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Investment Facility
for Central Asia

AIF

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Investment Facility
for the Pacific

Operational Report
2020

*International
Partnerships*

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EN BOOK	ISBN 978-92-76-36133-6	ISSN 1977-9208	doi:10.2841/603102	MN-AG-21-001-EN-C
EN PDF	ISBN 978-92-76-36132-9	ISSN 2467-0014	doi:10.2841/883074	MN-AG-21-001-EN-N

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Jutta Urpilainen
*EU Commissioner for
International Partnerships*

Foreword

An ever-increasing cooperation towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Driven by the Sustainable Development Goals, the EU and its Member States have built partnerships catalysing development in Asia and the Pacific. For both Europe and Asia, enhanced cooperation is an opportunity for fairer and stronger economic relations, comprehensive societal dialogue and collaboration on international and regional security. Europe and Asia, together, can be the engines of a more cooperative approach to global stability and regional economic prosperity.

One of our innovative approaches to cooperation is blending. Through blending projects, combining EU grants and loans with other public and private sources, we mobilise investment for development projects that would otherwise struggle to get off the ground. It contributes to bridging the financing gap to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2020, the EU approved 13 blending projects with a contribution of around €112 million overall and a leveraged amount of over €2.2 billion investment through three facilities, the Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA), the Asia Investment Facility (AIF), and the Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP). Resources are allocated to the social, environmental and economic impact, focusing on communities and local populations.

Recovering from COVID-19 and moving forward together

The COVID-19 pandemic is shaking the world to its core, testing welfare and healthcare systems, our societies, economies, and our way of living and working. Since the beginning of crisis, Europe has risen to the challenge, standing for global solidarity, and leading by example.

With Team Europe, we - the European Union and its Member States and European development finance institutions - have joined forces to support our partners. Through existing and new blending projects in the health and agriculture sectors as well as in support of SMEs, we strive to:

- Strengthen national health systems, food supply chains, sanitation plans and systems;
- Mitigate the socio-economic impact and the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis on national budgets, financial intermediaries, companies and workers.

We are currently at a turning point in history. We have the opportunity to turn challenges into opportunities and ensure a sustainable and people-centred recovery. This is what Team Europe is about. By joining our forces and using innovative tools like blending, let us promote sustainability as an engine of growth in favour of a greener and more equal future.

Introduction

The Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA), the Asia Investment Facility (AIF) and the Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP) are three of the EU's regional blending facilities. They use EU development funding to leverage investment from European and regional financial institutions and the private sector in order to implement vital projects in their target regions.

This report covers the 10th year of activity for IFCA, the 8th for AIF (it was launched in 2010 but the first grants were not finalised until 2012) and the 7th for IFP. It gives a detailed overview of the activities carried out in 2020 and how these support EU development priorities.

Multi-sector focus

Projects financed through the three facilities in 2020 encompassed a wide range of sectors. The focus of IFCA was on water, sanitation and the private sector. Along with these areas, AIF funded projects on transport, flood protection, heating, agriculture and the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The one new IFP project was on renewable energy.

Targeting climate change

As the regions covered by the facilities are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, climate action is an important part of the assistance provided. The report assesses the impact of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts within the various projects by analysing the proportion of the contributions from the facilities that can be considered as climate action support in line with the definitions laid down by the Rio Convention on Climate Change.





Making a difference

Over the years, IFCA has contributed nearly €240 million in financing, leveraging around €2.4 billion (a leverage ratio of 10:1); AIF has contributed close to €537 million, leveraging €15.7 billion (29:1); and IFP has provided over €64 million, leveraging €718 million (11:1). In 2020, 13 projects were approved under the three facilities for a total contribution of €112 million (€79.3 million from AIF, €15.9 million from IFCA and €16.6 million from IFP). This contribution leveraged €2.6 billion (a ratio of 23:1).

Without IFCA, AIF and IFP, it would be very hard to get the funding needed to implement many large-scale projects that have a significant impact on people's lives and economic development in the beneficiary countries. By focusing on key socio-economic sectors, good governance and the economic empowerment of women, the facilities drive forward sustainable and inclusive growth and reduce inequality in their respective regions.

IFCA

Investment Facility for Central Asia

Launched by the EU in 2010, the Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA) helps to achieve the development goals of the EU's partners in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It mainly uses grants to obtain loans or other funding from finance institutions. This money is spent on projects that improve energy, transport, water and sanitation infrastructures; increase environmental protection; strengthen social services; and help micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

Between 2010 and 2020, almost €240 million of IFCA funding was supplied for investment grants (57% of the total), technical assistance (37%), risk capital (4%) and guarantees (2%).





IFCA objectives

A key aim of IFCA is to reduce poverty by supporting sustainable economic development in Central Asia. It thus fosters growth in the private sector, particularly among MSMEs, in order to create decent jobs.

Thanks to IFCA gender equality requirements, the funding contributes to the economic empowerment of women, thereby ensuring that the resulting development is equitable and inclusive.

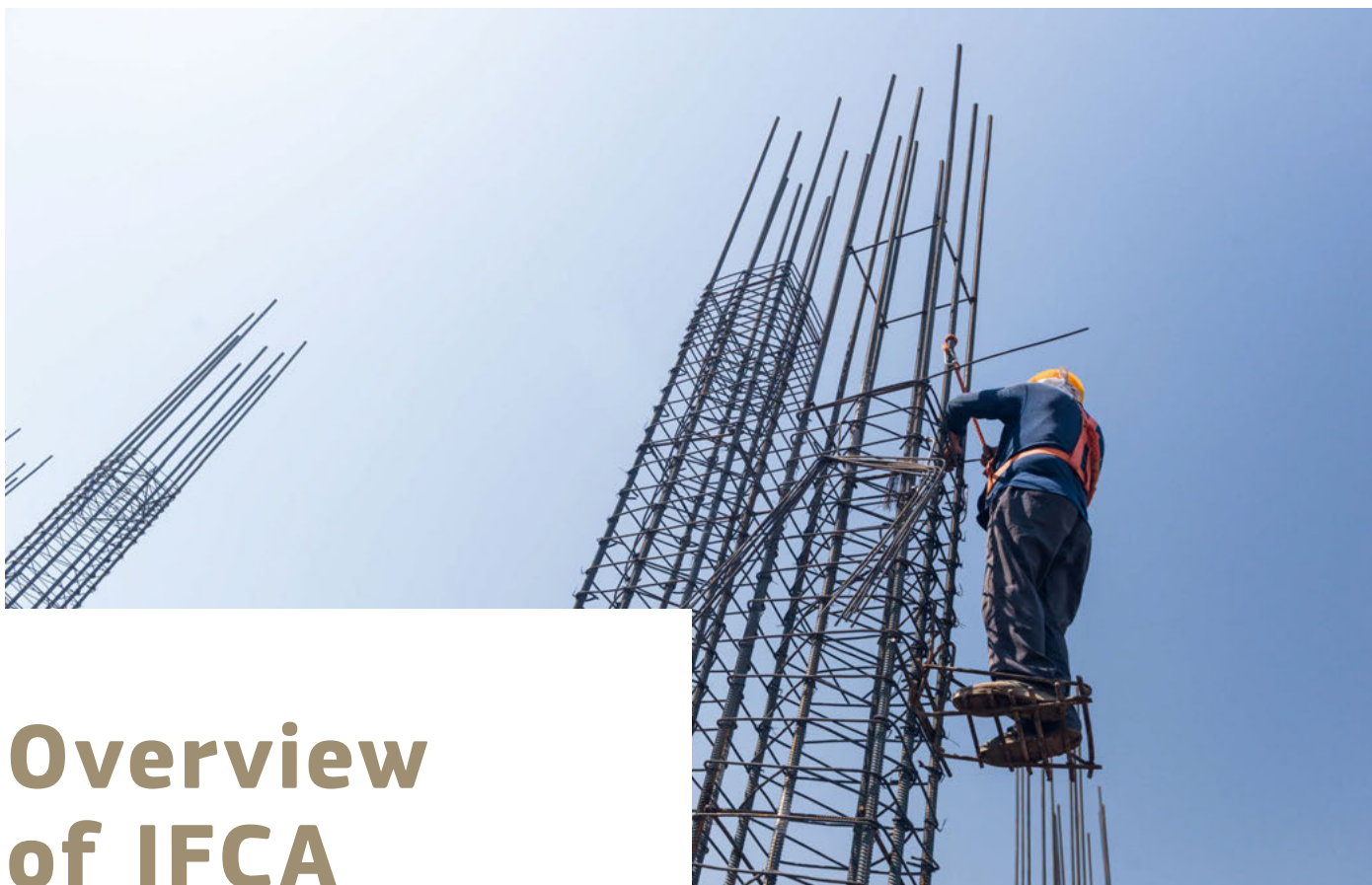
Another main objective is to assist partner countries in adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. Climate action is the principal element of many IFCA projects and a significant component of most of the others.

International cooperation

IFCA activities are implemented subject to the opinion of the IFCA board, which is composed of representatives from the European Commission, EU Member States and the European External Action Service. The coherence of the activities is ensured through consultation with European Commission services, other than those directly responsible for development cooperation, and by pooling donor resources.

The promotion of close coordination between European finance institutions, regional development banks, partner countries and beneficiary institutions guarantees the greatest possible impact of the actions. This is reinforced by the international expertise and regional knowledge within the partnerships formed to carry out the work.

All of these aspects combine to enable IFCA to meet urgent development needs and deliver real benefits to people.



Overview of IFCA activities

In 2020, the European Commission approved IFCA contributions totalling €15.9 million for three projects. This will leverage an overall investment of nearly €26.5 million, equating to almost €2 for every euro provided.

Two of the projects – one in Kyrgyzstan and one in Tajikistan – were national in scope. The project in Tajikistan received the largest IFCA contribution approved in 2020 – €8.4 million. This will leverage more than €16 million (a ratio of 2:1) to improve water supply and wastewater collection and treatment in the city of Kulob, bringing public health and environmental benefits and bolstering the financial viability and operational efficiency of the city's water and wastewater services.

Similar benefits will come from the project in Kyrgyzstan, which entails upgrades to the drinking water supply system serving the city of Nookat and nearby villages. A total of €2.1 million was provided through IFCA for this purpose and will leverage €4.9 million (2.3:1).

“ **AN IFCA CONTRIBUTION OF €5.3 MILLION WILL LEVERAGE INVESTMENT OF OVER €34.6 MILLION TO PROVIDE FINANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MSMEs** ”

The third project – the Sustainable Private Sector Programme in Central Asia – covered all five Central Asian countries. An IFCA contribution of €5.3 million will leverage investment of over €34.6 million (5.3:1) to provide finance and capacity building for MSMEs. The assistance will address obstacles to the growth of the private sector in the region and enable businesses to innovate, digitalise, create stable jobs and adopt green technologies and practices.

Funded sectors

As regards sectoral distribution of support, the two water and sanitation projects received a combined IFCA contribution of €10.6 million, which will leverage €11.3 million in investments (2:1). The private sector project received €5.3 million, leveraging €23.3 million (5.3:1).

