The World Bank and Climate Change Mitigation -

Integrating Considerations for Climate Change Mitigation
in the Energy Portfolio 2008-2011

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Content

Preface

There are several persons who have aided me during the process of writing this thesis. First of all I am extremely grateful to my supervisor Guri Bang at CICERO, Center for International Climate and Environmental Research for her steady supervision and guidance throughout this process. She has been calming influence and a great motivator to stay the course.
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Recycle your cans!

Erlend Draget, Oslo, 21 May 2012

Abstract

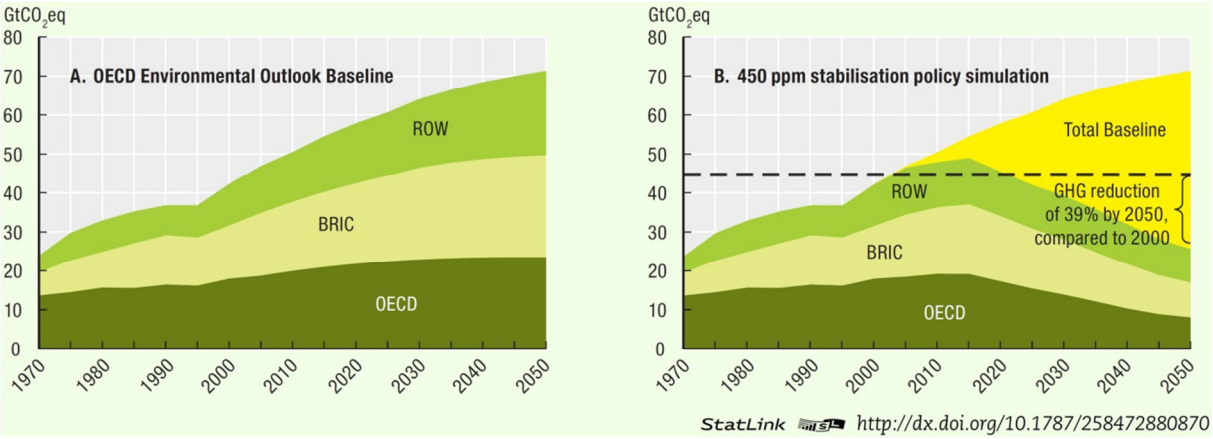
Projections reveal that developing countries' emissions of GHG will rise tremendously in the decades to come. The UNFCCC has identified the World Bank as having an important role to play in assisting client countries develop along a low emission path. While earlier research has shown that the World Bank largely ignored considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy sector before 2007, new developments has signified an intensified effort on the part on the World Bank to manage linkages between development and climate change after 2008. This thesis aim to fill some of this gap in research by evaluating to what extent the World Bank has integrated considerations for climate change mitigation in the energy sector portfolios from 2008 – 2011. The results of the quantitative content analysis applied to World Bank project documents indicate an ambiguous extent, in which *integration* is mainly concentrated in a few selected high volume projects while the majority of the portfolio still *ignores* climate considerations. Drawing on insights from rationalist and constructivist approaches for understanding the behaviour of international organizations this thesis suggests a number of factors that may have influenced the performance of the World Bank in assisting client countries develop along a low emission path

Chapter 1 Introduction

Climate change is one of the main challenges facing the world today. The emanation of greenhouse gasses (GHG) throughout the last century has led to a global temperature increase which constitutes a serious threat to infrastructure, human health and the survival of species and ecosystems (Pachauri, Reisinger & WGI-III, 2007, p. 48). Moreover, projections reveal that developing countries' emissions of GHG will rise tremendously in the decades to come. Although industrialized nations carry the main responsibility for reducing global GHG emissions, the impact of climate change will not be minimized unless middle-income countries mitigating their emissions, and low-income countries establish lower growth trajectories for GHG emissions (Metz, Davidson, Bosch, Dave, & Meyer, 2007, p. 694).

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), both developed countries and developing countries must mitigate their emissions (Metz et al., 2007, p. 694). The scenario analyzed by the IPCC and committed to by parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen describes an increase of 2 degrees Celsius in mean global temperatures as the maximum increase manageable. However, the 2011 World Energy Outlook states that without any new policy mitigating global emissions, the long-term average temperature will increase by 6 degrees Celsius or more (IEA, 2011, p. 2). In the period 2010 till 2035, Non-OECD countries will account for 90 % of growth in energy demand (IEA, 2011, p. 1). Thus, according the projections, low- and middle income countries *will be responsible for* the main increase in GHG emissions the coming years.

