing Access to Electricity Through Community Scale Renewable Systems | Energy | access to energy will increase productivity | - | - | - | training on PV maintenance | - | TBD | TBD | 1 |
|     | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CSE = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, DMC = developing member country, INO = Indonesia, NEP = Nepal, VIE = Viet Nam.
Source: ADB estimates.

Table A4.4 continued
### Technical Assistance Linked to Loan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Allocation (in $'000)</th>
<th>Total Amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PRC: Air Quality Improvement in Greater Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei Region (Shandong Clean Heating and Cooling Project)</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>24,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UZB: Enhancing Climate Resilience of Hydropower Plants (original application title: UZB: Climate Resilience Hydropower Development and Sustainability Support Program)</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>22,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Achievements
- **$4 billion** in ADB clean energy investments leveraged ($000)
- **$1.2 billion** in private sector investments leveraged ($000)
- **$1.2 billion** in non-private sector investments leveraged ($000)
- **55 new CE/CCS technologies deployed by DMCs**
- **2 CCS demonstration projects commenced**
- **15 new approaches/methodologies to promote CE/CCS introduced**
- **700,000 HHs provided with access to energy**
- **350,000 HHs connected to electricity**
- **175,000 HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking**
- **175,000 HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for heating**

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project Details
- **PRC**: Air Quality Improvement in Greater Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei Region (Shandong Clean Heating and Cooling Project)
  - Sector: Energy
  - Funding Source: CEF
  - Allocation: 360,000
  - Description: Integrated RE and coal-free based heating and cooling solutions, waste heat recovery
  - Impacts: 80,000 HHs connected to electricity
  - Gender Mainstreaming: 30% of access to energy projects

- **UZB**: Enhancing Climate Resilience of Hydropower Plants
  - Sector: Energy
  - Funding Source: CEF
  - Allocation: 500
  - Description: Hydropower
  - Impacts: n/a
  - Gender Mainstreaming: 80% of access to energy projects

### Additional Information
- **ADB** = Asian Development Bank, **CCS** = carbon capture and storage, **CE** = clean energy, **PRC** = China, Republic of, **DMC** = developing member country, **HH** = households, **UZB** = Uzbekistan.
- **Source**: ADB estimates.
### Table A4.4 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>40% of projects supported provide co-benefits</th>
<th>Number of individuals employed</th>
<th>Number of women employed</th>
<th>20 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs</th>
<th>20 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs</th>
<th>100% of projects supported produce knowledge products or contribute in building capacity to promote CE/CCS</th>
<th>Number of knowledge products produced/disseminated</th>
<th>Number of projects in which knowledge products, practices or information are disseminated in gender sensitive manner</th>
<th>Number of individuals trained</th>
<th>Number of women trained</th>
<th>Number of trainings/conferences/workshops held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PRC: Air Quality Improvement in Greater Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei Region (Shandong Clean Heating and Cooling Project)</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UZB: Enhancing Climate Resilience of Hydropower Plants (original application title: UZB: Climate Resilience Hydropower Development and Sustainability Support Program)</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CCS = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, PRC = China, Republic of, DMC = developing member country, UZB = Uzbekistan. Source: ADB estimates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Allocation (in $’000)</th>
<th>$4 billion in ADB’s clean energy investments leveraged (US$)</th>
<th>$1.2 billion in private sector investments leveraged (US$)</th>
<th>$1.2 billion in non-private sector investments leveraged (US$)</th>
<th>55 new CB/CCS technologies deployed by DMCs</th>
<th>2 CCS demonstration projects commenced</th>
<th>15 new approaches/methodologies to promote CE/CCS introduced</th>
<th>700,000 HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking</th>
<th>355,000 HHs connected to electricity</th>
<th>175,000 HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for heating</th>
<th>30% of access to energy projects with gender mainstreaming</th>
<th>30% of access to energy projects with gender mainstreaming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>REG: Promoting Sustainable Energy for All in Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>ACEF</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>REG: Floating Solar Energy Development</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>solar (floating and distributed), wind, RE-based microgrids and energy storage</td>
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<td>Energy</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Various innovative tech, biomass &amp; waste, small hydro, solar and wind</td>
<td>demonstration value</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
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<td>MON: Sermang Khushig Kundii Solar Project (original application title: MON: Sermang Khushig Kundii Solar Project)</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>CFPS</td>
<td>225</td>
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<td>9,100</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Energy</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<td>Various innovative tech, biomass &amp; waste, small hydro, solar and wind</td>
<td>demonstration value</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>CCSF</td>
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<td>MON: Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage Activity in Natural Gas Processing Sector</td>
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<td>CCSF</td>
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ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAM = Cambodia, CCS = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, PRC = china, Republic of, DMC = developing member country, HH = households, INO = Indonesia, MON = Mongolia, REG = regional.

Table A4.4 continued

Source: ADB estimates.
## Appendix 4. Contribution of Projects toward Achieving the Design and Monitoring Framework

### Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>40% of projects supported provide co-benefits</th>
<th>Number of individuals employed</th>
<th>Number of women employed</th>
<th>25 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs</th>
<th>25 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs</th>
<th>100% of projects supported produce knowledge products or contribute in building capacity to promote CE/CCS</th>
<th>Number of knowledge products produced or disseminated</th>
<th>Number of projects in which knowledge products, practices or information are disseminated in gender sensitive manner</th>
<th>Number of individuals trained</th>
<th>Number of women trained</th>
<th>Number of trainings/ workshops held</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PRC: Advanced Renewable Energy Technology Demonstration</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>IND: Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage Activity in Natural Gas Processing Sector</td>
<td>Energy</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>REG: Regional Cooperation on Increasing Cross Border Energy Trading within Central Asian Power System - Modernization of Coordinating Dispatch Center Energies (Original application title: REG: Regional Cooperation on Increasing Cross Border Energy Trading within Central Asian Power System)</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Increase number of women employed by 10% (2017 baseline of 48)</td>
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Note: Yellow highlight indicates cofinancing.

Source: ADB estimates.
### Table A4.4 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Allocation (In $’000)</th>
<th>$4 billion in ADB’s clean energy investments leveraged (in $’000)</th>
<th>$1.2 billion in non-private sector investments leveraged (in $’000)</th>
<th>55 new CEBCCS technologies deployed by DMCs</th>
<th>2 CCS demonstration projects commenced</th>
<th>15 new approaches/methodologies to promote CEBCCS introduced</th>
<th>700,000 HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking</th>
<th>175,000 HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for heating</th>
<th>30% of access to energy projects with gender mainstreaming</th>
<th>90% of access to energy projects with gender concerns</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Amounts</td>
<td>Total Amounts</td>
<td>Total Amounts</td>
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<td>Total Amounts</td>
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<td>Total Amounts</td>
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<td>CFFPS</td>
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<td>14,600</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>660</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>INO: Geothermal Power Generation</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>CEF</td>
<td>650</td>
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<td>55,000</td>
<td>Geothermal</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>CFPS</td>
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<td>-</td>
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ADB = Asian Development Bank, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, CCS = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, PRC = china, Republic of, DMC = developing member country, HH = households, INO = Indonesia, KAZ = Kazakhstan, MON = Mongolia, PAK = Pakistan, PNG = Papua New Guinea, REG = regional, VIE = Viet Nam.

