ANNEX List of climate technologies eligible to TFSC

CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	TYPE OF CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES
1. RENEWABLE ENERGY	1.1. Electricity Generation	Wind power Geothermal power (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated) Solar power (concentrated solar power, photovoltaic power, solar home system (SHS)) Biomass, biofuel or biogas power with positive carbon balance that does not threaten food security Rehabilitation/construction of biomass units for heat and/or electricity generation (combustion, pyrolysis, gasification, etc.) Rehabilitation/construction of biofuels plants (biodiesel, ethanol, etc.) Rehabilitation/construction of biogas valorization plants (cogeneration, purification, etc.) in waste treatment plants (landfill, organic waste treatment plants, etc.) Ocean power (wave, tidal, ocean currents, salt gradient, etc.) Small and Medium Hydropower plants (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated) with environmental and social impacts' mitigation Renewable energy power plant retrofits
	1.2 Heat Production or other renewable energy application	Solar water heating and other thermal applications of solar power in all sectors Thermal applications of geothermal power in all sectors

		Wind-driven pumping systems or similar Thermal applications of sustainably/produced bioenergy in all sectors, incl. efficient, improved biomass stoves Plantations of products or sub-products to produce biofuels (wood, charcoal, pellets, etc.) Fabrication/distribution of biofuels from biomass (wood, agricultural or industrial sub-products, etc.) Conception/construction/distribution of improved cook stoves for biofuels
	1.3 Transmission and distribution systems, greenfield	New transmission systems (lines, substations) or new systems (e.g., new information and communication technology, storage facility, etc.) to facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources into grid Green mini-grid systems or off-grid solutions (including, hybrid system of solar PV and diesel generator) Improving existing systems to facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources into grid
2. LOWER-CARBON and EFFICIENT ENERGY GENERATION[1]	2.1 Transmission and distribution systems	Retrofit of transmission lines or substations and/or distribution systems to reduce energy use and/or technical losses, excluding capacity expansion Smart metering: rehabilitation/installation of smart and/or communicating meters Demand-side Management (DSM): rehabilitation/installation of infrastructure and control software for distribution networks

[1] Only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated

		Installation of equipment toward a better network management (service interruption management, loss reduction)
	2.2 Power Plants	Renewable-energy based hybrid system (e.g. including a renewable energy generation component) Hybridization of existing power plants through adding a renewable-energy based component Conversion of existing fossil-fuel based power plant to co-generation technologies that generate electricity in addition to providing heating/cooling Waste heat recovery improvements
3. ENERGY EFFICIENCY[2]	3.1 Brownfield energy efficiency in industry	Industrial energy-efficiency improvements though the installation of more efficient equipment, changes in processes, reduction of heat losses and/or increased waste heat recovery Installation of co/generation plants that generate electricity in addition to providing heating/cooling More efficient facility replacement of an older facility (old facility retired)
	3.2 Brownfield energy efficiency in commercial, public and residential sectors (buildings)	Energy-efficiency improvement in lighting, appliances and equipment Substitution of existing heating/cooling systems for buildings by co/generation plants that generate electricity in addition to providing heating/cooling Retrofit of existing buildings: Architectural or building changes that enable reduction of energy consumption
	3.3 Brownfield energy efficiency in public services	Energy-efficiency improvement in utilities and public services through the installation of more efficient lighting or equipment

[2] Only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated

		Rehabilitation of district heating systems Utility heat loss reduction and/or increased waste heat recovery Improvement in utility scale energy efficiency through efficient energy use, and loss reduction
	3.4 Vehicle energy efficiency fleet retrofit	Existing vehicles, rail or boat fleet retrofit or replacement (including electric or hydrogen technologies, etc.)
	3.5 Greenfield energy efficiency in commercial and residential sectors (buildings)	Use of highly efficient architectural designs, energy efficiency appliances and equipment, and building techniques that reduce building energy consumption, exceeding available standards and complying with high energy efficiency certification or rating schemes
	3.6 Energy audits	Energy audits to energy end-users, including industries, buildings, and transport systems
4. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY and LAND-USE	4.1 Agriculture	Agroecology, conservation agriculture with minimal soil disturbance, permanent soil cover and crop rotations
		Land project development (soil protection, water protection, earthwork etc)
		Adaptable / Climate-resilient species (resistant to drought, flooding, high temperatures, salinity, etc) Reduction in energy use in traction (e.g. efficient tillage), irrigation, and other agriculture processes Rural energy (mill, solar pumping, other renewables) Agriculture projects that do not deplete and/or improve existing carbon pools (Reduction in fertilizer use, rangeland management, collection and use of bagasse, rice husks, or other agricultural waste, low tillage techniques that increase carbon contents of soil, rehabilitation of degraded lands, etc.)