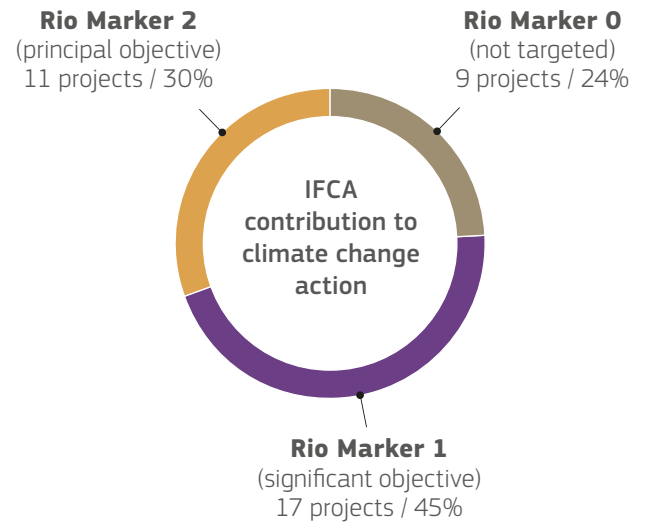
Types of IFCA support

Investment grants accounted for 60% (€9.5 million) of the total IFCA contribution for 2020; technical assistance accounted for 28% (€4.5 million) and guarantees for 6% (€1 million), with the remaining 6% of the contributions spent on visibility actions and other expenses. One project received a combination of an investment grant and technical assistance; one received an investment grant; and one received a combination of technical assistance and guarantees.

Climate action

Of the 38 IFCA contributions approved between 2010 and 2020¹, 26 have a climate action component. Of a total contribution of €239 million, €114 million was for climate action support according to the terms of the Rio Convention on Climate Change.

Of the 26 projects with a climate action component, 11 were Rio Marker 2 (100% of the IFCA contribution counting as climate action support), with IFCA contributions for these projects coming to €71.1 million; and 15 were Rio Marker 1 (40% of the IFCA contribution counting as climate action support), with IFCA contributions constituting climate action support amounting to €43.7 million.



“**OF THE 38 IFCA CONTRIBUTIONS APPROVED BETWEEN 2010 AND 2020, 26 HAVE A CLIMATE ACTION COMPONENT**”



¹ Including two cancelled projects.

Supporting EU policy goals in Central Asia

In providing development assistance to Central Asia, the EU has several overarching objectives. Foremost amongst these is reducing poverty by promoting sustainable economic development that leaves nobody behind, while respecting human rights, the rule of law and the principles of democracy and good governance. To achieve its objectives, the EU targets specific areas, ensuring that the projects it funds are aligned with partner countries' development priorities and address real social needs.

Water

Adopted in 2019, the EU's current Strategy on Central Asia emphasises the need for strengthened cooperation to preserve water resources. Accordingly, two out of the three projects approved for IFCA support in 2020 are improving water supply networks, with one of them also upgrading wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure.

Private sector

Similarly, the strategy stresses the need for Central Asian countries to modernise and diversify their economies by nurturing the private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Here too, IFCA has made an important contribution in 2020 through its support for the Sustainable Private Sector Programme in Central Asia, which helps to overcome obstacles to the development of the private sector in the region and foster sustainable growth and job creation.

Increased EU funding

To address these and other policy goals, the EU has increased the amount of funding supplied to Central Asia over the years. A total of €1.1 billion was earmarked under the Development Cooperation Instrument for 2014-2020 – up 62% on the 2007-2013 figure – and this amount may grow further during the period 2021-2027 given the European Commission's proposal for a 30% rise in funding for external actions.

With these increases comes a duty to ensure the biggest impact possible. By using the funding to leverage finance for major projects, IFCA has been delivering on this since 2010 and continues to do so today.



“**THE EU'S CURRENT STRATEGY ON CENTRAL ASIA EMPHASISES THE NEED FOR STRENGTHENED COOPERATION TO PRESERVE WATER RESOURCES**”

“ THE STRATEGY STRESSES THE NEED FOR CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES TO MODERNISE AND DIVERSIFY THEIR ECONOMIES



IFCA AT A GLANCE

(as of 31 December 2020)

The European Commission allocated **€45 million** to IFCA for 2019-2020, with an additional **€15 million** committed in summer 2020.



IFCA
financing

€239 million



Number of approved
projects

37



Loans by financial institutions
to approved projects

€1.6 billion



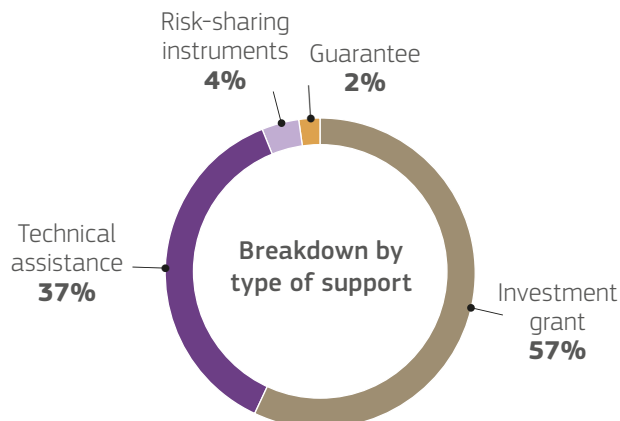
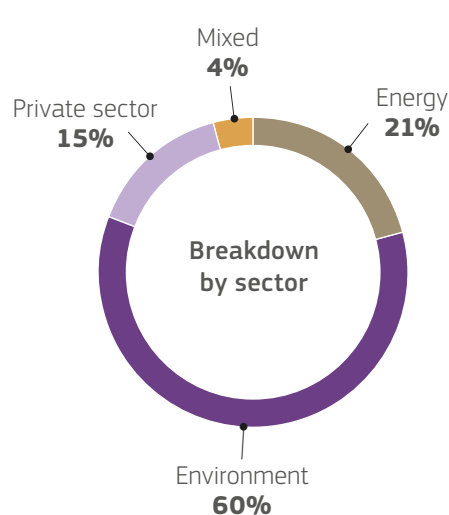
Total investment
leveraged

€2.4 billion



IFCA portfolio 2010-2020

As a percentage of total IFCA funding





REGIONAL (19%)
€46.4 million / 7 projects

KAZAKHSTAN (6%)
€15.2 million / 5 projects

UZBEKISTAN (14%)
€33.4 million / 5 projects

KYRGYZSTAN (37%)
€88.7 million / 12 projects

TURKMENISTAN (4%)
€9.1 million / 3 projects

TAJIKISTAN (19%)
€46.4 million / 5 projects

2020 IFCA projects


Regional

Multi-sector

Sustainable private sector programme in Central Asia

 **Total budget:**
€34 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€5 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

 **Co-financiers:**
N/A

 **Type of IFCA support:**
Guarantees, technical assistance

Situation

In the Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) account for over 95 % of all companies and around 50 % of jobs. But in spite of this potential to drive growth, the jobs they provide are often not stable and their contribution to GDP remains low, largely due to a lack of access to finance and know-how.

Goals

The project comprises three elements. The first involves training and consultancy services to help businesses to grow, and to allow MSMEs to learn from the experience of EU Member States and successful firms in other countries. Under the second element, direct financing is supplied to companies. The third entails indirect financing via local intermediaries. EU guarantees enable these to lend to MSMEs and support is given to extend lending to groups such as female and young entrepreneurs.

Impact

By helping to overcome obstacles to the development of the private sector in Central Asia, the project will contribute to sustainable growth, innovation, digitalisation and creation of stable jobs. It will also foster inclusion, particularly for people in rural areas and women. In addition, the activities will tackle climate change by encouraging the adoption of green technologies and practices, especially those that safeguard water resources, which is a big challenge for the region.

Kyrgyzstan




Environment

Nookat water project

 **Total budget:**
€5 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€2 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

 **Co-financiers:**
N/A

 **Type of IFCA support:**
Investment grant

Situation

As in much of Kyrgyzstan, water services in the city of Nookat are characterised by underinvestment. This results in infrastructural deterioration, high operational costs, unreliable supply, and disease outbreaks. Many people are thus unwilling to pay for drinking water, so revenue is not collected, exacerbating underinvestment.

Goals

The project will improve the water supply system in Nookat and the neighbouring villages of Aral, Chapaev, Frunze and Noygut. Measures include replacement of transmission mains, extension of distribution mains, establishment of household connections and metering, and acquisition of modern operational and maintenance equipment. Assistance will also be provided with tariff reforms and support for the most vulnerable, who could be negatively affected by such reforms.

Impact

By the end of the project, the number of people in Nookat and the four villages with access to a reliable supply of clean drinking water will have risen from under 13 000 to around 26 000. In all, 85 % of Nookat residents and 35 % of those in the villages will be connected to the supply network, bringing substantial public health benefits. The investments will also reduce water losses and CO₂ emissions and improve the resilience of water resources in the face of climate change.

Tajikistan

Environment

Kulob water and wastewater project



Total budget:
€16.4 million



EU Contribution:
€8.05 million



Lead financial institution:
European Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (EBRD)



Co-financiers:
N/A



Type of IFCA support:
Investment grant, technical assistance

Situation

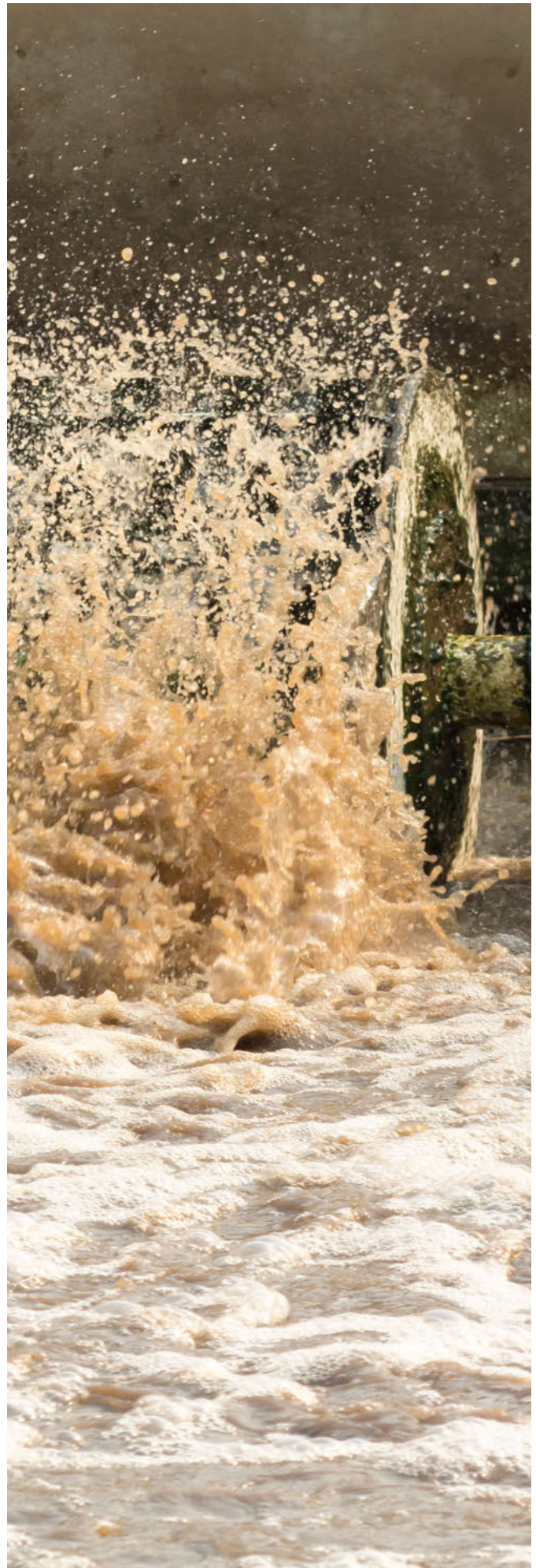
Kulob is an important centre of Tajikistan's cotton industry – an economic priority for the country. However, the city's water supply system is in a poor condition due to lack of maintenance. Combined with inadequate disinfection, this has a negative impact on the quality of drinking water. It also results in leakages. The city has two wastewater treatment plants: one is beyond repair; the other requires urgent renovation.

