

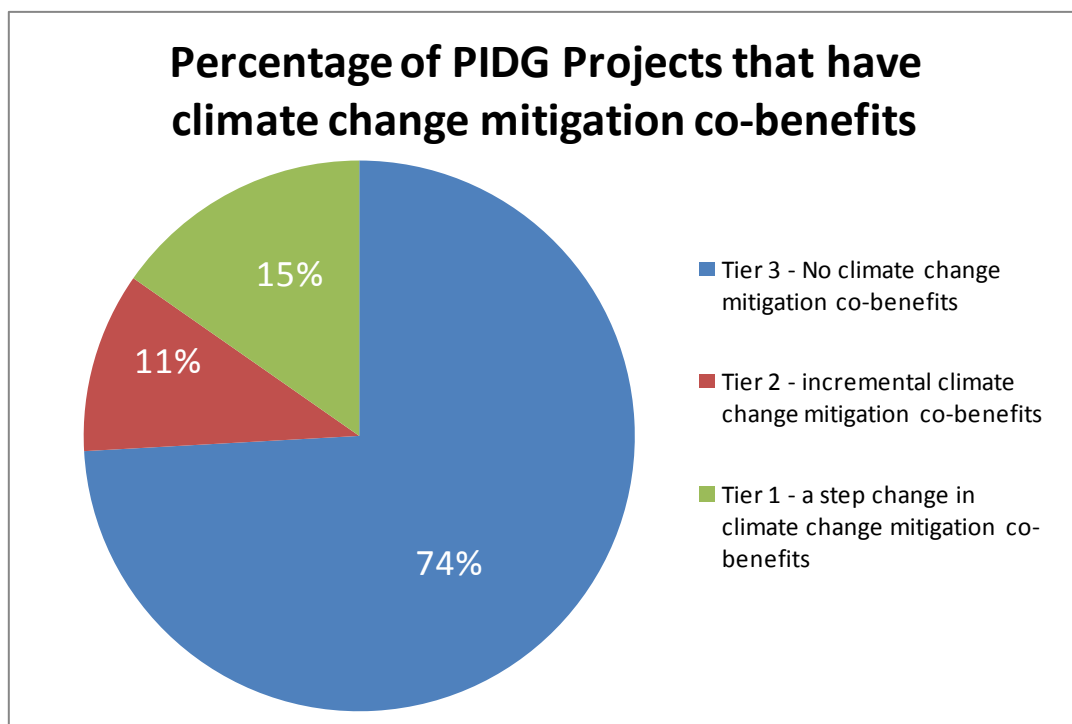
## Climate Change Classification Results

### 1 Climate Change Mitigation

1.1 The results from the portfolio review indicate that:

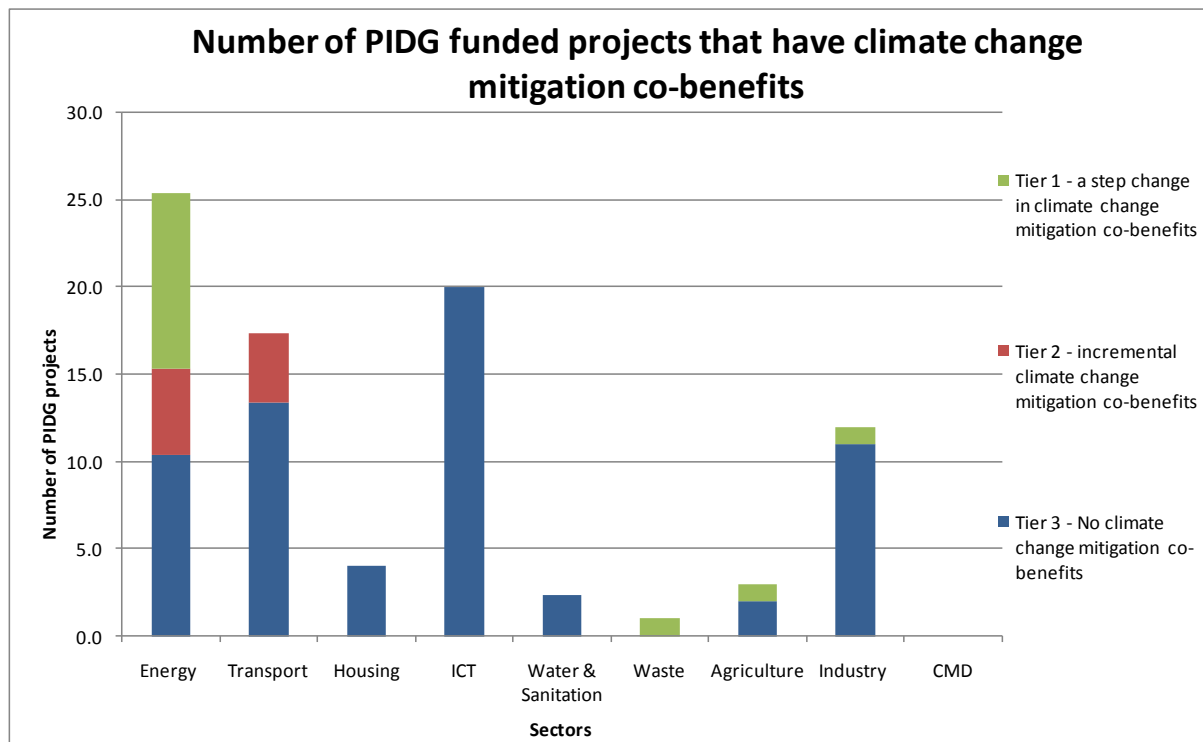
- 15% of projects have been classified as having a significant climate change mitigation benefit and/or including mitigation as the principle objective of the project. These largely relate to renewable energy projects but also include projects in the agriculture, waste and industry sectors.
- 11% of the projects have been classified as having an incremental climate change mitigation benefit or including the aim of climate change mitigation as part of the project scope. These projects include a project to replace the old taxi fleet in South Africa with newer vehicles to improve safety and regulation in the sector but also to improve vehicle emissions and a project in Albania to improve the efficiency of transmitting and distributing energy.
- 74% of PIDG funded projects either have no climate change benefit or only indirect benefits. A proportion of these projects will have an adverse impact on climate change. These include projects such as the construction of oil and gas power stations, airport expansion and new mining operations.

