



Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility

**Semiannual Progress Report
January–June 2008**

ABBREVIATIONS

ACEF	–	Asian Clean Energy Fund
ACM	–	Annual Consultation Meeting
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CCF	–	Climate Change Fund
CE	–	clean energy
CEF	–	Clean Energy Fund
CEFPF	–	Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility
CESC	–	Clean Energy Steering Committee
CEWG	–	Clean Energy Working Group
CIF	–	Climate Investment Funds
CTF	–	Climate Technology Fund
DC	–	direct charges
DMC	–	developing member country
DMF	–	design and monitoring framework
GCI	–	grant component of investment
MDB	–	multilateral development bank
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
SPR	–	Semiannual Progress Report
TA	–	technical assistance

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

CO ₂	–	carbon dioxide
GWh	–	gigawatt-hour
MWh	–	megawatt-hour
tCO ₂	–	tons of carbon dioxide

Clean Energy Steering Committee (CESC) Chair	Xianbin Yao, Acting Director General, Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD)
CESC Members	Ifzal Ali, Chief Economist, Economics and Research Department Juan Miranda, Director General, Central and West Asia Department (CWRD) Klaus Gerhaeusser, Director General, East Asia Department (EARD) To Be Appointed, Director General, Pacific Department (PARD) Philip Erquiaga, Director General, Private Sector Operations Department (PSOD) Kunio Senga, Director General, South Asia Department (SARD) Arjun Thapan, Director General, Southeast Asia Department (SERD)
Clean Energy Working Group (CEWG) Co-Chairs	S. Chander, Deputy Director General, PSOD Anil Terway, Director, Energy Division, EARD
CEWG Members	Bayanjargal Byambasaikhan, Energy Specialist (Infrastructure), CWRD Anthony Maxwell, Environment Specialist, EARD Luigi Bodda, Senior Energy Specialist, PARD Sujata Gupta, Senior Economist, PSOD Naoki Sakai, Energy Specialist, SARD Pradeep Perera, Energy Specialist, SERD
CEFPF Secretariat Facility Manager	WooChong Um, Director, Energy, Transport, and Water Division, RSDD; Facility Manager, CEFPF Samuel Tumiwa, Senior Energy Specialist, RSDD; Alternate Facility Manager, CEFPF
CEFPF Secretariat Members	Patricia Calcetas, Senior Sector Officer, RSDD Maria Victoria Dela Cruz, Assistant Sector Analyst, RSDD Katrina Jayme, Consultant, RSDD Cristina Santiago Consultant, RSDD Marcial Semira, Consultant, RSDD
Office of Cofinancing Operations (OCO)	Werner E. Liepach, Principal Director, OCO M. Teresa Kho, Director, OCO Megumi Araki, Senior Financing Partnerships Specialist, OCO Karen Decker, Senior Financing Partnerships Specialist, OCO

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SEMIANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2008

Facility:	Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF)
Period covered:	Mid-November 2007 – 30 June 2008
Donor Liaison:	Karen Decker, ADB <kdecker@adb.org>
Facility Manager:	WooChong Um, ADB <wum@adb.org>
Alternate Facility Manager:	Samuel Tumiwa, ADB <stumiwa@adb.org>

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Established in April 2007, the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) aims to help provide financing to developing member countries (DMCs) to improve energy security and transition to low carbon economies through cost effective investments in technologies and practices that result in greenhouse gas mitigation. CEFPF resources are also intended to finance policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms that encourage clean energy (CE)¹ development. Potential investments include (i) deployment of new CE technology; (ii) projects that lower the barriers to adopting CE 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. The CEFPF's design and monitoring framework (DMF) is attached in Appendix 1.

2. Since this is CEFPF's first Semiannual Progress Report (SPR), in addition to the progress made during the first half of 2008, it also includes the facility's operations during the last quarter of 2007, when it began operations, and treats them as part of the facility's first semester 2008 operations.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF OUTPUTS AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

3. **\$32.8 Million in Donor Contributions Secured for 2007/2008.** CEFPF's contributions (i.e., committed and intended) currently stand at \$83.5 million for 2007 to 2011—\$28 million equivalent from Australia, \$5.5 million equivalent from Norway, and about \$50 million from Japan. CEFPF aims to secure up to \$50 million by the end of 2008. In this regard, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been actively promoting CEFPF to the donor community and building its network of financing partners.

4. At the end of this reporting period, the CEFPF has received \$26.6 million in contributions from financing partners—\$3.5 million in the multidonor Clean Energy Fund (CEF) supported by Australia and Norway, and \$23.1 million in the single donor Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) supported by the Government of Japan (see Table 1). The CEFPF expects to receive a total of \$32.8 million in 2007/2008 given the contributions from the Government of Australia (\$4.38 million) and the Government of Norway (\$1.85 million) expected by the second semester of the year.

¹ CE initiatives in ADB include initiatives in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and cleaner fuel.

Table 1: 2007/2008 Contributions and Allocations as of 30 June 2008

Financing Partner	Contributions	Allocations (\$ million)			Balance
		Projects	Fees	Total	
CEF (Multidonor)	3.5	3.0	0.2	3.2	0.4
Australia	1.7				
Norway	1.8				
ACEF (Single Donor)	23.1	9.5	0.5	10.0	13.1
Japan	23.1				
***		3.3	0.2	3.5	(3.5)
Total	26.6	15.8	0.8	16.6	10.1

ACEF = Asian Clean Energy Fund, CEF = Clean Energy Fund, CESC = Clean Energy Steering Committee, PRC = People's Republic of China.

***Four projects originally approved by the CESC for ACEF allocation, but presently being considered for CEF, awaiting replenishment in the second semester 2008.

5. The first Annual Consultation Meeting (ACM) held in March 2008 at the ADB Headquarters in Manila, Philippines provided ADB with an opportunity to engage present and potential partners. Twenty-two financing partners from 13 countries attended (Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom). Participants exchange views and provided strategic direction in a team-based approach on facility operations. Specifically, participants agreed to enhancements to the Annual Report and Semiannual Progress Report templates, and amendments to the CEF Implementation Guidelines.

6. Following the ACM, the Government of Spain signed a Letter of Intent to contribute to the CEFPPF during ADB's 41st Annual Meeting in Madrid last May 2008. Also, the Government of Sweden visited ADB twice to discuss contributing to the CEFPPF.

7. **ADB Reaches \$1 Billion in CE Investments in June 2008.** In June 2008, ADB crossed the \$1 billion threshold for CE investments. Among the investment projects approved in June is the CEFPPF-supported Guangdong Energy Efficiency and Environment Improvement Program, featured in Box 1. Established by ADB's Energy Efficiency Initiative, the project is a partial credit guarantee program designed to support energy-efficient projects in the People's Republic of China (PRC).

8. **CEFPF Supports 17 Projects Totaling \$15.8 Million.** A total of 17 projects were approved from November 2007 to June 2008 amounting to \$15.8 million (see Table 1), demanding about 48% of the \$32.8 million available for allocation in 2007/2008. The projects leveraged a total of \$130.9 million in CE investments contributing towards maintaining and surpassing ADB's \$1 billion target. The CEFPPF's portfolio of projects approved by the Clean Energy Steering Committee (CESC)² is detailed in Appendix 2.

9. **CEFPF Projects Save 7.6 Million Megawatt-hour (MWh) and Reduce Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions by 3.6 Million Tons of Carbon Dioxide (tCO₂) Per Year.** During the first semester 2008, the CESC approved eight grant components of investments (GCIs) that are

² The CESC Chair is the designated authority for approving allocations of CEFPPF resources for specific projects.

estimated to contribute 3.6 million tCO₂/yr in CO₂ emission reductions and 7.6 million MWh in energy savings. These projects were allocated a total of \$10.9 million in CEFPP resources (see Appendix 3, Table A3.1).

10. **CEFPP Promotes Regional Cooperation Supporting the Asia Clean Energy Forum.** The Asia Clean Energy Forum, supported by CEFPP, was successfully held at the ADB Headquarters in Manila, Philippines on 2–6 June 2008. The Forum started in 2006 with about 125 participants. This year over 500 participants attended from the public and private sectors, academia, civil society, and development organizations.

11. This year's forum also covered a broader range of topics in 25 sessions, the largest to date. Distinguished speakers shared lessons learned and identified opportunities for scaling-up investment solutions addressing energy security and climate change. Topics covered included innovative financing of CE projects, removing regulatory barriers to investment, accessing CE funds, regional best practices in energy efficiency and renewable energy, and innovative initiatives promoting small- and large-scale CE projects and financing.

12. In addition, ADB is now joined by a wider roster of partners in putting this event together. The co-sponsors included the United States Agency for International Development, the Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Cities Development Initiative for Asia, and the CEFPP's financing partners contributing to the facility.

