

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

### **FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF CLIMATE INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA, FOCUSING ON GREEN AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING, RESILIENT AGRICULTURE AND CLEAN ENERGY**

## I. ABOUT PROPARCO

**PROPARCO** is a Development Finance Institution jointly held by Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and by public and private shareholders from the North and South that was founded 40 years ago. PROPARCO's mission is to catalyze private investment in emerging and developing countries with the aim of supporting growth and sustainable development. It invests on four continents encompassing the major emerging countries and the poorest countries, particularly in Africa, and has a high level of requirements in terms of finance inclusion and social and environmental responsibility. ([www.proparco.fr](http://www.proparco.fr))

PROPARCO plays a key role in AFD Group and the French cooperation mechanism: financing and support for projects led by companies and financial institutions in developing and emerging countries – from SMEs to regional banking groups, including microfinance institutions. PROPARCO finances operations which aim at being economically viable, socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and financially profitable.

## II. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

South Africa is the largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHGs) on the African continent and one of the largest emitters in the world (14th place in 2017, source: Global Carbon Atlas). The main emitter is the electricity sector (49%), which depends very heavily on coal (90% of the electricity mix), followed by industry (12%), transport (10%), agriculture (8%), the residential and tertiary sector (6%)[source: EDGAR, 2012].

According to ND-Gain's resilience indicator, South Africa is considered moderately vulnerable to the climate threat: 77th out of 181 countries surveyed. It appears that the main challenges facing the country are floods, coastal erosion and forest fires, associated with rising extreme temperatures (source: ThinkHazard tool!). The main sectors vulnerable to climate change are agriculture (lower cereal yields), ecosystems and biodiversity, but also health, habitat and the water sector.

The country very early on put in place voluntary national plans and programmes for mitigation (renewable energy development targets with market mechanisms, sectoral energy efficiency targets) and adaptation (at national and local level). Combating the negative effects of climate change is a national priority that is directly integrated into the national development plan “2030 Our Future: Make it Work”. It must enable inclusive growth, while ensuring sustainable economic development.

We can mention in particular:

- On mitigation:
  - the promotion of renewable energies as a strategic pillar of its mitigation actions to overcome its dependence on coal, inter alia through its integrated energy and resource plans (IEP and IRP). The last draft of the IEP was published in August 2018. It aims to develop 8.1 GW of wind power, 5.6 GW of solar photovoltaic and 2.5 GW of hydropower by 2030;
  - the Energy Efficiency Strategy (latest draft published in 2016) sets a target of 29% national energy savings by 2030 compared to 2015, including: 15% energy savings in

the industrial sector (including mining), 37% in the commercial and public sector, 33% in the residential sector, 39% in the transport sector and 30% in agriculture.

- On adaptation: the national adaptation strategy, published in October 2017, which identifies 6 strategic areas of intervention: 1) definition of an adaptation plan to respond to the threats of climate change; 2) measurement of vulnerability and resilience; 3) definition of a legislative and governance framework; 4) implementation of sectoral action plans; 5) adaptation financing; 6) definition of a reporting and evaluation framework;

**The fight against climate change is at the heart of AFD Group's strategy in South Africa** and this priority is being implemented in different ways.

AFD thus supports ESKOM in the production of renewable energy and the modernisation of the electricity transmission network.

AFD and PROPARCO are supporting the emergence of independent renewable energy producers as part of the RE development programme in partnership with the private sector, REIPPP.

AFD has implemented a first SUNREF credit line of 120 million euros for 2012 and 2016 in partnership with three South African banks (ABSA, NEDBANK, IDC). This line has financed 80 green projects. A second line of €60 million is being implemented with IDC.

AFD is working with local academic partners on the issue of climate change:

- Two studies financed with CICLIA funds (EU-SECO-AFD facility on cities and climate change) with Cape Town: Risk and vulnerability analysis of the municipality; alternative and clean solutions for providing energy services to marginalized households.
- Participation in the South African Association For Energy Economics (SAAEE) think tank.
- **Study with the think tank TIPS (Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies)** to understand the nature and scope of jobs resulting from South Africa's transition to a green economy.

As part of its partnership with the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), AFD is supporting a case study on the financial risks of low-carbon transition. It assesses how the low-carbon transition will affect the financial sustainability of the key sectors of the South African economy.

Finally, South Africa is one of the 17 countries eligible for the [\*\*TFSC \("Transforming financial systems for climate"\)\*\*](#) programme supported by the Green Climate Fund, which aims to promote the financing of climate-related projects (including 40% adaptation projects and 60% mitigation projects) through financial institutions. Annex 1 specifies the list of technologies eligible to TFSC like Greenfield energy efficiency in commercial and residential sectors (buildings).

