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Mapping of Green Finance Delivered by IDFC Members in 2011

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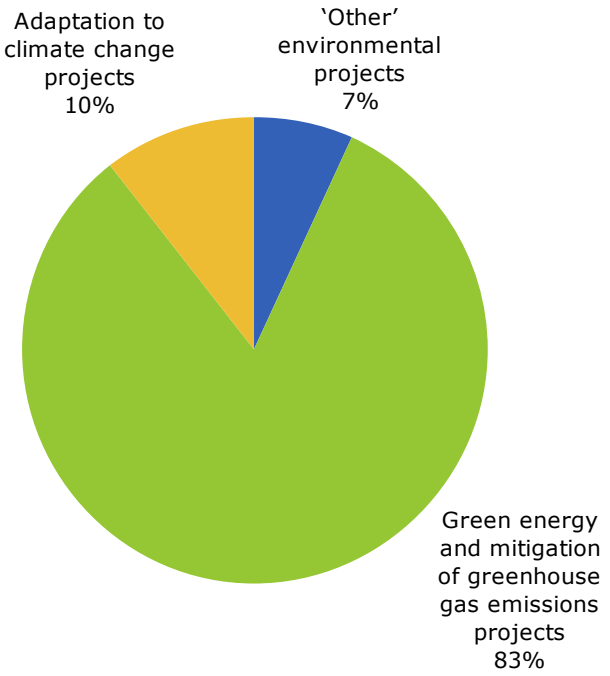
Executive summary

This study was carried out on behalf of the International Development Finance Club (IDFC): a group of nineteen development banks of national, sub-regional and international origin, who share common objectives. The study estimates the green finance provided by IDFC members as new commitments in 2011, by collating and disclosing their aggregated data.

The main outcomes from this study are as follows:

- **Green finance of IDFC members is significant: 89 billion US$ in 2011.**
  The share of green finance from IDFC members is considerable, compared to other global green finance flows. Of the total attributed green finance, approximately 83% is for green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas projects, approximately 10% is for adaptation to climate change and approximately 7% is for 'other' environmental projects, as shown in Figure 1 below.

  Figure 1: Attribution of green finance by theme in 2011



- **IDFC's development banks have the capacity and commitment to channel large volumes of finance into green projects.**
  Commitment from institutions based in non-OECD countries to improving green initiatives within their home countries is high. Nearly half of the green finance investments (44 billion US$) originating from institutions based in non-OECD countries or from sub-regional development

banks are reinvested within their home countries. The typical north to south finance flows from institutions based in OECD countries investing into non-OECD countries make up an additional 15 billion US$.

- **Green finance of IDFC members has increased.**
  Green financing increased by 13% in 2011 compared to 2010, when evaluating the 16 IDFC members that participated both in an internal exploratory mapping in 2010 and also in this mapping exercise for 2011. In addition, their share of green finance as a proportion of total new finance commitments increased from 20% in 2010 to 24% in 2011.

- **The contribution of IDFC members to global green finance flows is substantial.**
  Other global mapping exercises provide values for comparison to the 89 billion US$ of green finance by IDFC members in 2011 (even if not directly comparable due to differences in methodologies). Global international climate finance, including both public and private finance sources, is estimated as at least 97 billion US$ per annum (Buchner et al., 2011). This value only includes the finance flows in part by the IDFC members. In addition, a recent study by Bloomberg New Energy Finance and UNEP (2011) estimated renewable energy project investments in developing countries at 72 billion US$ per annum. This study includes clean energy investment information on both developed to developing country flows and developing to developing country flows (including domestic and international flows).

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and objectives of the mapping exercise

The objective of this report is to collate and disclose complete data on green finance flows delivered by all nineteen members of the International Development Finance Club (IDFC) during 2011. The mapping study was carried out on behalf of IDFC.

IDFC was formed in 2011, and comprises nineteen like-minded development banks of national, sub-regional and international origin. IDFC members (refer to Annex B) are distributed across Europe, Asia, Central and South America, and Africa. These banks support a wide range of development projects that contribute to poverty alleviation, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable growth, habitat protection, social investment in health education and public transport, and family agriculture. The IDFC is focusing its activities in 2012 on climate finance and access to clean sustainable energy sources. One of IDFC's first strategic projects is the Green Finance Work Program, which focuses on mobilising green growth. As part of this Work Program, IDFC members are mapping their green finance contributions by collating and disclosing their aggregated green finance flows for 2011. This study builds on an internal exploratory mapping that was conducted in 2011 on green finance provided by IDFC members as new commitments in during 2010.