Source: ADB estimates.
### Appendix 4. Contribution of Projects toward Achieving the Design and Monitoring Framework

#### Targets

**Table A4.4 continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>48% of projects supported provide co-benefits</th>
<th>Number of individuals employed</th>
<th>Number of women employed</th>
<th>20 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs</th>
<th>25 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs</th>
<th>10% of projects supported produce knowledge products or contribute in building capacity to promote GECOS</th>
<th>Number of knowledge products produced/disseminated</th>
<th>Number of projects in which knowledge products, practices or information are disseminated in gender sensitive manner</th>
<th>Number of individuals trained</th>
<th>Number of women trained</th>
<th>Number of training/workshops held</th>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PRC: Proposed Low Carbon City Transformation Program in Xiangtan, Hunan</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>health benefits</td>
<td>green procurement policy</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>VIE: Battery Energy Storage System and Renewable Energy Forecasting for Viet Nam</td>
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<td>REG: Deploying Solar Energy at Scale</td>
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<td>at least 3 financing instruments developed</td>
<td>3 KP developed with ISA</td>
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<td>PAK: Karachi Bus Rapid Transit Project under the TA PAK: Capacity Building for Structural Transformation, Capacity Program and Portfolio Management</td>
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<td>Ensuring project will increase clean power supply enabling poverty reduction and decrease air pollution</td>
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<td>PRC: Climate Change Financing Acceleration Platform</td>
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Stand Alone Technical Assistance

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Sector</th>
<th>48% of projects supported provide co-benefits</th>
<th>Number of individuals employed</th>
<th>Number of women employed</th>
<th>20 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs</th>
<th>25 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs</th>
<th>10% of projects supported produce knowledge products or contribute in building capacity to promote GECOS</th>
<th>Number of knowledge products produced/disseminated</th>
<th>Number of projects in which knowledge products, practices or information are disseminated in gender sensitive manner</th>
<th>Number of individuals trained</th>
<th>Number of women trained</th>
<th>Number of training/workshops held</th>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td>Urban</td>
<td>health benefits</td>
<td>green procurement policy</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Urban</td>
<td>health benefits</td>
<td>green procurement policy</td>
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</table>

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Source: ADB estimates.
### Table A4.4 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Allocation (In $'000)</th>
<th>$4 billion in ADB's clean energy investments leveraged ($000)</th>
<th>$1.2 billion in private sector investments leveraged ($000)</th>
<th>$1.2 billion in non-private sector investments leveraged ($000)</th>
<th>55 new CE/CCS technologies deployed by DMCs</th>
<th>2 CCS demonstration projects commenced</th>
<th>15 new approaches/methodologies to promote CE/CCS introduced</th>
<th>700,000 HHs provided with access to energy</th>
<th>300,000 HHs connected to electricity</th>
<th>175,000 HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for cooking</th>
<th>175,000 HHs connected to modern fuels and/or efficient devices for heating</th>
<th>30% of access to energy projects with gender mainstreaming</th>
<th>80% of access to energy projects with gender concerns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Direct Charges</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Amounts</td>
<td>5,919</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2018-2017</td>
<td>5,119</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Projects</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. REG: 2018 Asia Clean Energy Forum Energy CEF 150 -
2. REG: Asia Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Technology 2018 Energy CEF 150 -

### 2019

1. REG: 2019 Asia Clean Energy Forum Energy CEF 150 -
2. REG: Asia Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Technology 2019 Energy CEF 150 -

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCS = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, DMC = developing member country, HH = households, REG = regional. Source: ADB estimates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>40% of projects supported provide co-benefits</th>
<th>Number of individuals employed</th>
<th>28 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs</th>
<th>25 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs</th>
<th>100% of projects supported produce knowledge products or contribute in building capacity to promote CE/CCS</th>
<th>Number of knowledge products produced/disseminated</th>
<th>Number of projects in which knowledge products, practices or information are disseminated in gender sensitive manner</th>
<th>Number of individuals trained</th>
<th>Number of women trained</th>
<th>Number of trainings/conferences/workshops held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Revamp of the 1998-2007 India Energy Forum</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1 REG: 2019 Asia Clean Energy Forum</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CCS = carbon capture and storage, CE = clean energy, DMC = developing member country, REG = regional.

Source: ADB estimates.
### Table A4.5: Clean Energy Technologies Deployed, as of 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. BAN: Capacity Development for Infrastructure Development Co. Ltd. (TA component of loan, BAN: Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility (PPIDF))</td>
<td>Solar photovoltaic (PV) home systems (CCF: biomass, biogas and wind energy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. BHU: Bhutan Green Power Development Project - Sustainable Solar Technology Application for Rural Electrification</td>
<td>Solar photovoltaic systems (White light emitting diodes (WLED), capacitors as energy storage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PHI: Energy Efficiency Project (Grant Component of Loan with same project name)</td>
<td>Energy-efficient lighting: (CFL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. SRI: Clean Energy and Access Improvement (TA Grant component: Demand Side Management (DSM) for Municipal Street Lighting)</td>
<td>Energy-efficient lighting (compact fluorescent lamps/sodium lamps; feeders and feeder meters; and time-of-day control and electronic timers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PRC: Capacity Building for Implementation of Efficiency Power Plant (under Guangdong Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program, for $100 million)</td>
<td>Various energy-efficient technologies applicable to the industrial and commercial sectors (motor and motor-drive systems, transformers and reactive power compensators, lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, air compressors and pumping systems, recovery of waste energy from industry, industrial boilers and industrial cogeneration, others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PHI: Pasuquin East Wind Farm Development (Energy Logics Philippines Inc.-Wind Farm Development)</td>
<td>wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. REG: Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific</td>
<td>EE improvements in the industrial, commercial, residential and public sectors; 5 pilot projects were launched (i.e. CFL for COO, LED for TON, solar water heaters for VAN, and power factor correction equipment for PNG and SAM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. THA: Mainstreaming Energy Efficiency Measures for Thai Municipalities</td>
<td>building retrofits (lighting and air conditioning systems); upgrading of streetlighting (energy efficient lighting and installation of timers and voltage regulators)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. PRC: Zhangbei Wind Power Project</td>
<td>Wind Power Generation Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. IND: Initial ADB Loan Due Diligence Preparatory Work for Solar Thermal Power Plant Project in Rajasthan</td>
<td>Solar thermal power system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. REG: Transport and climate change, the missing link, how should transport address its emissions and energy use</td>
<td>Energy efficient technologies and practices applicable to transport system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. VIE: Preparation of Renewable Energy for Remote Island and Mountain Communes</td>
<td>off-grid micro hydropower, wind diesel-solar hybrid power systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PRG: Integrated Renewable Biomass Energy Development Sector Project</td>
<td>Waste treatment and renewable biogas production (Anaerobic digestion technology); medium- and large-sized biogas plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. NEP: Compact Fluorescent Lighting and Solar-Powered Street Lighting (Loan project -NEP: Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement)</td>
<td>Energy-efficient lighting (compact fluorescent lighting, solar/solar wind streetlighting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PRC: Municipal Waste to Energy Project</td>
<td>Waste-to-energy (grate incineration technology, advanced flue gas emission control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. MON: Ulaanbaatar Clean Air</td>
<td>Cleaner/energy efficient heating systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. NEP: Compact Fluorescent Lighting and Solar-Powered Street-Lighting (Direct Charge)</td>
<td>energy efficient lighting (CFLs) and solar power street-lighting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BAN = Bangladesh, BHU = Bhutan, PRC = China, Republic of, CFL = compact fluorescent lamp, COO = Cook Islands, IND = India, LED = light emitting diode, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, PHI = Philippines, PNG = Papua New Guinea, REG = regional, SAM = Samoa, TON = Tonga, VAN = Vanuatu, VIE = Viet Nam, SRI = Sri Lanka, THA = Thailand. Source: ADB project documents
Table A4.5 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 MON: CDM Baseline Study for Thermo Technical Rehabilitation of Pre-Cast Panel Buildings in Ulaanbaatar</td>
<td>Building insulation retrofits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 INO: Pilot Project for Efficient Lighting (Loan project - INO: Java-Bali Electricity Distribution Performance Improvement Project)</td>
<td>Energy efficient lighting (compact fluorescent lamps, light-emitting diodes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 REG: Empowering the Poor Through Increasing Access to Energy</td>
<td>natural gas, micro-hydpower, biogas, small wind, solar, liquefied petroleum gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 REG: Support for Upscaling Renewable Energy Technologies in the Pacific (Component of RETA 7394: Strengthening the Capacity of Pacific DMCs to Respond to Climate Change [Phase 1])</td>
<td>Wind power, hydropower (small and micro, run of the river), grid-connected solar power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 PRC: Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS) Demonstration - Strategic Analysis and Capacity Strengthening</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 REG: Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS) Demonstration in Developing Countries - Analysis of Key Issues and Barriers</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 REG: Needs Assessment and Development of the Solar Energy Program</td>
<td>Solar photovoltaic and solar thermal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 PHI: Preparing Three Wind Farm Projects in Luzon</td>
<td>Wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 THA: Solar Power Project</td>
<td>Solar photovoltaic (thin film)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 REG: Quantum Leap in Wind Power in Asia (Direct Charge)</td>
<td>Wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 PRC: Renewable Energy Development in Qinghai</td>
<td>Grid connected solar photovoltaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 PRC: Municipal Natural Gas Infrastructure Development Project (Phase 2)</td>
<td>Natural gas conversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 INO: Institutional Capacity Building of Indonesia Eximbank (Original title: Indonesia Eximbank Capacity Building)</td>
<td>Energy efficiency technologies in the manufacturing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 REG: Determining the Potential for Carbon Capture and Storage in Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRC = China, Republic of, INO = Indonesia, MON = Mongolia, PHI = Philippines, REG = regional, THA = Thailand.
Source: ADB project documents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 REG: Knowledge Platform Development for the Asia Solar Energy Initiative</td>
<td>Solar power (solar PV, concentrated solar power, grid connected distributed solar PV, off-grid solar power generation, stable grid development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 BAN: Energy Efficiency Improvement (Original application title: Solar Powered Street Lights and Energy Efficient Water) (Project: BAN: City Region Development Project)</td>
<td>Solar-powered street lighting, energy efficient water system pumps technology (Variable Frequency Drive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 REG: Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains in the Greater Mekong Subregion [renamed from REG: Climate-Resilient and Green Infrastructure Development in the GMS Economic Corridors (Original application title: REG: Climate-Friendly Bioenergy in the Greater mekong Subregion - Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam)]</td>
<td>biomass, biofuels, improved cook stoves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 REG: Demonstration of an Assisted Broker Model for Transfer of Low Carbon Technologies to Asia and Pacific (under Cluster CDTA REG: Establishing a Pilot Center to Facilitate Climate Technology Investments in Asia and the Pacific)</td>
<td>Low carbon technologies (e.g. solar photovoltaic, electric motors, battery storage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 IND: Capacity Building for Commercial Bank Lending for Solar Energy</td>
<td>Solar power (crystalline, thin film, concentrated solar power)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 REG: Quantum Leap in Wind Power in Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 REG: Promotion of Investment in Climate Technology Products through Venture Capital Funds (formerly REG: Establishment of a Climate Technology Advisory Facility for Venture Capital/REG: Technology Support Center under the Asia Climate Change and Clean Energy Venture Capital Initiative (AC3EVC)) (under Cluster CDTA REG: Establishing a Pilot Center to Facilitate Climate Technology Investments in Asia and the Pacific)</td>
<td>Emerging climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies across various sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 REG: Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific (Phase II) - PNG Component</td>
<td>Energy-efficient lighting (CFL, LED), building retrofits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2011