13. **Promoting the Energy Access and Gender Agenda.** The CEFPP supported two projects that help promote increased access to cleaner energy for rural households, featured in Box 2. These are the Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility in Bangladesh and the Preparation of Renewable Energy and Remote Island and Mountain Communes in Viet Nam.

Box 1: Guangdong Energy Efficiency and Environment Improvement Program

The pilot program is ADB's first credit guarantee to mobilize commercial financing in the PRC that will initially target energy efficiency projects for buildings in the more industrialized part of the country (i.e., southern and eastern PRC). The program will support the retrofitting of existing buildings, typically leading to energy savings of 20% to 40%. The program will also support energy efficient "green buildings." The implementation of the pilot program in PRC's southern Guangdong province will:

- *Bring energy-efficient technology to major power consumers.*
- *Provide grants/loans to major energy consumers, funding projects to retrofit plants and buildings with energy-efficient technology.*
- *Lower coal consumption by 175,813 tons every year which translates into an annual energy savings of 533 gigawatt-hour (GWh).*
- *Benefit end-users from an estimated \$43 million savings in electricity bills.*

The CEFPP is financing the capacity building interventions to implement the investment program. Specifically, CEFPP support will focus on developing and implementing training programs, preparing monitoring and evaluation templates, assisting in subproject appraisal and energy savings estimation, and verification of different energy-saving technologies.

Box 2: Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility

As part of its renewable energy program, the Government of Bangladesh is targeting to install 100,000 solar home systems in households without access to grid electricity. The CEFPP will finance \$50 out of the \$400 cost of each solar home system to end-users. The Infrastructure Development Company Limited, a government-owned financial intermediary, will finance the balance. The implementation will be undertaken with 15 qualified partner organizations, i.e., nongovernment organizations and microfinance institutions.

Preparation of Renewable Energy for Remote Island and Mountain Communes in Viet Nam

The project focuses on the electrification of remote communities using (i) wind-diesel-solar hybrid power systems for off-shore islands, and (ii) off-grid micro-hydro power for mountain communities. The CEFPP will support the preparation of the pre-feasibility study of the Ly Son Island wind diesel hybrid subproject and the screening of five other islands for electrification using wind diesel-hybrid-systems.

14. Despite the increase in energy use within the region, nearly 60% of the 1.6 billion people lacking access to electricity are in Asia and the Pacific (about 80% rural, 13% urban). Moreover, some 2.4 billion people are still dependent on traditional biomass fuels to meet their cooking and heating needs. Women suffer the most from lack of access to modern energy services primarily due to high economic, environmental, and health costs associated with using traditional biomass sources of energy. Women's labor in biomass collection, transportation, and processing is unpaid and unaccounted for as it is regarded as part of a woman's household responsibility. The opportunity cost of women's time spent on securing basic fuels (2–3 hours a day) is also not valued as time that could otherwise be spent on productive activities. In addition, close to 2 million poor women and young children die prematurely from smoke inhalation every year due to cooking and heating with biomass over open stoves, and the burden of carrying large quantities of fuelwood over long distances causes women long-term physical injuries. Using biomass sources of energy in an unsustainable way also increases deforestation and damage to ecological resources which, over time, force women to walk longer distances in search of fuelwood.

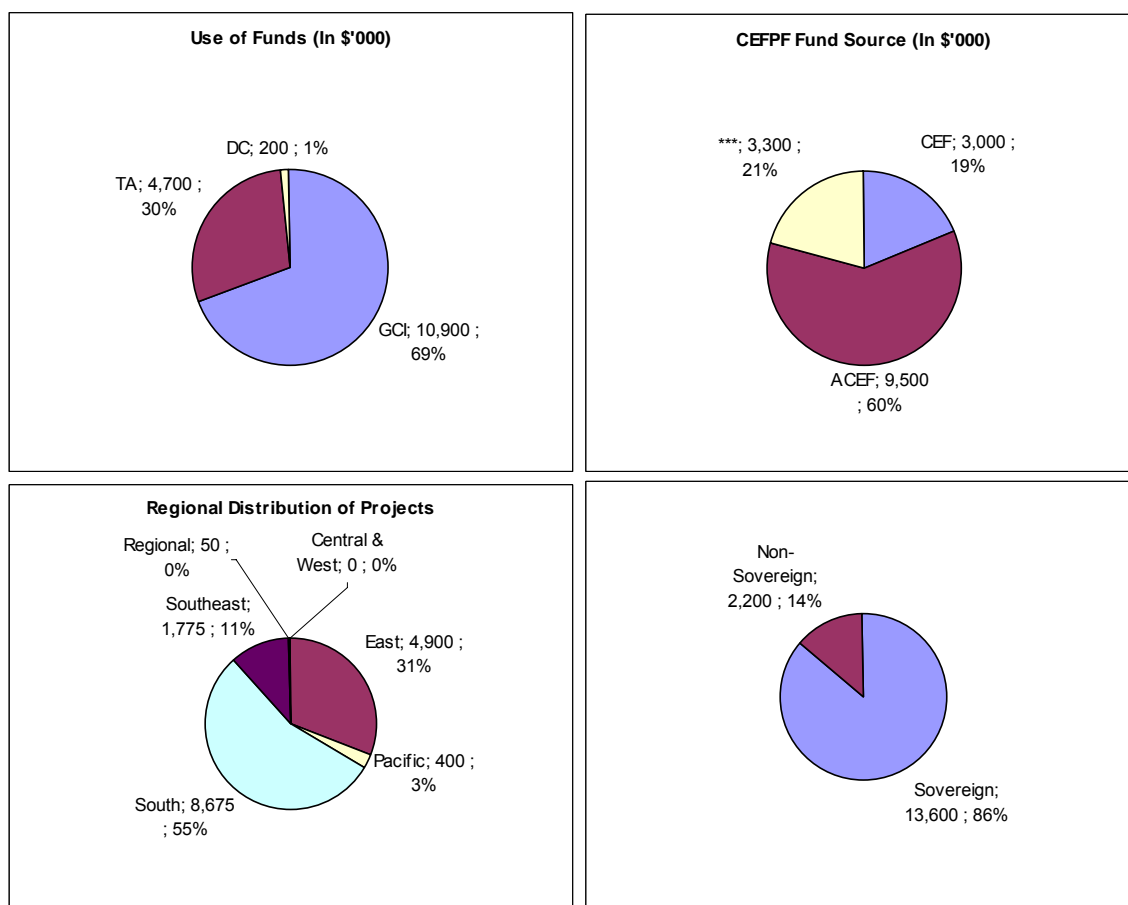
15. **Collaboration with Other Funds Supporting CE Development.** In May 2008, the ADB's Board of Governors approved the allocation of \$40 million from ADB's surplus account to establish the Climate Change Fund (CCF). The CCF will finance climate change mitigation, including CE development and adaptation activities through (i) technical assistance (TA), and (ii) investment components for both private and public sector projects. The CEFPP's Facility Manager and Clean Energy Working Group (CEWG) have been collaborating with ADB's officers involved in adaptation and land use in operationalizing the CCF.

16. CEFPP's Facility Manager has likewise been representing ADB in collaborative efforts among the multilateral development banks (MDBs) on the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). Two funds will be established under the CIF: (i) the Climate Technology Fund (CTF); and (ii) the Strategic Climate Fund. The CEFPP will seek ways to cofinance projects and further leverage its resources using the CTF to support CE development in DMCs.

III. ACTIVITY PROGRESS FOR 1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE 2008

17. **Allocation of Resources.** Of the \$26.64 million in contributions available for allocations in the first semester 2008, \$15.8 million were allocated to projects, net of service fees (see Table 1). Figure 1 summarizes the CEFPPF's portfolio profile of CESC-approved projects (see Appendix 2 for more details).

Figure 1: CEFPPF Portfolio Profile



ACEF = Asian Clean Energy Fund, CEF = Clean Energy Fund, CEFPPF = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, DC = direct charges, GCI = grant component of investment, PRC = People's Republic of China, TA = technical assistance.

***Four projects originally approved by the CESC for ACEF allocation, but presently being considered for CEF, awaiting replenishment in the second semester 2008.

18. In terms of the targeted allocation ratio of GCIs, i.e., about 70%, to stand-alone TA projects and direct charges (DC), i.e., about 30%, the actual ratio is about 69% to 31% based on approved allocations as of end June 2008 (Table 2). The \$200,000 DC allocations were made to three projects: (i) Initial ADB Loan Due Diligence Preparatory Work for Solar Thermal Power Plant Project in Rajasthan, India; (ii) Preparation of Renewable Energy for Remote Island and Mountain Communes in Viet Nam; and (iii) regional Asia Clean Energy Forum. Since tapping CEFPPF resources using the DC modality is available only through the CEF, the CEFPPF is waiting for the replenishment of the CEF in the second semester of 2008 before making further DC allocations.