Reporting and reviewing transparent green finance data, including climate finance data, is becoming increasingly important among financial institutions. This information feeds international debates on green economy such as the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) international climate negotiations and Rio+20 United Nations conference on sustainable development. There have been efforts by International Finance Institutions (IFIs) to improve reporting approaches such as the Bilateral Finance Institutions (BFIs) climate finance mapping studies of 2009, 2010, and 2011 (initiated by the UNEP working group and carried out by SEI). In addition, in May 2012 a group of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) agreed on principles of a joint adaptation finance tracking methodology coordinated by the AfDB on the sidelines of the UNFCCC Bonn meetings. However such initiatives are still limited in scope and lack coordination. As a result, most existing data collection attempts provide incomplete information on levels of financing, what the financing is used for, and which countries and regions they are benefiting. An ideal green finance reporting process would ensure that reporting is complete, transparent, comparable, accurate, and efficient. It is worth noting that institutions under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) system are often in a better starting position than many of their developing region counterparts because definite guidelines and a system for reporting has already been established.

This mapping study builds on the existing literature on climate finance architecture and mapping, which includes the activities by bilateral and multilateral development banks mentioned above. In addition, a 2011 paper on the effectiveness of climate finance led by a consortium of researchers (Environmental Defense Fund et al., 2011) offers insights into improving the impact and effectiveness of climate finance. Another recent study by the Climate Policy Initiative (Buchner et al., 2011) analyses the current global climate finance landscape providing an interesting compilation of climate

finance data from a wide range of public and private sources. Studies specific to environmental technology such as the Green Tech Atlas (Roland Berger Strategy Consultants, 2009) also presents relevant background information. Furthermore, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) publication "First ever comprehensive data on aid for climate change adaptation" (OECD, 2011b) provides useful information on a system for measuring aid in support of climate-related objectives which is based on detailed project level reporting against carefully defined policy criteria.

1.2 Methodology of the mapping exercise

This mapping exercise builds on the internal exploratory mapping conducted in 2010, providing further detail and guidelines on the reporting data categories. Starting with the definitions of relevant terminology, a methodology for the categorisation of green finance, including the specification of sub-sectors, was determined. The following section provides a brief overview, with additional information provided in Annex D.

1.2.1 Definition of green finance

Green finance is a broad term that can refer to financial investments flowing into sustainable development projects and initiatives, environmental products, and policies that encourage the development of a more sustainable economy. Green finance includes climate finance but is not limited to it. It also refers to a wider range of 'other' environmental objectives, for example industrial pollution control, water sanitation, or biodiversity protection. Mitigation and adaptation finance is specifically related to climate change related activities: mitigation financial flows refer to investments in projects and programs that contribute to reducing or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) whereas adaptation financial flows refer to investments that contribute to reducing the vulnerability of goods and persons to the effects of climate change.

For the purposes of this report, green finance is split into three separate themes:

- Green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions
- Adaptation to climate change impacts
- 'Other' environmental objectives

As there are significant challenges to unambiguously attribute specific investments to only one of the three themes, it was decided to split each theme into separate sub-categories. This approach also helps avoid double counting of projects. Additional details on the themes and sub-categories are provided in Annex D. In those cases where IDFC members did not have, or refrained from, providing sub-category information, non-attributed data was given. In this study, given data is for financial flows committed in the year 2011 in the form of inter alia loans (concessional and commercial), grants, guarantees, equity and mezzanine finance used by financial institutions to finance investments. New commitments refer to financial commitments signed or approved by the board of the reporting institution during 2011.

1.2.2 Data collection approach

The mapping exercise draws heavily on first hand data provided by IDFC members themselves. A desk-based data collection approach was carried out using a customised financial survey tool. All nineteen members of the IDFC participated in this exercise: most of the data is from direct responses from the banks using the survey tool, with some remaining data collected from publicly available sources (with the permission of the respective institutions).

Detailed guidelines were provided to IDFC members on the categorisation of projects. Any deviations from the guidelines were recorded and reported. Both to support the data collection process, and for a better understanding of data requirements requested in the financial survey tool, a help desk was set up to provide IDFC members with assistance.

The full range of financial instruments used by the IDFC members was considered during the design of the financial survey tool (as mentioned in section 1.2.1). However, for this first mapping exercise, differentiating and aggregating various instruments was simplified to include two categories; loans and any other instruments. Based on the current green finance funding priorities and trends of IDFC members, the regional distribution data collection focused on share of financing done in home country, share of international financing to OECD countries, and share of international financing to non-OECD countries. Note that for the sub-regional banks of the IDFC, the group of countries which they cover is considered as their 'home country' in this report's methodology.

1.3 Report structure

This report focuses on the results of the green finance mapping exercise. Section 2 discusses the main outcomes. Section 3 sets out the conclusions including recommendations for further mapping exercises. Annex A contains the index of acronyms. Annex B provides a list and description of the IDFC members. Annex C presents the references used in this report. Annex D details the methodology used for this mapping exercise, including the survey template.