1 VIE: Energy Efficiency for Ho Chi Minh City Water Supply Project (Original application title: VIE: Ho Chi Minh City Water Supply PFR 1 MFF Viet Nam Water Sector Investment Program) (Loan Project: VIE: Water Sector Investment Program - Tranche 1) | Energy efficient water system pumps technology (Variable Frequency Drive), energy efficient air conditioning system |

2 REG: Carbon Capture Storage Financing Roundtable | Carbon Capture and Storage |

BAN = Bangladesh, PRC = China, Republic of, CFL = compact fluorescent lamp, IND = India, LED = light emitting diode, REG = regional, SRI = Sri Lanka, Source: ADB project documents
### Table A4.5 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2011</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 REG: Regional Economics of Climate Change in Central and West Asia</td>
<td>Various technologies in the transport/energy sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 REG: Enhancing Knowledge on Climate Technology and Financing Mechanisms</td>
<td>Low carbon and climate resilient technologies (various)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(formerly REG: Financing Climate Technology Deployment in the Asia-Pacific)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 REG: Determining the Potential for Carbon Capture and Storage in Southeast</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia - Supplementary Financing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 PRC: Study on Carbon Capture and Storage on Natural Gas-Based Power Plants</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage (natural gas-based power plants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 REG: Wind Energy Futures in Asia - Regional</td>
<td>Wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 INO: West Kalimantan Power Grid Strengthening Project</td>
<td>Solar-powered WLED, energy efficient lamp (CFL) and transmission and distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 REG: International Carbon Capture and Storage Conference</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 REG: Mainstreaming the Asia Solar Energy Initiative</td>
<td>Solar energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 CAM: Designing Output-Based Aid Scheme for Rural Electrification in Cambodia</td>
<td>Low carbon alternative, demand-side management, improved cook stoves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 REG: Solar Energy Training</td>
<td>Solar energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2012</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 NEP: Sustainable Rural Ecology for Green Growth</td>
<td>Pyrolysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 REG: Fourth Meeting of the Asia Solar Energy Forum</td>
<td>Solar energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 TON: Outer Island Renewable Energy Development Project</td>
<td>Solar energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 REG: Determining the Potential for Carbon Capture and Storage in Southeast</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia - Supplementary Financing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 PRC: Road Map for CCS Demonstration and Deployment (Original application</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage (Oxy-fuel Combustion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title: PRC: Oxy-fuel Combustion Carbon Capture for Power Plants and Carbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture and Storage Demonstration Roadmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 BAN: Supporting Brick Sector Development Program</td>
<td>Energy efficient brick kiln technologies (e.g. vertical shaft brick kiln, hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hoffman kilns, tunnel kilns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 REG: Mainstreaming the Asia Solar Energy Initiative II</td>
<td>Solar energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 SRI: Solar Rooftop Pilot under SRI: Clean Energy and Network Efficiency</td>
<td>Solar PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 INO: Scaling up Renewable Energy Access in Eastern Indonesia</td>
<td>Mini-grid and off-grid renewable energy applications (e.g. small wind, solar,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>micro-hydro and biomass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 IND: Preparation of the Utility Scale Concentrated Solar Power Program</td>
<td>Concentrated solar power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 REG: Clean Energy Technology Knowledge Sharing 2012</td>
<td>Smart grid and wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 REG: Carbon Capture and Storage in Developing Asia</td>
<td>Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 TON: Outer Island Energy Efficiency Project</td>
<td>Transmission and distribution (T&amp;D) retrofits/upgrade, solar street lighting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BAN = Bangladesh, CAM = Cambodia, CFL = compact fluorescent lamp, PRC = China, Republic of, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, NEP = Nepal, REG = regional, SRI = Sri Lanka, TON = Tonga.