Figure 1: The percentage of PIDG-funded projects that have a climate change mitigation benefit



A breakdown of these projects across the nine sectors which PIDG operates in is set out below in Figure 2:

Figure 2: Number of PIDG funded projects in each sector that have a climate change mitigation benefit

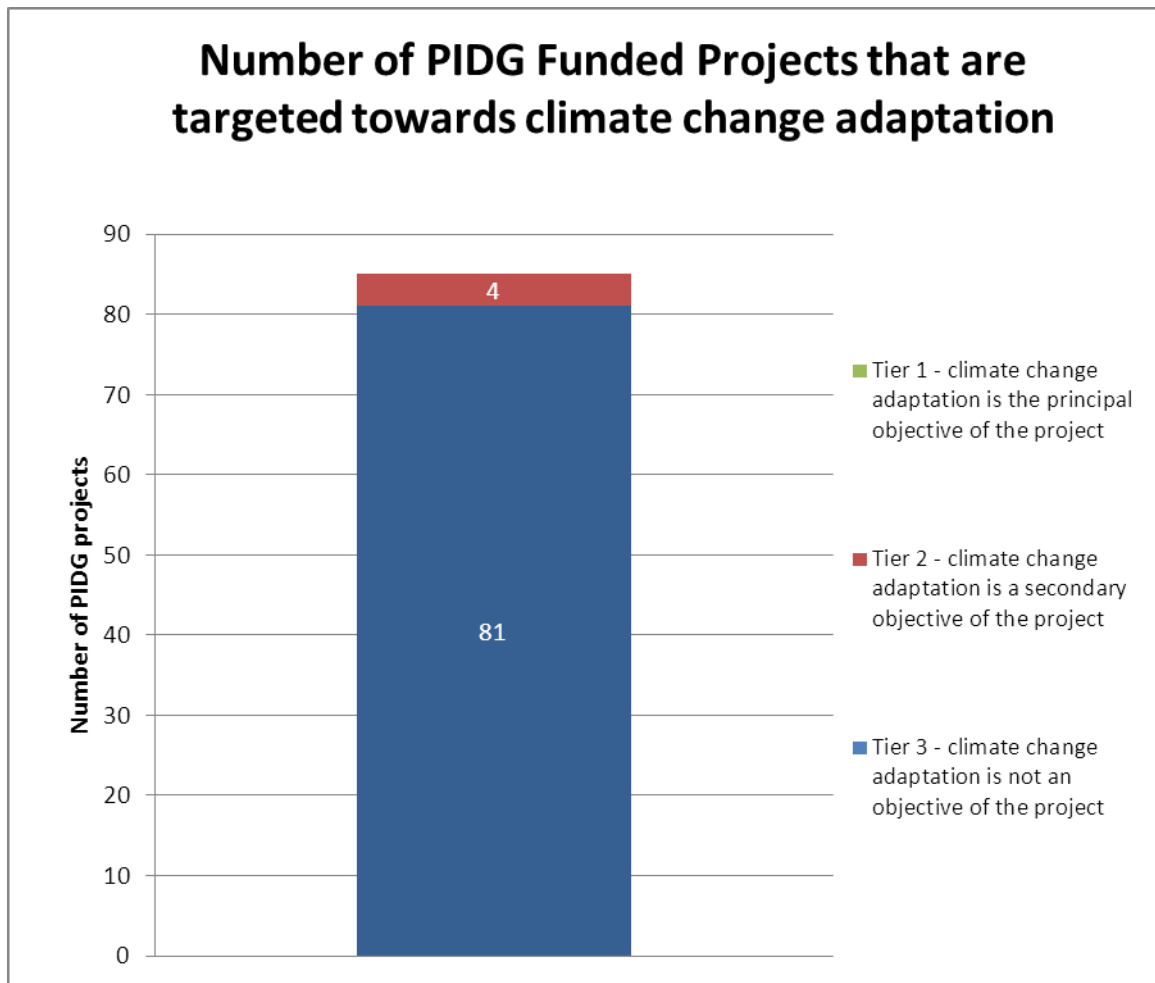


A list of projects that have been classified in each tier is provided in Annex 1.

## 2 Climate Change Adaptation

- 2.1 None of the projects have been assigned to tier 1 adaptation because climate change adaptation was not a principal objective of any of the projects. Four of the 85 projects (5%) have been classified as tier 2 adaptation. Although adaptation is not an objective for these projects they are nonetheless likely to lead to significant climate change adaptation co-benefits. The majority of projects (95%) are classified as tier 3 adaptation because they have been assessed not to have significant climate change adaptation co-benefits.
- 2.2 The majority of PIDG-funded projects have been classified as not being targeted towards climate change adaptation. However, this does not mean that none of the projects will help communities build resilience and develop. Given the pro-poor focus of the projects it is very likely that they will. Projects that improve mobile phone coverage and transportation infrastructure are likely to have an indirect benefit on climate change adaptation but the impacts are considered too remote to be included in the current classification.

Figure 3: Number of PIDG funded projects that are targeted towards climate change adaptation



2.3 The four tier 2 projects fall across two sectors: Housing and Agriculture. They are discussed in turn below:

## 2.2 *Housing*

2.2.1 The three projects classified here relate to slum redevelopments by Ackruti City Ltd and Kumar Urban Development Ltd in India. The aim of these projects is to resettle slum dwellers into permanent, legal housing. It is assumed that this will significantly reduce the slum dwellers vulnerability to climate change variability and extremes.

## 2.3 *Agriculture*

2.3.1 Punjab Silos: The Project will address the issue of lack of modern storage facilities for wheat through designing and implementing a scientific silos project. Punjab, the bread-basket of India, while contributing the maximum amount of wheat to the national stock, suffers from inadequate storage facilities that are also quite basic in nature (wheat stored in open grounds with a plastic cover). This leads to high storage losses and deterioration in the quality of food-grains. This project will help protect the wheat crops from current weather and although future climate change may not have been taken into account will also lead to greater resilience to future climate variability and extremes compared to the current baseline.

### **3 Conclusion**

- 3.1 Given the lack of information surrounding the GHG emission profile of PIDG-funded projects and their impact relative to a BAU baseline, the portfolio review has involved a qualitative assessment of the climate change impacts of the projects. The assessment has shown that 74% of projects have no climate change mitigation benefit (including those projects with an adverse impact), 11% are likely to lead to incremental improvements to GHG emissions and 15% are likely to lead to a significant reduction in GHG emissions. The majority of projects with a climate change mitigation benefit are in the energy sector.
- 3.2 5% of the projects have been classified as having a significant climate change adaptation co-benefit (tier 2). The majority (95%) have been assessed to have no or only an indirect adaptation co-benefit.