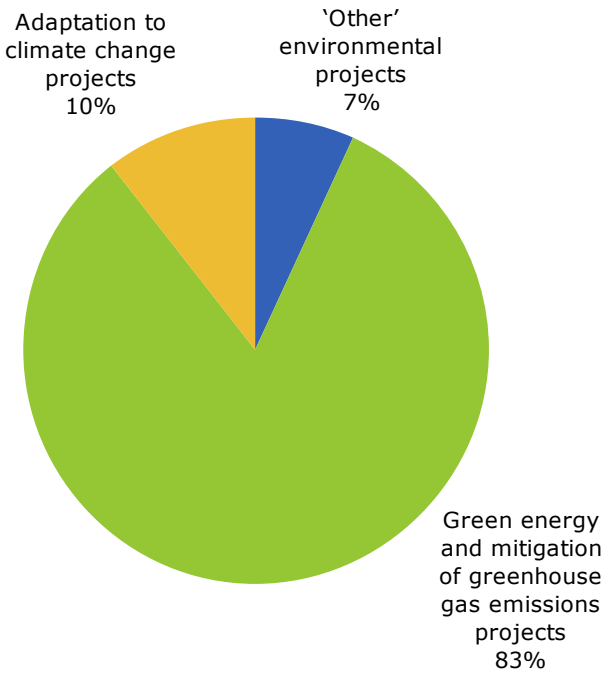
2 Green finance mapping outcomes for 2011

This section presents the main results of the mapping exercise. While all nineteen IDFC members participated in this mapping exercise, varying levels of detail were given. Where relevant, the number of IDFC members that provided data is noted within this section. If projects could not be sub-categorised into those provided in the survey, an 'other' category was created.

2.1 Green finance commitments

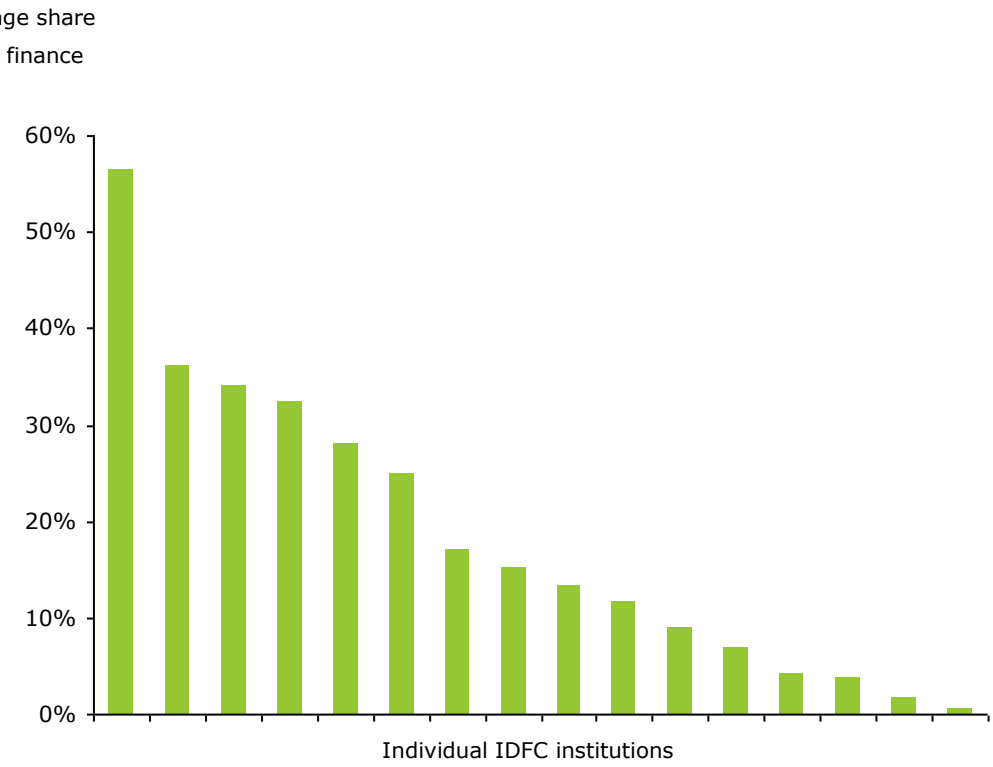
The total green finance contribution of IDFC members in 2011 was 89 billion US$. Of the total attributed green finance commitments, approximately 83% is for green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions projects, approximately 10% is for adaptation to climate change and approximately 7% is for 'other' environmental projects (Figure 1). 26 billion US$ were not attributed to any of the three categories. Institutions based in OECD countries originated 45 billion US$ of the total green finance, with the remaining amount originated from institutions based in non-OECD countries. The majority of the total green finance (95%) was distributed via loans.

Figure 1: Attribution of green finance by theme in 2011



The share of green finance to the total new finance commitments in 2011 for individual institutions ranges from a few per cent to 56% (Figure 2).