Source: ADB project documents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. AZE: Renewable Energy Development (Biomass Cogeneration)</td>
<td>Biomass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. REG: Asia Energy Efficiency Accelerator</td>
<td>Energy efficiency technologies (refurbishing public buildings and municipal lighting, retrofitting high energy intensity industries, upgrading metering systems)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. REG: International Hydropower Association World Congress on Advancing Sustainable Hydropower 2013</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. UZB: Samarkand Solar Power Project</td>
<td>Solar photovoltaic (crystalline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. VIE: Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project - Additional Cofinancing (Original title: VIE: Supplementary Financing for Output Based Aid for Rural Electrification under the ongoing project &quot;Loan 2517: VIE: Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector&quot;)</td>
<td>Transmission and distribution (T&amp;D); CFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. REG: Empowering the Poor through Increasing Access to Energy (Supplementary Funding for Output Based Aid)</td>
<td>natural gas, micro-hydopower, biogas, small wind, solar, liquefied petroleum gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. REG: Tianjin Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant - Additional Financing (Original title: REG: Appraising Pre-combustion Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage Pilot Project and Sharing Knowledge and Lessons Learned)</td>
<td>Carbon capture and storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. PRC: Energy Efficiency Multi-Project Financing Program</td>
<td>Building retrofits, energy efficiency products in new buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. IND: Concentrated Solar Power Project</td>
<td>Concentrated solar power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. PAK: Determining the Potential of Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
<td>Carbon capture and storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. REG: Sustainable Energy Training Program</td>
<td>Wind, solar, transmission and distribution, smart grids, energy efficiency technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. NEP: South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project - Additional financing (Original title: NEP: Lumbini Clean Public Transport Project (under the South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project))</td>
<td>Electric vehicles, solar power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. SAM: Renewable Energy Development and Power Sector Rehabilitation Project</td>
<td>Small hydropower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. INO: Sarulla Geothermal Power Generation Project</td>
<td>Geothermal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. GEO: Adjaristsqali Hydropower Project</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. REG: Sustainable Energy Training Program 2014</td>
<td>Energy efficiency technologies, solar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. REG: Promoting Carbon Capture and Storage in the People's Republic of China and Indonesia</td>
<td>Carbon capture and storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AZE = Azerbaijan, CFL = compact fluorescent lamp, PRC = China, Republic of, GEO = Georgia, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, REG = regional, SAM = Samoa, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam. Source: ADB project documents
### Appendix 4. Contribution of Projects toward Achieving the Design and Monitoring Framework Targets

**Table A4.5 continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CAM: Supplementary Financing for Electricity Access to Low Income Households under Loan CAM: Medium Voltage Sub-Transmission Expansion Sector Project</td>
<td>Transmission and distribution (T&amp;D); CFL, LED, Low carbon alternative,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 REG: Promoting Sustainable Energy for All in Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Energy efficiency and conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 IND: Demand-Side Energy Efficiency Invest Project</td>
<td>energy efficient lighting (LED) lights and energy efficient agricultural pumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 TAJ: Strengthening Private Sector Participation in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)</td>
<td>Energy efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 REG: International Hydropower Association World Congress on Advancing Sustainable Hydropower 2015</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 IND: Preparing the India solar Park Development and Transmission Sector Park</td>
<td>Solar energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 SAM: Solar Power IPP</td>
<td>Solar PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 SAM: Solar Power IPP</td>
<td>Solar PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 INO: Preparing the Eastern Indonesia Sustainable Energy Access Sector Project</td>
<td>Solar photovoltaic (PV) - gas hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2016</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 SRI: Wind Power Generation Project</td>
<td>wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 REG: Supporting the Asia solar energy Forum to Scale Up Solar energy Development in Asia and the Pacific (under TA REG: Empowering the Poor Through Increasing Access to Energy)</td>
<td>Solar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 SRI: Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement Project Renewable energy-based microgrid (Solar), AC-DC hybrid microgrid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 BAN: Rural Hybrid Power Project</td>
<td>hybrid power generating capacity-solar PV minigrids and energy storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 NEP: Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement Project (Original application title: NEP: Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project)</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 REG: Leapfrogging of Clean Technology in CAREC Countries through Market Transformation (Original application title: REG: Enabling CAREC Countries for Technology Leapfrogging)</td>
<td>Electric vehicles, efficient lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 INO: Banten and South Sulawesi/Wind Power Development (application title: INO: Banten and West Nusa Tenggara Wind Power Development)</td>
<td>Wind Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 IND: Railway Energy Efficiency Project</td>
<td>Energy efficiency technologies and practices applicable to transport system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAM = Cambodia, CFL = compact fluorescent lamp, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, IPP = Independent Power Producer, LED = light emitting diode, NEP = Nepal, REG = regional, SAM = Samoa, SRI = Sri Lanka, TAJ = Tajikistan.

Source: ADB project documents
Table A4.5 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 REG: CCS Way Forward in Asia (Deep dive workshop)</td>
<td>CCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 INO: Preparation of the Gundih Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
<td>Carbon capture and storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 SOL: Higher Education in the Pacific Investment program - Tranche 2</td>
<td>Solar photovoltaic system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 TAJ: CAREC Corridor 2, 5 and 6 (Dushanbe-Kurgonteppa) Road Project</td>
<td>Solar PV-based micro-grid, light emitting diode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 REG: Deep Dive Workshop on &quot;Paving Clean and Low Carbon Transport and Energy Systems Using Hydrogen and Fuel Cells&quot;</td>
<td>Low carbon technology in the transport sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 INO: Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage Activity in Natural Gas Processing Sector</td>
<td>CCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 INO: Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage Activity in Natural Gas Processing Sector</td>
<td>CCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 UZB: Sustainable Hydropower Project</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 UZB: Second Solar Power Project</td>
<td>Solar photovoltaic (crystalline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CAM: Solar Power Project</td>
<td>Solar PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 REG: Pacific Renewable Energy Investment Facility (original application title REG: Pacific Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Investment Facility Pacific Region)</td>
<td>Various energy efficient and renewable energy technologies (including battery storage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 PRC: Promoting and Scaling Up Carbon Capture and Storage Demonstration</td>
<td>CCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 REG: Promoting Low-Carbon Development in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program Cities (Original application title REG:Knowledge-based Low-Carbon Cities Development in CAREC)</td>
<td>clean energy technology (solar, BRT, LED, landfill-gas utilization for power, geothermal-based heating and cooling, power storage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 REG: Promoting Carbon Capture and Storage in the People's Republic of China and Indonesia - Additional Financing</td>
<td>CCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 REG: ASEAN Distributed Power Project</td>
<td>Solar, wind, small hydro and smart grid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 PRC: Preparing Air Quality Improvement Program in the Greater Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region</td>
<td>low carbon emission technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 MYA: Mandalay Solar Power Project</td>
<td>Solar PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 BAN: Railway Rolling Stock Operations Improvement Project</td>
<td>Energy efficient technologies and practices applicable to transport system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 REG: Regional Cooperation on Renewable Energy Integration to the Grid</td>
<td>power dispatching operation tools, such as RE forecasting tools and SCADA/EMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 INO: Rapid Safeguard Assessment of Potential Sites for Geothermal Power Generation in Indonesia</td>
<td>Geothermal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BAN = Bangladesh, CAM = Cambodia, CCS = carbon capture and storage, PRC = China, people’s Republic of, INO = Indonesia, MYA = Myanmar, REG = regional, SOL = Solomon, SRI = Sri Lanka, TAJ = Tajikistan. 
Source: ADB project documents
## Table A4.5 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 BAN: Power System Efficiency Improvement Project (Original Application Title: BAN: Additional Financing to Loan 2769 for Solar Irrigation Component)</td>
<td>Solar (PV - irrigation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 REG: The University of the South Pacific: Campus Smart Grid Project</td>
<td>Solar PV, Smart Grid, Energy Storage and electric vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 IND: Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program</td>
<td>Solar PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 NEP: Disaster Resilience - Public Schools Infrastructure and Communities (DR-PSIC)</td>
<td>solar pv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 REG: Floating Solar Energy Development</td>
<td>floating solar PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 CAM: Support for a Sustainable Power Sector (under Regional: Southeast Asia Energy Sector Development, Investment Planning and Capacity Building Facility)</td>
<td>solar (floating and distributed), wind, RE-based minigrids and energy storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 VIE: Floating Solar Project</td>
<td>floating solar PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 REG: Integrated High Impact Innovation in Sustainable Energy Technology - Prefeasibility Analysis for Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (Subproject 2)</td>
<td>CCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 PRC: Advanced Renewable Energy Technology Demonstration</td>
<td>RE-based distributed heating system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 INO: Pilot Carbon Capture and Storage Activity in Natural Gas Processing Sector</td>
<td>CCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 REG: Regional Cooperation on Increasing Cross Border Energy Trading within Central Asian Power System - Modernization of Coordinating Dispatch Center Energiya (Original application title REG: Regional Cooperation on Increasing Cross Border Energy Training within Central Asian Power System)</td>
<td>energy data management (EDM) system</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 PRC: Proposed Low Carbon City Transformation Program in Xiangtan, Hunan</td>
<td>waste-to-energy, wind/solar/geothermal energy supply systems, RE and CE-based district heating and/or cooling systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 PRC: Air Quality Improvement in Greater Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei Region (Shandong Clean Heating and Cooling Project)</td>
<td>integrated RE and coal-free based heating and cooling solutions; waste heat recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 UZB: Enhancing Climate Resilience of Hydropower Plants</td>
<td>Hydropower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BAN = Bangladesh, CAM = Cambodia, CCS = carbon capture and storage, PRC = China, people’s Republic of, INO = Indonesia, MON = Mongolia, NEP = Nepal, REG = regional, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam.
Source: ADB project documents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Predominant Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 INO: Enhancing Access to Electricity Through Community Scale Renewable Systems</td>
<td>remote monitoring and energy management systems (EMS),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 VIE: Battery Energy Storage System and Renewable Energy Forecasting for Viet Nam</td>
<td>Battery Energy Storage System; SCADA/EMS for RE forecasting and measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 REG: Deploying Solar Energy at Scale</td>
<td>Solar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 PAK: Karachi Bus Rapid Transit Project (under the TA PAK: Capacity Building for Structural Transformation, Capacity Program and Portfolio Management)</td>
<td>Biogas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **2019**     |                        |
| 1 BAN: Spectra Solar Power Project | Solar PV |
| 3 MON: Smart Energy System for Mongolia | Energy Management System |
| 4 PNG: Renewable Biomass Project | Biomass |
| 5 MON: Supporting Renewable Energy Development | Hydropower, Geothermal, Battery Storage |
| 6 AFG: Herat Wind Power | Wind power |

AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, MON = Mongolia, PAK = Pakistan, PNG = Papua New Guinea, REG = regional, VIE = Viet Nam.
Source: approved CEFPF application documents and ADB project documents.
Direct Charge Financially Closed in 2019

Regional: Asia Clean Energy Forum 2018

In 2018, the Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) supported the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2018 held on 4-8 June 2018 which brought together 1,300 project developers, entrepreneurs, government officials, donors and program managers, civil society, academia, and other experts from 73 countries for a week of discussions, workshops, and networking. With the theme “Harnessing Innovation to Power the Future”, the main forum featured 16 sessions across 4 thematic tracks: (i) innovations in energy efficiency, (ii) innovations in renewable energy, (iii) increasing energy access, and (iv) navigating the future of clean energy in Asia. Aside from the main forum, 16 deep dive workshops were facilitated knowledge sharing and in-depth discussion on the promotion of innovations for energy efficiency technologies, finance and business models in the DMCs, integration of renewable energy to the grid, promotion of sustainable cooling through technology and policy innovation, connecting CCUS expertise, and use of battery energy storage technology for clean energy, among others. The forum received a favorable evaluation from the participants. It exceeded the expectations of most participants, in terms of the variety of workshops, events, and networking opportunities. The suggestions given by the participants have also been considered for the planning of the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2019 including improving gender diversity in the panel sessions by bringing in more women speakers, and increasing time for networking. The direct charge amounting to $150,000 from the CEF covered part of the total cost of the forum, including the airfare, hotel accommodations, and allowances of the resource speakers and the 55 participants from the government of developing member countries. The Asia Clean Energy Forum continues to serve as a platform for connecting policy, technology and finance communities to help develop a low-carbon economy in Asia and the Pacific. The Asia Clean Energy Forum 2018 forum report is available upon request. Information on Asia Clean Energy Forum is in the event website: https://www.asiacleanenergyforum.org/

Asia Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Technology 2018

In 2018, the Clean Energy Fund (CEF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) supported the Asia Pacific Forum on Low Carbon Technology 2018 held on 24-26 October 2018 in Changsha, Hunan, PRC. The forum supported and promoted cooperation in low-carbon city development and high-technology investment. As in the past two years, ADB coorganized the forum with the Government of Hunan. A total of 520 participants from 37 countries attended the forum. The audience included policy-makers, experts and business managers in the Asia and Pacific Region and discussed climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies, clean energy technology, and energy and environmental policy and regulation. The forum held a series of plenary discussions focusing on policies, measures, success stories, and practical experiences in low carbon technology deployment and investments, which facilitated knowledge sharing among participants, networking of key stakeholders and gaining useful insights to the challenges for scaling up low carbon technology in Asia. Post-forum evaluation by the participants was generally favorable, with most respondents indicating that the topics in the forum would be useful in their work. Participants also suggested topics to be included in the next forum: setting up a carbon market in developing countries, development of policies and regulations, facilitating mechanization of low carbon technologies and institutional setup at the central, state and local government level. The direct charge amounting to $150,000 from the CEF covered part of the cost of the forum including the airfare, accommodations, and allowances of
the resources speakers and ADB-invited participants from the DMCs. The direct charge supported the participation of 21 representatives from the DMCs. The Asia Pacific Low Carbon Technology Forum will continue to serve as the platform to support and promote substantive cooperation in low-carbon city development and high-technology investment in Asia and the Pacific region.

**CCS Way Forward in Asia (Deep Dive Workshop)**

In 2016, the Carbon Capture and Storage Fund (CCSF) under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility supporting the deep dive workshop on Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) organized on 6 June 2016, as part of the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2016. The deep dive workshop had more than 50 participants which included policy makers and practitioners from countries which have significant potential to implement CCS, including Azerbaijan, PRC, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The workshop provided insight on the status of CCS development in the world; enabling policies and regulations; appropriate financing and business model; and the initiatives for technology demonstration in the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Japan and the Republic of Korea. The workshop identified the following issues for the development of CCS in the region: (i) cost reduction of CCS; (ii) conducive regulatory framework; (iii) need for financing the pilot projects; (iv) capacity development in education/research institutes; and (v) scaling up the efforts to gain more insights in the technical processes. Presentations by the CCS experts provided insights that CCS is graduating from laboratory scale to pilot and even commercialization. Successful implementation of boundary dam projects has demonstrated technical feasibility and near commercial viability of large-scale CCS projects. It was concluded that conducive business environment and policies can help in the progress of CCS. The view of promoters of CCS is that increasing experience, modularity and innovative technologies will lead to substantial reduction in the cost of commercial CCS projects. There was also a growing interest in exploring the utilization of CO2 even in the absence of definite policies supporting CCUS in the DMCs. The following are the major lessons from the workshop: (i) creation of enabling environment through regulation will help CCS/CCUS projects; (ii) financing of pilot projects will create an important platform prior to commercialization of the technology; and (iii) researchers and practitioners from DMCs should be given opportunities of interacting among themselves as well as with their counterparts in more advanced countries.
Table A6.1: Status of Grant

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ADMINISTRATOR FOR
CLEAN ENERGY FUND
CHANNEL FINANCING AGREEMENT

STATUS OF GRANT
As of 31 December 2019
(Expressed in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION COMMITTED</td>
<td>130,950,176.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange gain (loss) on contribution received</td>
<td>(6,435,259.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized exchange gain (loss) on contribution receivable</td>
<td>7,201.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contribution received:
- Government of Australia (AUD13,584,000) 13,333,980.70
- Government of Norway (NOK330,000,000) 46,593,642.84
- Government of Spain (USD9,500,000) 9,500,000.00
- Government of Sweden (SEK230,000,000) 30,025,290.65
- Dept for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)(GBP14,500,000) 19,168,803.50