Table 2: Summary of Use of Funds as of 30 June 2008

Use of Funds	Allocations		
	Target Ratio	Amount (\$ million)	Actual Ratio
Grant Component of Investments	70%	10.90	69%
Technical Assistance	30%	4.70	31%
Direct Charges		0.20	
• Knowledge, Capacity, and Innovations Services		0.02	
• Expert Services for Projects Support		0.15	
• Regional Partnership Development		0.03	
• Facility Operations Support		0.00	
Total	100%	15.80	100%

19. **Processing of Applications.** For the first semester 2008, the CEFPP completed all scheduled application batches. The CEFPP also conducted an interim review batch (Batch February 29). The CEWG agreed to an interim application round, following the first CEWG review meeting on Batch January 31, to give user departments the opportunity to consider and incorporate the CEWG's first set of operational policy pronouncement/directives and comments.

IV. CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE AGAINST OUTPUTS

20. Since this is CEFPP's first SPR, cumulative activities are the same as those presented in section III above.

21. The CEFPP has three outputs as detailed in its DMF annexed as Appendix 1.³ These are (i) CE investments in DMCs increased; (ii) deployment of new technologies with strong demonstration effect facilitated; and (iii) barrier to new technologies lowered. Table 3 summarizes how the CEFPP's allocations to project in the first semester 2008 contributed to the CEFPP's outputs as measured against the facility's performance targets and indicators.

22. Appendix 3, Tables A3.2 and A3.3, provides more details on how each project contributes to CEFPP's outputs.

³ The DMF is presently being revised to incorporate comments from financing partners that were received after the reporting period.

Table 3: Summary of CEFPP Activities Contributing to CEFPP Outputs as of 30 June 2008

CEFPP Outputs	CEFPP Activities			Total
	Technical Assistance	Grant Component of Investment	Direct Charges	
CEFPP Allocation (\$'000)	4,700	10,900	200	15,800
Clean energy investments in DMCs increased (\$'000) :				
• Amount of CE component in ADB investments increased to \$1 billion by 2010 and maintained in succeeding years	900	130,000	0	130,900
Deployment of new technologies with strong demonstration effect facilitated:				
• 3 new RE/CF/EE technologies deployed in DMCs by 2010	2	3	2	7
Barriers to new technologies lowered:				
• 5 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs by 2010	3	2	0	5
• At least 3 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs by 2010	1	4	0	5
• Knowledge/information-education-communication products and capacity-building services promoting and enabling CE development provided to DMCs by 2010	6	7	2	15

CE = clean energy, CEFPP = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, CF = cleaner fuel, DMC = developing member country, EE = energy efficiency, RE = renewable energy.

V. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 1 JULY TO 31 DECEMBER LEADING TOWARD OUTPUTS

23. **Processing of Second Semester Applications.** The CEFPP expects to remain on track in terms of planned resource allocation and scheduled activities for the second semester 2008. The facility will give priority to projects in Central and West Asia, as well as in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. In this regard, the CEFPP is monitoring the development of a regional TA for promoting energy efficiency in the Pacific, as well as a regional TA for promoting energy efficiency in small DMCs (i.e., Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan). The CEFPP is also anticipating a TA on Mainstreaming Energy Efficiency Measures for Thai Municipalities in Thailand; a TA on Small and Mini-Hydroelectric Development Project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and a GCI on Renewable Energy for Remote Mountain and Island Communes in Viet Nam. Appendix 4 shows the updated pipeline of priority projects for the CEFPP in 2008.

24. **Coordination with Financing Partners.** ADB will work to secure the committed and intended contributions from the governments of Spain and Sweden. ADB expects to receive Spain's contribution by September 2008 and Sweden's by the end of the year.

25. **Coordination with Other Funds Supporting CE Development.** The CEFPP will continue to collaborate with other stakeholders in the operationalization of the MDB's CIF and ADB's CCF. ADB will engage the financial partners in exploring the possibility of integrating the CEFPP with the CCF.

VI. FINANCIAL STATUS

26. The status of grant as of 30 June 2008, as prepared by ADB's Controller's Department is presented in Appendix 5. As of this reporting period, total contributions committed to the CEF are reported at about \$12.3 million of which \$10.5 million remains as uncommitted balance available for new commitments. Total commitments to the ACEF are reported at about \$23.1 million and, given investment and interest income, about \$23.3 million is available as unutilized balance.

CLEAN ENERGY FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY INTRODUCTION TO DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

1. The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPPF) as encapsulated in its Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF) was developed to bolster the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) response to the dual issues of energy security and climate change confronting its developing member countries (DMCs) today. As in all its operations, ADB's approach to helping DMCs in this area is anchored in poverty reduction and pro-growth strategies leading toward sustainable development. In this regard, ADB recognizes and responds to the following opportunities and threats:

- (i) The unprecedented economic and population growth in the Asia and Pacific region consequently leads to rapid increases in the region's energy demand with unsustainable implications on the environment.
- (ii) The volatility of international oil prices places an additional, disproportionate burden on developing countries, encouraging oil importing countries to consider comprehensive approaches to energy security including short-term risks to economic growth.
- (iii) To address energy security, recent studies¹ suggest: (a) aggressively pursuing energy efficiency to reduce energy consumption, (b) diversifying the energy portfolio, (c) managing market volatility, (d) managing reserve stock, and (e) developing macroeconomic policy frameworks including comprehensive plans to mitigate energy supply risks.
- (iv) Studies² show that the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets cannot be met without modern energy services, thus, access to energy is a critical element to reducing poverty.
- (v) In the absence of energy services, the rural poor resort to traditional biomass use, resulting in higher incidences of health-related problems, especially affecting women and children.
- (vi) The preferred option for the poor is to replace the coal and kerosene more commonly used with liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, and electricity, as well as to use modern cooking stoves efficiently fueled by various biomass.
- (vii) The Asia and Pacific region expects profound impacts from rapid climate change, especially affecting its poorest population, and hindering long-term efforts to create a more healthy, prosperous, and sustainable region.
- (viii) To significantly reduce and stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentration levels in the atmosphere, the international community is advocating for (a) transforming the way energy is used, (b) promoting research and development, (c) financing the transition to cleaner energy, (d) managing the impact of climate change, and (e) tracking illegal logging.
- (ix) Recent studies³ show that that carbon dioxide emissions can be maintained at today's level of around 400 parts per million with firm policy decisions beginning with energy conservation and efficiency, avoiding excess consumption, wastage, and energy use.
- (x) While research continues, carbon emission reducing technologies are already available and must be transferred to developing countries.

¹ The World Bank. 2005. *Energy Security Issues*. Washington, DC.

² Modi, V., S. McDade, D. Lallement, and J. Sagher. 2006. *Energy Services for the Millennium Development Goals*. Emergency Sector Management Assistance Program, United Nations Development Programme, UN Millennium Project: New York and Washington, DC. The World Bank.

³ Scolow, R, and S. Pascala. 2006. *A Plan to Keep Carbon in Check*. Scientific American. September, New York.

- (xi) Supporting policy decisions, enabling legislation, substantial finance, and private sector participation will be needed to effect meaningful change.

2. ADB's unique experience and regional sector knowledge enables it to effectively address energy security and climate change concerns through specific strategies and programs, including the CEFPP. It is important to note that, at the time of the development of its Draft Energy Strategy, ADB was mandated by its poverty reduction strategy and Medium Term Strategy II (MTS II) which identifies energy as a core operational sector in driving its poverty reduction agenda. Specifically, the MTS II directed ADB to focus on low carbon technologies, energy efficiency and renewable energy development. MTS II also directed ADB to address governance issues, a key component of energy sector development, and to meet MDG goals, requiring a focus on energy access. Currently, ADB is mandated by its Long Term Strategic Framework (LTSF), directing ADB to focus support on three distinct but complementary development agendas of the region: inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. Specifically, ADB will further strengthen regional initiatives for mitigating and adapting to climate change due to Asia's rising contribution to carbon dioxide emissions.

3. ADB's Climate Change Program, in particular, is divided into mitigation and adaptation interventions. ADB recognizes that energy plays a big role in addressing climate change, especially in terms of mitigation, given that GHG emissions from energy represent about half of all GHG emissions in Asia. Thus, the promotion of clean energy forms the foundation of ADB's mitigation work. Toward this end, ADB has targeted to achieve and maintain a \$1 billion clean energy portfolio in 2008 to 2010. ADB's Climate Change Program has likewise identified the scaling-up of the deployment and transfer of GHG reducing technologies motivated by the removal of barriers to these technologies, as well as financial and other incentives. Regarding financing climate change interventions, ADB identified that accessing, enhancing, and creating incentives was fundamental especially in terms of capital flows to cleaner forms of production in DMCs. Addressing investment barriers, official and concessional funding, and tapping both public and private sources of investment capital were specifically identified.