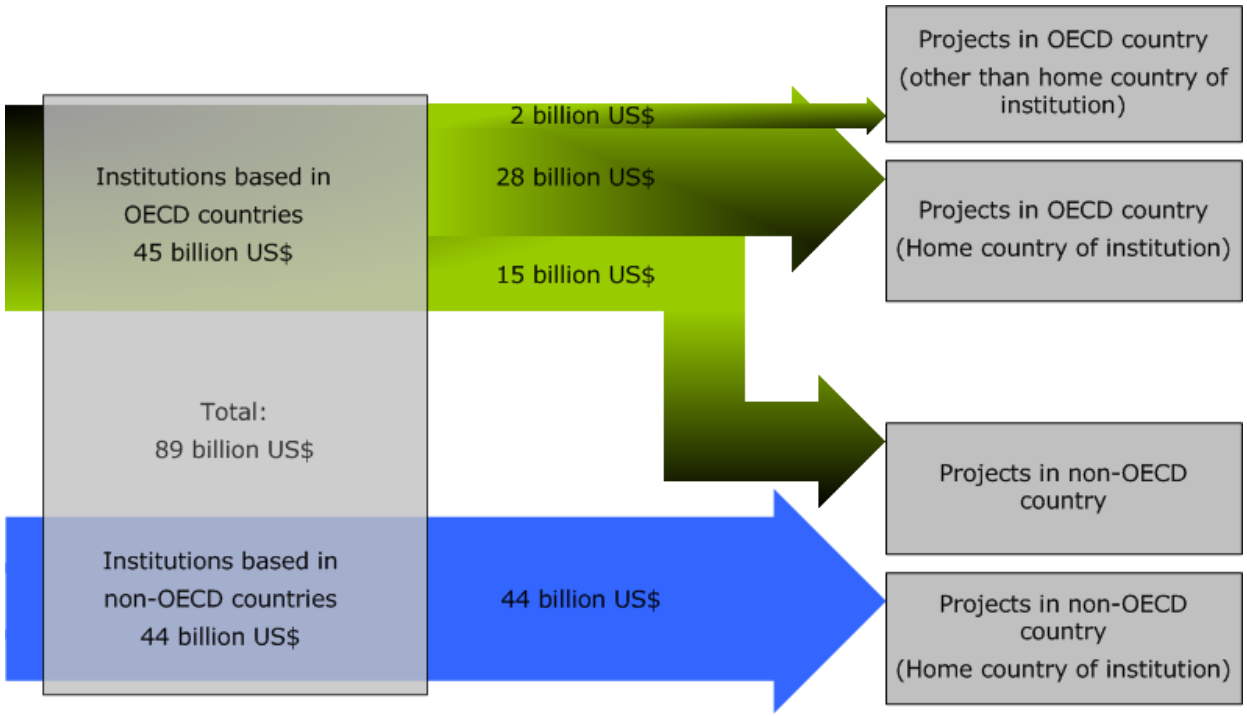
Figure 2: Share of green finance of new commitments by individual IDFC members in 2011



2.2 Green finance flows from institutions based in OECD and non-OECD countries

Figure 3 depicts green finance flows from institutions based in OECD countries and non-OECD countries. The total share of green financing is almost equal for that originating from the 8 institutions based in OECD countries (51%) and the 11 institutions based in non-OECD countries (49%). However distribution of the finance varies. All of the finance sourced from institutions based in non-OECD countries (44 billion US$) is spent in their respective home country. Of the finance sourced from institutions based in OECD countries, 28 billion US$ (31% of the total green finance) is spent in their respective home country, 2 billion US$ (4% of the total green finance) is spent in other OECD countries and 15 billion US$ (17% of the total green finance) is spent in non-OECD countries.

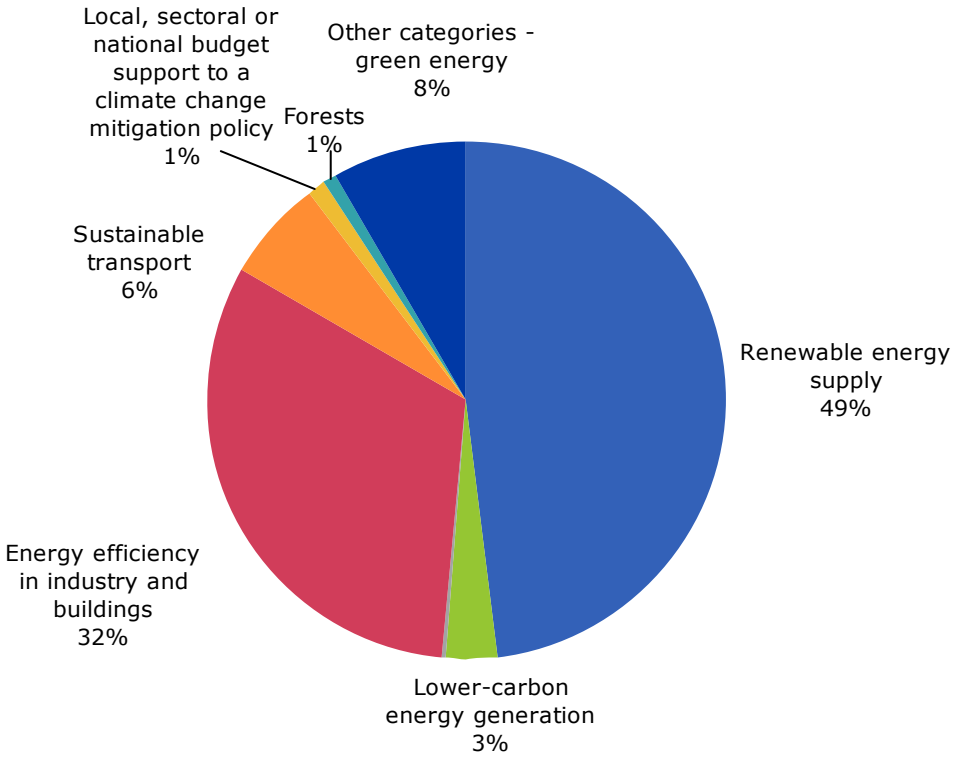
Figure 3: International and domestic green finance delivered by IDFC members in 2011