118,621,717.69

Contribution receivable:
- Dept for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (GBP 4,500,000) 5,900,401.23

NET CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED 124,522,118.92

Interest income - cash in bank 244,457.62
Interest income - investments 3,485,268.53
Other income (losses) 557.05
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange transactions (24,085.59)

TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE 128,228,316.53

Amounts utilized for:
- Project expenditures (Statement 2)
  - Grant component of investment (GCI) 13,519,884.89
  - Technical assistance linked to loan (TALL) 9,102,693.35
  - Technical assistance (TA) 27,671,026.79
  - Direct charges 3,982,250.84
  - ADB service fees 2,305,177.23
  - Audit fees 243,211.00
  - Financial expenses (12,993.47)

UNUTILIZED BALANCE 71,391,078.96

Outstanding commitments - GCI, TALL and TA (30,413,334.92)
Reserve for ADB service fees (1,475,915.40)
Undisbursed direct charges (84,001.90)

UNCOMMITTED BALANCE 39,417,826.74

* Represented by:
  - Cash in bank 8,120,684.88
  - Investment 56,908,362.67
  - Accrued interest 29,980.98
  - Contribution receivable 5,900,401.23
  - Advances under TA Grants 544,090.85
  - Interfund receivable 3.55
  - Interfund payable (112,445.20)

71,391,078.96

v Contribution receivable represents promissory note from BEIS.

v Represents 5% and 2% of TA and Grant project expenditures/outstanding commitments.
For Grants under Contributions committed starting 6 November 2009, ADB service fees will be 5% for grants up to, $5 million or 2% with a minimum of $250,000 (whichever is greater) for grants above $5 million.

a Includes unutilized funds transferred from Funds 57 and 70 amounting to $42.56.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Modality Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>DMC Description</th>
<th>Product No</th>
<th>Product Title</th>
<th>Approval Date</th>
<th>Product Expenditures – Year Opening</th>
<th>Product Expenditures – YTD</th>
<th>Product Expenditures – ITD 2/</th>
<th>Outstanding Commitments</th>
<th>Expected Completion Date</th>
<th>Unutilized Commitment (Savings)</th>
<th>Financial Completion Date</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved and Effective Products</td>
<td>Grant Component of Investment</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>BANGLADESH</td>
<td>GR0563</td>
<td>POWER SYSTEM EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT-ADDITIONAL FINANCING</td>
<td>06-Jul-2018</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
<td>03-Jun-2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMBODIA</td>
<td>GR0468</td>
<td>MEDIUM VOLTAGE SUB TRANSMISSION EXPANSION SECTOR PRE-ADD FINANCING</td>
<td>06-Dec-2015</td>
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<td>04-Nov-2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINA, PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF</td>
<td>GR0202</td>
<td>INTEGRATED RENEWABLE BIO ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-CIF</td>
<td>16-Apr-2010</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
<td>1,043,975.27</td>
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<td>1,508,288.14</td>
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<td>31-Dec-2018</td>
<td>27-Oct-2010</td>
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<td>1,491,711.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINA, PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF Total</td>
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<td>3,000,000.00</td>
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<td>1,508,288.14</td>
<td>1,491,711.86</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDONESIA</td>
<td>GR0108</td>
<td>JAVA BAY ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT</td>
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<td>NEPAL</td>
<td>GR0163</td>
<td>ENERGY ACCESS AND EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT-CIFP</td>
<td>27-Nov-2009</td>
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<td>04-Jun-2010</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONAL</td>
<td>GR0505</td>
<td>MRT HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE PACIFIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM PROJ (2005-13)</td>
<td>01-Oct-2016</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td>109,291.84</td>
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<td>109,291.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRI LANKA</td>
<td>GR0303</td>
<td>CLEAN ENERGY AND NETWORK EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT</td>
<td>04-Aug-2012</td>
<td>1,500,000.00</td>
<td>697,947.56</td>
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**REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN Total**: 1,000,000.00

**REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS Total**: 690,000.00

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES Total**: 200,000.00

**REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN Total**: 750,000.00

**SRI LANKA Total**: 2,600,000.00

**GLOBAL Total**: 28,230,000.00

**Outstanding Commitments**: 801,896.91

**Expected Completion Date**: 10-Sep-2015
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**Grand Total**

94,600,350.00 | 118,621,717.69 | 47,102,419.49 | 7,173,436.38 | 56,275,855.87 | 10,487,336.82 | 9,827,157.31
### Appendix 6. STATUS OF GRANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner Country</th>
<th>Partner Name</th>
<th>Transaction Currency (TC)</th>
<th>Actual Contribution Received (TC)</th>
<th>Ledger Currency (LC)</th>
<th>Actual Contribution Received (LC)</th>
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<td>Australian Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</td>
<td>SEK</td>
<td>230,000,000.00 USD</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Department for Business, Energy &amp; Industrial Strategy</td>
<td>GBP</td>
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**Grand Total**: 138,682,707.60 USD

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1/ US$ equivalent of Project at time of Project approval.
2/ Actual disbursements.
3/ Represents actual US$ equivalent of contributions received.
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION COMMITTED (JPY5,472,500,000)</td>
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<td>Exchange gain (loss) on contribution received</td>
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<td>Interest income - cash in bank</td>
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<td>Interest income - investments</td>
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<td>Gain (loss) on foreign exchange transactions</td>
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<td>TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE</td>
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<td>Amounts utilized for:</td>
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<td>Project expenditures (Statement 2)</td>
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<td>Grant component of investment (GCI)</td>
<td>(5,765,484.81)</td>
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<td>Technical assistance linked to a loan (TALL)</td>
<td>(5,128,901.22)</td>
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<td>Technical assistance (TA)</td>
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<td>ADB service fees</td>
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<td>Audit fee</td>
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<td>Financial expenses</td>
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<td>Outstanding commitments-GCI, TALL and TA</td>
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<td>Reserve for ADB service fees</td>
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<td>UNCOMMITTED BALANCE</td>
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\[a/\] Represented by:
- Cash: 2,920,408.03
- Investments: 21,142,235.65
- Accrued interest: 11,822.03
- Advances: 37,999.70
- Interfund payable: (35,835.44)

\[b/\] Represents 5% and 2% of TA and Grant project expenditures/outstanding commitments/approved projects not yet effective.
For Grants under Contributions committed starting 6 November 2009, admin cost will be 5% for grants up to $5 million, or 2% with a minimum of $250,000 (whichever is greater) for grants above $5 million.
### APPENDIX 6: STATUS OF GRANT

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**Asian Clean Energy Fund**

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

As of: 12/31/2019

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<th>Ledger Currency (LC) : USD</th>
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#### Status and Modality Description
- **Approved and Effective Products**
- **Grant Component of Investment**

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<th>Type</th>
<th>DMC Description</th>
<th>Product No</th>
<th>Product Title</th>
<th>Approval Date</th>
<th>Product Amount</th>
<th>Actual Contribution Received</th>
<th>Product Expenditures – Year Opening</th>
<th>Product Expenditures – YTD</th>
<th>Product Expenditures - STD</th>
<th>Outstanding Commitments</th>
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<th>Unutilized Commitment (Savings)</th>
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<td>BHUTAN</td>
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<td><strong>GREEN POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT</strong></td>
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**Technical Assistance Total**