Through the TFSC programme, Proparco can offer, two complementary components:

- Component 1 - Credit facilities to banks interested by the programme: this component consists of the provision of credit lines to banks, with adapted financial incentives and eligibility criteria tailored to foster the best local climate investments. Financial incentives could include longer tenors, grace periods or lower interest rates depending on the local needs. The banks will then, in turn, use these to finance climate investments.
- Component 2- Technical Assistance Programme: Proparco can provide a grant to finance technical support to banks willing to develop their offer for climate investments, tailored to their needs : development of a climate offer, adapted commercial approach, E&S due diligence, .....

South Africa has solid, structured banks capable of delivering impacts, with which PROPARCO and AFD have built trust-based relationships.

It is in this context that South Africa has been identified as a priority country for the implementation of the TFSC programme in 2019.

Proparco had some preliminary discussions with the top 5 South African banks to introduce this programme and test their appetite; to date three banks have expressed their interest to finance more investments in the sector of resilient agriculture, affordable green housing and clean energy

### III. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this assignment is to carry out the preparatory work needed to specify the set-up of the programme that will be proposed to the banks for them to confirm their interest to be part of it, which includes:

- Identification of climate investment potentials in South Africa, in the resilient agriculture sector, green and affordable housing and clean energy (identification of the most promising technologies, with a high replicability potential), aA review of the actors involved and their positioning:
  - government: review of the regulatory framework and existing incentives
  - other donors: review of DFIs' projects and programmes and identification of possible synergies
  - partner banks :
    - positioning and maturity of banks on the subject
    - review of the 3 banks' objectives, portfolio/pipeline in terms of climate investments
- Identification of investment barriers and financing gaps if any
- Technical assistance needs to banks at first and projects owners where necessary; drafting of the TORs for the technical assistance envisaged, if any
- Definition of technical and financial eligibility criteria to select final beneficiaries and investments to be financed through Proparco's facility
- The definition of a list of eligible equipment for small investments (approx. 200 - 300KEUR to be refined during the study)

### IV. SCOPE OF WORK AND METHODOLOGY

**4.1 Activity 1: Local market study, analysis of current situation and demand for three sectors in South Africa: (i) energy/water efficiency in agriculture sector and demand for efficient technologies and (ii) energy efficiency in affordable housing sector (iii) clean energy (EE in industry and RE production): based on documentation available and through interviews with the banks' staff, farmers, equipment suppliers, real estate developers and other local key stakeholders like SANEDI or ESKOM**

Based on documentation available and through interviews (the consultant will be responsible to organize and lead these interviews) the consultant will carry out the following tasks:

#### **Regarding energy/water efficiency in agriculture sector**

- 4.1.1 Analyzing the **national policy framework** regarding energy/ water efficiency in agriculture sector
- 4.1.2 Identifying critical points of energy/ water usage in agricultural/ supply chain production
- 4.1.3 Reviewing current energy/ water efficient technologies and equipment in agriculture sector
- 4.1.4 Identifying current situation and potential of selected EE and WE technologies in South Africa
- 4.1.5 Conducting face-to-face interviews with stakeholders to understand their motivation to invest in EE/WE technologies (in the major agricultural region of the country)
- 4.1.6 Evaluation of target groups' access to finance and barriers that they are faced with
- 4.1.7 Identifying Financial institutions' approaches and services for RE/WE finance
- 4.1.8 Calculating the impacts of those investments as regards CO2 emission or adaptation to climate change
- 4.1.9 **Review of DFIs' projects and programmes** and identification of possible synergies
- 4.1.10 The Consultant will specify how Proparco, through the considered facility, could support banks to **overcome the identified obstacles and propose solutions** that could be implemented to support the implementation of the investments such as technical assistance.

#### **Regarding energy efficiency in buildings and social housing**

- 4.1.1 Analyzing the **national policy framework** regarding energy efficiency in buildings and social housing
- 4.1.2 Identifying current situation of social/ green housing in SA and the potential;
- 4.1.3 Conducting face-to-face interviews with stakeholders to understand their motivation to invest in EE technologies and their business model
- 4.1.4 Evaluation of target groups' access to finance and barriers that they are faced with
- 4.1.5 Identifying Financial institutions' approaches and services for green social housing
- 4.1.6 Calculating the impacts of those investments as regards CO2 emission or adaptation to climate change
- 4.1.7 **Review of DFIs' projects and programmes** and identification of possible synergies
- 4.1.8 The Consultant will specify how Proparco, through the considered facility, could support banks to **overcome the identified obstacles and propose solutions** that could be implemented to support the implementation of the investments such as technical assistance.