**Annex 1**

**Climate Change Mitigation Classification Results**

ENERGY: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits				PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
<b>TIER 1</b>						
<p><b>Explanation/ Justification of different levels</b></p> <p><b>Tier 1</b> Energy Projects are those projects whose <b>principal objective</b> is to mitigate climate change and/or whose actions can be considered a 'step-change' in terms of reducing GHG emissions. These projects are market transformative.</p> <p><b>Tier 2</b> Energy Projects are those projects where climate change mitigation forms an important part of the project scope and/or where GHG emission reductions are incremental and cannot be considered a 'step change'.</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b> Energy Projects refer to those projects that do not have climate change mitigation co-benefits or are only likely to lead to indirect mitigation co-benefits. For example, a project that leads to a change in energy tariffs that then leads to GHG savings will not qualify as either a Tier 1 or 2 project.</p>	T1	Renewable Energy	Wind Power	Wind Farm Extension Project, Cape Verde	Development, financing, construction, ownership and operation of four wind farms on the islands of Boa Vista, Sao Vicente, Sal and Santiago (all in the Cape Verde archipelago). The project will install 30 wind turbines on the 4 selected sites, each with a generating capacity of 850 KW, summing up to an overall total of approximately 25MW capacity. Main developmental impacts will arise from (i) <b>the substitution of expensive fossil fuels for a clean energy source, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions</b> , avoiding expensive fuel imports and utilising the natural resources of the country and (ii) establishing a potentially <b>replicable model for PPP renewable power projects in Sub Saharan Africa.</b>	The project will lead to the substitution of energy generated from fossil fuels with renewable energy generated from wind farms. In addition, it will have a strong 'demonstration effect' and could lead to a greater uptake of PPP renewable power projects in sub-Saharan Africa.
	T1	Renewable Energy	Geothermal	Olkaria III	The EAIF Facility will be used to refinance construction costs in respect of Olkaria III geothermal plant - a 48MW power plant. The plant is now fully built and operational generating 48MW of electricity. KPLC is the off-taker	The primary aim of this project is to provide renewable energy to Kenya, and therefore is classified as Tier 1.
	T1	Renewable Energy	Solar PV/Solar thermal	Kalangala Renewables, Uganda	Kalangala Renewables consists of a 1.3 MW (nominal) <b>solar power generation system</b> , 33kv transmission system, low voltage distribution system and the installation of a prepaid metering system to households and businesses on the Bugala Island, Kalangala District Uganda.	The primary aim of this project is to provide renewable energy, and therefore is classified as Tier 1. This is registered as three projects in the RMS one for each, EAIF, GuarantCo and InfraCo Africa
	T1	Renewable Energy	Hydro with storage	Ashta IPP Albania	IFC played a key role in helping the Republic of Albania structure and implement its first large public-private partnership (PPP) transaction in the energy sector, which brought a strong and reliable international investor into the country. Verbund, Austria's largest electricity company, won a 35-year concession to build and operate the Ashta plant—the first major hydropower plant built in Albania in 30 years.	The primary aim of this project is to provide assistance to construct a hydro power project.
	T1	Renewable Energy	Hydro run of the river	Bugoye Hydro Power Plant, Uganda	The project is a "run of the river" hydro power plant in Bugoye, Western Uganda, with a capacity of 13MW. In addition, some of the production of electricity will replace polluting (and expensive) diesel. Bugoye has played a significant factor in (nearby) Hima Cement's expansion in 2011.	While the Hydro power plant has allowed Hima's cement expansion this impact is indirect. In a counterfactual scenario the cement firm may have expanded anyway but would have used diesel generated energy. This is a renewable energy will replace diesel and therefore is categorised as Tier 1.
				South Asia Energy Management Systems (SAEMS) Hydro Stations	The transaction consists of the financing of a portfolio of 12 Small Hydro Power projects (SHP) with a combined capacity of 58MW, in Sri Lanka and Uganda. The projects are developed, owned and operated by South Asia Energy Management Systems (Sponsor), a US-based junior renewable power developer. The power	This is a renewable energy project that will replaced diesel

ENERGY: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits				PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
				South Asia Energy Management Systems II (SAEMS)-Nyamwamba Hydro Station	This project is part of a total transaction that consists of the financing of a portfolio of 13 Small Hydro Power projects (SHP) with a combined capacity of 72MW, in Sri Lanka and Uganda. The projects are developed, owned and operated by South Asia Energy Management Systems (Sponsor), a US-based junior	This is a renewable energy project that will replaced diesel
	T1	Renewable Energy	Methane power generation	KivuWatt Ltd., Lake Kivu, Rwanda	The Project involves the development, construction and operation of an integrated-methane gas extraction and production facility and an associated power plant at Kibuye, Lake Kivu, Rwanda. <b>The project will reduce the risk of toxic release of lake gases through a controlled reduction of lake methane and carbon dioxide levels. The KivuWatt project will be the first large scale commercial operation that will utilize the lake kivu methane gas resource. The project will have a substantial demonstration effect and if successful, will attract further investment in methane gas-to-power projects.</b>	The project seeks to create a 'step change' in the uptake of methane gas-to-power generation. The project will substantially reduce emissions of methane and carbon into the atmosphere. The project complements the development of hydropower and geothermal in the country.
<b>TIER 2</b>						
	T2	More efficient power generation	More efficient generation but using the same fuel	INA Industrija Nafta, d.d., Croatia	This senior loan to INA, the national oil champion of Croatia, will be used to finance the infrastructure components found in the <b>Phase 1 modernizations of the Rijeka and Sisak refineries</b> . The refinery upgrades will provide INA with the ability to produce <b>EU quality product which complies with Euro V fuel specifications. It will also allow INA to meet EU environmental standards, improve energy efficiency and increase operational efficiency.</b> The Phase 1 of the refinery modernisation will help INA meet <b>EU environmental standards and improve energy efficiency</b> (by implementing EBRD's Energy Audit requirements). INA will also increase its operational efficiency by reducing the <b>'Fuel Loss &amp; Own Consumption'</b> at both refineries.	The Project involves upgrading and modernising the refineries so that they are more efficient and so that they can produce fuel which meets EU environmental standards. EU Environmental Standards, including the Low carbon Fuel Standard are reducing the greenhouse gas intensity of energy supplied for road transport. In addition the refineries themselves will be made more energy efficient. there are therefore a couple of climate change mitigation co-benefits - although these aren't considered a step change or the primary objective of the project.
	T2	Energy Efficiency	Rehabilitate transmission and distribution systems to reduce technical losses	Albania KESH (25624)	Improved service for 90% of total users Increase of the efficiency in distribution and installation of new generation capacity will drastically improve the supply (current availability is 20 hours on average during winter)	This project will lead to significant improvements in the efficiency of distribution systems. However, this is not the primary objective of the project - which is to enhance reliability and extent of supply. Given a counterfactual scenario of no energy efficiency improvements, there will be GHG savings.

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	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
	T2	Other Tier 2 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	SPUG, Philippines	Advisory mandate for the Government of Philippines to introduce PSP in power generation in non-grid areas, such as remote islands. DevCo has pioneered the development of a previously non-existent regulatory framework applicable to remote islands of Philippines, aimed at reducing the cost and improving the reliability of power generation in remote islands by way of introducing private sector participation (PSP). The project includes: • Use of a hybrid energy solution (wind energy will complement diesel).	Inclusion of hybrid power generation onto small islands will have climate change mitigation co-benefits.
<b>TIER 3</b>						
	T3	Conventional Energy and Power	Grid Extension (both gas and electricity)	Calidda, Peru	Expansion of a natural gas distribution network in Lima and Callao, Peru	
	T3	Conventional Energy and Power	Oil/coal fired power station	Rabai Power Ltd.	The Rabai Project, located near Mombasa in Kenya, consists of the development, financing, construction and operation and maintenance of a 90 MW Heavy Fuel Oil ("HFO") fired power plant, which can be converted to run on natural gas once LPG becomes available in Kenya	While the HFO power plant will be constructed so that it could run off natural gas this is not sufficient to assign to Tier 2. The national grid in Kenya is currently powered by 50% hydropower, 16% Geothermal and 33% oil. It therefore is not an improvement to the baseline in terms of climate change mitigation.
	T4	Conventional Energy and Power	Oil/coal fired power station	AES-Sonel	EAIF committed \$30m for construction and commissioning of an 85 MW heavy fuel oil fired new generation emergency power plant, with the ability to generate electricity when poor rain fall causes its hydro electric capacity to be unavailable.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits have been identified
	T3	Other Tier 3 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	Central Java IPP, Indonesia (26215)	The Project is to support economic growth of 6.1% and electricity demand growth of 10% in Java-Madura-Bali regions. Increasing electrification ratio in Java-Madura-Bali regions to 95% by 2015 (the Project commercial operation date), as targeted by the Government in the recently issued National Electricity Master Plan 2008-2027.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits have been identified
	T3	Other Tier 3 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	Spenco, Uganda, Kenya & Tanzania	Spenco is a mid sized local civil works contractor headquartered in Nairobi specialising in the water, roads and power sectors. GuarantCo's guarantee of US\$ 15m encouraged Standard Chartered, the company's main bankers, to offer an additional performance bond facility of US\$ 30m in total. It is expected Spenco will be able to take on at least US\$ 225m of projects as a result of the performance and bid bonds provided	Any impact on climate change mitigation will be indirect - and is not the primary or secondary purpose of the project..