Figure 1: Total greenhouse gas emissions (by region), 1970-2050



ROW: Rest of the World; BRIC: Brazil, The Russian Federation, India and China; OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Source: World Environmental Outlook to 2030 (OECD, 2008, p. 4)

The international community has identified the World Bank as having a significant role in assisting low- and middle-income countries develop along a low emission development path (UNFCCC, 2007a, p. 13). The important role of the Bank is grounded in its technical expertise and resource base enabling the provision of development policy advice and investment support (Nakhooda, 2008, p. 1). The World Bank also recognizes its potential and importance in this regard. Responding to the request by member states during the 2007 annual meetings, the World Bank developed a Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change (SFDCC) to assist client countries develop along a low emission path and coordinate the Bank's engagement on climate change from 2009 till 2011 (World Bank, 2009).

The World Bank has been criticized for their level of engagement in climate mitigation. According to Metz et al, considerations for climate change mitigation are not substantially integrated into World Bank lending (2007, p. 725). Correspondingly, research from the World Resources Institute (WRI) has shown that over 50 % of all World Bank lending in the energy sector was allocated to projects ignoring considerations of climate change mitigation from 2000 till 2007 (Nakhooda, 2008, p. 9). Moreover, Redman argues the Bank is lending considerable amounts for fossil fuel explorations and coal power plants while simultaneously charging high overheads for managing trust funds that seek to remedy the consequences of these projects (2008, p. 4). On the other hand, the implementation of the SFDCC does signify an intensified effort by the World Bank to assist client countries develop along a low carbon

path. Furthermore, in 2009 over 74 % of the World Bank's Country Assistance Strategies substantially addressed climate change related issues (Michaelowa & Michaelowa, 2011, p. 260). Thus, the Bank has made a visible effort in assisting client countries develop along a low emission path. However, to the knowledge of the author, there are currently no existing publications on the Bank's extent of integration of climate considerations after 2007.

Research Question and Hypothesis

The subject of this thesis is the World Bank's performance in terms of assisting client countries develop along a low emission path. The aim is to evaluate to what extent the World Bank has integrated considerations for climate change mitigation in the process of energy project design after 2007, which leads to the following research question:

To what extent has the World Bank integrated considerations for climate change mitigation in the portfolios for the energy sector from 2008 - 2011?

Previous research has shown that the World Bank ignored considerations of climate change mitigation in the majority of the energy portfolio from 2000 till 2007 (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn, Nakhooda, & Baumert, 2005). In 2007, less than 10 % of lending was allocated to projects that integrated climate considerations (Nakhooda, 2008, p. 9). However, several major developments have taken place in the period 2008 till 2011 that may have spurred an increase in the integration levels in the Bank. Firstly, the commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol began in 2008 and ends in 2012. The Bank now administers several carbon credit funds. In 2009, over 900 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project was underway (Vasser, 2009, p. xi). Secondly, as proposed in Copenhagen and established in Cancun, developed countries promised $30 billion for the Green Climate Fund (Stoltenberg & Zenawi, 2010). Thus, the Bank would have additional financial capital available for climate change mitigation. Thirdly, in 2008 the World Bank introduced the SFDCC which spans 2009 till 2011. According to the SFDCC, the Bank will increase its commitment to provide assistance for client countries to develop along a low-carbon path. Thus, the SFDCC signifies a new focus on assisting client countries develop along a low emission path. In sum, several new developments took place between 2008 and 2011 which leads me to formulate the following hypotheses;

a) After 2009 the World Bank has to a greater extent integrated considerations for climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio.