4. CEFPP is also founded on ADB's energy policy and draft strategy. ADB's energy policy was approved in 1995. ADB is developing a new energy strategy within the framework of the energy policy. The energy strategy will focus on addressing the challenges faced by the sector—meeting energy security and transition to a low carbon economy toward and achieving ADB's overarching poverty reduction objective. Specifically, ADB aims to base its energy strategy on three main pillars: (i) promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy; (ii) maximizing access to energy for all; and (iii) promoting energy sector reform, capacity building, and governance.⁴

5. Recognizing that energy efficiency is one of the most effective ways of meeting energy demand, while addressing global warming challenges, ADB has emphasized both supply-side interventions and demand side efficiency. On the supply side, ADB will pursue new and renewable energy sources, diversifying the source of supply for incremental energy demand. ADB has likewise identified renewable energy as a clear option for off-grid community-based electricity supply. Rural communities will especially benefit from the development of renewable energy sources that contribute to agricultural productivity, health, education, communications, small business enterprise, and quality of life.

⁴ ADB. 2007. Draft Energy Strategy. Manila.

6. ADB will likewise support the development of renewable energy grid systems that expand the reliability of power from renewable energy sources. At the moment renewable energy lacks the reliability needed for grid operations due to weather uncertainties and energy storage problems requiring back-up redundancy and energy and discouraging renewable energy use in stand alone systems. In the interim, ADB will support the development of cleaner technologies utilizing fossil fuels to ensure access to energy and overall energy security. The main challenge hindering renewable energy development and clean technologies with respect to coal, is its high cost.

7. ADB devised the CEFPPF to help provide financing to DMCs in achieving energy security and transitioning to low carbon economies through cost effective investments, especially in technologies, that result in GHG mitigation. The CEFPPF likewise capitalizes on ADB's comparative advantage in development policy dialogue with its DMCs, grounded in strong on-field presence and solid partnerships with DMC governments. Thus, it was conceived to finance policy and institutional reforms, as well as regulatory frameworks that break down the barriers to, and encourage, clean energy development. Aggressive adoption of new technologies and sound policy will enable DMC's to "leapfrog" the environmental challenges of economic development and avoid committing to infrastructure that may eventually become obsolete. The CEFPPF embodies ADB's commitment to be the Asia and Pacific region's catalyst for mobilizing greater financial flows and technology transfer to assist DMCs to achieve such leaps.

8. The CEFPPF works together with other ADB programs to effectively address energy security and climate change. For instance, ADB's Energy for All program gives specific attention to DMC's sustainable rural electrification efforts to provide electricity and sustainable economic potential to rural populations. ADB's Carbon Market Initiative and Asia Pacific Carbon Fund, enhances the financial sustainability of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects with additional revenue from the Clean Development Mechanism. Finally, adaptation interventions under the ADB's Climate Change Program recognizes the need to reduce vulnerability to climate change, and that mitigation measures cannot prevent the climate changes that will occur in this century because of today's atmospheric concentration of GHG.

9. Overall, the CEFPPF is part of ADB's comprehensive strategy to respond to the growing demands of its DMCs for policies, institutions and investments that can achieve environmentally sustainable economic growth.

Table A1.1: CEFPF's Design and Monitoring Framework

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Data Sources/ Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact			
Improved energy security in DMCs and decreased rate of climate change.	<p>Energy price stability achieved (i.e., barely 2% annual inflation rate) in DMCs by the year 2020</p> <p>Average CO₂ emissions per GDP in DMCs maintained or decreased by 2% to 5% by the year 2020</p>	<p>International Energy Agency (IEA)</p> <p>Appropriate ministries in DMCs</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries have reasonable oil supply policy • DMCs are committed to prioritizing RE/CF/EE technologies to address energy security and climate change • DMCs have secure access to the supply of new RE/CF/EE technologies • GDP in DMCs is maintained or improved
Outcome			
Increased use of clean energy	<p>RE share in energy mix increased by 2% to 5% in priority DMCs by 2020.</p> <p>Energy intensity (i.e., energy usage per unit of GDP) decreased by 2% to 5% in priority DMCs by 2020.</p>	<p>International Energy Agency (IEA)</p> <p>Appropriate ministries in DMCs</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one RE/EE technology is accessible and affordable for each DMC

Table A1.1—Continued

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Data Sources/ Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Outputs			
1. CE investments in DMCs increased	Amount of CE component in ADB investments increased to \$1 billion by 2010 and maintained in succeeding years	Project Processing Information System (PPIS)	Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project approvals vs. disbursements are counted as investments
2. Deployment of new technologies with strong demonstration effect facilitated	3 new RE/CF/EE technologies deployed in DMCs by 2010	Various ADB project documents (e.g., TA Report, RRP, etc.)	Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects are generating and systematically using lessons toward scaling-up and/or replication
3. Barriers to new technologies lowered	5 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs by 2010	Various ADB project documents (e.g., TA Report, RRP, etc.); Appropriate ministries in DMCs involved in the project	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major barriers to adopting CE technologies are identified and prioritized • The development of national and local policies is coordinated with ADB
	At least 3 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs by 2010	Various ADB project documents (e.g., TA Report, RRP, etc.); Appropriate ministries in DMCs involved in the project; LFIs	
	Knowledge/information-education-communication products and capacity-building services promoting and enabling CE development provided to DMCs by 2010	Various ADB project documents (e.g., TA Report, RRP, etc.)	Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge products and capacity services are effectively targeting policy and decision makers

Table A1.1—Continued

Activities and Milestones (for years 2008 to 2010)	Inputs (for years 2008 - 2010)
<p>1.1 Pool grants from multilateral and bilateral sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote CEFPPF to the multilateral and bilateral donor community • Build and maintain network of financial partners • Secure \$250 million equivalent in combined multidonor and single donor funds • Maintain relations with financing partners through the submission of Annual Work Programs Annual Reports, Mid-term Reports, as well as Annual Consultation Meetings <p>1.2 Explore and develop innovative investment programs and financing mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage expert services to develop innovative investment programs and financing mechanisms • Develop new and innovative investment programs and financing mechanisms • Implement 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 <p>1.3 Finance proven investments in smaller energy efficiency projects</p> <p>1.4 Finance investments that increase the percentage of people with access to CE in rural and urban areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$250 million for CEFPPF to facilitate investments • 12 PMs of ADB Professional Staff • 48 PMs of domestic consultants • 60 PMs of international consultants • annual Clean Energy Forum • 2 to 3 technical studies • 4 to 5 workshops
<p>2.1 Finance technology transfer costs of pre-commercial (i.e., proven and ready for deployment) CE technology catalyzing mainstream adoption</p>	
<p>3.1 Finance technical and capacity building programs for CE in DMCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop CEFPPF Implementation Guidelines, and update as necessary • Initiate call for proposals/applications to the CEFPPF six (6) times a year • Review and prioritize proposals per the CEFPPF Implementation Guidelines • Allocate available resources to finance 1.3, 1.4, 2.1 and 3.1 • Monitor and evaluate results of financed proposals <p>3.2 Coordinate CE knowledge provision and exchange</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate lessons learned in project report documents and publications 	<p>} } Activities for 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, and 3.1 }</p>

Activities and Milestones (for years 2008 to 2010)	Inputs (for years 2008 - 2010)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce technical studies that enable the increased use of CE in DMCs (given available resources) • Network with other institutions to maximize information dissemination and acquisition on best practices, model templates and procedures, advocacy and the like • Co-sponsor annual Clean Energy Forum • Engage and deploy expert services to operations departments to aid in project planning, design implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and adaptive management • Update technical and management capacity to support progressive CEFPP implementation 	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CE = clean energy, CEFPP = Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility, CF = cleaner fuel, DMC = developing member country, EE = energy efficiency, GDP = gross domestic product, IEA = International Energy Agency, PM = person-month, PPIS = Project Processing Information System, RE = renewable energy, RRP = report and recommendation of the President, TA = technical assistance.