ENERGY: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits				PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
	T3	Other Tier 3 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	Liberia Power Sector Advisory (25742)	An integral part of Liberia's reconstruction and development strategy is the development of the power sector to deliver economic growth and ensure access to electric services to create jobs, eradicate poverty and improve the lives of the population.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits have been identified
	T3	Other Tier 3 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	Kpone Independent Power Project, Ghana	Project to develop an independently owned 330 MW gas fired combined-cycle thermal power generation plant near the Tema heavy industrial area	While the proposed power generation plant will use gas, which produces less emissions compared with coal of heavy fuel oil, the baseline in Ghana is one where the majority of power is generated from hydropower. Therefore the project will lead to an increase in emissions and therefore has been assigned to tier 3.
	T3	Other Tier 3 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	Geometrics Power Aba Ltd, Nigeria	The project consists of a 180 MW natural gas-fired generation plant and associated transmission lines that will supply reliable power to industrial and residential users at approximately half the cost of existing generation in Aba. The project will also assume responsibility for the management of the urban distribution network serving the local community.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits have been identified
	T3	Other Tier 3 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	Aldwych Corporate – Project Development Loan	Aldwych Holdings Limited is a power plant development company based in the United Kingdom, whose purpose is to develop, construct, own and operate power projects, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa. As of July 2009 it operated the 600 MW Kelvin powerplant in South Africa and the 90MW Rabai powerplant in Kenya. It also owned 2% of Zambian electricity distributor CEC. Its pipeline for power plants under development includes TOPL (thermal) power plant in Ghana, the 300 MW lake Turkana wind farm project in Kenya and in a developmental stage the Singhida wind farm in Tanzania and the Ruhudji hydro project in Tanzania.	Whilst many of the projects funded are renewable energy projects, this is not the primary purpose of the finance, and there is no guarantee that this funding will be used for renewable energy projects therefore this has been assigned to tier 3.

ENERGY: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits				PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
	T3	Other Tier 3 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	Addax Bioenergy (SL) Limited ("Addax"), Sierra Leone	Addax Bioenergy (SL) Limited ("Addax"), a company in the bio-energy division of the international energy corporation, Addax and Oryx Group ("AOG"), is developing a green-field integrated agricultural and renewable energy project at Makeni in central Sierra Leone. Specifically, the project will consist of (1) the development of a ~10,000 hectare sugarcane plantation, (2) an ethanol distillery factory producing ~82,000 m3 of ethanol per annum to be sold under an off-take agreement and exported to the European Union ("EU") market, and (3) a 32MW cogeneration power plant, of which at least 15MW will be sold into the domestic power grid under a power purchase agreement with the government of Sierra Leone.	Whilst this project is a bio-energy project, this is not using secondary biofuels so can not be classified as Tier 1.
	T3	Other Tier 3 Energy	Please state and JUSTIFY	Tower Power Abeokuta Limited, Nigeria	The project involves a 12MW power plant, situated in close proximity to the Expressway Industrial Corridor in Abeokuta, Nigeria ("the Project"). It is designed to be a Combined Heat and Power station fuelled by Natural Gas feedstock in which Waste Heat Recovery technologies are employed to recover systemic heat wastes and thereby increase the total power output.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits have been identified

Transport: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits					PIDG classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
<p><b>Explanation/Justification of different levels</b></p> <p><b>Tier 1</b> Transport Projects are those projects whose <b>principal objective</b> is to mitigate climate change or whose actions can be considered a <b>'step-change'</b> in terms of reducing GHG emissions. These projects are market transformative.</p> <p><b>Tier 2</b> Transport Projects are those projects where climate change mitigation forms <b>an important part</b> of the project scope and/or where GHG emission reductions are <b>incremental and cannot be considered a 'step change'</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b> Transport Projects include those projects that will not lead to GHG reductions or will only do so indirectly.</p>	T2	Roads & Highways	Improve vehicle emission standards.	incremental improvements	South Africa Development Finance Company	GuarantCo has provided support for the senior loan program of SA Taxi Finance which finances small scale minibus taxi owner operators who cannot raise finance from commercial banks. The South African taxi (minibus) industry employs an estimated 150,000 taxis and many more individuals, directly and indirectly. The industry is a critical part of the country's transportation network, especially in the disadvantaged suburban areas. SA Taxi is critical to the South African government's Taxi Recapitalisation program that aims to improve the operations and regulation of the previously chaotic and at-times violent minibus taxi industry and replace old taxis. <b>The Recap program will also result in improved emission norms and passenger safety standards.</b>	The project will result in improved 'emission norms'. This is not the focus of the project and it is likely that the improvements will be incremental rather than significant. It has therefore been assigned to Tier 2.
	T2	Railways	Improve and expand rail networks e.g. introduction and expansion of high speed trains	In contrast to tier 1 projects these projects involve more moderate extension projects and improvements.	Joint Concession for Kenya Railways and Uganda Railways	The objective of the joint concession is to increase <b>operating efficiency</b> and quality of service. This will allow the two railways to be able to <b>capture a much higher share of the freight market</b> and thus contribute to reduced transport costs, <b>reduced congestion on roads, reduced pollution</b> , and generally to increased competitiveness of the national economies and act as a catalyst for regional integration and growth. It is anticipated that an efficient rail system recapturing traffic from roads will have a huge impact on reducing logistics costs and delays and in stimulating activity across a wide swathe of the economy, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, which represent the main commodities transported by KRC (coffee, wheat, etc.), and which represent also a disproportionate part of the poor population.	The project will lead to greater use of railways to transport freight as opposed to roads. This is likely both to reduce emission per km travelled and also reduce congestion on roads which will also reduce emissions. It is not a primary but a secondary objective of the project and therefore has been assigned to tier 2.
						Rift Valley Railways (RVR)	RVR has been granted a 20-year concession to operate the former state-owned railways of Kenya and Uganda, encompassing some 2,350km of track between Mombasa and Kampala. Historical performance of this operation has been poor. To engineer a successful turnaround, private sponsors have planned significant investments in the permanent way (i.e. railroad infrastructure) and on the acquisition/refurbishment of locomotives and wagons. Total cost for the Project is estimated at USD427 million.