Goals

Work on water mains and a reservoir will improve water supply in Kulob, while wastewater management will be enhanced by the reconstruction of wastewater pumping stations, upgrades to the network and the renewal and expansion of the wastewater treatment plant. In addition, operational and maintenance equipment will be acquired and the project will help to set up a regional water company in the city.

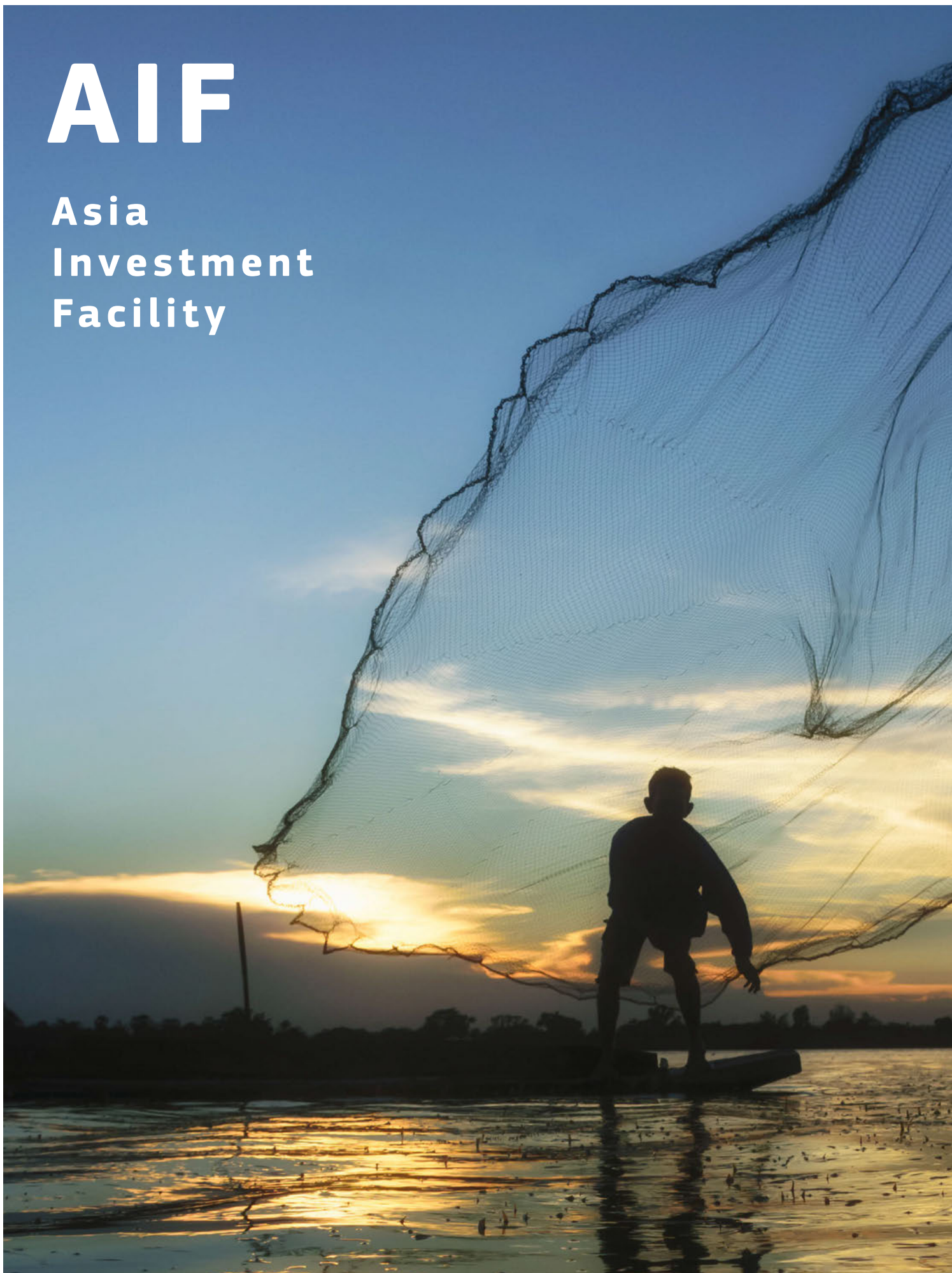
Impact

As a result of the project, more than 112 000 people in Kulob will have access to a reliable supply of clean drinking water. This will improve public health by helping to prevent water-borne diseases. Water and energy losses from the network will be reduced, as will CO₂ emissions, while the treatment of an additional 10 000 m³ a day of wastewater at the modernised treatment plant will also generate substantial environmental benefits.



AIF

Asia Investment Facility





Launched in 2010, the Asia Investment Facility (AIF) provides funds to mobilise support for projects that advance sustainable development and equality across Asia so that all levels of society benefit from the continent's economic growth.

AIF-backed projects – many of which might otherwise struggle to raise the funding they need – improve lives by widening access to essential services through enhanced infrastructure or by creating economic opportunities or jobs. They are implemented in sectors, including energy, water, transport, the private sector and environmental protection.

As some Asian countries are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as extreme weather, AIF facilitates public and private investment in specific areas that enable partner countries to adapt to and mitigate these effects.

Support through AIF takes a variety of forms, the most common of which are technical assistance and investment grants, with guarantees and risk capital also on offer.

Each year, the European Commission decides on the size of its allocation to AIF, which is taken from the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI). Between 2012 when the first contributions to projects were made and 2020, these allocations totalled nearly €537 million.



Overview of AIF activities

In 2020, eight new projects received AIF funding totalling €79.3 million, which will leverage overall investment worth €2.3 billion (a leverage ratio of almost 65:1).

In addition, the AIF provided a top-up of €5.2 million worth of technical assistance and an investment grant of €4.3 million for an existing project to improve Myanmar's National Health Laboratory. This contribution will broaden the scope of the project's activities by increasing the country's laboratory diagnostic capacity, thus enabling it to encompass actions that respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and other public health threats.

Another COVID-19 response project was in Indonesia, where €10.4 million was provided to build testing and research capacity at two university teaching hospitals, enabling them to become part of a strong pandemic surveillance network.

One of the three projects implemented in Mongolia focused on the COVID-19 response, specifically the provision of access to finance to help SMEs withstand the financial impact of the pandemic and advice aimed at building a crisis-resilient SME sector, thus further diversifying the

Mongolian economy. The other two projects, funded by AIF in Mongolia, were aimed at greening urban areas through the setting up of low-emission district heating networks, and bolstering climate resilience by reducing the risk of flooding and providing clean drinking water. Together, these three projects received €23 million.

Water was also the subject of a project in India, which received nearly €12 million to ensure a constant supply of clean water for the city of Chandigarh.

In Sri Lanka, the AgriFI financial instrument received €8 million to encourage investment in agriculture. AgriFI offers finance to private companies that work with smallholder farmers or play an active role in ensuring food security, with the aim of increasing smallholders' production and incomes, and promoting sustainable farming practices.

Cambodia's Sustainable Assets for Agricultural Markets, Business and Trade programme also supports agriculture, in this case by rehabilitating country roads to stimulate the rural economy and reduce poverty. To this end, it received €15.6 million from AIF.

Finally, low-carbon urban transport in Vietnam was given a boost, with some €10 million in AIF funding going towards the extension of the Hanoi Metro.

Supported sectors

Given the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, a substantial share of the AIF funding (€31.7 million) has been used for three projects – one in Myanmar, one in Indonesia and one in Mongolia – aimed at reinforcing public health institutions or mitigating the socio-economic impact of the pandemic.

Transport was the focus of two projects, which benefited from a total of €26 million in AIF funding. These entailed improvements to rural roads in Cambodia and an extension to the metro network in the Vietnamese capital, Hanoi.

A further two projects – one in Mongolia, the other in India – in the environmental sector focused on climate resilience and the supply of water, respectively. They received a combined total of €18.6 million.

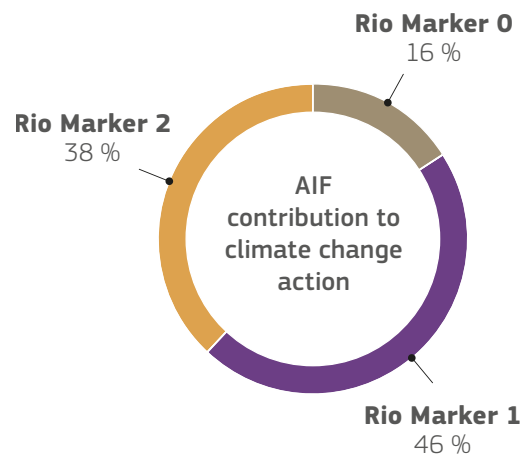
Agriculture and energy were the subject of one project each: the former, in Sri Lanka, received €8 million; the latter, in Mongolia, received nearly €5 million.

Seven out of the nine projects had a technical assistance component, six included an investment grant and two contained a risk capital component.

Climate action

Between 2012 and 2020, 53 out of 63 AIF contributions targeted climate action. Of the €537 million AIF contributed during the period, €339 million constituted climate action support in accordance with the Rio Convention on Climate Change.

In all, 29 AIF projects are Rio Marker 2 (100% of the IFCA contribution counting as climate action support) and account for climate action funding worth €268.5 million. A total of 24 projects are Rio Marker 1 (40% of the IFCA contribution counting as climate action support), with contributions amounting to €70 million for climate action support.



Supporting EU policy goals in Asia

The EU and Asia have close political, cultural and economic ties. These have been strengthened by the EU's adoption, in September 2018, of a communication on Connecting Europe and Asia, which sets out Europe's vision for a new and comprehensive strategy to better link the two continents.

AIF helps the EU to achieve its policy goals in Asia by providing a framework for joint funding of priority projects by the EU and its development partners with a view to generating sustainable growth that leaves no one behind.

COVID-19 response

Sectors for cooperation outlined in the Connecting Europe and Asia communication include transport, energy, digitisation, education, research and innovation. However, in 2020, the response to COVID-19 took precedence. The pandemic necessitated resolute action by the EU to reinforce health services in its partner countries and mitigate the

social and economic impacts. A substantial part of the AIF funds allocated in 2020 was earmarked for this purpose, supporting projects in Indonesia, Mongolia and Myanmar.

Poverty and inequality

Nonetheless, other problems remain, which the pandemic could exacerbate. Asia's impressive growth has been unevenly spread, both between and within countries, and major inequalities and extreme poverty persist. The EU is thus continuing its efforts to address these issues, with the AIF having provided assistance for groups including SMEs in Mongolia and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka in 2020, as well as improving road transport links to boost the rural economy in Cambodia.

Climate action

Economic growth in Asia, allied to a growing population, has also had a serious environmental impact, contributing to land degradation, uncontrolled urbanisation and water scarcity. As many countries in the region are disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change, the EU is helping them to take action.