Figure A1.1: CEFPF Results Chain

CEFPF Results Chain

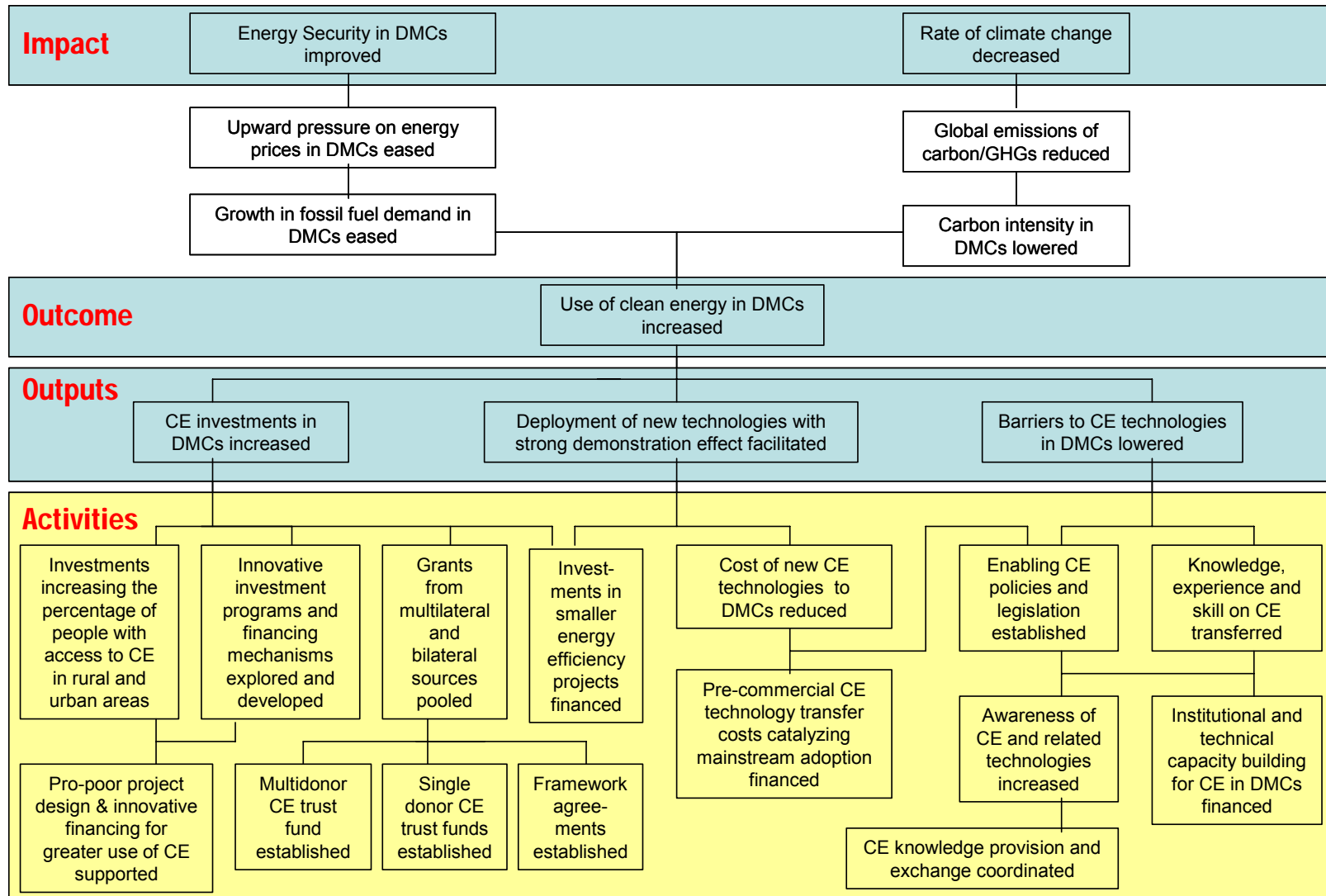


Table A2-1. CEFPF Portfolio Profile: Use of Funds, as of 30 June 2008

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Operations Dept	Country	Amounts in \$'000								
						ADB Portfolio		CEFPF Allocation	Use of CEFPF Funds			CEFPF Fund Source		
						Loan	TA		GCI	TA	DC	CEF	ACEF	***
GRAND TOTAL						670,000	900	15,800	10,900	4,700	200	3,000	9,500	3,300
						670,900		100%	69%	31%		19%	60%	21%
I. Projects approved by Clean Energy Steering Committee (CESC) for Clean Energy Fund (CEF) allocation and approved by ADB for implementation														
1	n/a	Initial ADB Loan Due Diligence Preparatory Work for Solar Thermal Power Plant Projection in Rajasthan	Energy	SARD	IND			75			75	75		
2	(10) Jan 31	Energy Logics Philippines Inc. Wind Farm Development	Energy	PSOD	PHI			200		200		200		
3	(00) Oct 31	Guangdong Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program	Energy	EARD	PRC	100,000		800	800			800		
4	n/a	Asia Clean Energy Forum	Energy	RSDD	REG			50			50	50		
5	(00) Oct 31	Building the Capacity of Sustainable Energy Authority (SEA)	Energy	SARD	SRI			600		600		600		
6	n/a	Preparation of Renewable Energy for Remote Island and Mountain Communes	Energy	SERD	VIE			75			75	75		
Subtotal						100,000	0	1,800	800	800	200	1,800	0	0
						100,000		100%	44%	56%		100%	0%	0%
II. Projects approved by Clean Energy Steering Committee (CESC) for Clean Energy Fund (CEF) allocation and awaiting approval by ADB for implementation														
7	(10) Jan 31	Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Railway Sector	Transport	EARD	PRC	150,000		800	800			800		
8	(10) Jan 31	Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific	Energy	PARD	REG			400		400		400		
Subtotal						150,000	0	1,200	800	400	0	1,200	0	0
						150,000		100%	67%	33%		100%	0%	0%
III. Projects approved by Clean Energy Steering Committee (CESC) for Asia Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) allocation and awaiting approval by GOJ														
9	(15) Feb 29	Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility	Multisector	SARD	BAN	165,000		2,000	2,000			2,000	0	
10	(20) Mar 31	Support for Clean Power Technology Transfer Phase 1	Energy	SARD	IND			2,000		2,000		2,000	0	
11	(15) Feb 29	Nagpur Water Supply (incl. Energy Efficiency Improvement)	Water	SARD	IND	35,000		2,000	2,000			2,000	0	
12	(15) Feb 29	Energy Efficiency Project	Energy	SERD	PHI	30,000		1,500	1,500			1,500	0	

Table A2-1. CEFPP Portfolio Profile: Use of Funds, as of 30 June 2008 (continued)

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Operations Dept	Country	Amounts in \$'000								
						ADB Portfolio		CEFPP Allocation	Use of CEFPP Funds			CEFPP Fund Source		
						Loan	TA		GCI	TA	DC	CEF	ACEF	***
13	(20) Mar 31	Demand Side Management (DSM) for Municipal Streetlighting	Energy	SARD	SRI	40,000		2,000	2,000				2,000	0
Subtotal						270,000	0	9,500	7,500	2,000	0	0	9,500	0
						270,000		100%	79%	21%		0%	100%	0%
IV. Projects approved by Clean Energy Steering Committee (CESC) for CEFPP allocation and awaiting fund availability***														
14	(20) Mar 31	Capacity Building for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Energy	EARD	PRC	150,000		600	600					600
15	(15) Feb 29	Capacity Building for Implementation of Efficiency Power Plant	Energy	EARD	PRC	(see No. 3)		1,200	1,200					1,200
16	(20) Mar 31	China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Capacity Building	Energy	EARD	PRC		300	500		500				500
17	(15) Feb 29	Utilization of Foreign Capital to Promote Energy Conservation and Energy Efficient Power Generation Scheduling	Energy	EARD	PRC			600	1,000		1,000			1,000
Subtotal						150,000	900	3,300	1,800	1,500	0	0	0	3,300
						150,900		100%	55%	45%		0%	0%	100%
GRAND TOTAL						670,000	900	15,800	10,900	4,700	200	3,000	9,500	3,300
						670,900		100%	69%	31%		19%	60%	21%

*** Four projects originally approved by the CESC for ACEF allocation, but presently being considered for CEF, awaiting replenishment in the second semester 2008.