#### **Clean energy**

- 4.1.1 Analyzing the **national policy framework** regarding energy efficiency in industry and renewable energy sector (households, industry and RE production);
- 4.1.2 Identifying current situation of clean energy in SA and the potential;
- 4.1.3 Conducting face-to-face interviews with stakeholders to understand their motivation to invest in clean energy technologies and their business model
- 4.1.4 Evaluation of target groups' access to finance and barriers that they are faced with
- 4.1.5 Identifying Financial institutions' approaches and services for clean energy
- 4.1.6 Calculating the impacts of those investments as regards CO2 emission or adaptation to climate change
- 4.1.7 **Review of DFIs' projects and programmes** and identification of possible synergies
- 4.1.8 The Consultant will specify how Proparco, through the considered facility, could support banks to **overcome the identified obstacles and propose solutions** that could be implemented to support the implementation of the investments such as technical assistance.

#### **4.2 Activity 2: supply analysis: Determining relevant equipment for South Africa and analysis of supply channels for EE/WE and EE in housing and industry and RE. Analysing potential for the financial institutions to finance**

#### **4.3 Activity 3: preparation of the final report**

4.3.1 Based on the outcomes of tasks 4.1 and 4.2, **fine-tune eligibility criteria (technical and financial)** of the loans financed through Proparco's facility. The definition of such eligibility criteria shall be proposed by sector (energy, water, agriculture, etc.), based on a mapping of banks' existing portfolio, on market opportunities and on market potential for the next years in accordance with national plans.

Such eligibility criteria will pay attention to environmental and social risk management aspects (necessary due diligence process, legal framework, exclusion of risky investments, etc.).

4.3.2 Provide a **list of small eligible equipment** in the resilient agriculture sector, EE in buildings and industry and RE/EE equipment and define the maximum size of the equipment.

4.3.3 Define the associated **monitoring** (indicators) for evaluating the facility's impacts (for instance, MW installed, GWh of energy saved, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided; etc.) in line with [TFSC logical framework](#)

4.3.3 If the relevance of a **TA program** is confirmed based on the assessment of the consultant under phase 1, establish a detailed structure (including draft Terms of Reference) of the TA: main components, estimated budget (within a budget range to be confirmed by Proparco), nature and level of expertise required for the implementation. The types of technical support provided could be categorised in five groups, as described below:

- 1) Support for the identification and development of eligible and bankable climate-related projects
- 2) Support in the definition and implementation of climate strategies
- 3) Assistance in the management of environmental and social risks
- 4) Support in the definition and implementation of a gender policy
- 5) Support for marketing and communication activities

The consultant shall specify what type of precise task can be implemented under each component and what would be the expected results.

The work of the consultants will be based primarily based on the review of existing studies and through interviews that can be carried out at a distance in order to limit the costs of this study.

## **V. DELIVERABLES**

The Consultant should provide:

- An inception report of maximum 10 pages explaining how the Consultant intends to study the key questions detailed above, based on documentary review and discussions with

Proparco before the mission to Johannesburg. This report shall be provided at the latest 2 weeks after contracting;

- A draft final report after the mission to Johannesburg and further documentation collected to present the first conclusions for the program structuration, this report shall be provided at the latest 2 months after contracting;
- A final report which shall include the final structure, conclusions, recommendations for the structuring of the project and in appendix, minutes of all the meetings which have been organized. The final report should be submitted at the latest 3 months after the start of the assignment;
- PowerPoint presentation of the draft and final report.
- Minutes of the interviews

All the documents will be prepared in English.

A minimum of 6 meetings will be organized between the Consultant and Proparco:

- A kick-off meeting at the signature of the services contract to discuss and precise the framework of the assignment;
- A meeting to present the inception report to finalize the scope, methodology and calendar of the study
- On site in South Africa, a wrap-up meeting will be organized by the Consultant to present the conclusions of the mission to the partner banks and Proparco's representatives. Banks and Proparco will be able to make first comments, so that the Consultant could integrate these observations in its draft report;
- A meeting to present the draft report.
- A closing meeting to present the conclusions of the final report.

## **VI. DURATION OF THE CONTRACT**

The contract will last maximum 3 months.

## **VII. REQUIRED EXPERTISE AND SELECTION CRITERIA**

The technical proposal will have to include:

- A section where the consultant explains its understanding of this consultancy's objectives and, if relevant proposes improvements;
- A methodological note describing the approach proposed by the consultant;
- A work program describing the main activities proposed, their content and duration;
- Reference of the consulting firm in similar consultancy services;
- Proposed team with detailed profile, roles and articulations;

The technical proposal should not exceed 15 pages, excluding annexes.