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| Regional Total | 24,500,000.00 | 16,731,945.88 | 1,694,000.81 | 18,425,946.69 | 3,006,619.15 | 3,069,434.16 |
| Republic Of The Philippines Total | 2,630,000.00 | 1,825,380.04 | 0.00 | 1,825,380.04 | 894,619.98 |
| Thailand Total | 320,000.00 | 0.00 | 320,000.00 | 30,850,000.00 | 21,309,364.92 | 1,722,960.75 | 23,032,325.67 | 3,504,619.15 | 4,313,055.18 | 30,850,000.00 | 21,309,364.92 | 1,722,960.75 | 23,032,325.67 | 3,504,619.15 | 4,313,055.18 |
| Status  | Modality Description | Type | DMC Description | Product No | Product Title                                                                 | Approval Date | Product Amount | Actual Contribution Received | Product Expenditures - YTD 1/ | Product Expenditures - Year Opening 2/ | Product Expenditures - YTD 2/ | Outstanding Commitments | Expected Completion Date | Unutilized Commitment (Savings) | Financial Completion Date | Effective Date |
|--------|----------------------|------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
|        | Technical Assistance |      | BANGLADESH     | TA7642    | Energy Efficiency Improvement                                                 | 10-Nov-2010   | 1,500,000.00   | 973,757.44                  | 0.00                          | 973,757.44                       | 526,242.56                    | 17-Mar-2014               | 31-Oct-2021             | 04-Dec-2016                 |
|        | Technical Assistance |      | BANGLADESH     | TA8504    | Railway Rolling Stock Operations Improvement Project                         | 21-Feb-2018   | 500,000.00     | 0.00                        | 500,000.00                   | 500,000.00                       | 04-Mar-2019                  | 04-Mar-2019               |                          |                        |
|        | Technical Assistance |      | BANGLADESH     | TA6269    | Capacity Development for Renewable Energy Investment Programming and Implementation | 02-Nov-2018   | 1,500,000.00   | 0.00                        | 219,900.22                   | 219,900.22                      | 1,290,099.78                 | 31-Dec-2020               | 04-Dec-2018             |
|        |                      |      | BANGLADESH     |           |                                                                               |               | 3,500,000.00   | 973,757.44                  | 219,900.22                   | 1,193,099.78                    | 526,242.56                    |                          |                        |
|        |                      |      | INDIA          | TA7862    | CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMERCIAL BANK LENDING FOR SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS        | 28-Apr-2011   | 750,000.00     | 36,138.41                   | 0.00                         | 36,138.41                       | 713,861.59                    | 30-Jun-2014              | 27-May-2011             |
|        |                      |      | INDIA Total    |           |                                                                               |               | 1,500,000.00   | 333,512.03                  | 219,900.22                   | 229,830.87                      | 513,861.59                    |                          |                        |
|        |                      |      | INDONESIA     | TA7793    | Support to Indonesia Eximbank to Mainstream Energy Efficiency Financing        | 25-Mar-2011   | 1,100,000.00   | 0.00                        | 1,095,264.50                 | 1,095,264.50                    | 4,735.50                      | 31-Jul-2015              | 29-Mar-2011             |
|        |                      |      | INDONESIA Total|         |                                                                               |               | 1,100,000.00   | 333,512.03                  | 1,095,264.50                 | 1,095,264.50                    | 4,735.50                      |                          |                        |
|        |                      |      | REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN | TA9236  | Sustainable Hydropower Project                                                | 22-Nov-2016   | 2,000,000.00   | 185,095.82                  | 0.00                         | 185,095.82                      | 1,814,904.18                 | 26-Feb-2020              | 15-Dec-2016             |
|        |                      |      | REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN Total |         |                                                                               |               | 2,000,000.00   | 185,095.82                  | 0.00                         | 185,095.82                      | 1,814,904.18                 |                          |                        |
|        |                      |      | SRI LANKA     | TA7778    | Implementation of Energy Efficiency Policy Initiatives                      | 27-Jan-2011   | 1,650,000.00   | 1,490,923.82                | 0.00                         | 1,490,923.82                    | 359,076.18                    | 26-Jan-2015              | 03-Mar-2011             |
|        |                      |      | SRI LANKA Total|         |                                                                               |               | 2,850,000.00   | 1,862,416.74                | 2,207,052.79                 | 283,871.12                      | 359,076.18                    |                          |                        |
|        |                      |      | SRI LANKA Total|         |                                                                               |               | 10,650,000.00  | 4,450,346.53                | 5,128,901.22                 | 4,217,182.95                    | 1,603,915.83                  |                          |                        |
|        |                      |      | SRI LANKA     | TA9389    | Implementation Support to the Rooftop Solar Power Generation Project          | 26-Sep-2017   | 1,000,000.00   | 371,492.92                  | 344,635.96                   | 716,128.88                      | 283,871.12                    | 28-Feb-2020              | 30-Nov-2017             |
|        |                      |      | SRI LANKA Total|         |                                                                               |               | 2,850,000.00   | 1,862,416.74                | 2,207,052.79                 | 283,871.12                      | 359,076.18                    |                          |                        |

Technical Assistance Total: 10,650,000.00 USD 4,450,346.53 JPY 5,128,901.22 4,217,182.95 1,603,915.83

Approved and Effective Products Total: 10,650,000.00 USD 4,450,346.53 JPY 5,128,901.22 4,217,182.95 1,603,915.83

Grand Total: 53,300,000.00 USD 20,951,689.70 JPY 18,838,840.51 12,912,745.65 6,460,542.65

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<th>Actual Contribution Received (USD)</th>
<th>Actual Contribution Received (LC)</th>
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5/ USD equivalent of TA/Grant at time of approval.
6/ Actual disbursements.
### Statement 1

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**  
**ADMINISTRATOR FOR**  
**CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE FUND**  
**CLEAN ENERGY FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY**  
**CHANNEL FINANCING AGREEMENT**

**STATUS OF GRANT**  
As of 31 December 2019  
(Expressed in US Dollars)

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<td>Contribution received from Global CCS Institute (AUD 18,178,885.88)</td>
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<td>Contribution received from BEIS - Promissory Note (GBP 15,000,000)</td>
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<td>Contribution received from BEIS - Promissory Note (GBP 20,000,000)</td>
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<td>Interest income - cash in bank</td>
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<td>Interest income - net of bank charges</td>
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<td>Technical assistance (TA)</td>
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**a/** Represented by:  
Cash in bank  
Investments  
Accrued interest  
Contribution receivable  
Interfund receivable  
Interfund payable  

**b/** Represents 5% of the project expenditures/outstanding commitments.

**c/** Contributions receivable in local currency are translated at the applicable exchange rate as of reporting date.  
This represents the balance of promissory note received from BEIS (GBP 20,000,000).

**d/** Net of returned to donor amounting to $2,652,075.13.
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<td>Promoting and Scaling up Carbon Capture and Storage Demonstration - Feasibility Assessment of a Large-Scale Carbon Capture and Storage Demonstration Project and Development Support to Yanchang Petroleum Group (Subproject 2)</td>
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Partner Country | Partner Name | Transaction Currency (TC) | Actual Contribution Received (TC) | Ledger Currency (LC) | Actual Contribution Received (LC) |
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| Grand Total | | | | 38,319,746.29 |}

- US$ equivalent of Project at time of Project approval.
- Actual disbursements.
- Represents actual US$ equivalent of contributions received.
- Net of returned to donor amounting to $2,652,075.13.
### Statement 1

**Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility Annual Report 2019**

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**
**Administrator for**
**Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia**
**Government of Canada**