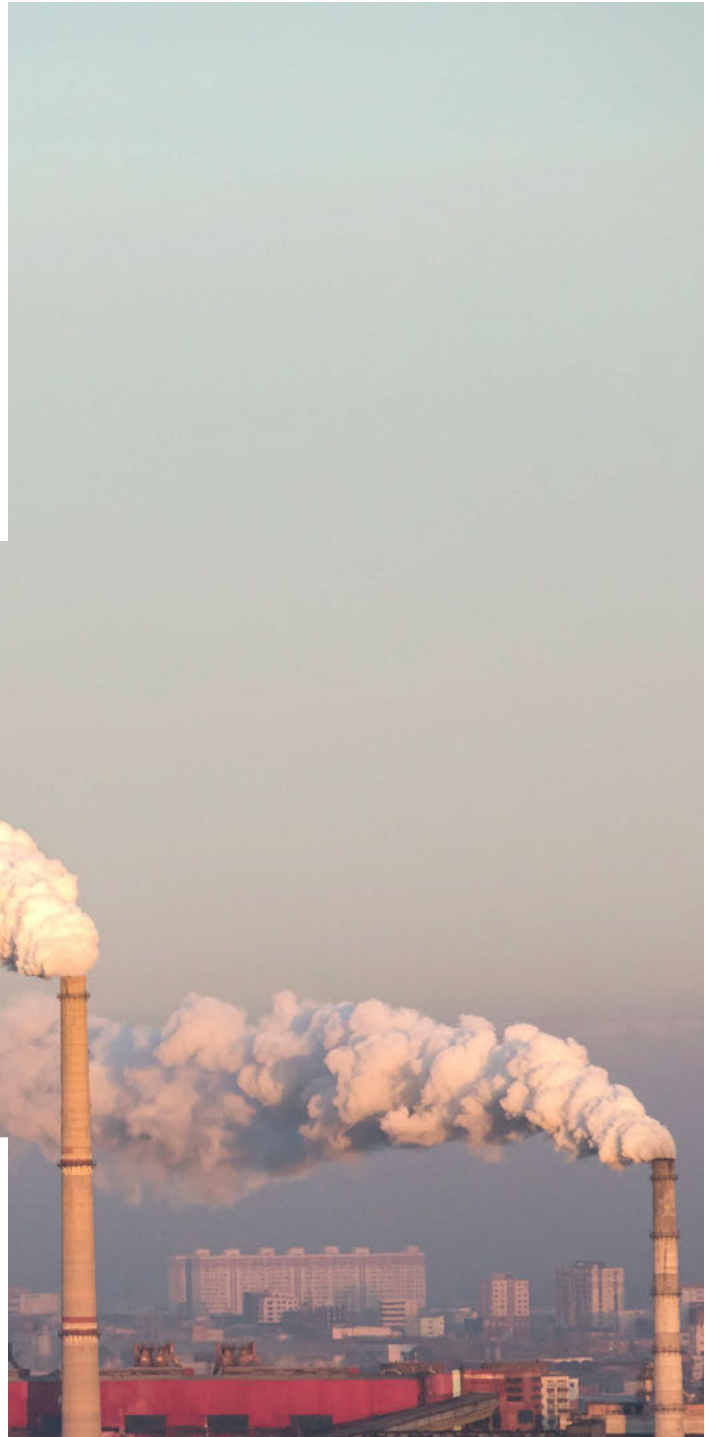
Five of the nine projects approved for AIF support in 2020 have climate action as a principal or significant objective, with water supply issues featuring prominently. Projects in India and Mongolia are working to increase the availability of clean drinking water, while the Mongolian project is also enhancing climate resilience by reducing flood risks.

The urban environment is another key area of activity. An AIF project in the Mongolian capital, Ulaanbaatar is cutting harmful emissions from domestic heating; another, in Vietnam's capital, Hanoi, is doing the same for urban transport.



“**ASIA'S IMPRESSIVE GROWTH HAS BEEN UNEVENLY SPREAD, BOTH BETWEEN AND WITHIN COUNTRIES, AND MAJOR INEQUALITIES AND EXTREME POVERTY PERSIST**”

**“ ECONOMIC
GROWTH IN ASIA,
ALLIED TO A GROWING
POPULATION, HAS
ALSO HAD A SERIOUS
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT**



AIF AT A GLANCE

(as of 31 December 2020)

The European Commission allocated an overall sum of **€537 million** to the AIF for the period 2010-2020. Although the facility was launched in 2010, the first projects were finalised in April 2012.



AIF
financing

€537 million



Number of approved
projects

63



Loans by financial institutions
to approved projects

€12.5 billion



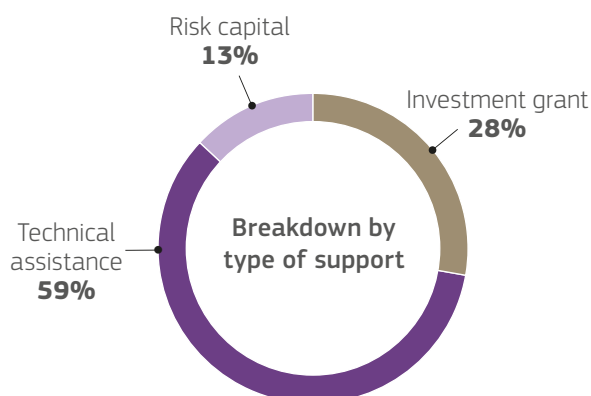
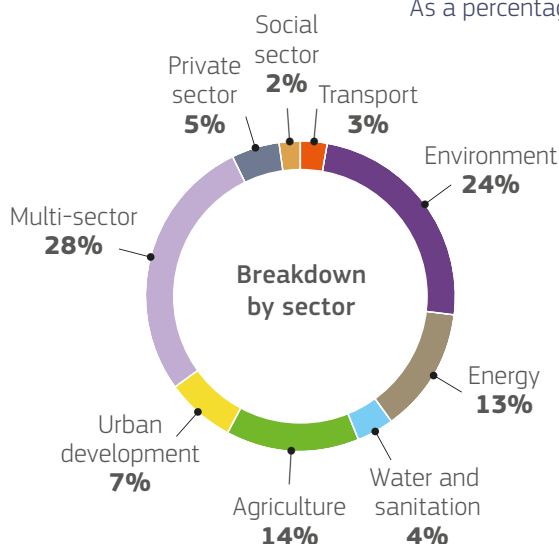
Total investment
leveraged

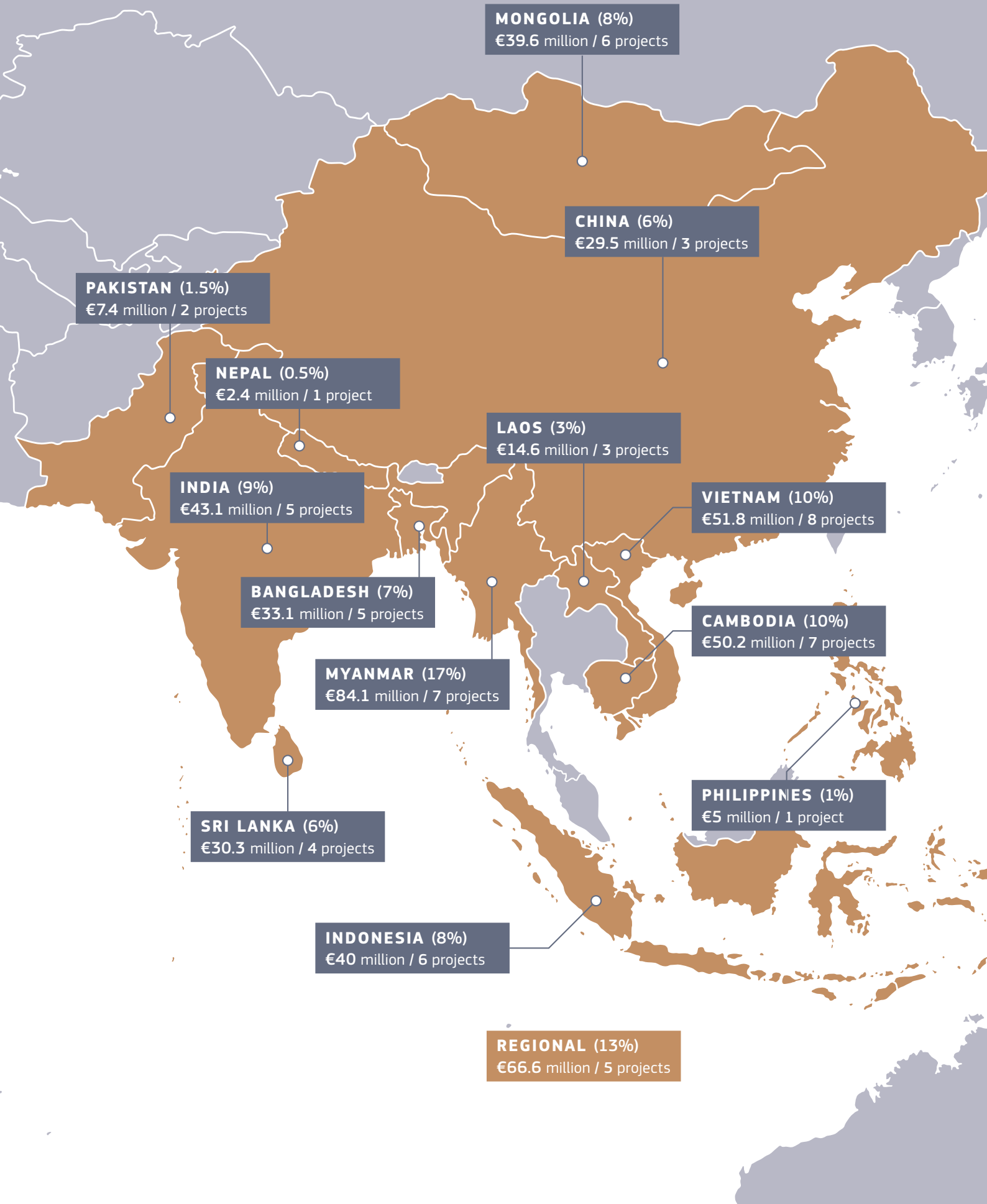
€15.7 billion



AIF portfolio 2010-2020

As a percentage of total AIF funding






2020 AIF projects

Cambodia

Transport

Investment grant and technical assistance for sustainable assets for agricultural markets, business and trade (SAAMBAT) programme in Cambodia

 **Total budget:**
€118.7 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€15.25 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
European Investment Bank (EIB)

 **Co-financiers:**
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

 **Type of AIF support:**
Technical assistance, investment grant

Situation

While Cambodia has experienced growth in the last 20 years and attained lower middle-income status, it still has high levels of poverty and two-thirds of the population live in rural areas, with more than 70% of Cambodians living on less than US\$3 a day. There is significant underinvestment in infrastructure and flooding regularly damages critical infrastructures such as roads. Only 5% of Cambodia's roads are hard-paved, the lowest percentage in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region.

Goals

The project aims to rehabilitate rural roads in order to increase rural connectivity with better, safer, faster and more reliable transport connections. This will, in turn, stimulate the rural economy, reduce production costs, increase private sector investments and contribute to reducing poverty.


Impact

Through this project, over 650 km of rural roads should be rehabilitated to hard-paved roads that will be accessible all year round, and some 50 rural market areas will be modernised. Rehabilitating rural roads will significantly improve accessibility between rural populations, social infrastructure and markets, contributing to poverty reduction and resilience to climate change.

India

Environment

Chandigarh 24/7 water supply project

 **Total budget:**
€65.53 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€11.82 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

 **Co-financiers:**
N/A

 **Type of AIF support:**
Technical assistance, investment grant

Situation

Access to drinking water is a major challenge in India, particularly in urban areas where water demand is constantly increasing due to a growing population and an increased migration to the cities. Chandigarh has a population of around 1 million that is expected to double by 2050, putting increased pressure on available water sources.

Goals

The project will support the establishment of a stable and constant water supply to the entire city of Chandigarh. Raw and clear-water storage reservoirs will be upgraded, and existing water distribution networks will be modernised. The AIF grant will support pro-poor investments, liaising with residents during the changeover, along with technical assistance.