Table A2-2. CEFPF Portfolio Profile: Regional Distribution of Projects, as of 30 June 2008

Project Name	Sector	Country	Amounts in \$'000								
			ADB Portfolio		CEFPF Allocation	Use of CEFPF Funds			CEFPF Fund Source		
			Loan	TA		GCI	TA	DC	CEF	ACEF	***
GRAND TOTAL			670,000	900	15,800	10,900	4,700	200	3,000	9,500	3,300
			670,900		100%	69%	31%		19%	60%	21%
Central and West Asia			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0		0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%
East Asia			400,000	900	4,900	3,400	1,500	0	1,600	0	3,300
			400,900		31%	69%	31%		33%	0%	67%
Capacity Building for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Energy	PRC	150,000		600	600					600
Guangdong Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program	Energy	PRC	100,000		800	800			800		
Capacity Building for Implementation of Efficiency Power Plant	Energy	PRC				1,200	1,200				1,200
China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Capacity Building	Energy	PRC		300	500		500				500
Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Railway Sector	Transport	PRC	150,000		800	800			800		
Utilization of Foreign Capital to Promote Energy Conservation and Energy Efficient Power Generation Scheduling	Energy	PRC		600	1,000		1,000				1,000
Pacific			0	0	400	0	400	0	400	0	0
			0		3%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%
Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific	Energy	REG			400		400		400		

Table A2-2. CEFPP Portfolio Profile: Regional Distribution of Projects, as of 30 June 2008 (continued)

Project Name	Sector	Country	Amounts in \$'000								
			ADB Portfolio		CEFPP Allocation	Use of CEFPP Funds			CEFPP Fund Source		
			Loan	TA		GCI	TA	DC	CEF	ACEF	***
South Asia			240,000	0	8,675	6,000	2,600	75	675	8,000	0
			240,000		55%	69%	31%		8%	92%	0%
Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility	Multisector	BAN	165,000		2,000	2,000				2,000	0
Initial ADB Loan Due Diligence Preparatory Work for Solar Thermal Power Plant Projection in Rajasthan	Energy	IND			75			75	75		
Nagpur Water Supply (incl. Energy Efficiency Improvement)	Water	IND	35,000		2,000	2,000				2,000	0
Support for Clean Power Technology Transfer Phase 1	Energy	IND			2,000		2,000			2,000	0
Building the Capacity of Sustainable Energy Authority (SEA)	Energy	SRI			600		600		600		
Demand Side Management (DSM) for Municipal Streetlighting	Energy	SRI	40,000		2,000	2,000				2,000	0
Southeast Asia			30,000	0	1,775	1,500	200	75	275	1,500	0
			30,000		11%	85%	15%		15%	85%	0%
Energy Efficiency Project	Energy	PHI	30,000		1,500	1,500				1,500	0
Energy Logics Philippines Inc. Wind Farm Development	Energy	PHI			200		200		200		
Preparation of Renewable Energy for Remote Island and Mountain Communes	Energy	VIE			75			75	75		
Regional			0	0	50	0	0	50	50	0	0
			0		0%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%
Asia Clean Energy Forum	Energy	REG			50			50	50		
GRAND TOTAL			670,000	900	15,800	10,900	4,700	200	3,000	9,500	3,300
			670,900		100%	69%	31%		19%	60%	21%

*** Four projects originally approved by the CESC for ACEF allocation, but presently being considered for CEF, awaiting replenishment in the second semester 2008.

Table A2-3. CEFPP Portfolio Profile: Sovereign vs. Non-Sovereign Projects, as of 30 June 2008

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Operations Dept	Country	Amounts in \$'000		
						CEFPP Allocation	Sovereign	Non-Sovereign
GRAND TOTAL						15,800	13,600	2,200
						100%	86%	14%
I. Projects approved by CESC for Clean Energy Fund (CEF) allocation and approved by ADB for implementation								
1	n/a	Initial ADB Loan Due Diligence Preparatory Work for Solar Thermal Power Plant Projection in Rajasthan	Energy	SARD	IND	75	75	
2	(10) Jan 31	Energy Logics Philippines Inc. Wind Farm Development	Energy	PSOD	PHI	200		200
4	(00) Oct 31	Guangdong Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program	Energy	EARD	PRC	800	800	
5	n/a	Asia Clean Energy Forum	Energy	RSDD	REG	50	50	
6	(00) Oct 31	Building the Capacity of Sustainable Energy Authority (SEA)	Energy	SARD	SRI	600	600	
7	n/a	Preparation of Renewable Energy for Remote Island and Mountain Communes	Energy	SERD	VIE	75	75	
Subtotal						1,800	1,600	200
						100%	89%	11%
II. Projects approved by CESC for Clean Energy Fund (CEF) allocation and awaiting approval by ADB for implementation								
7	(10) Jan 31	Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Railway Sector	Transport	EARD	PRC	800	800	
8	(10) Jan 31	Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific	Energy	PARD	REG	400	400	
Subtotal						1,200	1,200	0
						100%	100%	0%
III. Projects approved by CESC for Asia Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) allocation and awaiting approval by GOJ								
9	(15) Feb 29	Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility	Multisector	SARD	BAN	2,000	2,000	

Table A2-3. CEFPF Portfolio Profile: Sovereign vs. Non-Sovereign Projects, as of 30 June 2008 (continued)

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Operations Dept	Country	Amounts in \$'000		
						CEFPF Allocation	Sovereign	Non-Sovereign
10	(20) Mar 31	Support for Clean Power Technology Transfer Phase 1	Energy	SARD	IND	2,000	2,000	
11	(15) Feb 29	Nagpur Water Supply (incl. Energy Efficiency Improvement)	Water	SARD	IND	2,000		2,000
12	(15) Feb 29	Energy Efficiency Project	Energy	SERD	PHI	1,500	1,500	
13	(20) Mar 31	Demand Side Management (DSM) for Municipal Streetlighting	Energy	SARD	SRI	2,000	2,000	
Subtotal						9,500	7,500	2,000
						100%	79%	21%
IV. Projects approved by CESC for CEFPF allocation and awaiting fund availability***								
14	(20) Mar 31	Capacity Building for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Energy	EARD	PRC	600	600	
15	(15) Feb 29	Capacity Building for Implementation of Efficiency Power Plant	Energy	EARD	PRC	1,200	1,200	
16	(20) Mar 31	China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Capacity Building	Energy	EARD	PRC	500	500	
17	(15) Feb 29	Utilization of Foreign Capital to Promote Energy Conservation and Energy Efficient Power Generation Scheduling	Energy	EARD	PRC	1,000	1,000	
Subtotal						3,300	3,300	0
						100%	100%	0%
GRAND TOTAL						15,800	13,600	2,200
						100%	86%	14%

*** Four projects originally approved by the CESC for ACEF allocation, but presently being considered for CEF, awaiting replenishment in the second semester 2008.

Table A3-1. Energy Savings and Emissions Reductions for Grant Components of Investments (GCI), as of 30 June 2008

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Country	CEFPF Allocation (In \$'000)	Energy savings (MWh)	Demand reduction (MW)	CO ₂ emission reduction (tCO ₂ /yr)	<Optional> Other emissions avoided (tons/yr)
TOTAL					10,900	7,697,203	109.2	3,671,597	
1	(15) Feb 29	Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility	Multisector	BAN	2,000			15,000	
2	(15) Feb 29	Nagpur Water Supply (incl. Energy Efficiency Improvement)	Water	IND	2,000	45		37	
3	(15) Feb 29	Energy Efficiency Project	Energy	PHI	1,500			140,000	
4	(20) Mar 31	Capacity Building for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Energy	PRC	600	7,151,958		1,650,000	TSP: 18,000 SO ₂ : 14,000 NO _x : 7,000

Table A3-1. Energy Savings and Emissions Reductions for Grant Components of Investments (GCI), as of 30 June 2008 (continued)

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Country	CEFPF Allocation (In \$'000)	Energy savings (MWh)	Demand reduction (MW)	CO ₂ emission reduction (tCO ₂ /yr)	<Optional> Other emissions avoided (tons/yr)
5	(10) Jan 31	Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Railway Sector	Transport	PRC	800			1,385,000	
6	(00) Oct 31	Guangdong Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program	Energy	PRC	800	535,000	107.0	415,560	TSP: 1,785 SO ₂ : 4,795 NO _x : 1,066
7	(15) Feb 29	Capacity Building for Implementation of Efficiency Power Plant	Energy	PRC	1,200				
8	(20) Mar 31	Demand Side Management (DSM) for Municipal Streetlighting	Energy	SRI	2,000	10,200	2.2	66,000	n/a
TOTAL					10,900	7,697,203	109.2	3,671,597	

Table A3-2. Contribution of Grant Components of Investments (GCI) towards achieving CEFPF Outputs, as of 30 June 2008