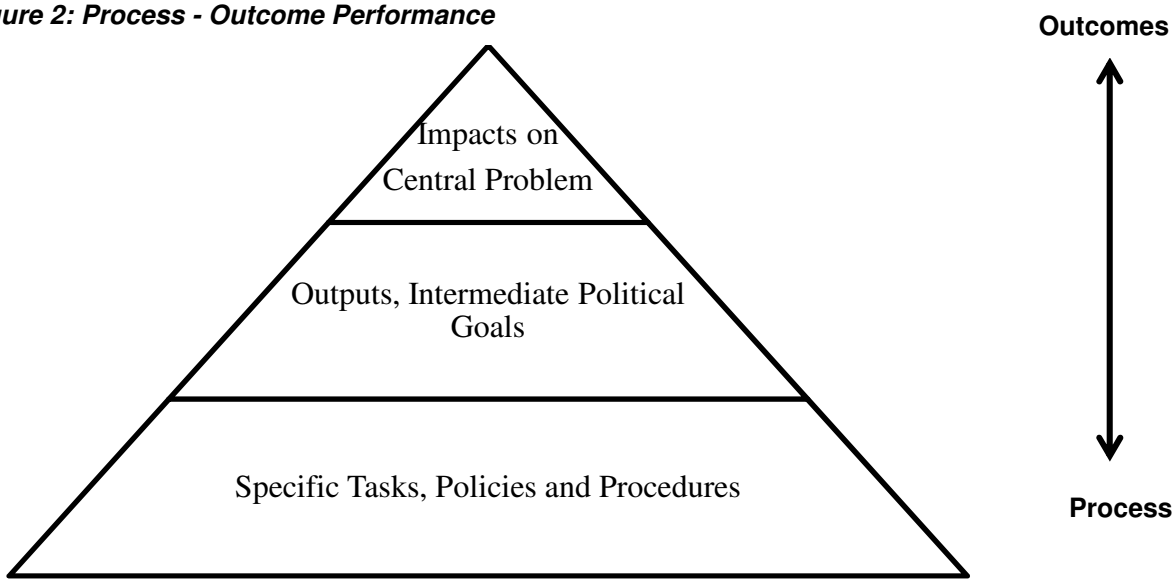
Correspondingly I expect;

b) After 2009 the World Bank has to a lesser extent ignored considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio.

Analytical Framework

In order to evaluate the World Bank's performance in assisting client countries develop along a low emission path I will employ an analytical framework developed by Gutner & Thompson for studying international organization performance (IOP). Gutner & Thompson is mainly concerned with two challenges in this regard. First, the measurement of performance and secondly, the sources explaining this performance. In order to determine how to measure performance we must clearly define the concept of performance. In relation to IOs, performance reflects the behavior of member states and the organizational staff. However, the term performance may have several meanings; as a verb performance refers to outcomes or the completion of a task, while as a noun, the term refers to the manner in which a task has been completed (Gutner & Thompson, 2010, p. 231). In this regard, Gutner & Thompson establishes a distinction between outcome performance and process performance. Figure 2 illustrates this distinction.

Figure 2: Process - Outcome Performance



(Gutner & Thompson, 2010, p. 236)

The traditional technique for evaluating performance is to investigate whether the organization has achieved its objectives, thus evaluating outcome performance. This is a good

approach when the objectives are clearly stated such as corporations' objective to generate a profit. In such cases, the outcomes can be evaluated in comparison to the stated objectives. However, in situations where various political and external factors constrain the IOs ability to control the outcome it is difficult to causally link the performance of the IO to the outcome (Gutner & Thompson, 2010). This study seeks to evaluate the World Bank's performance in assisting client countries to mitigate their GHG emissions. Although, the World Bank does not have the power to commit client countries to mitigate their GHG emission and implement such projects, the Bank does have the power to identify and develop opportunities for client countries to do so. Thus, in order to limit the scope of this study to the performance of the World Bank in assisting client countries develop along a low carbon path I will focus on process performance in terms of choices made during project design and approval.

The second challenge Gutner & Thompsons emphasize in analyzing IOP concerns the sources explaining performance. Good or bad behavior may be influenced by a number of external and/or internal factors. In chapter three I will review international relations literature from both rationalist and constructivist approaches for the purpose of identifying several sources that influence performance. These findings will be presented in a typology that will serve as a guiding tool for analyzing factors that may have influenced the results of my quantitative document analysis.

Methodology

In order to evaluate to what extent the World Bank integrates considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio and assess whether there has been an increase in the extent of integration after 2009, I have employed quantitative content analysis as well as basic statistics. The exploration of the research question requires access to information concerning the procedural elements of the Banks performance in assisting client countries mitigate their GHG emission. This information is readily available in the operational project documents which can be retrieved from an online database on the World Bank website. Quantitative content analysis is especially suitable for analyzing a large sample of documents, thus this methodological approach was considered adequate to answer the research question of this thesis.

In order to test the hypothesis of an increased extent of integration of climate considerations, the data collected through the above mentioned method was finally merged with and compared to a set of previously collected data by the World Resources Institute

(WRI) on the Bank's extent of integration of climate consideration (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005). Further, in order to conduct an adequate comparison, I have pursued the same procedures as applied in the WRI reports and identical indicators for climate considerations. However, in contrast to the WRI I have employed various measures of the extent of integration as well as means for exploring changes between time periods.