Impact

The project will improve the quality of water supply to the residents of Chandigarh and make it always available by rehabilitating 242 km of water networks and replacing all the customer meters. Groundwater boreholes will also be decommissioned. In addition, the project will serve to increase awareness among residents of water-saving issues, water production and preservation.

Indonesia


Social sector


Strengthen university teaching hospitals in pandemic preparedness and in the fight against COVID-19

 **Total budget:**
€77 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€10 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)

 **Co-financiers:**
N/A

 **Type of AIF support:**
Technical assistance, investment grant

Situation

There is a significant shortage of doctors and healthcare professionals in Indonesia due to insufficient training opportunities and quality medical training, which negatively impacts the quality of healthcare available to the public. To address this issue, the Government of Indonesia is developing new teaching hospitals in 24 universities nationwide, but only half have been completed to date. Added to these existing challenges, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on the country's healthcare system and economy.

Goals

The project will complete the construction and upgrade of two university teaching hospitals to scale up the response to the COVID-19 pandemic in East Java and Southern Sulawesi, and to improve access to quality hands-on training for medical students. Laboratories will also be established to diagnose viruses and diseases, in particular COVID-19 infections.

Impact

The university hospitals will give medical students access to quality practice-based education and prepare them to deliver high-quality care as young doctors. As well as their general medical training, the universities will undertake research on infectious diseases. The project will thus contribute to improving healthcare during epidemics for the population in these areas.



Mongolia

Environment

Green cities framework (GrCF) – Ulaanbaatar district heating project



Total budget:
€15.06 million



EU Contribution:
€4.53 million



Lead financial institution:
European Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (EBRD)



Co-financiers:
N/A



Type of AIF support:
Investment grant

Situation

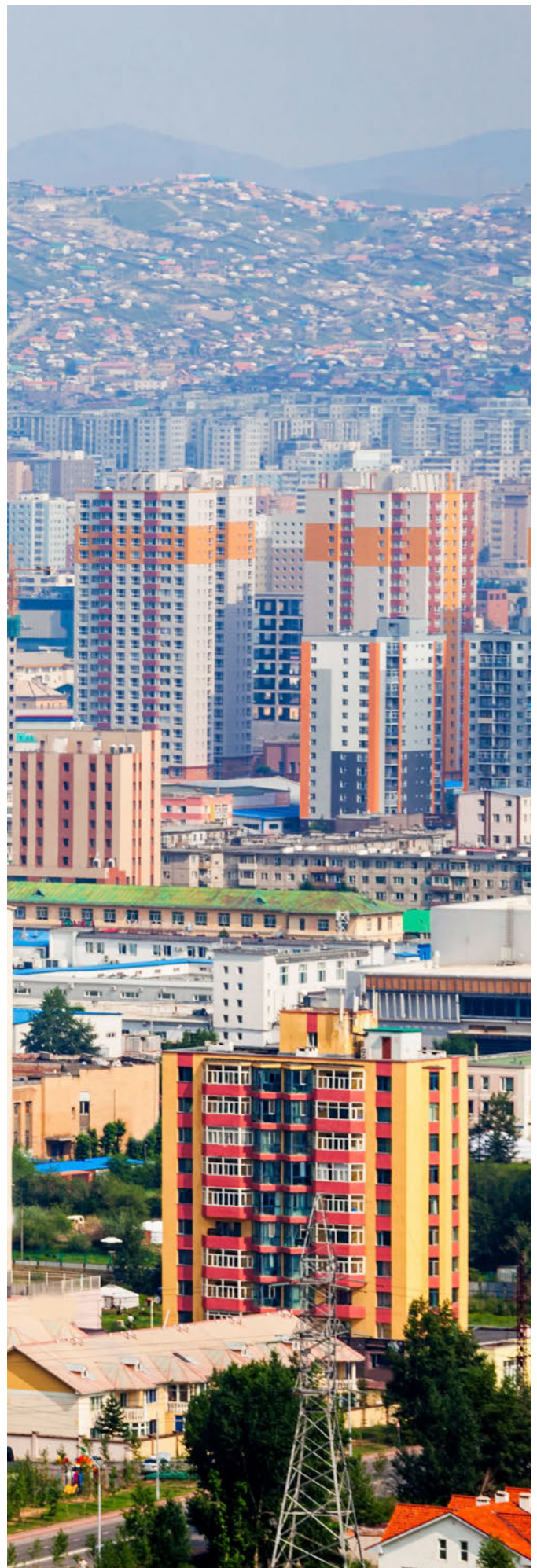
Ulaanbaatar is home to over 40% of Mongolia's population. It is also one of the world's coldest capitals, with the lowest temperatures averaging -40°C , so there is a requirement for year-round heating. Households in the informal settlements in the city use local boilers and furnaces to heat their homes, rather than the district heating network, thus causing high levels of air pollution. This results in one of the major environmental challenges for Ulaanbaatar.

Goals

The project will provide district heating services to areas not currently served and enable consumers to move away from inefficient local heating solutions. It will support the rehabilitation, replacement and extension of the district heating network by fixing or replacing pipes at the pumping station and installing valves and smart meters.

Impact


The project will improve the reliability and capacity of the district's heating supply, reduce carbon emissions by approximately 197 000 tonnes per year, and decrease local air pollution. It will also help to provide better services to the population and facilitate the redevelopment of these areas.




Mongolia

Environment


Erdenet climate resilience

 **Total budget:**
€13.82 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€6.31 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

 **Co-financiers:**
N/A

 **Type of AIF support:**
Investment grant

Situation

The city of Erdenet in northern Mongolia is frequently affected by flooding due to its geography and low altitude. Between 2008 and 2018, the region experienced flooding 10 times, causing the loss of more than eight lives and damage worth €3.6 million to the environment and economy. The existing flood protection infrastructure is no longer fit for purpose. Also, the distribution of water services is insufficient – most of the population uses local water kiosks.

Goals

The project will support the construction of flood protection in informally built areas within Erdenet city, which are exposed to frequent and severe flooding. Floodwater from the surrounding mountains will be retained and slowly released through the city via the river, through a flood conveyance infrastructure. A water pipeline will also be built to connect drinking water kiosks in the district, and existing water pipelines will be mended to prevent water leakage and reduce water loss.


Impact

The project will reduce the risk of flooding by 45%, thus increasing the climate resilience of the population living in settlements within Erdenet City. This will lower the risk of death due to flooding and reduce damage to housing. The upgraded drinking water services will improve living conditions, wellbeing and the productivity of residents.


Mongolia

Private sector

Building crisis-resilient SMEs in Mongolia post COVID-19

 **Total budget:**
€54.5 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€11 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

 **Co-financiers:**
N/A

 **Type of AIF support:**
Technical assistance

Situation

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted all economic sectors globally and Mongolia is no exception. Micro, small and medium-sized companies, or MSMEs, account for the majority of companies in Mongolia and are highly represented in the sectors that are most affected by the crisis, such as tourism, transportation, retail and agriculture.

Goals

The project supports MSMEs in a variety of industries, by providing risk sharing, co-financing with local financial institutions and direct lending to SMEs. It also provides business advice and policy dialogues to improve the business environment and domestic financial system. This project builds on a previous similar project but with the added focus of helping to mitigate the financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Impact

The project will help MSMEs to withstand the economic crisis and, as recovery begins, resume their ability to generate employment and income. It will increase access of MSMEs to financing by improving investment policy and support, as well as by expanding markets and helping to develop local brand products.

Myanmar

Social sector

Improving the capabilities and facilities of the National Health Laboratory (NHL) in Myanmar

 **Total budget:**
€37.35 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€9.8 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

 **Co-financiers:**
Fondation Mérieux

 **Type of AIF support:**
Technical assistance, investment grant

Situation

In 2016, AFD and the EU decided to co-finance a project aimed at improving the capabilities and facilities of the National Health Laboratory (NHL) in Myanmar through a loan of €22 million and a grant of €5 million, respectively, via the AIF. The implementation of the project began in 2019 and a first progress report of activity was shared with the EU in 2020. With the COVID-19 outbreak, AFD proposed extending the scope of the activities initially planned in the NHL project to include additional actions tailored to respond to the COVID-19 crisis and any future public health threats.

Goals

The extension aims to contribute to the COVID-19 national response and will also deepen the initial objective of the NHL project to enhance the country's capacities in diagnostic, preparedness and response by reinforcing and increasing its decentralised laboratory-based diagnostic capacity. The extension of the activities proposed by the NHL in close cooperation with the two implementing entities of the initial project, Fondation Mérieux and Institut Pasteur, will rely on (i) the strengthening of capacities at the central level (NHL's outbreak response including Coronavirus) and (ii) the reinforcement of public hospitals' laboratories, including via the development of diagnostics based on molecular biology.

Impact

Strengthening the National Health Laboratory will improve health conditions for the population of Myanmar through better diagnoses of infectious diseases and epidemics. By reinforcing its infrastructure and strengthening its technical and organisational capacity, a better quality of healthcare will be available to people, leading to better outcomes for patients.


Sri Lanka


Agriculture

AgriFI-Sri Lanka country window

 **Total budget:**
€20.01 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€8 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
Financieringsmaatschappij voor
Ontwikkelingslanden (FMO)

 **Co-financiers:**
N/A

 **Type of AIF support:**
Financial instrument, technical assistance

Situation

More than 90% of farmers in Sri Lanka are smallholders. Smallholder farmers have limited resources and struggle to access financing but are a critical part of the food system in developing countries. There is broad recognition of the need to invest in agriculture and agri-businesses dealing with smallholders so as to ensure sustainable food security.

Goals

The project promotes investment in the agricultural sector in low and lower-middle income countries through a specialised fund management company. It aims to increase the value-added production and incomes of smallholder farmers by bridging the financial gap and investing in private sector enterprises involving smallholders.

Impact

The project provides flexible funding to high impact agricultural businesses and increases market access to smallholder farmers with fair prices and financial inclusion. It also improves sustainable agricultural practices, enabling smallholders and investees to improve their productivity while observing strict environmental standards.



Vietnam

Transport, urban development, environment

Hanoi sustainable urban transport programme – metro line 3 extension, phase 1



Total budget:

€1 625.7 million



EU Contribution:

€10 million



Lead financial institution:

Agence Française de Développement (AFD)



Co-financiers:

Government of Vietnam / Hanoi People Committee (HPC) / Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) / Asian Development Bank (ADB)



Type of AIF support:

Technical assistance

Situation

Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, is experiencing strong economic and demographic growth. The downside of this growth is the negative impact on the environment and quality of life due to air pollution, traffic congestion and food security. With a growing population, rapid urbanisation, and an exponential increase in the number of cars and motorbikes on the road in Hanoi, transport has become a key sector for carbon emissions mitigation and other sustainable development benefits.

Goals

The project will support the Vietnamese Government in its goal of completing an eight-line metro rail system, including elevated and underground sections to serve the city of Hanoi. The project will provide comprehensive technical assistance to the metro network development, which is being carried out in multiple phases and is already under way.

Impact

By offering public transport as a viable option to individual vehicles, this will reduce the number of cars and motorbikes in the city, reducing congestion and carbon emissions from transport, and helping to address air and noise pollution in Hanoi. It will also enable people on lower incomes to access health, educational facilities and economic activities, thus improving the living standards of all city dwellers.

IFP

Investment Facility for the Pacific





The Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP) promotes sustainable economic growth and reduces poverty in 15 island states: the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Launched in 2012, it uses resources from the European Development Fund (EDF) to support high-priority projects for which insufficient affordable financing is available.