	4.2 Afforestation and reforestation, and biosphere conservation	Afforestation (plantations) on non-forested land, Agroforestry Reforestation on previously forested land Sustainable forest management activities that increase carbon stocks or reduce the impact of forestry activities Biosphere conservation projects (including payments for ecosystem services) targeting reducing emissions from the deforestation or degradation of ecosystems
	4.3 Livestock	Livestock projects that reduce methane or other GHG emissions (manure management with biodigestors, etc.) Wind / Solar electric fence Rehabilitation of degraded grazing area in agricultural or wooded areas
	4.4 Biofuels, Biomass[3]	Plantations of organic products or sub-products to supply bioelectricity/biofuel/biogas production (including biodiesel and bioethanol)
5. NON-ENERGY GHG REDUCTIONS	5.1 Carbon capture and storage	Projects for carbon capture and storage technology that intend to prevent release of large quantities of CO2 into the atmosphere from process emissions in industries
	5.2 Air conditioning and refrigeration	Retrofit of existing industrial, commercial and residential infrastructure to switch to cooling agent with lower global warming potential
	5.3 Industrial processes	Reduction in GHG emissions resulting from industrial process improvements and cleaner production, excluding carbon capture and storage

[3] Only if biomass project does not threaten the food security and biodiversity of the concerned area and does not imply important population displacement; project's energy balance and carbon footprint must be assessed; multi-purpose projects (food and non-food project) should be preferred, fair and equitable benefit-sharing amongst the project's stakeholders (including gender equality)

6. WATER	6.1 Integrated water resources management	Strengthening meteorological and hydrological services Providing support for concertation tools, participative water management and fair and sustainable water sharing (ex. Basin Authorities) Develop integrated information system on hydrometeorology
	6.2 Water-use efficiency	Optimized irrigation techniques Installation of rainwater harvesting system Installation of water re-use/recycling system Rehabilitation of water distribution networks to reduce water leakages Diversification of water provision resources and installation of water production installation ensuring an efficient and sustainable use of water
	6.3 Fight against saltwater intrusion	Coastal zone protection investments (dykes, protective works, etc)
7. WASTE and WASTEWATER	7.1 Wastewater	Treatment of wastewater if not a compliance requirement (e.g. performance standard or safeguard) as part of a larger project that reduce methane emissions (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrate
	7.2 Waste to energy	Waste management and waste-to-energy projects that reduce methane emissions and generate energy (e.g. incineration of waste, landfill gas capture, and landfill gas combustion
	7.3 Recycling or reuse	Waste-recycling projects that recover or reuse materials and waste as inputs into new products or as a resource (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated)
8. INFRASTRUCTURES and URBAN DEVELOPMENT	8.1 Resilient infrastructure / Buildings	Dikes to protect economic infrastructures against sea level rise and loss and damage due to storms and coastal flooding Building protective works, resilient infrastructures to reduce exposure to

		risks and to mitigate impacts of extreme weather events Early warning systems to enable to improve natural disasters management and reduce loss/damages Housings to response to climate change
9. TRANSPORT	9.1 Urban transport modal change	Urban mass transit. Non-motorized transport (bicycles and pedestrian mobility)
	9.2 Transport oriented urban development	Transport demand management measures to reduce GHG emissions (e.g., speed limits, high-occupancy vehicle lanes, congestion charging/road pricing, parking management, restriction or auctioning of license plates, car-free city areas, low-emission zones)
	9.3 Inter-urban transport	Railway transport ensuring a modal shift of freight and/or passenger transport from road to rail (improvement of existing lines or construction of new lines)
10. LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGIES	10.1 Products or equipment	Projects producing components, equipment or infrastructure dedicated for the renewable and energy efficiency sectors
	10.2 R&D	Research and development of renewable energy or energy efficiency technologies
11 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	11.1 Support to national, regional or local policy through technical assistance or policy lending, fully or partially dedicated to climate change policy or action	Mitigation and adaptation national, sectorial or territorial policies/planning/action plan policy/planning/institutions Energy sector policies and regulations (energy efficiency standards or certification schemes; energy efficiency procurement schemes; renewable energy policies) Systems for monitoring the emissions of greenhouse gases Efficient pricing of fuels and electricity (subsidy rationalization, efficient end-user tariffs, and efficient regulations on

		electricity generation, transmission, or distribution), Education, training, capacity building and awareness raising on climate change adaptation/mitigation/sustainable energy/sustainable transport; adaptation and mitigation research Other policy and regulatory activities, including those in non-energy sectors, leading to climate change adaptation, mitigation or mainstreaming of climate action
	11.2 Other activities with net greenhouse gas reduction	Any other activity not included in this list for which the results of an ex ante greenhouse gas accounting (undertaken according to commonly agreed methodologies) show emission reductions