Transport: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits				PIDG classification			
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
<b>TIER 3</b>							
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Cotonou Port, Benin (26544)	The project would expand the physical capacity of the port, increase productivity by improving port and cargo handling operations, and assist the Government in introducing private participation. It would develop the transit traffic which constitutes one of Benin's most important economic activities by removing one of the major bottlenecks on the Cotonou-Niger and Cotonou-Nigeria axes.	Project likely to lead to increased shipping activity and is not likely to lead to emission reductions.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Madagascar PPP in the Port of Tamatave	As far as the Port of Tamatave is concerned, the concessioning and improvement of a new container terminal will permit a significant increase in the port's capacity to handle export and import goods, and decrease transport costs for merchandise departing or arriving in the country. This, coupled with a better quality and higher-capacity inland transport system, would provide the necessary infrastructure to support increased import and export commercial activities in the island.	Project likely to lead to increased emissions from shipping.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Maldives PPP- Male Airport (28557)	The Government of Maldives (GoM) is seeking to divest 49% of its stake in the Maldives Airport Company Limited (MACL) so as to free up scarce fiscal resources and attract quality international private firms to develop and expand world-class airport infrastructure in this tourism-revenue dependent economy	Project likely to lead to increased emissions from aviation.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Joint Venture Partnership in Polynesian Airlines, Samoa	Significant impact throughout the economy given the importance of air travel to small island economies such as Samoa. Can be expected to have indirect impacts in excess of 1% of GDP. Passenger traffic two years after the transaction took effect show a near doubling of passenger traffic already, with extremely substantial (but as yet unqualified) effects on tourism levels, tourism spending, and the larger economy.	Project likely to lead to increased emissions from aviation.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Spenco, Uganda, Kenya & Tanzania	Spenco is a mid sized local civil works contractor headquartered in Nairobi specialising in the water, roads and power sectors. GuarantCo's guarantee of US\$ 15m encouraged Standard Chartered, the company's main bankers, to offer an additional performance bond facility of US\$ 30m in total. It is expected Spenco will be able to take on at least US\$ 225m of projects as a result of the performance and bid bonds provided	Any impact on climate change mitigation will be indirect - and is not the primary or secondary purpose of the project..

Transport: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits				PIDG classification			
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Shriram Transportation I, India	GuarantCo partially guaranteed Deutsche Bank to provide support for a mezzanine tranche of a securitisation of asset backed notes issued by India's largest financier of commercial vehicles – Shriram Transportation. Shriram finances small scale truck owner operators who cannot raise finance from commercial banks and would otherwise depend on unregulated and high cost money lenders. Shriram's activities bring the average truck age in India down. While India's average truck age is 11 years, Shriram's portfolio is 7.5 years.	Potential indirect climate change mitigation co-benefits since Shriram's vehicle fleet is newer and has better fuel efficiencies, which are compliant with some city requirements. However, these are indirect and not a principal or secondary objective of the project.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Aéroport International Blaise Diagne, Senegal	Aéroport International Blaise Diagne ("AIBD") was formed in 2006 by the Government of Senegal as a special purpose corporation to set up and develop a new greenfield airport serving Dakar, Senegal under a 30 year concession with the government It is estimated that the new airport will have enough capacity to meet traffic demand until 2025.	Project likely to lead to increased GHG emissions due to increased air traffic. No mitigation benefit identified.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Cai Mep Port, Vietnam	The Cai Mep Port will consist of 3 container terminals, each with 600m of quay and two berths. The Terminal will have a draft of 14 meters and the latest container handling equipment, enabling it to serve today's large containerships which cannot call at existing HCMC ports due to draft and turning restrictions.	Project likely to lead to increased emissions from shipping.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Dakar Container Terminal, Senegal	In 2007, DP World FZE won a competitive tender for a 25 year renewable concession awarded by Société Nationale du Port Autonome de Dakar to expand, operate and modernize container terminals 1, 2, and 3 at the existing port in Dakar and to develop a new container terminal (Port du Futur) at an adjoining site. Phase I will increase the throughput capacity of the container terminal from 335K to 550K TEU per annum. Planned throughput capacity for Port du Futur is 1.2m TEU p/a.	Project likely to lead to increased emissions from shipping.

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	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Cai Lan Port, Vietnam	The ICF Debt Pool will be used to finance the construction and development of a greenfield container terminal within the Cai Lan Port in Quang Ninh province in Vietnam. The Cai Lan port will consist of 3 container berths (no. 2, 3, 4) each with a total quay length of 594m, a 25 hectare container yard, and initially be equipped with 4 Panamax quay cranes. The company will provide much needed container handling capacity and relieve congestion at the existing Hai Phong Port, and also offer shipping lines significant cost savings by enabling the deployment of 3,000 TEU container ships with lower per-slot operating costs that cannot call at the existing Hai Phong Port due to channel draft restrictions.	Project likely to lead to increased emissions from shipping.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Shriram Transportation I, India	Shriram finances small scale truck owner operators who cannot raise finance from commercial banks and would otherwise depend on unregulated and high cost money lenders.	Project likely to lead to increased emissions from increased truck ownership.
	T3	All Tier 3 Transport	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect		Kalangala Infrastructure Services Project, Uganda	The Kalangala Infrastructure Services Project consists of the ownership, financing, upgrade, construction, operation and maintenance of two roll-on roll-off passenger and vehicle ferries, the upgrade of the island's 66km main road from a dirt road to a gravel road, and a series of solar-powered pump based water supply systems, in each case to serve the population, institutions and businesses of Bugala Island, Lake Victoria, Kalangala District, Uganda.	The renewable section of the project has been counted separately under the Kalangala Renewables Project. Therefore this is Tier 3