Some IFP contributions are for regional projects targeting two or more countries; others are aimed at individual countries. Sectors covered by the projects include energy, transport, water and sanitation, environmental protection, private sector development and social service provision. Moreover, as the island states of the Pacific are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, IFP attaches particular importance to efforts to adapt to and mitigate these impacts.



Supporting EU policy goals in the Pacific

The IFP plays a vital role in helping the EU to attain its policy goals in the Pacific region. As of 2020, over €65 million had been allocated through the facility to projects in the Pacific.

In line with key priorities of the EDF 2014-2020 Pacific Regional Indicative Programme, the IFP targets projects promoting regional economic integration – particularly trade and developing the private sector – and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

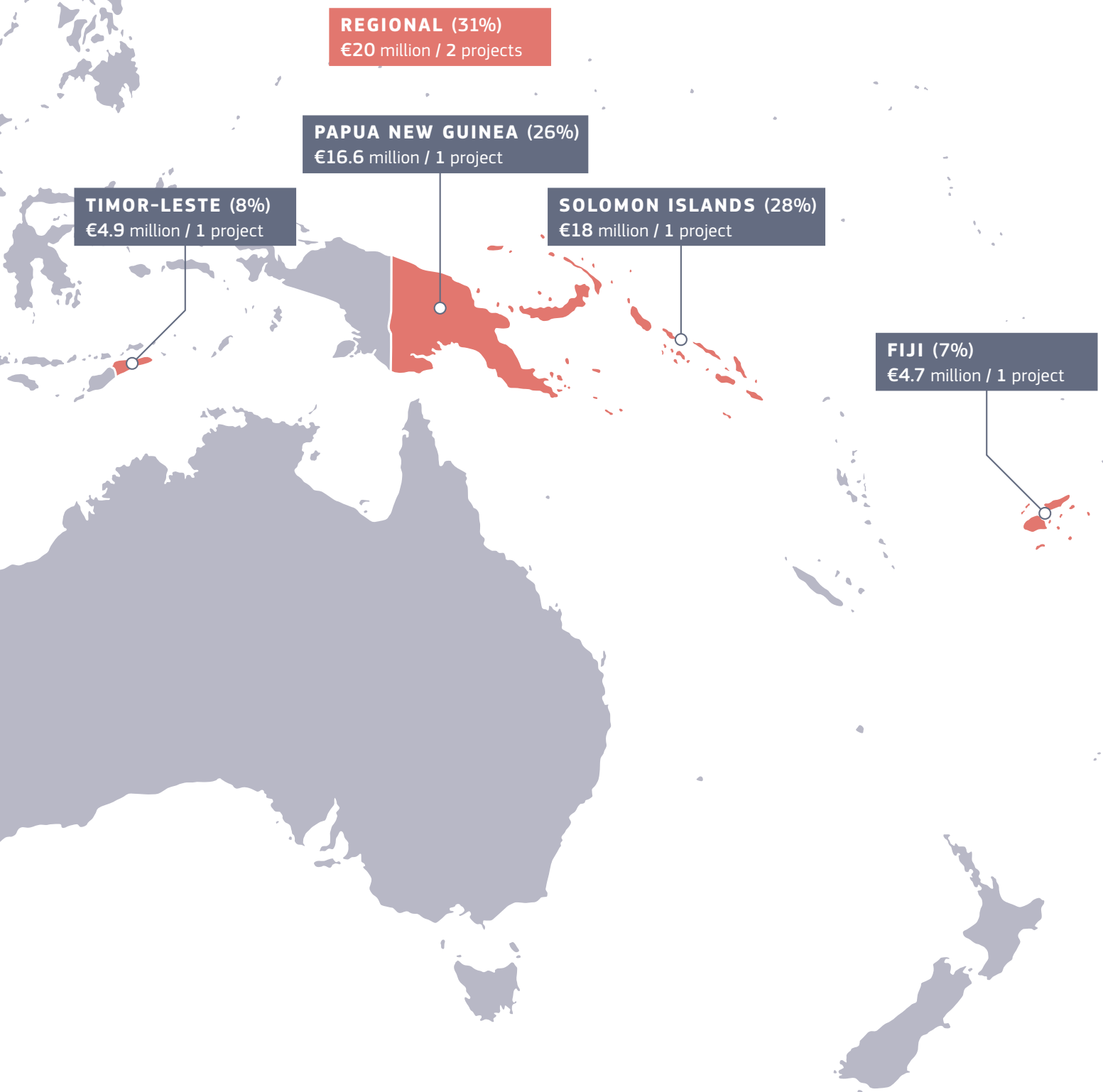
One project was approved for IFP funding in 2020: the Markham Valley renewable energy storage project in Papua New Guinea, which received €16.6 million. Designed around an inclusive economic model geared towards creating jobs for local people, it will increase access to a reliable supply of electricity by installing 6 megawatts (MW) of capacity at a 15 MW solar farm and setting up a 6 MW battery energy storage system. This will contribute towards displacing fossil fuels as a source of energy, thereby mitigating the impact of climate change.

The project is part of a government programme aimed at supplying electricity to 70% of Papua New Guinea's households by 2030 and enabling the country to run exclusively on renewable energy by 2050.

IFP AT A GLANCE

(as of 31 December 2020)

The European Commission has allocated a total of **€65 million** for the IFP from the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) Intra-ACP for the period 2012-2020.



2020 IFP project

Papua New Guinea


Energy

Markham Valley renewable energy storage project

 **Total budget:**
€253.8 million

 **EU Contribution:**
€16 million

 **Lead financial institution:**
Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique (Agence Française de Développement group)

 **Co-financiers:**
Asian Development Bank, International Finance Corporation, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Export Finance Australia

 **Type of IFP support:**
Investment grant, technical assistance

Situation

Just 12% of Papua New Guinea's 9 million inhabitants have access to electricity – among the lowest in the world. One of the country's two main grids suffers from poor reliability due to a lack of dependable power sources and high generation costs. However, demand at peak times is projected to grow by 70-80 MW between 2020 and 2032. The government is launching a major electrification programme that will ensure electricity supply for 70% of households by 2030 and enable Papua New Guinea to make the transition to 100% renewable energy by 2050.

Goals

To support the electrification programme, a 30 MW biomass power plant and a 15 MW solar farm are to be built in the Markham Valley, in Morobe Province. EU funding covers the installation of 6 MW of the solar farm's capacity and a 6 MW battery energy storage system. This system can be supplied from both the biomass plant and the solar farm.

Impact

The project will increase access to electricity by boosting generation capacity and ensuring a more reliable supply. Moreover, the low cost of producing power at the biomass plant and solar farm will allow the state-owned electric company to invest in new household connections to the distribution network and deliver affordable energy. Environmental benefits will come through the replacement of diesel and heavy fuel oil with renewable sources, which will cut carbon emissions by up to 4.3 million tonnes. The facilities will also foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth in an underdeveloped rural area by creating jobs, promoting investment in renewable energy, and attracting solar and battery storage suppliers to the region.



“**ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS WILL COME THROUGH THE REPLACEMENT OF DIESEL AND HEAVY FUEL OIL WITH RENEWABLE SOURCES**”

“ **JUST 12 %
OF PAPUA NEW
GUINEA’S 9 MILLION
INHABITANTS
HAVE ACCESS TO
ELECTRICITY** ”



IFCA AIF IFP: Leading the charge against climate change

Countries in Central Asia, Asia and the Pacific regions are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, where severe weather and rising temperatures and sea levels are threatening economic development and displacing populations, causing immense human suffering.

Supporting climate finance through climate change windows

Climate action is high on the EU's foreign policy agenda in Central Asia, Asia and the Pacific, as in other regions around the globe. Through climate diplomacy and cooperation, the EU is working to create the political momentum at a global level to tackle climate change and to help its development partners to mitigate and adapt to its impacts. The IFCA, AIF and IFP blending facilities play a key role in these efforts.

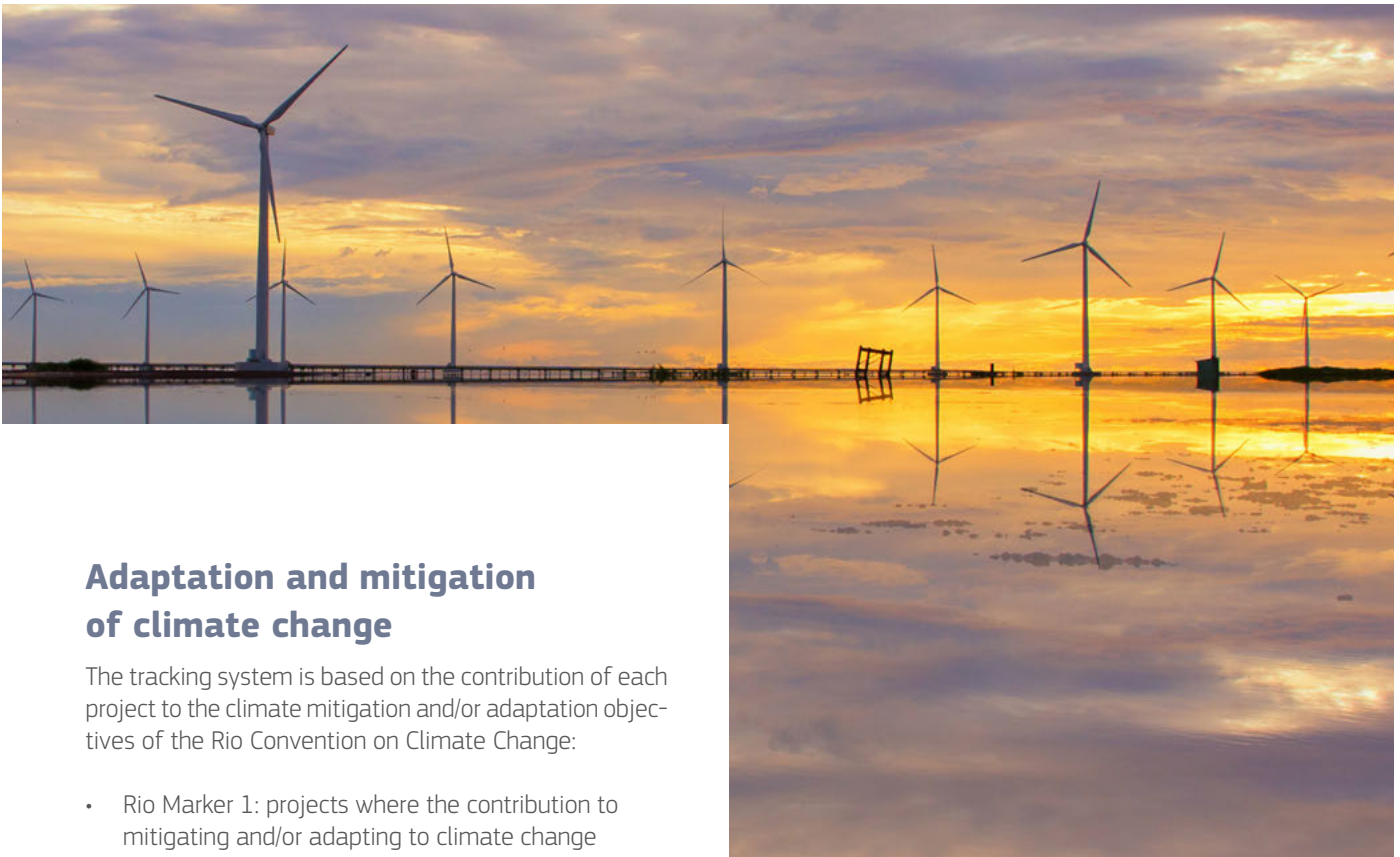
The EU blending facilities have specific climate change windows (CCWs) to support partner countries in meeting their climate finance commitments. The CCWs encompass both public and private investments in strategic areas, such as transport, energy, water, sanitation and the environment.