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Country	CEFPF Allocation (In \$'000)	Outputs Performance Targets and Indicators, By 2010				
						ADB's CE investments at least \$1 B, 2008 - 2010 (In \$'000)	3 new RE/EE/CF technologies deployed by DMCs	5 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs	At least 3 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs	Knowledge products and capacity building services promoting and enabling CE development provided to DMCs
Total Amounts					10,900	130,000				
Total Projects Contributing to Outputs							3	2	4	7
1	(15) Feb 29	Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility	Multisector	BAN	2,000	33,000			microfinancing for Solar Home Systems for rural household users	capacity development of POs for effective project administration
2	(15) Feb 29	Nagpur Water Supply (incl. Energy Efficiency Improvement)	Water	IND	2,000	5,250				demonstration project for energy conservation in water sector and reduction in non-revenue water and energy costs
3	(15) Feb 29	Energy Efficiency Project	Energy	PHI	1,500	30,000	household: CFLs; commercial / industrial: other pre-commercial end-use EE technology		EE financing through ESCOs	establishment of super ESCO, capacity building for about 5 ESCOs
4	(20) Mar 31	Capacity Building for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Energy	PRC	600	150,000	geothermal and waste heat recovery in district heating	development of EE policies, regulations and standards for IMAR		training programs; EE monitoring and reporting procedures; technical assistance for project reviews and policy research
5	(10) Jan 31	Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Railway Sector	Transport	PRC	800	30,000		national railway EE policy and development strategy		demonstration projects for EE components / technology and management practices; capacity building for stakeholders in railway EE

Table A3-2. Contribution of Grant Components of Investments (GCIs) towards achieving CEFPP Outputs, as of 30 June 2008 (continued)

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Country	CEFPP Allocation (In \$'000)	Outputs Performance Targets and Indicators, By 2010				
						ADB's CE investments at least \$1 B, 2008 - 2010 (In \$'000)	3 new RE/EE/CF technologies deployed by DMCs	5 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs	At least 3 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs	Knowledge products and capacity building services promoting and enabling CE development provided to DMCs
6	(00) Oct 31	Guangdong Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program	Energy	PRC	800	100,000			Efficiency Power Plant (EPP) model: bundling of energy projects to be financed through ESCOs	training programs and information sharing; EPP websites; templates and tools for monitoring and evaluation
7	(15) Feb 29	Capacity Building for Implementation of Efficiency Power Plant	Energy	PRC	1,200					
8	(20) Mar 31	Demand Side Management (DSM) for Municipal Streetlighting	Energy	SRI	2,000	40,000	energy efficient streetlighting (with CFL and sodium units)		EE financing through ESCO	utility-based ESCO model
Total Amounts					10,900	130,000				
Total Projects Contributing to Outputs							3	2	4	7

Note: Clean Energy initiatives in ADB include initiatives in renewable energy (RE), energy efficiency (EE) and cleaner fuel (CF).

Table A3-3. Contribution of Stand Alone Technical Assistance Projects (TAs) and Direct Charges (DC) towards achieving CEFPF Outputs, as of 30 June 2008

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Country	CEFPF Allocation (In \$'000)	Outputs Performance Targets and Indicators, By 2010				
						ADB's CE investments at least \$1 B, 2008 - 2010 (In \$'000)	3 new RE/EE/CF technologies deployed by DMCs	5 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs	At least 3 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs	Knowledge products and capacity building services promoting and enabling CE development provided to DMCs
Total Amounts					4,900	900				
Total Projects Contributing to Outputs							4	3	1	8
Stand Alone Technical Assistance Projects (TAs)					Total Amounts	4,700	900			
					Total Projects		2	3	1	6
1	(20) Mar 31	Support for Clean Power Technology Transfer Phase 1	Energy	IND	2,000		Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology for coal	preparation of legislative drafts, amendments and regulatory documents promoting and adopting advanced clean power generation technologies		classification studies of coal types for IGCC; industry-wide technical standards for IGCC and other advanced clean coal technologies; pilot project leading to Plant Design Guidelines and permitting data / guidance for power developers; capacity building for local experts on IGCC; IGCC site identification and feasibility studies
2	(10) Jan 31	Energy Logics Philippines Inc. Wind Farm Development	Energy	PHI	200		first commercial wind power technology in PHI			wind resource assessment
3	(20) Mar 31	China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Capacity Building	Energy	PRC	500	300				management and investment manuals, legal document templates, project management systems, information dissemination, stakeholder training and capacity strengthening

Table A3-3. Contribution of Stand Alone Technical Assistance Projects (TAs) and Direct Charges (DC) towards achieving CEFPP Outputs, as of 30 June 2008 (continued)

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Country	CEFPP Allocation (In \$'000)	Outputs Performance Targets and Indicators, By 2010				
						ADB's CE investments at least \$1 B, 2008 - 2010 (In \$'000)	3 new RE/EE/CF technologies deployed by DMCs	5 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs	At least 3 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs	Knowledge products and capacity building services promoting and enabling CE development provided to DMCs
4	(15) Feb 29	Utilization of Foreign Capital to Promote Energy Conservation and Energy Efficient Power Generation Scheduling	Energy	PRC	1,000	600				procedures and pilot implementation plans for power generation scheduling and dispatch system (GS&DS); institutional capacity building for EE development at national level and 6 pilot provinces (including project design, policy recommendations, and ESCO expansion)
5	(10) Jan 31	Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific	Energy	REG	400			energy savings for buildings through improved design and construction, technology transfer and appliance / product labeling policy		sustainable Pacific EE system development project; public awareness and education strategy
6	(00) Oct 31	Building the Capacity of Sustainable Energy Authority (SEA)	Energy	SRI	600			energy efficiency labeling for appliances, energy efficiency building codes, tax relief for investors	use of market-based instruments and concessionary financing arrangement	Development of capacity development plan for sustainable energy authority (SEA)

Table A3-3. Contribution of Stand Alone Technical Assistance Projects (TAs) and Direct Charges (DC) towards achieving CEFPF Outputs, as of 30 June 2008 (continued)

No.	Batch	Project Name	Sector	Country	CEFPF Allocation (In \$'000)	Outputs Performance Targets and Indicators, By 2010				
						ADB's CE investments at least \$1 B, 2008 - 2010 (In \$'000)	3 new RE/EE/CF technologies deployed by DMCs	5 national and local policies enabling CE development in DMCs	At least 3 financing models suitable for bundling small CE investment projects used in DMCs	Knowledge products and capacity building services promoting and enabling CE development provided to DMCs
Stand Alone Technical Assistance Projects (TAs)					Total Amounts	200	-			
					Total Projects		2	0	0	2
7	n/a	Initial ADB Loan Due Diligence Preparatory Work for Solar Thermal Power Plant Projection in Rajasthan	Energy	IND	75		grid-connected solar thermal for electricity generation			
8	n/a	Asia Clean Energy Forum	Energy	REG	50					forum for knowledge sharing and dissemination to facilitate widespread applications of clean energy technologies
9	n/a	Preparation of Renewable Energy for Remote Island and Mountain Communes	Energy	VIE	75		wind diesel - solar hybrids; micro hydro			wind assessment; planning framework for selecting wind diesel hybrid power systems for other island district/communes; pre-feasibility study of Ly Son Island; review of 5 other off-shore island pre-feasibility studies
Total Amounts					4,900	900				
Total Projects Contributing to Outputs							4	3	1	8

Note: Clean Energy initiatives in ADB include initiatives in renewable energy (RE), energy efficiency (EE) and cleaner fuel (CF).

**2008 INDICATIVE PIPELINE OF PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR THE
CLEAN ENERGY FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (CEFPF)
SUBMITTED BY ADB USER/OPERATION DEPARTMENTS
IN THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**
(as of 31 July 2008)

Table A4-1. Summary of Priority Projects for the CEFPF

Operations Department	Support Requested from CEFPF (\$000)		
	Total	GCI	TA
Central and West Asia Department (CWRD)	25,600	25,000	600
East Asia Department (EARD)	28,300	22,100	6,200
Pacific Department (PARD)	4,200	0	4,200
Private Sector Department (PSOD)	7,150	0	7,150
South Asia Department (SARD)	83,925	73,825	10,100
Southeast Asia Department (SERD)	17,000	13,000	4,000
TOTAL	166,175	133,925	32,250

Table A4-2. Schedule of Funds Requested CEFPF

When Requested CEFPF Support is Required	Support Requested from CEFPF (\$000)		
	Total	GCI	TA
2008, 1st quarter	1,000	800	200
2008, 2nd quarter	72,425	67,625	4,800
2008, 3rd quarter	19,100	11,000	8,100
2008, 4th quarter	41,300	31,000	10,300
2009	32,350	23,500	8,850
TOTAL	166,175	133,925	32,250

GCI: Grant Component of Investment
TA: Technical Assistance

Table A4-3. Central and West Asia Department (CWRD) Priority Projects

Project Name	Country	Support Requested from CEFPP (\$000)		When Requested Support is Required	
		GCI	TA	Year	Quarter
Sustainable Energy Efficiency Development Program	PAK	15,000	600	2008	4
Quba Power Plant Project	AZE	10,000		2008	4
TOTAL	25,600	25,000	600		

