

ANNEX X: LIST OF EXISTING FINANCIAL PLAYERS AND POTENTIAL FINANCIAL STAKEHOLDERS WITH FOCUS ON ENERGY SECTOR

1 MULTILATERAL DONORS

Table 1.1 - Multilateral donors.

Name	Description
Adaptation Fund	The Adaptation Fund is a financial instrument under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and has been established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing country Parties to the KP, in an effort to reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, countries and sectors.
AfDB	The overarching objective of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries (RMCs), thus contributing to poverty reduction.
AfDF	The African Development Fund (AfDF) contributes to the promotion of economic and social development in 40 least developed African countries by providing concessional funding for projects and programs, as well as technical assistance for studies and capacity-building activities.
ARE	The Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE) is an international business association representing the decentralized energy sector working towards the integration of renewables into rural electrification markets in developing and emerging countries. Our aim is to attract and unite all relevant actors in order to speak with one voice about rural electrification with renewable energies.
CIF	Climate Investment Funds (CIF) has been leading efforts to empower transformations in the energy , climate resilience, transport and forestry sectors. CIF concessional financing offers flexibility to test new business models and approaches, build track records in unproven markets, and boost investor confidence to unlock additional finance from other sources, particularly the private sector and the multilateral development banks that implement CIF funding.
EUEI PDF	The EU Energy Initiative – Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF) is a flexible instrument of the EU Energy Initiative (EUEI) supporting the creation of an enabling environment for investments in sustainable energy markets across Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. EUEI PDF works with partner countries and regions to develop policies and strategies that contribute to improved access to affordable and sustainable energy services.
GBEP	Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) brings together public, private and civil society stakeholders in a joint commitment to promote bioenergy for sustainable development.
DG DEVCO	The Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) is responsible for designing European international cooperation and development policy and delivering aid throughout the world. Energy is among the key target areas of EU assistance.
GEF	The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems.
GGGI	The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is an international organization dedicated to supporting and promoting strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies.
IIB	The International Investment Bank (IIB) is a multilateral institution for development that promotes social and economic development, prosperity, and economic cooperation between its member states. Main directions for its activities are the support of the small and medium-sized businesses and participation in financing socially significant infrastructure projects.

IMF	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 188 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
IRENA	The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organization that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future, and serves as the principal platform for international co-operation, a center of excellence, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy .
NDF	The Nordic Development Fund (NDF) is the joint development finance institution of the five Nordic countries. The objective of NDF's operations is to facilitate climate change investments in low-income countries.
OECD	The mission of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world.
	OFID The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) is the development finance institution established as a collective channel of aid to the developing countries. OFID works in cooperation with developing country partners and the international donor community to stimulate economic growth and alleviate poverty in all disadvantaged regions of the world. OFID focus on projects that meet basic needs - such as food, energy , clean water and sanitation, healthcare and education – with the aim of encouraging self-reliance and inspiring hope for the future.
REEEP	The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) invests in clean energy markets in developing countries to reduce CO2 emissions and build prosperity. Based on a strategic portfolio of high impact projects, REEEP works to generate energy access, improve lives and economic opportunities, build sustainable markets, and combat climate change.
UN	The United Nations (UN) is an international organization. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter. Due to the powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more.
	UNDP United Nations Development Program (UNDP) works in some 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion.
	UNECA Established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (UN) as one of the UN's five regional commissions, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's (ECA) mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.
	UNEP The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.
	UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

	<p>The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development. The World Bank Group comprises five institutions managed by their member countries.</p>
World Bank	<p>IBRD The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) provides loans and other assistance primarily to middle income countries.</p>
	<p>IDA The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world’s poorest countries. IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing loans (called “credits”) and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people’s living conditions.</p>
	<p>IFC The International Finance Corporation (IFC), is a member of the World Bank Group and the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector in developing countries. It utilizes and leverages their products and services—as well as products and services of other institutions in the World Bank Group—to provide development solutions customized to meet clients’ needs</p>
	<p>MIGA The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) is a member of the World Bank Group. Its mission is to promote foreign direct investment (FDI) into developing countries to help support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives.</p>

2 BILATERAL DONORS

Table 2.1 - Bilateral donors.