Housing - Activities with Mitigation Co-benefits					PIDG classification			
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification	
<b>TIER 3</b>								
<p><b>Explanation/ Justification of different levels</b></p> <p><b>Tier 1</b> Housing Projects are those projects whose <b>principal objective</b> is to mitigate climate change or whose actions can be considered a '<b>step-change</b>' in terms of reducing GHG emissions. These projects are <b>market transformative</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 2</b> Housing Projects are those projects where climate change mitigation forms a <b>part</b> of the project scope and/or where GHG emission reductions are <b>incremental and cannot be considered a 'step change'</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b> Housing Projects include those projects that will not lead to GHG reductions or will only do so indirectly.</p>	T3	All Tier 3 Housing	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect (e.g. slum redevelopment, finance to homeowners)		Ackruti City Ltd Slum Redevelopment, India	Slum redevelopment scheme will resettle slum dwellers into high rise buildings on the slum site, freeing up land, which will be shared between the municipal/ state authorities and the commercial developer. The project consists of a large slum redevelopment project at Wadala, Mumbai involving an estimated 25,000 families, and some other smaller projects involving an estimated 5,000 families. The proposed facility will result in an estimated 20,000-30,000 families being rehabilitated from slums into permanent, legal housing, which will include facilities like individual sanitation, sewage and running water in each flat.	While the project may lead to indirect and incremental improvements to GHG emissions through e.g. improved waste water treatment, it may also lead to greater emissions (e.g. increased electricity use). As such, it is not deemed to have a climate change mitigation co-benefit. Includes both GuarantCo and ICF-DP projects	
						Housing Finance Guarantee Africa (HFGA), SSA	The Home Loan Guarantee Company ("HLGC") has been facilitating financing of lower income home ownership in South Africa for nearly two decades. Through the HFGA group, HLGC is now expanding the successful model into other countries in sub-Saharan Africa. GuarantCo has provided a stop-loss facility of USD 5m to support this expansion and facilitate regulatory approval of the reinsurance business.	No mitigation benefits identified
						Kumar Urban Development Ltd (KUDL) Slum Redevelopment, India	Slum redevelopment scheme in which KUDL, in partnership with slum dwellers (through a community led housing association), will resettle slum dwellers into high rise buildings on the slum site, freeing up land, which will be shared between the municipal/ state authorities and the commercial developer. The project consists of a mid size slum redevelopment project at Nirvana Hills, Pune involving an estimated 4,500 families.	No mitigation benefits identified

Information & Communication: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits					PIDG Classification			
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification	
	<b>TIER 3</b>							
<p><b>Explanation/ Justification of different levels</b></p> <p><b>Tier 1</b> ICT Projects are those projects whose <b>principal objective</b> is to mitigate climate change or whose actions can be considered a <b>'step-change'</b> in terms of reducing GHG emissions. These projects are <b>market transformative</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 2</b> ICT Projects are those projects where climate change mitigation forms <b>a part</b> of the project scope and/or where GHG emission reductions are <b>incremental and cannot be considered a 'step change'</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b> ICT Projects include those projects that will <b>not lead to GHG reductions or will only do so indirectly</b>.</p>	T3	All Tier 3 ICT	please state and justify		Privatisation of TELECO, Haiti (26250)	In July 2007, the Government of Haiti contracted IFC to assist in structuring and implementing the privatisation of the state-owned fixed-line telecoms provider, TELECO.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.	
						Divestment of GoK Share of SafariCom	As part of the larger restructuring and privatisation of TKL, IFC is assisting the Government of Kenya (GOK) to sell at least a 9% stake in SafariCom. The objective of these advisory mandates is to help enhance competition and service availability in the Kenya telecommunications sector by repositioning TKL as a major player under control of a private strategic investor.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
						Privatisation of TelCom Kenya Ltd. (TKL)	The objective of this advisory mandates is to help enhance competition and service availability in the Kenya telecommunications sector by repositioning TKL as a major player under control of a private strategic investor	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
						Seacom, Africa Regional	Financing of the first undersea fibre optics cable along the east coast of Africa Seacom will be the first provider of modern high bandwidth in the region, significantly adding to a modern telecom infrastructure for the region.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
						O3b	Development, procurement and operation of an equatorial constellation of (initially) 8 Middle Earth Orbit (MEO) satellites. From a technical/economic point of view the concept of O3b is to provide at a competitive price a high bandwidth (i.e. high traffic capacity) and high transmission speed telecommunications service in emerging markets, with less ability to pay. O3b is a potential "game changer" that will significantly reduce the cost and increase the bandwidth and quality of satellite telecommunications offerings in emerging markets. O3b, as its name suggest, is targeted to help address the "digital divide", i.e. limited availability of modern telecommunications services in emerging markets	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.



Information & Communication: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits					PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
					Zain Iraq	The Atheer Telecom Iraq Limited ("Zain Iraq") project involves the strengthening and expansion of Zain Iraq's cellular telephone network in Iraq.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					MTN Nigeria Communication	Financing the cellular expansion strategy of MTN Nigeria, particularly the construction of base stations and installation of equipment.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Celtel Nigeria Telecoms	As part of its core strategy of sustaining its market share and continuously growing its subscriber base in a 4-player mobile telephony market, Celtel Nigeria will use the proceeds to finance capital expenditures in order to accelerate its network rollout and refinance the Company's existing foreign and local currency debt with longer tenors and lower pricing.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Celtel Kenya Refinancing	Celtel Kenya, one of two licensed cellular phone operators in Kenya, requires a guarantee in order to place debt on the local capital market. This is a crucial component of the recently launched financial turnaround program, aimed at exchanging costly foreign currency shareholder loans with local currency debt. This will allow the company to run a more capital efficient and competitive business and expand its network. This will also help to reduce tariffs, thus making mobile services affordable to a greater proportion of the population. It is part of a critical turnaround programme that was recently launched by the new majority owners (Celtel International).	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Celtel Chad Financing		Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Celtel Africa Telecoms P	Financing to meet the costs of expanding and upgrading well established and fast growing mobile networks in 5 sub-Saharan countries, namely DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Uganda.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.

Information & Communication: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits					PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
					Celtel Africa Telecoms P	Financing to meet the costs of expanding and upgrading well established and fast growing mobile networks in 5 sub-Saharan countries, namely DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Uganda. T	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Airtel Malawi (Former Ce	Financing to meet the costs of expanding and upgrading well established and fast growing mobile networks in 5 sub-Saharan countries, namely DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Uganda.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Celtel Africa Telecoms P	Financing to meet the costs of expanding and upgrading well established and fast growing mobile networks in 5 sub-Saharan countries, namely DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Uganda.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Celtel Africa Telecoms P	Financing to meet the costs of expanding and upgrading well established and fast growing mobile networks in 5 sub-Saharan countries, namely DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Uganda.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Wataniya Telecoms, We	Construction and start of operations of the second mobile operator in the Palestinian Territories.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Zain Ghana	The project consists of the construction and operation of a greenfield mobile network in Ghana.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.

Information & Communication: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits					PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
					Helios Towers, Nigeria	The project consists of the nationwide expansion of a shared telecommunication infrastructure network owned by Helios Towers Nigeria Limited ("HTN" or the "Company").	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Mobile Systems Internat	Financing the expansion strategy of MSI (construction of base stations, installation of equipment, and acquisition of existing operations/licenses) across 12 countries in Africa.  Despite having a 6 year loan tenor, the loan was repaid in full to EAIIF within 2 years, due to internal corporate debt refinancing.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.
					Helios Towers, Tanzania	Helios Towers Tanzania Infraco Limited (HTT or the Borrower), is a newly formed company controlled by Helios Towers Africa (HTA) and created to purchase, construct, operate and lease a portfolio of telecommunication towers in Tanzania.	Project will increase access to high quality digital telecommunication services. There may be an indirect climate change mitigation benefit in terms of reducing the need for travel - but given this is indirect and not a primary or secondary aim of the project it has been assigned to Tier 3.