Table A4-4. East Asia Department (EARD) Priority Projects

Project Name	Country	Support Requested from CEFPF (\$000)		When Requested Support is Required	
		GCI	TA	Year	Quarter
Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Railway Sector - 2008 (grant under Lanzhou Chongqing Railway Development Project)	PRC	800		2008	1
Capacity Building for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	PRC	600		2008	2
Capacity Building for Implementation of Efficiency Power Plant - 2008 (grant for Tranche 2 and 3 under Guangdong Energy Efficiency and Environment Improvement Investment Program)	PRC	1,200		2008	2
China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Capacity Building	PRC		500	2008	2
Energy Efficiency in the Agricultural Sector (AOTA)	MON		400	2008	3
Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emission and Improving Regional Environment through Windpower Development in Northern and Western PRC	PRC	2,000		2008	3
Railway Energy Efficiency Enhancement Project - 2009 (grant component of loan)	PRC	5,000		2008	3
Utilization of Foreign Capital to Promote Energy Conservation and Energy Efficient Power Generation Scheduling	PRC		1,000	2008	3
Recycling Waste Coal for Power Generation	PRC		1,000	2008	4
Environmental Improvement through Regional Energy Trading	PRC		600	2008	4
Energy Generation from Wastewater Treatment Plants and Landfills (AOTA)	PRC		800	2008	4
Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) Strategic Analysis and Capacity Strengthening	PRC		1,000	2009	1
Wind Power Development, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Gansu Province	PRC	5,000		2009	1
National Strategy for Environmental Management and Energy conservation	PRC		400	2009	1
Introduction of Clean Fuels in Urban Public Transportation	MON		500	2009	1
Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant Financing Project - 2008 (grant component of loan)	PRC	5,000		2009	2
Clean Fuel Conversion in Urban Public Transportation in Ulaan Baatar	MON	2,500		2009	4
TOTAL	28,300	22,100	6,200		

Table A4-5. Pacific Department (PARD) Priority Projects

Project Name	Country	Support Requested from CEFPP (\$000)		When Requested Support is Required	
		GCI	TA	Year	Quarter
Pacific Energy Efficiency Initiative (Working Title)	REG		3,000	2008	3
GEF Pacific Regional Energy Efficiency Program	REG		1,200	2008	3
TOTAL	4,200	0	4,200		

Table A4-6. Private Sector Department (PSOD) Priority Projects

Project Name	Country	Support Requested from CEFPP (\$000)		When Requested Support is Required	
		GCI	TA	Year	Quarter
Energy Logics Wind Power Project	PHI		200	2008	1
Wind Resource Development Project Phase 1	AFG		200	2008	3
Solar PV Pilot	IND		1,500	2008	4
Wind Resource Development Project Phase 2	AFG		2,000	2009	1
Private Equity Fund for Power Plants Using Solid Waste	PRC		250	2009	1
Waste to Energy Conversion Facility	IND		2,000	2009	2
Wind Power Development Venture Capital Project	SRI		1,000	2009	2
TOTAL	7,150	0	7,150		

Table A4-7. South Asia Department (SARD) Priority Projects

Project Name	Country	Support Requested from CEFPP (\$000)		When Requested Support is Required	
		GCI	TA	Year	Quarter
Energy Efficiency in the Bangladesh Power Sector	BAN		1,000	2008	2
Gas Sector Development II	BAN	15,500		2008	2
Natural Gas Energy Efficiency in Bangladesh	BAN		700	2008	2
Green Power Development	BHU	6,575		2008	2
Promotion for Clean Power Export development	BHU		800	2008	2
Energy Efficiency Enhancement in Gas Transmission Sector (Phase II)	IND		500	2008	2
Grid Connected Power Generation with Solar Photovoltaic Technology	IND		800	2008	2
Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program	IND	40,000		2008	2
Power Sector Development Program	NEP	1,500		2008	2
West Seti	NEP	2,250		2008	2
Public-Private Infrastructure Development Facility (PPIDF)	BAN	2,000		2008	3
Distributed Energy Recovery from Municipal Waste	IND		800	2008	3
Promotion of Distributed Power Generation from Agricultural Residues	IND		800	2008	3
Nagpur Water Supply Project (incl. Energy Efficiency Improvement Component)	IND	2,000		2008	4
Support for Clean Power Generation Technology Transfer	IND		2,000	2008	4
Demand Side Management for Municipal Street Lighting	SRI	4,000	1,000	2008	4
ESCO Development and Demand Side Management in Rural Areas	IND		1,000	2008	4
Hydropower Potential Assessment in Bihar	IND		700	2009	1
TOTAL	83,925	73,825	10,100		

Table A4-8. Southeast Asia Department (SERD) Priority Projects

Project Name	Country	Support Requested from CEFPP (\$000)		When Requested Support is Required	
		GCI	TA	Year	Quarter
Small and Mini-Hydroelectric Development Project	LAO		700	2008	3
Promotion of Renewable Energy for Remote Island and Mountain Communes	VIE	2,000		2008	3
Philippine Energy Efficiency Project	PHI		1,800	2008	4
Capacity Building in Energy Efficiency	THA		500	2008	4
Promotion of Energy Efficiency in Cambodia	CAM	1,000		2009	3
GMS Bio Fuel Development Project	REG		1,000	2009	3
O Mon Gas Power Project	VIE	5,000		2009	3
Vinh Tan 3 Coal Power Plant	VIE	5,000		2009	3
TOTAL	17,000	13,000	4,000		

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ADMINISTRATOR FOR
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FUND

CLEAN ENERGY FUND
STATUS OF GRANT
30 June 2008
(Amounts in US dollar)

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION COMMITTED			12,299,667.09 ^{a/}
Gain (loss) arising from change in value of currency			<u>4,093.21</u>
Amount received:			
Government of Australia (AUD2,000,000) ^{b/}	1,738,400.00		
Government of Norway (NOK10,000,000)	<u>1,809,627.22</u>	3,548,027.22	
Receivable from:			
Government of Australia (AUD5,000,000) ^{b/}	4,804,998.74		
Government of Norway (NOK20,000,000)	<u>3,950,734.34</u>	<u>8,755,733.08</u> ^{c/}	
NET CONTRIBUTION AVAILABLE			12,303,760.30
Add: Interest income		31,866.29	
Income from investments		<u>38,308.50</u>	<u>70,174.79</u>
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE			12,373,935.09
Less: Amounts utilized for			
Supplies		(592.52)	
Consultants		(10,000.00)	
Financial expense - bank charges		<u>(33.50)</u>	<u>(10,626.02)</u>
UNUTILIZED BALANCE			12,363,309.07 ^{d/}
Less: Outstanding commitments		(1,000,000.00) ^{e/}	
Reserve for ADB administration cost		<u>(40,000.00)</u> ^{f/}	<u>(1,040,000.00)</u>
UNCOMMITTED BALANCE			11,323,309.07
Less: Grant Approved But Not Yet Effective			
0109/PRC: Capacity Building for Energy Efficiency		(800,000.00)	
Reserve for ADB administration cost		<u>(16,000.00)</u> ^{f/}	<u>(816,000.00)</u>
UNCOMMITTED BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW COMMITMENTS			<u>10,507,309.07</u>

^{a/} Represents the actual US\$ equivalent of contributions committed.

^{b/} Represents initial contribution with the intent to contribute a total of AUD32 million by 2011.

^{c/} Undrawn contributions in local currency are translated at the applicable rate of exchange as of 30 June 2008.

^{d/} Represented by:

Cash in bank	1,562,567.49
Investment	2,036,659.37
Accrued interest	1,649.13
Interfund receivable	8,571.00
Advances	8,129.00
Undrawn contribution	8,755,733.08
Less: Interfund payable	<u>(10,000.00)</u>
	<u>12,363,309.07</u>

^{e/} Includes approved application under direct charges.

^{f/} Represents 5% and 2% of TA and Grant outstanding commitments/approved not yet effective.

Statement 1

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ADMINISTRATOR FOR
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FUND
ASIAN CLEAN ENERGY FUND (ACEF)

STATUS OF GRANT (CONTRIBUTION)
as of 30 June 2008
(Amounts in US dollar)

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION COMMITTED		21,660,986.88 ^{a/}
Net gain arising from change in value of currency		<u>1,435,085.96</u>
NET CONTRIBUTION AVAILABLE		23,096,072.84
Add: Income from investments	169,082.85	
Interest income	<u>6,417.75</u>	<u>175,500.60</u>
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE		23,271,573.44
Less: Amounts utilized for		
Financial expense - bank charges		<u>(7.00)</u>
UNUTILIZED BALANCE		<u><u>23,271,566.44</u></u> ^{b/}

^{a/} Represents the sum of utilized and unutilized contributions expressed in US\$ equivalents.

^{b/} Represented by:

Cash		1,602,834.50
Investment		21,640,599.17
Accrued interest		28,132.78
Accounts payable		<u>(0.01)</u>
		<u><u>23,271,566.44</u></u>