**Status of Fund**
As of 31 December 2019
(Expressed in US dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Concessional Financing</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION COMMITTED (CAD82,392,968.00)</td>
<td>73,435,817.10 a/</td>
<td>7,238,781.94 a/</td>
<td>80,674,599.04</td>
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<td>Exchange gain (loss) on contribution received</td>
<td>755,497.57</td>
<td>74,471.60</td>
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<td>NET CONTRIBUTION AVAILABLE</td>
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<td>Interest income - cash in bank</td>
<td>26,676.45 e/</td>
<td>13,433.12</td>
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<td>Interest income - investments</td>
<td>738,660.70 e/</td>
<td>307,423.95</td>
<td>1,046,084.65</td>
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<td>Gain (loss) on foreign exchange transactions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(221.53)</td>
<td>(221.53)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest / service charge on loans</td>
<td>1,480,839.08 e/</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other income from loans</td>
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<td>Amortized front-end fees on loans</td>
<td>71,694.62</td>
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<td>Amortized loan origination costs</td>
<td>(9,556.56)</td>
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<td>(9,556.56)</td>
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<td>Commitment Charges on Loans</td>
<td>2,077.78</td>
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<td>Liquidated damages on loans</td>
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<td>TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE</td>
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<td>Amounts utilized for:</td>
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<td>Loan outstanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>(48,110,575.00) d/</td>
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<td>Deferred front-end fees on loans</td>
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<td>Deferred loan origination costs</td>
<td>(20,443.44)</td>
<td>(47,977,713.06)</td>
<td>(47,977,713.06)</td>
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<td>Technical assistance linked to loan (TALL)</td>
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<td>(293,997.10)</td>
<td>(293,997.10)</td>
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<td>Technical assistance (TA)</td>
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<td>(2,338,360.68)</td>
<td>(2,338,360.68)</td>
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<td>ADB service fees</td>
<td>(2,512,500.00) c/</td>
<td>(131,617.90)</td>
<td>(2,644,117.90)</td>
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<td>Audit fee</td>
<td>(37,602.11)</td>
<td>(3,718.89)</td>
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<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>(301.41)</td>
<td>(227.98)</td>
<td>(529.39)</td>
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<td>UNUTILIZED BALANCE</td>
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<td>4,865,966.53 b/</td>
<td>30,869,576.49</td>
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<td>Outstanding commitments:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans - non sovereign</td>
<td>(20,000,000.00)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(20,000,000.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA and TALL</td>
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<td>(1,673,727.69)</td>
<td>(1,673,727.69)</td>
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<td>Reserve for ADB service fees</td>
<td>(1,000,000.00) c/</td>
<td>(83,686.38)</td>
<td>(1,083,686.38)</td>
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<td>UNCOMMITTED BALANCE</td>
<td>5,003,609.96 c/</td>
<td>3,108,552.46</td>
<td>8,112,162.42</td>
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</table>

a/ Contributions committed in local currency of Concessional Financing and Grant is CAD 75,000,000 and CAD 7,392,968, respectively.

b/ Contributions committed under Concessional Financing includes Special Reserve for the Fund amounting to $500,000.

c/ Represents 5% of project expenditures / outstanding commitments.

d/ Net of principal repayment from borrower amounting to $2,139,425.

e/ Net of return to Donor amounting to $4,506,734.73 and $2,780,051.15 with value date July 2018 and July 2019, respectively.
## Appendix 6. STATUS OF GRANT

### Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia

#### STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

**As of: 12/31/2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Technical Assistance</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>DMC Description</th>
<th>Product No</th>
<th>Product Title</th>
<th>Approval Date</th>
<th>Product Amount 1/</th>
<th>Actual Contribution Received</th>
<th>Product Expenditures - Year Opening</th>
<th>Product Expenditures - YTD</th>
<th>Product Expenditures - YTD</th>
<th>Outstanding Commitments</th>
<th>Expected Completion Date</th>
<th>Unutilized Commitment (Savings)</th>
<th>Financial Completion Date</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
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<td>Regional Wind Power</td>
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<td>230,818.75</td>
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<td>468,593.75</td>
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<td>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</td>
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**Partner Country**

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<tr>
<th>Partner Country</th>
<th>Partner Name</th>
<th>Transaction Currency (TC)</th>
<th>Actual Contribution Received (TC)</th>
<th>Actual Contribution Received (LC)</th>
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**Grand Total**

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<td>Grand Total</td>
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1/ US$ equivalent of TA / Grant / Loan at the time of approval.
2/ Actual disbursements.
3/ Net of principal repayment from borrower amounting to $2,139,425.
### Table A7.1: CEFPF Portfolio Profile – Resource Utilization, as of 31 December 2019 (Inclusive of fees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Operations Dept.</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CF</th>
<th>GCI</th>
<th>TALL</th>
<th>TA</th>
<th>DC</th>
<th>CEF</th>
<th>ACEF</th>
<th>CCSR</th>
<th>CFPS</th>
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<td>279,310</td>
<td>73,763</td>
<td>66,234</td>
<td>27,008</td>
<td>106,386</td>
<td>5,919</td>
<td>100,485</td>
<td>59,949</td>
<td>40,100</td>
<td>78,776</td>
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<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>I. Allocations to projects approved by ADB for implementation</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 TOTAL (17 projects)</td>
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<td>Smart Energy System for Mongolia</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>EARD</td>
<td>MON</td>
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<td>525</td>
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<td>REG</td>
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<td>15%</td>
<td>28%</td>
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<td><strong>II. Allocations to projects awaiting approval by ADB</strong></td>
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<td>1,365</td>
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<td>PRC</td>
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<td>PSOD</td>
<td>AFG</td>
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<td>KAZ</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>28%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ACEF = Asian Clean Energy Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, CCSF = Carbon Capture and Storage Fund, CEF = Clean Energy Fund, CEFPF = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, CF = concessional financing, CFPS = Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia, PRC = China, People's Republic of, CWRD = Central and West Asia Department, DC = direct charge, EARD = East Asia Department, GCI = grant component of investment, INO = Indonesia, KAZ = Kazakhstan, MON = Mongolia, PNG = Papua New Guinea, PSOD = Private Sector Operations Department, REG = regional, SDCC = Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, SERD = Southeast Asia Department, TA = technical assistance, TALL = technical assistance linked to loan.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.
### Table A7.2: CEFPF Portfolio Profile – Regional Distribution of Projects, as of 31 December 2019 (Inclusive of fees)

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
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<th>Operations Dept</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Use of CEPFF Funds</th>
<th>Sovereign</th>
<th>Non-Sovereign</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CF</td>
<td>GCI</td>
<td>TALL</td>
<td>TA</td>
</tr>
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<td>73,763</td>
<td>66,234</td>
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<td>45%</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<td>15%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2018 Total (4 projects)</td>
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<td>CWRD</td>
<td>KAZ</td>
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<td>68%</td>
<td>92%</td>
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<td>2008-2017 Total (22 projects)</td>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<td>PRC</td>
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<td>1,050</td>
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<td>43%</td>
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<td>6%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<td>2018 Total (0 project)</td>
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<td>2019 Total (1 project)</td>
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<td>PNG</td>
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AFG = Afghanistan, CEFPF = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, CF = concessional financing, PRC = China, People’s Republic of, CWRD = Central and West Asia Department, DC = direct charge, EARD = East Asia Department, GCI = grant component of investment, KAZ = Kazakhstan, MON = Mongolia, PNG = Papua New Guinea, PSOD = Private Sector Operations Department, TA = technical assistance, TALL = technical assistance linked to loan.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.
Table A7.2 continued

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<th>Sector</th>
<th>Operations Dept</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CEFPF Allocation</th>
<th>Use of CEFPF Funds</th>
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<th>Non-Sovereign</th>
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<td>CF</td>
<td>GCI</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Sovereign</th>
<th>Non-Sovereign</th>
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<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
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BAN = Bangladesh, CEFPF = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, CF = concessional financing, DC = direct charge, GCI = grant component of investment, INO = Indonesia, PSOD = Private Sector Operations Department, REG = regional, SDCC = Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, SERD = Southeast Asia Department, TA = technical assistance, TALL = technical assistance linked to loan.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.
## Table A8: CEFPF Allocation by Country, as of 31 December 2019 (In $’000, inclusive of fees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
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<th>ACEF</th>
<th>CCSF</th>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,150</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL** | **100,485** | **59,949** | **40,100** | **78,776** | **279,310**


Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.