Outline of Thesis

In the *following chapter* I will describe in more detail the context for the research question namely climate mitigation in developing countries and the role of the World Bank. In *chapter three*, I will review existing international relations literature from both rationalist and constructivist approaches focusing on IO change and behavior. Drawing on this literature I will present a typology of sources influencing performance in IOs. In *chapter four*, I will present the methodological approach I will employ for measuring the performance of the World Bank. In *chapter five*, I will present the results by using graphs and tables. In *chapter six*, I will discuss the empirical results in light of the sources influencing performance established in the typology presented in chapter three. In *chapter seven*, I will sum up the findings in this thesis and answer the research question.

Chapter 2 Climate Mitigation in Developing Countries and the Role of the World Bank

In order to reduce the global emissions of GHG to accommodate the 2 degrees scenario recommended by the IPCC, a substantial reduction of GHG emissions in developed countries is not sufficient. Middle-income countries must also mitigate their emissions and low-income countries must slow the growth in their GHG emissions.

A substantial reduction of GHG emission is dependent on climate friendly technology infrastructure. Developed countries are currently locked-in to carbon intensive technology infrastructure. The domination of carbon intensive technology makes the transition to more climate friendly technology more difficult and expensive. Despite the existence of more climate friendly technology, carbon intensive technology infrastructure is largely being transferred to developing countries. This process has been called "carbon lock-in" (Unruh & Carrillo-Hermosilla, 2006, p. 1186).

Several scholars have argued that developing countries in the process of building their national energy infrastructure may implement climate friendly technology and infrastructure initially, thus "leapfrogging" carbon intensive technology (Goldemberg, 1998; Murphy, 2001). Avoiding carbon lock-in technology and infrastructure would be of great significance to developing countries' emission trajectory. The UNFCCC stresses this point: "The investment decisions taken today will affect the world's emission profile in the future" (UNFCCC, 2007b, p. 4). On the other hand, developing countries are facing other immense short-term challenges such as poverty. In order to reduce poverty, many developing countries such as China promote rapid industrialization leading to economic growth. Rapid industrialization demands more energy. The strain put on existing power supply has led to power shortages in many countries. Energy shortages may deter further business investment thus reducing economic growth in addition to endangering the health of the population (Yardley & Kahn, 2007). Governments in developing countries face pressure by industry and populations to increase energy supply. Given the limited economic opportunities in developing countries the implementation of least-cost carbon intensive technology to cover energy demands becomes a rational choice (Unruh & Carrillo-Hermosilla, 2006, p. 1188).

One of the most contentious debates in the international climate negotiations concerns the issue of how to finance reduced GHG emissions in developing countries.

Common, but Differentiated Responsibilities

The negotiation process leading to the United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 established the principle of "common, but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" (UNFCCC, 1992 Article 3.1). This principle delegates the main responsibility for combating climate change and its adverse effects to developed countries on account of their historical part in producing the problem (Matsui, 2002, p. 154). The Kyoto Protocol, established in 1997 with an aim of reducing emissions of GHG, is a significant protocol to the UNFCCC. Furthermore, the Kyoto Protocol reflects the principle of common, but differentiated responsibilities by dividing countries into two categories. First, developed countries are required to reduce their GHG emission levels and this category is referred to as Annex I. Second, developing countries have no obligations beyond monitoring and reporting emissions and this category is referred to as Non-Annex I. 137 countries have ratified the Protocol including India, Brazil and China. Non-Annex I countries can participate by investing in projects which reduce GHG emissions in their own country. The emissions avoided in these projects can be sold or traded to Annex I countries as carbon credits. Buying carbon credits allows the purchasing Annex I country higher emission level for a specified period (Vasser, 2009, p. vii). Thus, the principle of common, but differentiated responsibilities has been interpreted to mean an obligation by developed countries to provide additional finance for mitigation in developing countries. While developing countries argue that it is unreasonable to demand reductions in their emissions without additional financing on account of poverty, many developed countries argue middle-income countries like China must commit to emission reductions and additional finance must come from a variety of sources (Kasa, Gullberg, & Heggelund, 2008, p. 116). The international community has identified the World Bank as having a significant role in assisting developing countries develop along a low emission development path by facilitating access to financial sources (UNFCCC, 2007a, p. 13).