Water & Sanitation: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits				PIDG Classification			
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
<b>TIER 3</b>							
<p><b>Explanation/ Justification of different levels</b></p> <p><b>Tier 1</b> Water &amp; Sanitation Projects are those projects whose <b>principal objective</b> is to mitigate climate change or whose actions can be considered a <b>'step-change'</b> in terms of reducing GHG emissions. These projects are <b>market transformative</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 2</b> Water &amp; Sanitation Projects are those projects where climate change mitigation forms a <b>part</b> of the project scope and/or where GHG emission reductions are <b>incremental and cannot be considered a 'step change'</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b> Water &amp; Sanitation Projects include those projects that will <b>not lead to GHG reductions or will only do so indirectly</b>.</p>	T3	Other Tier 3 Water & Sanitation projects	Projects that are not likely to have mitigation co-benefits or whose impact will be indirect (e.g. water concessions, regulatory reform and private sector participation)		Small Towns Water Programme, Uganda SSIP (560987)	The IFC program will provide assistance Ministry of Water and Lands (MWL) and local authorities to identify, structure and bid opportunities for local companies to operate and manage small town water systems. The program also provides capacity building and assistance for MWL and private sector operators.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified.
	T3	Other Tier 3 Water & Sanitation projects	Please state and justify		New Cairo Wastewater Project, Egypt (552647)	The goal of the New Cairo Wastewater Project is to advise the Government of Egypt on the design and implementation of a concession for a wastewater treatment plant in New Cairo City. New Cairo currently has a population of 350,000 people, which is expected to grow rapidly in the next decade. Currently, there is no existing water supply and limited sanitation services committed to New Cairo. With the expected population growth, this condition is likely to become chronic in the near future. To address this, the Ministry wishes to undertake the construction of a wastewater treatment plant in New Cairo.	The current situation of 'limited sanitation services' might mean that there are GHG emission savings associated with building a new wastewater treatment works. However, there is insufficient information to assign to tier 2 - so in line with the conservative approach taken it has been assigned to tier 3.
	T0	Other Tier 3 Water & Sanitation projects	Please state and justify		Spenco, Uganda, Kenya & Tanzania	Spenco is a mid sized local civil works contractor headquartered in Nairobi specialising in the water, roads and power sectors. GuarantCo's guarantee of US\$ 15m encouraged Standard Chartered, the company's main bankers, to offer an additional performance bond facility of US\$ 30m in total. It is expected Spenco will be able to take on at least US\$ 225m of projects as a result of the performance and bid bonds provided	Any impact on climate change mitigation will be indirect - and is not the primary or secondary purpose of the project..

Waste: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits					PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
<b>TIER 1</b>							
<p><b>Explanation/ Justification of different levels</b></p> <p><b>Tier 1</b> Waste Projects are those projects whose <b>principal objective</b> is to mitigate climate change or whose actions can be considered a '<b>step-change</b>' in terms of reducing GHG emissions. These projects are <b>market transformative</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 2</b> Waste Projects are those projects where climate change mitigation forms a <b>part</b> of the project scope and/or where GHG emission reductions are <b>incremental and cannot be considered a 'step change'</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b> Waste Projects include those projects that will <b>not lead to GHG reductions or will only do so indirectly</b>.</p>	T1	Other Tier 1 Waste	please state and justify		Maldives PPP - Solid Waste Management (28082)	GOM envisions to explore private sector participation in scientific management of waste disposal site at Thilafushi Island and in developing an integrated regional waste management plan for the 7 provinces (200 islands) which will include collection, transfer and disposal of waste. <b>Project will also qualify for CDM benefits and contribute towards the Govt. vision of making Maldives carbon neutral in the next decade.</b>	The practice of dumping and burning waste on Thilafushi Island will cease, which will significantly reduce GHG emissions. The new system will manage up to 70% of the nations waste and treat it appropriately. This can be considered a step change in reducing emissions from the waste sector and a move towards supporting the Maldives ambition of becoming carbon neutral.

Land use change, forestry and agri-business: Activities with MITIGATION co-benefits					PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
<b>TIER 1</b>							
<p><b>Explanation/ justification of different tier levels</b></p> <p><b>Tier 1</b> Agriculture and Forestry Projects include those projects that seek to avoid deforestation and degradation or those projects that seek to manage forest and agricultural land in such a way that it acts as a carbon sink.</p> <p><b>Tier 2</b> Agricultural and Forestry Projects include improvements in the techniques used in the sector to reduce energy use (e.g. energy efficient irrigation)</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b> Agricultural and Forestry Projects include those projects that will not lead to GHG reductions or will only do so indirectly.</p>	T1	Agriculture	Bio-energy from crops	BUT not if it leads to leakage. It must be proved that over the life cycle of the project the GHG emissions saved are significant	Addax Bioenergy (SL) Limited ("Addax"), Sierra Leone	<p>Addax Bioenergy is developing a green-field integrated agricultural and renewable energy project in central Sierra Leone. The project builds on the opportunity presented by a growing market for bio-fuels in Europe. Specifically, the project will consist of (1) the development of a ~10,000 hectare sugarcane plantation, (2) an ethanol distillery factory producing ~82,000 m3 of ethanol per annum to be sold under an off-take agreement and exported to the European Union ("EU") market, and (3) a 32MW cogeneration power plant.</p> <p>Text taken from the ESHIA summary: "The detailed greenhouse gas lifecycle impact assessment carefully considered the GHG emissions associated with each step of the project. There are no impacts of high negative significance associated with GHG emissions, and only one was rated as being of moderate significance, resulting from land clearing and preparation. Calculated emissions associated with the project yielded total emissions of approximately 23.90 gCO2eq/MJ of sugarcane ethanol. This will result in GHG Emission Savings against the fossil fuel comparator of approximately 71.48%."</p>	The detailed lifecycle work that was undertaken as part of the project demonstrated that the project would lead to significant GHG savings over the baseline. In addition the Co-generation plant will qualify for CDM projects therefore demonstrating additionality. This project will result in significant emissions reductions.
	<b>Tier 3</b>						
	T3	All Tier 3 Agriculture & Forestry	please state and justify			<p>Punjab is the "breadbasket" of India with agriculture contributing almost 40% to the state gross domestic product in contrast to the national average of 26%. Currently, Govt. of Punjab (GOP) has a stock of over 7 million tons of wheat, most of which is stacked in the open due to scarcity of warehouse space. This results in high storage losses, worsening quality of foodgrains and creation of procurement bottlenecks whereby farmers have to wait for more than 20 hours to dispose off</p>	There are potentially incremental mitigation co-benefits from reducing the waiting times for farmers and therefore congestion. However, these are deemed marginal and are not a primary or secondary objective of the project.
					Chanyanya Pilot Irrigation Project, Zambia	<p>The pilot irrigation project is located near the Kafue River, approximately 45 km south of Lusaka, Zambia and includes up to 544 hectares of land owned by 126 small holder members of the Cooperative (each owning 2-10 Hectares of land). Construction of the irrigation infrastructure was completed in late 2008 with the first maize crop harvested in early 2009. The first irrigated wheat crop was planted and harvest in the 2009 dry season. The bulk water infrastructure installed supports 4 centre pivots totalling 148 ha of infield irrigation producing winter wheat and summer crops including soya, sorghum and maize. The wheat crop harvested at the end of</p>	There are potentially benefits from more efficient use of water, however this is a marginal benefit and is not a primary or secondary benefit of the project. Energy will also be required to run the irrigation system