2.3 Distribution of financing to green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions projects

The distribution of financing attributed to green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions projects in 2011 is shown in Figure 4. The largest share of finance is for renewable energy supply projects (49%). The second largest share is for energy efficiency in industry and buildings (32%).

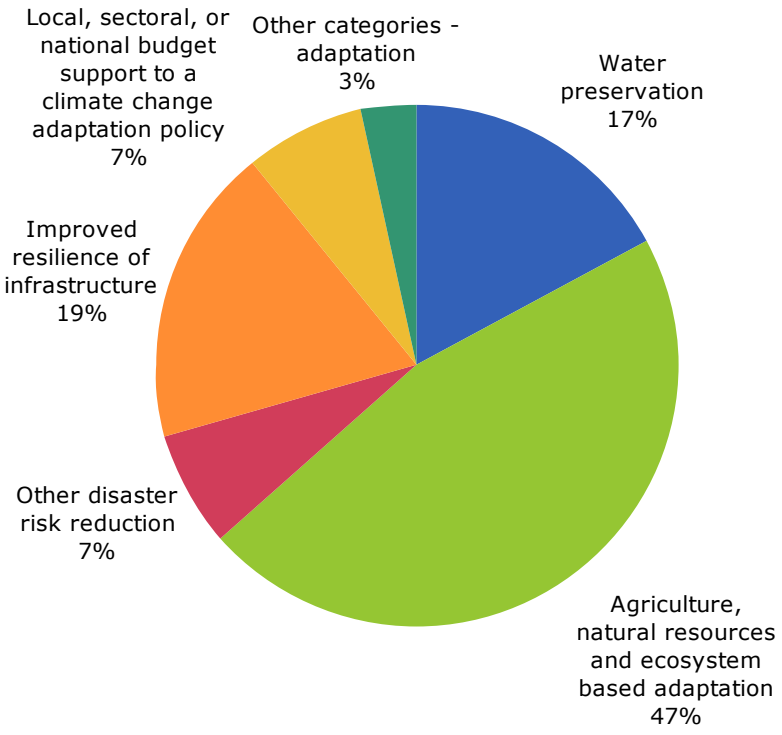
Figure 4: Finance to green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions projects in 2011 for the 16 institutions that provided this split



2.4 Distribution of financing to adaptation projects

The distribution of financing attributed to adaptation to climate change projects in 2011 is shown in Figure 5. The largest shares of distinct adaptation projects were categorised into agriculture, natural resources and ecosystem based adaptation projects (47%). The next largest represented categories are for improved resilience of infrastructure projects (19%) and water preservation projects (17%).

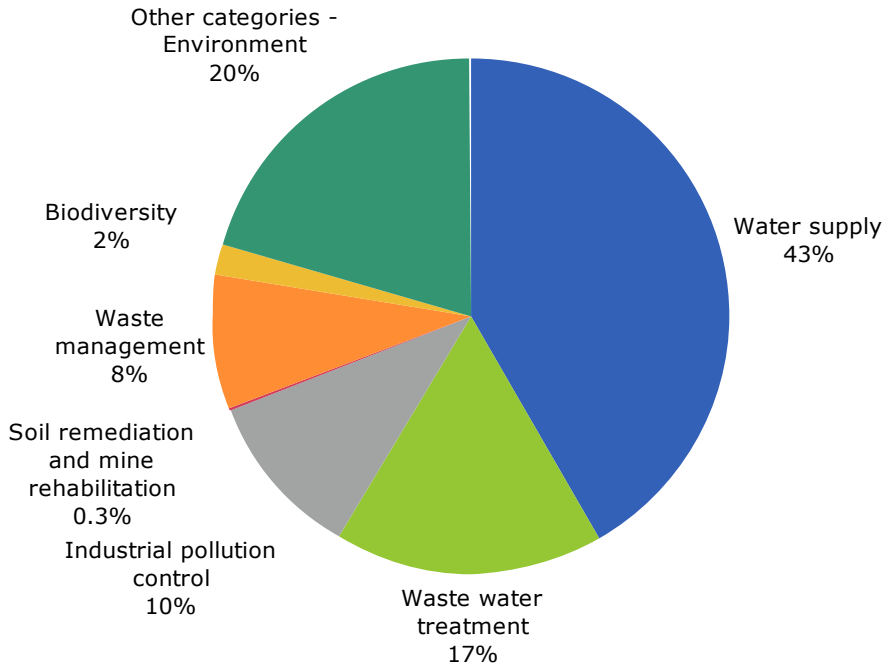
Figure 5: Finance to adaptation projects in 2011 for the 16 institutions that provided this split



2.5 Distribution of financing to 'other' environmental projects

The distribution of financing attributed to 'other' environmental projects in 2011 is shown in Figure 6. A large number (20%) of projects could not be sub-categorised within the given categories. The largest share of finance is attributable to water supply projects (43%). The next largest distinct finance share is represented by water treatment projects (17%), followed by industrial pollution control (10%).