The main objectives of CCWs in the EU regional blending facilities are to:

- ensure transparency of EU financing of climate-change projects, including by making a distinction between programmed funds within geographical instruments and new additional resources;
- establish a tracking system for climate change-related operations;
- guarantee better tracking and visibility for all EU climate actions;
- mainstream the fight against climate change in EU-financed projects;
- attract additional financing for climate change.



“ **COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL ASIA, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONS ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE** ”



Adaptation and mitigation of climate change

The tracking system is based on the contribution of each project to the climate mitigation and/or adaptation objectives of the Rio Convention on Climate Change:

- Rio Marker 1: projects where the contribution to mitigating and/or adapting to climate change represents a significant objective (40 % of the IFCA/AIF/IFP contribution can be reported as climate action support);
- Rio Marker 2: projects where the contribution to mitigating and/or adapting to climate change represents the principal objective (100 % of the IFCA/AIF/IFP contribution can be reported as climate action support).

Mitigation measures include:

- improving energy efficiency and increasing energy saving;
- limiting the greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activity;
- increasing the production and use of renewable energy;
- protecting and/or enhancing greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs.

Adaptation measures include:

- promoting climate change adaptation technologies, including their related infrastructures;

- reducing human and environmental vulnerability to climate change;
- measures for emergency prevention and preparedness for natural disasters.

In December 2015, participant countries at the 21st Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change pledged to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.
























Annexes






Operations supported by IFCA

Country	Year of approval	Title of the project	Rio Marker	Consortium of Finance Institutions	Sector	Total project cost (€ million)
Kazakhstan	2010	Kazakhstan sustainable energy financing facility		EBRD,EIB	Energy	30.2
Tajikistan	2011	Khujand energy loss reduction project		EBRD,EIB	Energy	21.2
Tajikistan	2011	Central Tajik water rehabilitation		EBRD	Environment	15.2
Regional	2011	Central Asia technical assistance framework		EBRD	Environment	8.3
Regional	2012	Structured microfinance fund for Central Asia (MIFA Debt Fund)		KFW,IFC	Private	25.1
Kyrgyz Rep.	2012	Kyrgyzstan sustainable energy efficiency financing facility (KyrSEFF)		EBRD	Energy	21.0
Regional	2012	SME finance facility for Central Asia		EBRD	Private	86.2
Regional	2013	Framework for strengthening municipal infrastructure in Central Asia (Phase I)		EBRD,WB,GEF,SECO	Environment	38.8
Kazakhstan	2013	Kazagro climate loan for SMEs, midcaps and MSMEs		EIB	Private	151.9
Kazakhstan	2013	Framework for technical assistance in Kazakhstan		EBRD	Environment	3.2
Kyrgyz Rep.	2013	Bishkek solid waste project (Phase I)		EBRD	Environment	24.8
Uzbekistan	2014	Improvement of solid waste management system in the city of Samarkand		AFD	Environment	28.8
Turkmenistan	2014	Implementation of enterprise growth programme and business advisory services (BAS) in Turkmenistan		EBRD	Private	3.1
Kyrgyz Rep.	2014	Bishkek solid waste project (Phase II)		EBRD	Environment	0*
Turkmenistan	2014	Turkmenistan project identification study		EBRD	Multisector	1.1
Kyrgyz Rep.	2014	Tokmok water project		EBRD	Water	6.4
Kyrgyz Rep.	2015	Value chain agro-finance (Phase I)		KFW,EIB	Private	54.2
Kyrgyz Rep.	2015	Osh and Jalalabad solid waste projects		EBRD,EIB	Environment	20.8
Kyrgyz Rep.	2015	Kyrgyzstan sustainable energy efficiency financing facility extension (KyrSEFF II)		EBRD	Energy	42.9
Kyrgyz Rep.	2015	Oshelectro rehabilitation project		EBRD	Energy	6.1
Kyrgyz Rep.	2015	Support to the Kyrgyz Republic for water and wastewater investments		EBRD	Water	40.8
Kazakhstan	2015	DAMU green loans for SMEs and MIDCAPS		EIB	Multi-sector	402.1
Regional	2016	CA TA framework for implementation support of EBRD municipal and environmental infrastructure projects (extension)		EBRD	Water	68.4
Kyrgyz Rep.	2016	Kyzyl-Kiya water project		EBRD,EIB	Water	7.4
Kyrgyz Rep.	2016	Support to the Kyrgyz Republic for water and wastewater investments (Phase II)		EBRD,EIB	Water	60.8
Tajikistan	2017	Support to the Republic of Tajikistan for solid waste management projects		EBRD	Environment	19.5
Regional	2017	The SME finance facility for Central Asia (Phase II)		EBRD	Private sector	49.5
Turkmenistan	2017	Advice for small businesses in Turkmenistan		EBRD	Private sector	5.8
Kyrgyz Rep.	2018	Support to the Kyrgyz Republic for water and wastewater investments (Phase III)		EBRD,ADB, SECO	Environment	54.1
Uzbekistan	2019	Technical assistance for the energy efficiency framework loan		EIB, WB	Energy	454.3

* The total cost has already been accounted for under Bishkek Solid Waste: Phase 1

IFCA contribution (€ million)	Amount to be reported as Climate Action support (€ million)	Type of IFCA support	Status	Tendering of EU financed project components started?	Construction of the project started?	EU financed TA/ Guarantee/Risk Capital started?
5.2	5.0	TA/Grant	Cancelled	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
7.2	0.0	TA/Grant	Completed	Awarded	Completed	Completed
7.2	0.0	TA/Grant	Completed	Awarded	Completed	Completed
8.3	3.2	TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
1.0	0.0	RC/TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
7.0	6.8	TA/Grant	Completed	Awarded	Completed	Completed
11.2	0.0	Guarantee/TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
7.5	2.9	IG/TA	Implementing	Awarded	No	Completed
1.9	1.8	TA	Cancelled	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.2	1.2	TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
3.8	1.4	IG	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	Not applicable
8.2	3.2	TA/Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Studies ongoing	No
2.7	0.0	TA	Completed	Not applicable	Not applicable	Completed
4.4	1.8	IG	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	Not applicable
1.1	0.4	TA	Completed	Not applicable	Not applicable	Completed
2.3	0.9	Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	Not applicable
5.2	0.0	Grant	Signed	Procurement started	Not applicable	Not applicable
9.2	9.0	Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	Not applicable
9.6	9.2	TA/Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Not applicable	On-going
1.1	0.4	TA/Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	On-going
11.5	4.5	Grant	Implementing	Awarded	On-going	Not applicable
2.1	2.0	TA	Implementing	Procurement to be launched	Not applicable	No
5.2	2.0	TA	Implementing	Awarded	Not applicable	On-going
3.5	1.4	Grant	Part of Support to Kyrgyz Rep for Water and WW Investments (see above)			
16.0	6.3	Grant	Implementing	Awarded	On-going	Not applicable
8.0	3.1	Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	Not applicable
7.9	0.0	Guarantee/TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
5.3	0.0	TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
13.0	5.0	Grant/TA	Implementing	Procurement started	On-going	On-going
2.3	0.8	TA	Signed	Procurement to be launched	Not applicable	No

Operations supported by IFCA

Country	Year of approval	Title of the project	Rio Marker	Consortium of Finance Institutions	Sector	Total project cost (€ million)
Uzbekistan	2019	Water services and institutional support programme (Phase I)		EIB, WB	Environment	292.9
Uzbekistan	2019	Hydroelectricity sector development (Phase I)		AFD	Energy	95.5
Uzbekistan	2019	Sanitation development project		AFD	Environment	118.7
Tajikistan	2019	Khatlon energy loss reduction project		EBRD	Energy	36.8
Kazakhstan	2019	Micro-lending for climate action and environmental protection investments		EIB	Environment	56.2
Kyrgyz Rep.	2020	Nookat Water Project		EBRD	Water	4.9
Regional	2020	Sustainable Private Sector Programme in Central Asia		EBRD	Multi-sector	5.3
Tajikistan	2020	Kulob Water and Wastewater Project		EBRD	Water	16.3
					Total	2 378,6

Operations supported by AIF

Country	Year of approval	Title of the project	Rio Marker	Consortium of Finance Institutions	Sector	Total project cost (€ million)
Regional	2012	Structured microfinance fund for Asia (MIFA Debt Fund)		KFW,IFC	Private	54.5
Indonesia	2012	Support to carbon-linked incentive mechanisms to support the implementation of Indonesian energy efficiency and renewable energy policy		KFW	Environment	27.3
Pakistan	2012	Capacity-building and development of the hydropower sector in Pakistan		AFD	Energy	105.2
Bangladesh	2013	Bangladesh power energy efficiency		EIB,ADB	Energy	337.2
Bangladesh	2013	Dhaka urban transport (DTCA capacity building)		AFD,ADB,GEF	Environment	199.3
Nepal	2013	Efficient transmission of electricity from renewable sources		KFW,EIB	Energy	60.2
Cambodia	2013	Improvement of access to electricity and water in small towns and rural areas		AFD	Energy	92.3
Regional	2013	MIFA Debt Fund, biogas/renewable energy component		KFW	Energy	18.0
Philippines	2014	Disaster risk management and institutional strengthening of local government units		AFD,ADB	Environment	296.2
Vietnam	2014	Supporting sustainable urban infrastructure development in Ho Chi Minh City area		AFD,KFW	Environment	51.2
Pakistan	2014	WARSAK Hydropower Plant		AFD,EIB,KFW	Energy	146.2
Bangladesh	2014	Dhaka environmentally sustainable water supply project II (Saidabad 3)		AFD,EIB	Water	398.2
Sri-Lanka	2014	Sanitation and Hygiene Initiative for Towns (SHIFT) in southwest Sri Lanka		AFD	Sanitation	266.3
Laos	2015	Vientiane sustainable urban transport		EIB,ADB,OFID,GEF	Urban dev.	70.2

IFCA contribution (€ million)	Amount to be reported as Climate Action support (€ million)	Type of IFCA support	Status	Tendering of EU financed project components started?	Construction of the project started?	EU financed TA/ Guarantee/Risk Capital started?	
10.7	4.1	TA	Signed	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
2.8	1.0	TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
9.4	9.0	Grant/TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
15.6	15.2	Grant	Signed	Procurement started	No	No	
2.8	2.6	Grant/TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	Not applicable	No	
2.1	2.03	IG	Approved	Procurement to be launched	Not applicable	No	
5.3	0.0	Guarantee/TA	Approved	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
8.4	8.05	IG/TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
239.2	114.28	TA = Technical Assistance IG = Investment Grant					


















AIF contribution (€ million)	Amount to be reported as Climate Action support (€ million)	Type of AIF support	Status	Tendering of EU financed project components started?	Construction of the project started?	EU financed TA/ Guarantee/Risk Capital started?
6.2	0.0	RC/TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
7.3	7.0	TA/Grant	Cancelled	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
2.7	2.5	TA	Completed	Awarded	Construction of the training center completed	No
5.9	5.7	TA	Completed	Awarded	No	Completed
3.0	1.1	TA	Completed	Awarded	No	Completed
2.4	2.3	Grant	Signed	Awarded	Under construction	Not applicable
6.3	6.0	TA/Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Completed	Completed
4.0	4.0	RC/TA	Approved	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
5.0	4.8	TA	Implementing	Procurement to be launched	Not applicable	Not applicable
6.2	2.4	TA/Grant	Signed	Not applicable	No	No
4.7	4.5	TA/Grant	Signed	Awarded	Studies ongoing	No
5.2	2.0	TA/Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	On-going
5.9	2.3	TA	Implementing	Awarded	Studies ongoing	On-going
5.2	5.0	TA	Implementing	Awarded	Studies on-going	On-going