The financial proposal should contain the estimated costs expressed as a fixed lump-sum price. The breakdown of the estimated costs by task (interviews, site visit, report preparation, etc.) must also be presented and should include direct labour costs (number of hours or days per staff and their

associated unit costs) and indirect labour costs (i.e. travel, per diem, sub-contractors, etc.). Any assumptions related to the estimated costs must be clearly stated.

The contract will be awarded in accordance with the criteria listed below:

<b>Technical Criteria</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Financial criteria</b>	<b>20%</b>

The evaluation of the technical proposal will be the first step of the evaluation, based on the following criteria:

- Adequacy of the proposed methodology and work plan in responding to the Terms of Reference
- Substantial experience in climate finance, especially in sustainable and resilient agriculture, in green housing and clean energy
- Specific experience in working with financial and banking sector, in emerging and developing countries
- Strong knowledge of the South African context in the relevant sectors
- Successful experience in designing and/or supervising dedicated credit lines projects,
- Experience of working with donors for feasibility/ framework studies to design programs
- Key professional staff qualifications and competence for the assignment

Consulting firms should demonstrate their capacity to associate with the relevant competencies to enhance their qualifications. Moreover, it is recommended that the interested firms identify and mobilize relevant local competencies.

Only proposals getting more than 70/100 on the technical evaluation will be financially evaluated.

## **VIII. CONTACTS**

### **Proparco's representatives:**

- Paris headquarters:
  - Béryl BOUTEILLE [bouteilleb@proparco.fr](mailto:bouteilleb@proparco.fr)
  - Antoine BURGARD [burgarda@proparco.fr](mailto:burgarda@proparco.fr)
- Johannesburg local office: Ryno BYLEVELDT [byleveldtr@afd.fr](mailto:byleveldtr@afd.fr)



# ANNEX List of climate technologies eligible to TFSC

Category	Sub-category	Type of Climate Technologies
<b>1. Renewable Energy</b>	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.)
	1.2 Heat Production or other renewable energy application	Small and Medium Hydropower plants (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated) with environmental and social impacts' mitigation
		Renewable energy power plant retrofits
		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
<b>2. Lower-carbon and efficient energy generation<sup>1</sup></b>	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  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.
<b>3. Energy efficiency<sup>2</sup></b>	3.1 Brownfield energy efficiency in industry	Industrial energy-efficiency improvements through the installation of more efficient equipment, changes in processes, reduction of heat losses and/or increased

<sup>1</sup> only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated

<sup>2</sup> only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated

		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
		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
<b>4. Agriculture, forestry and land-use</b>	4.1 Agriculture	Agroecology, conservation agriculture with in 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
	4.3 Livestock	Biosphere conservation projects (including payments for ecosystem services) targeting reducing emissions from the deforestation or degradation of ecosystems
		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 area
	4.4 Biofuels, Biomass <sup>3</sup>	Plantations of organic products or sub-products to supply bioelectricity/biofuel/biogas production (including biodiesel and bioethanol)

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<b>5. Non-energy GHG reductions</b>	5.1 Carbon capture and storage	Projects for carbon capture and storage technology that intend to prevent release of large quantities of CO <sub>2</sub> 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
	5.34 Industrial processes	Reduction in GHG emissions resulting from industrial process improvements and cleaner production, excluding carbon capture and storage
<b>6. Water</b>	6.1 Integrated water resources management	<p>Strengthening meteorological and hydrological services</p> <p>Providing support for concertation tools, participative water management and fair and sustainable water sharing (ex. Basin Authorities)</p> <p>Develop integrated information system on hydro-meteorology</p>
	6.2 Water use efficiency	<p>Optimized irrigation techniques</p> <p>Installation of rainwater harvesting system</p> <p>Installation of water re-use/recycling system</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water distribution networks to reduce water leakages</p> <p>Diversification of water provision resources and installation of water production installation ensuring an efficient and sustainable use of water</p>
	6.3 Fight against saltwater intrusion	Coastal zone protection investments (dykes, protective works, etc.)
<b>7. Waste and wastewater</b>	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 demonstrated)
	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).
<b>8. Infrastructures and urban development</b>	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 enable to improve natural disasters management and reduce loss/damages
		Housings to response to climate change
<b>9. Transport</b>	9.1 Urban transport modal change	Urban mass transit. Non-motorized transport (bicycles and pedestrian mobility)
	9.2 Transport oriented urban development	Integration of transport and urban development planning (dense development, multiple land-use, walking communities, transit connectivity, etc.), leading to a reduction in the use of passenger cars
		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)
<b>10. Low-carbon technologies</b>	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
<b>11. Cross-cutting issues</b>	11.1 Support to national, regional or local policy,	Mitigation and adaptation national, sectorial or territorial policies/planning/action plan policy/planning/institutions

	through technical assistance or policy lending, fully or partially dedicated to climate change policy or action	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