Industry					PIDG Classification				
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Example of qualifying project	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification	
<b>TIER 1</b>									
<p><b>Explanation/ Justification of different levels</b></p> <p><b>Tier 1</b> Industry Projects are those projects whose <b>principal objective</b> is to mitigate climate change or whose actions can be considered a <b>'step-change'</b> in terms of reducing GHG emissions. These projects are <b>market transformative</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 2</b> Industry Projects are those projects where climate change mitigation forms a <b>part</b> of the project scope and/or where GHG emission reductions are <b>incremental and cannot be considered a 'step change'</b>.</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b> Industry Projects include those projects that will <b>not lead to GHG reductions or will only do so indirectly</b>.</p>	T1	Secondary (manufacturing)	A step change in industry practice to reduce GHG emissions			African Foundries Limited, Nigeria	The project involves the development, construction and operation of a steel mill plant that would <b>convert local scrap into steel reinforcing bars</b> ("rebars"). In order to provide stable and independent electrical supply to the plant, the Project will include a 40MW independent gas fired power plant. The power plant will have the capability to <b>supply excess power to the national grid in the future and will provide relief to the national grid and will free up 40MW capacity to be supplied to other businesses and households</b> .. The plant will use Nigerian Natural gas which <b>otherwise would have been flared</b> . Furthermore, the 40MW power plant will supply power directly to the steel mill. The project reduces gas flaring by using gas as a source of energy: <b>Nigeria currently flares over 90% of its natural gas production</b> ; wasting considerable resources and polluting the environment in the process.	This project has significant climate change mitigation co-benefits relative to the BAU baseline. 1) It makes use of a waste resource and therefore reduces emissions associated with waste and with extraction of new resources. 2) It directly reduces emissions through using natural gas that would have otherwise been flared to the environment. 90% of natural gas is flared in Nigeria so its a significant improvement over the baseline. 3) Excess energy can be transferred to the grid, which is predominantly powered by fossil fuels (76% thermal and 24% hydro).	
	<b>TIER 3</b>								
		T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Development of the Moatize Coal Mine (Phase 1)	IFC is acting as the advisor to the Government of Mozambique (GOM) for the concession of the Moatize Coal Mine. The GOM has set the development of the Zambezi Valley, which is one of the least developed regions in the country, as one of its priorities. A critical component in the development of the Zambezi Valley is the Moatize Coal Mine. The opening of the mine will have a large impact on the development of the Zambezi Valley, which also has significant potential for forestry and agricultural activities.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified
		T4	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Moma Titanium Mineral Projects, Mozambique	Development and exploitation of a Greenfield titanium-dioxide mine and its associated infrastructure. Upon full production, Moma will account for 7% of global titanium-dioxide production and be the world's absolute lowest cost producer of the same	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified
		T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Safal Investments Mauritius Limited Financing, Africa Regional	The proposed project will increase the Safal Group's existing coated steel production and distribution capacity by 190,000 tpa, in order to meet the demand-supply gap for coated steel roofing materials in Eastern and Southern Africa.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified
	T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Calcom Cement	Calcom proposes to set up the split location cement-manufacturing unit as under: • A 1MTPA clinkerisation unit in the North Cachar Hills district of Assam, and • A 1.7 MTPA grinding unit about 70 kms from the clinkerisation unit, in the Nagaon district of Assam The proposed new cement plant mainly aims to supply cement to the NE region, which is one of the poorest regions of India and suffers from very poor transport links. Thus, in addition to ensuring a steady supply of cement at a fair price in the local market.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified	

Industry					PIDG Classification			
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Example of qualifying project	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
	T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Eleme Petrochemicals Ltd, Nigeria	Financing of a turnaround capital expenditure plan to return Eleme Petrochemicals Ltd, a polyolefin producer based in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, to profitability and full capacity utilisation; Indorama International Finance, the Sponsor – recently completed the purchase of a 75% privatisation equity stake in Eleme. The proposed financing will support IIF's purchase of Eleme's shares and provide financial	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified
	T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Safal Roofing - Mabati Rolling Mills, Kenya	Manufacture of roofing material for use in various sectors including low income housing / small businesses. GuarantCo / IFC joint guarantee for local currency bond issue (ie IFC guaranteeing a similar amount)	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified
	T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Safal Roofing - ALAF, Tanzania	Manufacture of roofing material for use in various sectors including low income housing / small businesses. GuarantCo / IFC joint guarantee for local currency bond issue. (ie IFC guaranteeing a similar amount)	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified
	T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			SPA Maghreb Tubes	The project is a green field steel pipe manufacturing company targeting the water transport pipe market in the Republic of Algeria to be set up by the Terence Loh Group (the "Group"), which controls similar pipe manufacturing companies in Kenya and Tanzania. The Group, based on their analysis of the potential market in Algeria, proposes to establish a factory, primarily in response to the rapid expansion in the water supply sector in that country. The new manufacturing company, entitled SPA Maghreb Tubes (SMT), will be established in the Province of Ain Defla; it will produce spiral welded steel pipes from hot rolled steel coil for the transmission and distribution of water, oil, gas, steam, sewage and slurry.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified
	T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			ALAF, Tanzania	To put up a Metal Coating Line with an annual capacity of 70,000 MT to manufacture Aluminium (55%) and Zinc (45%) Coated Steel Coils commonly known as AZ, ZINCAL or Galvalume at Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. The process technology for this Metal Coating Line was sourced from BIEC, USA.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified



Industry						PIDG Classification		
	Tier Level	Sub-sector	Type of qualifying projects	QUALIFICATION	Example of qualifying project	Name of PIDG Project	Relevant Text from PIDG Monitoring Sheet	Commentary and Justification
	T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Tower Aluminium Group Limited, Nigeria	Tower Aluminium Group Limited ("Tower") is the largest producer of aluminium products (including aluminium roofing) in West Africa. Tower is headquartered and has its main manufacturing facilities in Nigeria. In 2008 Tower financed a new factory with USD denominated bank loans. In late 2008, as the full impact of the global financial crisis hit Nigeria, the Naira devalued by c 25% against the USD. Tower's revenues are mostly in Naira and the impact of the devaluation was to significantly increase the cost of servicing its USD financial liabilities. The viability of the expanded business was thus impacted severely. Tower recognised the need to diversify away from relying on the bank market and decided to refinance its USD liabilities by issuing a 7 year Naira	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified
	T3	All Tier 3, Industry	Please state and justify			Antara Cold Storage Project, Vietnam	The Antara Cold Storage Project is expected to be a \$16 million public refrigerated warehouse & cold storage distribution facility. The Project is currently in the early stages of development in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The Project is planned to commence operations with approximately 21,000 pallet positions (10,000 square meters) and should offer importers, exporters, domestic distributors, processors, and brokers a variety of warehousing and logistical services generally not available in Ho Chi Minh City.	No climate change mitigation co-benefits identified