Figure 6: Finance to 'other' environmental projects in 2011 for the 16 institutions that provided this split



3 Summary and conclusions

A pioneering effort to collect and disclose green finance aggregated data.
It is the first time that consistent information on green finance flows from a major group of national, sub regional and international development banks based in OECD and non OECD countries, including domestic flows, is provided.

Total green finance of 89 billion US$ in 2011.
IDFC members made new commitments of 89 billion US$ in green finance during 2011. The largest share of attributable green financing (83%) was invested in green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions projects, which follows the 2010 trend. This shows that beyond climate finance flows provided by governments, UN agencies and international financial organisations, national, sub-regional and international development banks play a major role in providing climate and green finance, particularly to developing countries: 66% of the total green finance for 2011 was channelled to developing country projects.

Capacity and commitment to channel large volumes of finance into 'green' projects.
IDFC's development banks have demonstrated the ability to leverage climate financing in developing countries, with a total of 59 billion US$ channelled to 'green' projects in developing countries in 2011. In addition, the north to south finance flows from institutions based in OECD countries to non-OECD countries constituted 15 billion US$ in 2011. The findings from this study indicate that IDFC's development banks have the financial and technical capacities to deliver larger amounts of green financing. These banks can therefore play a key role in leveraging current green finance flows by participating in initiatives such as the Green Climate Fund.

Green financing increased from 2010 to 2011.
Considering the 16 IDFC members that participated both in an internal exploratory mapping in 2010 and in this mapping exercise for 2011, green financing increased by 13% in 2011 compared to 2010 (55 billion US$ in 2010 to 63 billion US$ in 2011). In addition, the share of green finance of total new finance commitments by these 16 IDFC members increased from 20% in 2010 to 24% in 2011. This indicates that national and sub-regional and international development banks have the experience and expertise to increase the volumes of finance currently being dispensed into 'green' projects.

Large share of global green financing flows represented.
The total green finance figure of 89 billion US$ by IDFC members is considerable compared to existing information available on global climate finance flows. Other global mapping exercises provide values for comparison to the green finance figure of IDFC members in 2011 (even if not directly comparable due to differences in methodologies). Global international climate finance, including both public and private finance sources, is estimated as at least 97 billion US$ per annum (Buchner et al., 2011). This value only includes the finance flows in part by the IDFC members. In addition, a recent study by Bloomberg New Energy Finance and UNEP (2011) estimated renewable energy project investments in developing countries at 72 billion US$ per annum. This study includes clean energy

investment information on both developed to developing country flows and developing to developing country flows (including domestic and international).

Recommendations by Ecofys to IDFC members based on the green finance mapping exercise include:

Align future mapping studies using common methodologies.

Efforts towards aligning initiatives to track green finance investments from a broader range of similar institutions beyond IDFC members would help to produce more comparable numbers. A common set of mapping methodologies for green finance could be developed from existing approaches for climate finance mapping (for example, UNEP-BFI and other mapping exercises). This would help to align definitions of terminologies, sectors, regions, data validation processes etc. During this process, the categorisation of 'green' finance can be improved, building on proposed categories such as those in this mapping exercise. Detailed feedback from institutions themselves will assist with making the categories more applicable.

Further improve data quality and consistency.

The robustness of any given data collection and reporting process will depend on the quality of data being provided by participating institutions. Some issues encountered during this process include insufficient reporting systems, lack of resources dedicated to collecting data, non-availability of data and confidentiality issues. Whilst most institutions are keen to participate in such studies, it is also important to understand and resolve any issues they might face.

Annex A Index of acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
Bancoldex	Banco de Comercio Exterior de Colombia
BdE	Banco de Estado
BNDES	Brazilian Development Bank
BSTDB	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CDB	China Development Bank
CDG	Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion
CO2	Carbon dioxide
COP	Conference of Parties
CPI	Climate Policy Initiative
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
Exim	Indonesia Exim Bank
GHG	Greenhouse gases
HBOR	Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDFC	International Development Finance Club
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KoFC	Korea Finance Corporation
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
NAFIN	Nacional Financiera S.N.C
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistance Committee
PV	Photovoltaic
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
TSKB	Industrial Development Bank of Turkey
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNEP BFI	United Nations Environmental Programme Bilateral Finance Institutions
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VEB	Vnesheconombank

Annex B List and brief description of IDFC member organisations

1. **Agence Française de Développement (AFD), France** A public institution and the central figure in France's development assistance system, AFD finances projects on five continents – with primacy given to Africa, which receives two-thirds of AFD commitments, and overseas France.