Operations supported by AIF

Country	Year of approval	Title of the project	Rio Marker	Consortium of Finance Institutions	Sector	Total project cost (€ million)
Regional	2015	Technical assistance facility for connectivity and urban development in ASEAN		AFD	Multi	1.2
Myanmar	2015	Mandalay urban services improvement project (MUSIP)		AFD,ADB	Water/sanitation	102.4
Mongolia	2015	Support for Mongolian economic diversification through SME access to finance		EBRD	Private	126.9
Indonesia	2015	Eco fishing ports development pilot project		AFD	Multi-sector	107.2
India	2016	Mobilise your city		AFD	Transport	133.7
India	2016	SUNREF India housing		AFD	Energy	157.6
Bangladesh	2016	Programme to finance environment and safety retrofits in the Bangladesh ready-made garment (RMG) sector		AFD,KFW	Private sector	80.8
Vietnam	2016	Scientific study for the development of sustainable measures to protect coastal zones in Quang Nam, Tien Giang and Ca Mau provinces		AFD	Environment	1.7
Vietnam	2016	Coastal wetland ecosystems conservation and management in the Red River Delta		KFW	Environment	40.4
Myanmar	2016	Irrigated agriculture, inclusive development		AFD,ADB	Agriculture	116.1
Myanmar	2016	Improving the capabilities and facilities of the National Health Laboratory (NHL) in Myanmar		AFD	Social	27.5
Myanmar	2017	Transport, Waterfront and Heritage Urban Project (TWHUP)		AFD	Urban dev.	85.5
India	2017	Supporting a smart city mission for a more inclusive and sustainable urban development in India		AFD	Urban dev.	106.2
Laos	2017	Resilient rural roads		EIB, WB	Transport	69.4
Regional	2017	Regional cities and climate in Asia (CICLASIA)		AFD	Urban dev.	6.2
Mongolia	2017	Green cities framework: Ulaanbaatar solid waste modernisation sub-project		EBRD	Environment	15.4
Cambodia	2017	Provincial water supply and sanitation project		AFD, ADB	Environment	94.2
Vietnam	2017	Feasibility study for the extension of HCMC Mass Rapid Transit Line 2		KFW, EIB, ADB	Transport	1 406,2
Cambodia	2018	Water resources management and agricultural transition for Cambodia (WAT4CAM)		AFD	Multi-sector	67.6
Mongolia	2018	Support for Mongolian economic diversification through SME Access to Finance (Extension)		EBRD	Private sector	2.1
China	2018	China Green Cities Development Fund (CGCDF)		KfW	Urban dev.	7.8
Vietnam	2018	Fostering electricity generation from renewable energy sources in Vietnam		AFD	Energy	204.1
Myanmar	2018	THAMOUNTAYA - sustainable management of marine and coastal resources through satellite technology		AFD	Environment	70.0
India	2018	Supporting tertiary care and nursing education through the Aga Khan New Health Institution and the College of Nursing in Mumbai		AFD	Multi-sector	98.9
Vietnam	2018	Climate-Resilient Urban Infrastructure in north-centre Vietnam (CRUIV), Vietnam - AFD		AFD	Urban dev.	156.2
Laos	2019	Sustainable rural Infrastructure and watershed management		ADB	Agriculture	37.9
China	2019	Technical assistance facility for green promotional loans		KfW	Environment	230.4

AIF contribution (€ million)	Amount to be reported as Climate Action support (€ million)	Type of AIF support	Status	Tendering of EU financed project components started?	Construction of the project started?	EU financed TA/ Guarantee/Risk Capital started?
1.2	0.0	TA	Signed	Feasibility study started	FS completed, the project will not be implemented	No
8.4	3.2	TA/Grant	Suspended - Signed	Awarded	Not applicable	Design on-going
9.7	0.0	TA/risk sharing	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
3.9	1.5	TA/Grant	Cancelled	No	No	No
3.7	3.5	TA	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	On-going
12.4	12.0	TA/Grant	Implementing	Awarded	Under construction	On-going
6.6	0.0	TA/Grant	Implementing	Procurement started / Awarded (2 Parts)	No	On-going
1.1	1.0	TA	Signed	Awarded	Not applicable	Completed
10.4	10.0	Grant	Cancelled	Not applicable	No	No
20.3	20.0	TA	Suspended - Approved	Procurement to be launched	Not applicable	No
5.2	2.0	TA	Suspended - Implementing	Procurement started	Studies ongoing	On-going
9.8	9.5	TA	Cancelled - Redeployed to NHL Myanmar 2020	No	No	No
6.2	2.4	TA	Implementing	Awarded	Studies on-going	On-going
5.4	2.1	IG	Implementing	Procurement started	Under construction	On-going
5.2	5.0	TA	Signed	Awarded	Not applicable	Yes
4.9	1.9	TA/Grant	Signed	Procurement to be launched	No	On-going
5.0	4.7	TA/Grant	Signed	Procurement started	Under construction	On-going
6.2	2.4	TA	Cancelled	No	No	No
11.8	11.5	TA	Signed	Procurement started	Under construction	On-going
2.1	0.0	TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
5.6	2.1	TA	Implementing	Not applicable	Not applicable	On-going
2.1	2.0	TA	Signed	Awarded	Not applicable	Yes
10.0	9.6	TA/Grant	Cancelled	No	No	No
8.9	3.4	TA/Grant	On hold	No	No	No
5.0	4.8	TA	Signed with EU; pending with partners	Procurement to be launched	No	No
4.0	1.5	TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No
10.4	4.0	TA	Signed	Not applicable	Not applicable	No

Operations supported by AIF

Country	Year of approval	Title of the project	Rio Marker	Consortium of Finance Institutions	Sector	Total project cost (€ million)
Sri Lanka	2019	Mundeni Aru Basin development		AFD	Agriculture	172.5
Cambodia	2019	Grid modernisation of the transmission and distribution system		AFD	Energy	29.4
Indonesia	2019	Support for infrastructure investments in Indonesia (S4I) – assistance for the establishment of Indonesia's Development Bank		KfW, AFD, WB, AIIB	Multi-sector	1 347,1
Indonesia	2019	Indonesia Policy Dialogue Fund (IPDF)		KfW	Multi-sector	3 506,3
Cambodia	2019	Investment grant for the Bakheng water supply		EIB, AFD	Environment	210.9
Cambodia	2019	Rural Infrastructure Development for Cambodia (RID4CAM)		KfW, AFD	Agriculture	82.9
Myanmar	2019	Resilient communities development		ADB	Agriculture	217.4
Indonesia	2019	SDG Indonesia One – support to PT SMI in its mandate of financing SDG infrastructure projects in Indonesia		AFD	Multi-sector	306.0
Sri Lanka	2019	Jaffna sanitation project and support to water services regulation		AFD	Environment	155.0
Bangladesh	2019	Power factor improvement and smart grid deployment		AFD	Energy	112.6
Regional	2019	Supporting green infrastructure under the ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF)		ADB, AFD, EIB, KfW	Multi-sector	1 282,2
China	2019	China Biodiversity Facility (CBF)		AFD	Environment	666.9
Vietnam	2019	Water and Natural Resources Management (WARM) facility in response to climate change		AFD	Environment	240.8
Myanmar	2020	Improving the capabilities and facilities of the National Health Laboratory (NHL)		AFD	Health	14.5
Indonesia	2020	Strengthen University Teaching Hospitals in the fight against COVID 19 and pandemic preparedness		KfW	Multi-sector	54.5
Vietnam	2020	Hanoi Sustainable Urban Transport Programme		AFD	Transport/Urban Development	1 625
Sri Lanka	2020	AGRIFI Sri Lanka Window		FMO	Agriculture	8.0
Cambodia	2020	Investment Grant and Technical Assistance for Sustainable Assets for Agricultural Markets, Business and Trade (SAAMBAT) programme in Cambodia		EIB	Transport	118.7
Mongolia	2020	Building Crisis-resilient SMEs in Mongolia post COVID-19		EBRD	Multi-sector	54.5
Mongolia	2020	Green Cities Framework (GrCF) - Ulaanbaatar District Heating Project		EBRD	Energy	15.1
India	2020	Chandigarh Drinking Water Project		AFD	Environment	65.6
Mongolia	2020	Edernet Climate Resilience		EBRD	Environment	13.8
TOTAL						14 177,4

AIF contribution (€ million)	Amount to be reported as Climate Action support (€ million)	Type of AIF support	Status	Tendering of EU financed project components started?	Construction of the project started?	EU financed TA/ Guarantee/Risk Capital started?	
12.5	12.0	TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
4.4	4.1	IG/TA	Signed	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
17.1	6.6	TA	Signed	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
6.3	2.4	TA	Signed	Procurement to be launched	Not applicable	No	
13.3	0.0	IG	Implementing	Procurement to be launched	Under construction	On-going	
9.4	3.5	Grant/TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
25.2	24.3	TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
5.4	2.0	Grant/TA	Signed	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
11.9	4.5	Grant/TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
12.4	12.0	Grant/TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
50.0	50.0	Equity/TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	Not applicable	No	
13.5	5.2	TA	Implementing	Procurement started	Not applicable	On-going	
20.8	20.0	TA	Signed	Awarded	No	Yes	
9.8	0.0	IG/TA	Suspended (Signed with EU; pending with partners)	No	No	No	
10.4	0.0	IG/TA	Approved	No	No	No	
10.4	4.0	TA	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
8.0	3.1	FI/TA					
15.6	0.0	IG/TA	Approved	Not started	Not started	Not started	
11.4	0.0	FI/TA	Approved	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
4.8	4.5	IG	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
12.0	4.5	IG/TA	Pending signature	To be launched	No	No	
6.7	6.3	IG	Approved	Procurement to be launched	No	No	
502.4	338.6	TA = Technical Assistance IG = Investment Grant					

Operations supported by IFP

Country	Year of approval	Title of the project	Rio Marker	Consortium of Finance Institutions	Sector	Total project cost (€ million)
Fiji	2014	Technical economic feasibility study for Lower Ba hydropower development		EIB, ADB	Energy	305
Timor-Leste	2014	Project preparation and implementation programme for Timor-Leste (PPI Programme)		EIB, ADB, WB	Multi-sector	5
Regional	2018	Pacific Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprise (MSME) finance		ADB	Private Sector	70
Regional	2018	EDFI-Electrifi (Pacific window)		FMO	Private Sector	8
Solomon Islands	2019	Urban water supply and sanitation sector		ADB	Environment	76
Papua New Guinea	2020	Markham Valley Energy Project		PROPARCO	Energy	254
					Total	718

IFP contribution (€ million)	Amount to be reported as Climate Action support (€ million)	Type of IFP support	Status	Tendering of EU financed project components started?	Construction of the project started?	EU financed TA/ Guarantee/Risk Capital started?
4.7	0	TA	Implementing	Awarded	Not applicable	On-going
4.9	0	TA	Implementing	Awarded	Not applicable	On-going
12.0	0	TA	Approved	No	Not applicable	No
8.0	0	IG/TA	Approved	No	Not applicable	No
18.0	7.0	IG	Approved	No	Not applicable	No
16.6	0	IG/TA				
64.2	7	TA = Technical Assistance IG =Investment Grant				

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