Donor	Country	Description
AusAID	Australia	The AusAID is the Australian Government's new development policy to promote prosperity, reduce poverty, and enhance stability and new performance framework.
ADC	Austria	Today Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) concentrates on six priority regions in Africa, Asia, South Eastern and Eastern Europe as well as the Caribbean. ADC supports its partners and cooperates with them in areas where Austria has gained sound specialist know-how and long-standing experience. The thematic priorities of Austrian Development Cooperation are water and sanitation, energy , climate protection, agriculture and forestry, private-sector development, human security, human rights and governance.
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	Canada	Global Affairs Canada, like its counterparts in other countries, works with partners based in Canada and around the world to reduce poverty in developing countries.
DANIDA	Denmark	The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) is the section of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs dedicated to providing aid and financing pro-development activities in developing countries worldwide. Economic growth is central to its strategy, but growth should be green and promote social progress in order for it to contribute to improving the lives of poor people and their ability to create a better life for themselves.
IFU	Denmark	IFU provides advisory services and risk capital to Danish companies wishing to do business in developing countries and emerging markets.
global.finland	Finland	Finland supports developing countries' own development efforts by means of both political advocacy and financing. Durable results can be attained only through development that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.
AFD	France	<i>Agence Française de Développement (AFD)</i> is the operator for France's bilateral development finance mechanism. AFD is also responsible for the management of the French Global Environment Facility (French GEF), which co-finances projects that reconcile environment and development. The aim of these actions is to contribute to more sustainable and shared economic growth, improve living conditions in the poorest regions and countries, contribute to preserving the planet and help stabilize fragile or post-conflict countries.
FFEM	France	The French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) has been working to promote protection of the global environment in developing countries.

BMZ	Germany	The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, abbreviated BMZ, is a cabinet-level ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Ministry works to encourage economic development within Germany and in other countries through international cooperation and partnerships.
GIZ	Germany	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> (GIZ) provides services worldwide in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. GIZ has over 50 years of experience in a wide variety of areas, including economic development and employment, energy and the environment, and peace and security.
KfW	Germany	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> (KfW) Development Bank has been helping the German Federal Government to achieve its goals in development policy and international development cooperation. It finances and supports programs and projects that mainly involve public sector players in developing countries and emerging economies – from their conception and execution to monitoring their success. Their goal is to help their partner countries fight poverty, maintain peace, and protect both the environment and the climate and shape globalization in an appropriate way.
Irish AID	Ireland	The aim of the Irish AID program is to reduce poverty and hunger, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa where the needs are greatest by supporting long term development and providing humanitarian assistance.
JICA	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aims to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as the sound development of Japanese and global economy by supporting the socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions.
Lux-Development	Luxembourg	LuxDev is the operational pillar of the Luxembourg bilateral cooperation with fully grasped the magnitude of these issues. Their mission is to actively participate in the implementation of the development cooperation policy of the Luxembourg government, which focuses on poverty eradication and sustainable development in its social, economic and environmental aspects.
NZAID	New Zealand	The New Zealand Aid Program (NZAID) invests money, knowledge and skills to help deliver sustainable development and reduce poverty in developing countries. It also provides humanitarian support to save lives and relieve suffering resulting from natural disasters and conflict.
NORAD	Norway	NORAD is the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation. They do the quality-assurance of Norwegian Development Cooperation and is committed to ensuring the quality of development assistance.

AECID	Spain	The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) is the main management body of the Spanish Cooperation, aimed at poverty reduction and sustainable human development.
SIDA	Sweden	Swedish development cooperation is part of a global cooperation in which Sweden is one of many participants. In order to carry out its work, SIDA cooperates with Swedish government agencies, organizations and international bodies. Swedish development aid follows three thematic priorities; democracy and human rights, environment and climate change and gender equality and women's role.
SDC	Switzerland	The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). The goal of development cooperation is that of reducing poverty. It is meant to foster economic self-reliance and state autonomy, to contribute to the improvement of production conditions, to help in finding solutions to environmental problems, and to provide better access to education and basic healthcare services.
DFID	United Kingdom	The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty. We're ending the need for aid by creating jobs, unlocking the potential of girls and women and helping to save lives when humanitarian emergencies hit.
ICF	United Kingdom	The International Climate Fund (ICF) is the primary channel of UK climate change finance. The ICF is designed to help developing countries adapt to climate change, embark on low carbon growth and tackle deforestation.
USAID	United States	USAID is the lead U.S. Government agency that works to end extreme global poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realize their potential.
USTDA	United States	The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) promotes economic growth in emerging economies by facilitating the participation of U.S. businesses in the planning and execution of priority development projects in host countries. The Agency's objectives are to help build the infrastructure for trade, match U.S. technological expertise with overseas development needs, and help create lasting business partnerships between the United States and emerging economies. USTDA's priority sectors include energy , transportation and telecommunications.