2. **Banco Estado (BE), Chile** State-owned BE provides wholesale and retail banking services to large and medium-sized companies and government entities, as well as individuals, small businesses, and micro-enterprises, primarily in Chile.

3. **Bancoldex S.A., Colombia** Bancóldex is associated with Colombia's Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism, and offers products and services that address market gaps as well as the financial and nonfinancial needs of Colombian companies and citizens.

4. **Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES), Brazil** BNDES is a federal public company associated with Brazil's Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade – and one of the largest development banks in the world.

5. **Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB), Greece** BSTDB is a financial institution established by Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine, to support economic development and regional cooperation.

6. **Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion (CDG), Morocco** CDG is active in virtually all areas of Morocco's national economy and is the country's largest institutional investor in infrastructure and government treasury securities.

7. **Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE/CABEI),** Honduras CABEI is the largest financial institution in Central America. Founded in 1960 by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, its members now also include Argentina, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Spain and Taiwan.

8. **China Development Bank (CDB), China;** CDB is a financial institution in the People's Republic of China (PRC) under the direct jurisdiction of the State Council. The bank is the second largest bond issuer in China, as well as the country's largest foreign currency lender.

9. **CAF-Development Bank of Latin America;** With 18 member countries from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe, CAF is one of the region's main sources of multilateral financing, with the mission of stimulating sustainable development and regional integration.

10. **Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR), Croatia** HBOR is the development and export bank of the Republic of Croatia with the main task of promoting the development of the Croatian economy. HBOR builds bridges between entrepreneurial ideas and their accomplishment.

11. **Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), South Africa** DBSA is a development finance institution dedicated to promoting economic growth, human resource development,

institutional capacity building, and development projects throughout the region of Southern Africa.

12. **Indonesia Exim Bank, Indonesia** As an Indonesian Export Financing Institution, IEB has the objective of improving national exports through low-cost loans, guarantees, and/or micro-financing to Indonesian exporters and foreign importers of Indonesian goods.

13. **Industrial Development Bank of Turkey (TSKB), Turkey** TSKB is a publicly-traded, quasi-governmental bank that provides services in the areas of corporate lending, project finance, investment banking, corporate finance, capital markets brokerage, leasing and portfolio management.

14. **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan** JICA is an independent agency that coordinates development assistance for the government of Japan, with a role in providing technical cooperation, capital grants and yen loans.

15. **KfW Bankengruppe, Germany** KfW is a German government-owned development bank with KfW IPEX Bank GmbH, KfW DEG and KfW Development Bank predominantly active in the international arena.

16. **Korea Finance Corporation (KoFC), South Korea** As a policy arm of the Korean government, KoFC is an integrated policy-based financial institution established to assist small and medium enterprises as well as to supply and manage funds required for the growth of the national economy.

17. **Nacional Financiera (NAFIN), Mexico** NAFIN promotes the overall development and modernization of the industrial sector, stimulates the development of financial markets and acts as financial agent in the negotiation, contracting and management of credits from abroad.

18. **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), India** SIDBI was established in 1990 as "the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of industry in the small scale sector", as well as to coordinate the functions of other institutions similarly engaged.

19. **Vnesheconombank (VEB), Russia** VEB is commonly called the Russian Development Bank. It acts on behalf of the national government to support and develop the Russian economy, as well as to manage state debts and pension funds.

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Annex D Methodology

1 Categorisation of green finance

In order to provide accurate and comparable data for this mapping exercise, guidance to IDFC members on a consistent categorisation of mitigation and adaptation activities was necessary. As neither a precise definition of mitigation and adaptation projects nor standardized methodologies for accounting finance flows invested in those projects exist, this mapping exercise adopted a two-step approach based on:

- A global definition of mitigation and adaptation projects.
- A core list of project categories or sub-sectors that were consensually accepted by all IDFC members as projects that typically contribute to tackling climate change.

Integrated into this approach was the option for IDFC members to add other considered climate related investments along with an explanation on their climate accounting methodology.

During the data collection process, IDFC members were asked to use these definitions and eligibility criteria. If there were any deviations from the guidelines, organisations were encouraged to note and report them.

All type of long-term instruments (loans, grants, equity, guarantee etc) are counted as financial flows invested to climate and environment projects.

Determining specific definitions of green finance, mitigation and adaptation can be challenging, particularly when attempting to obtain information from 19 different development banks. Understanding of the three categories varies. Definitions of climate change mitigation and adaptation are based on those used for the OECD-DAC climate markers (Table 1 below).

Table 1: Definitions of climate change mitigation and adaptation

Climate change mitigation	
Definition	An activity will be classified as climate change mitigation related if it contributes to reducing or avoiding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.
Criteria for eligibility	The activity contributes to a) The mitigation of climate change by avoiding or reducing emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; or b) The protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; or c) The integration of climate change concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory or policy framework, or research.
Climate change adaptation	
Definition	An activity will be classified as climate change adaptation related if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions and investments.

Partial Source: Handbook on the OECD-DAC Climate Markers, September 2011

2 Core eligible project categories or sub-sectors

A key challenge of this mapping study is to overcome the varying definitions for green finance themes, and to distinguish between the 'other' environmental, green energy and mitigation of GHGs, and adaptation categories for which data was collected. In order to distinguish between these categories, a framework was created for IDFC members. Much of this guidance is based on the understanding of IDFC members of the three categories and was determined in close coordination with representatives of IDFC. Data disaggregated was collected as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Core eligible project categories

Category	Sector	Examples
'Other' environment	Water supply	Water supply - municipal / industrial / agricultural
	Waste water treatment	Waste water treatment - municipal / industrial
	Industrial pollution control	Reduction of fluid and air pollutants from industry
	Soil remediation and mine rehabilitation	Clean up of hazardous waste sites
	Waste management	Solid waste collection and treatment, recycling
	Biodiversity	Forest species protection, biodiversity
	Others	To be explained by IDFC member
Green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions	Renewable energy supply	Wind; Hydro; Solar PV and Solar thermal; Geo-thermal; Hydro-thermal or Ocean energy; Biomass-to-energy projects; Biomass (including biofuel) based co-generation; Agri-to-Biofuel projects with a local energy generation component
	Lower-carbon energy generation	Fuel switch projects (fuel to gas, coal to gas) and projects converting a waste (-heat) stream into energy, such as: Waste-to-energy projects (including waste based landfill and sewage gas); Flaring-gas-to-energy projects; Fossil fuel based co-generation; Single-cycle to combined cycle conversion of thermal power plants
	Production of long-life products or equipment for the generation of renewable energy	Projects producing components, equipment or infrastructure dedicated for the renewable energy sector, e. g. blades for windmills, photovoltaic cells, boilers for co-generation projects
	Energy efficiency in industry and buildings	Projects dedicated to a significant energy efficiency improvement such as the rehabilitation of an old power plant for improved efficiency, promoting the energy conserving design of new buildings, improving the energy utilisation efficiency in the operation of existing buildings (retrofitting)
	Sustainable transport	Public transport system that contribute to reducing traffic and/or emissions, e.g. metro, trains, tracks, tramways, subways, buses (bus rapid transit)
	Forests	Reforestation, afforestation, forest management (accumulation and storage of carbon)
	Carbon capture and storage	Projects for carbon capture and storage technology that attempts to prevent release of large quantities

		of CO_2 into the atmosphere from fossil fuel use in power generation and other industries e.g. ocean storage, mineral storage
	Local, sectoral or national budget support to a climate change mitigation policy	Dedicated budget support to a national or local authorities for climate change mitigation policy implementation
	Other	To be explained by IDFC member
Adaptation	Water preservation	Unconventional water sources, rehabilitation of water distribution networks; water storage
	Agriculture, natural resources and ecosystem based adaptation	Conservation agriculture, species better adapted to new climate conditions, management of slopes basins
	Coastal protection	Dykes, mangrove planting
	Other disaster risk reduction	Early warning systems, insurance of extreme weather events; drainage networks; dam with a protection system against floods
	Improved resilience to infrastructure	Water infrastructure, transport infrastructure
	Local, sectoral, or national budget support to a climate change adaptation policy	Dedicated budget support to a national or local authorities for climate change adaptation policy implementation
	Others	To be explained by IDFC member

3 Survey template

IDFC green finance mapping survey

Section 1: Reporting institution

Name of the reporting institution	

Contact information of person responsible for filling in this survey	
Name	
Position in the institution	
E-mail address	
Telephone number	
Address if different to the institution's	

Section 2: Total new commitments in 2011

Total in 2011		million US$

(all activities, all sectors, all regions, all instruments)

Section 3: New green finance commitments in 2011

Total in 2011 (only green finance, all sectors, all regions, all instruments)		million US$

Regional distribution of green finance (all sectors, all instruments)	million US$	%
Share of financing in home country		
Share of international financing to OECD countries		
Share of international financing to non-OECD countries		

Instrument distribution of green finance (all sectors, all regions)	million US$	%
Share of loans		
Share of other instruments (e.g. grant, guarantees, equity)		

Sectoral distribution of green finance (all regions, all instruments)		
	million US$	%
'Other environmental'		
Water supply		
Waste water treatment		
Industrial pollution control		
Soil remediation and mine rehabilitation		
Waste management		
Biodiversity		

Other categories - Environment		
provide explanation - environment		

	million US$	%
Green energy and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions		
Renewable energy supply		
Lower-carbon energy generation		
Production of long-lived products or equipment for the generation of renewable energy		
Energy efficiency in industry and buildings		
Sustainable transport		
Forests		
Carbon capture and storage		
Local, sectoral or national budget support to a climate change mitigation policy		

Other categories - green energy		
provide explanation - green energy		

	million US$	%
Adaptation to climate change		
Water preservation		
Agriculture, natural resources and ecosystem based adaptation		
Coastal protection		
Other disaster risk reduction		
Improved resilience of infrastructure		
Local, sectoral, or national budget support to a climate change adaptation policy		

Other categories - adaptation		
provide explanation - adaptation		