The Role of the World Bank

The World Bank is comprised of two separate, but complementary development institutions; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-

income countries and creditworthy poorer countries by providing a range of different means including loans, guarantees, risk management products and analytical and advisory services. The IDA, on the other hand, provides concessional (zero or very low interest charge) loans or credits and grants in addition to analytical and advisory services for programs and projects to the world's poorest countries (World Bank, 2012a).

The World Bank has a core mandate of supporting growth and overcoming poverty in developing countries. As global climate change threatens to reverse development gains in poverty alleviation (World Bank, 2008, p. i) the Bank has been identified by the international community, through the UNFCCC and the G20, to play an important role for assisting client countries develop along a low carbon path (G20, 2009; UNFCCC, 2007a). The important role of the Bank is grounded in its technical expertise and its resource base enabling the Bank to provide development policy advice and investment support (World Bank, 2009, p. 7). The World Bank has several measures available for assisting client countries in this regard.

Available Opportunities for Assisting Climate Change Mitigation

The World Bank manages a number of mechanisms which provides opportunities for assisting climate change mitigation in client countries. According to the World Bank, it has accumulated substantial experience in working with developing countries on reconciling development and climate (World Bank, 2009, p. 35). Following, the Bank is one of the implementing agencies of the UNFCCC's financial mechanism the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) (World Bank, 2009, p. 9). The GEF was established with the aim of facilitating the necessary resource transfer from developed countries to developing countries enabling their implementation of the commitments under the UNFCCC (1992 Article 4.7). Additionally, the Bank administers the Climate Investment Funds comprised of two separate Trust Funds. First, the Clean Technology Fund, which seeks to promote investments that will create a shift towards lower emission technologies. Second, the Strategic Climate Fund, which supports programs piloting new approaches to climate change challenges with the potential of transformational actions. Additionally, financial opportunities for climate change mitigation are also provided by the World Bank's Carbon Finance Unit. The Carbon Finance Unit administers funds from OECD countries to purchase project-based greenhouse gas emission reductions in developing countries. These emission reductions are purchased through the framework of the Clean Development Mechanism in the Kyoto Protocol or through Joint Implementation (World Bank, 2012b). According to the World Bank, it also holds a large

lending portfolio in renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as a long-standing engagement with energy sector reform (World Bank, 2008, p. 3). In sum, the World Bank is well positioned to assist client countries develop along a low emission path.

The World Bank expects a growing demand for less GHG intensive projects in the energy sector. According to the Bank previous experience indicate that demand in client countries arises from business opportunities in energy efficiency and renewable energy (World Bank, 2008, pp. 5-6). In part, the expectation of growing demand is due to the Bank's ability to offer "innovative application and packaging of its existing instruments with several climate finance instruments" (World Bank, 2008, p. 9). Hence, the prospects for less GHG intensive projects being implemented in client countries will increase with the number of attractive business opportunities identified by the Bank.

The Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change

As a response to the request by member states during the 2007 annual meetings of the Development Committee the World Bank developed the Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change (SFDCC) (World Bank, 2008). The SFDCC articulates objectives and highlights major initiatives with the purpose of guiding the World Bank's operational response from 2009 to 2011. The SFDCC emphasize the goal of assisting client countries develop along a low emission path by providing access to financial resources, technology, technical assistance, and knowledge for climate change mitigation and employ this in development programs (World Bank, 2008, pp. 5-6). The SFDCC emphasize a number of initiatives as well as more concrete actions in this regard:

1) Enhancing capacity of staff and clients

In order to identify lower emission business opportunities for client countries it is necessary to have the capacity to analyze linkages between development and climate change. A major initiative highlighted in the SFDCC is enhancing the capacity of World Bank staff and client countries to analyze and manage linkages between development and climate change at project level (World Bank, 2008, p. ii).

2) Increasing usage of GHG accounting at project level

According to the SFDCC, the World Bank will also increase the application of tools accounting for and valuing GHG emissions on a project basis. Furthermore, such tools are already being employed in GEF projects as well as carbon finance projects (World Bank, 2008, p. 16). The employment of such tools will improve the knowledge base in the organization and client countries as well as improve access to additional climate finance.

3) Providing additional finance

As the projects seeking to reduce emissions are often burden with incremental costs, the SFDCC emphasize the importance of improving access to additional climate finance. For example, a project that adopts advanced technology providing cleaner energy, may result in a higher total costs than a project which chooses least-cost technology (World Bank, 2008, p. 7). In order to identify additional climate finance and improve the information base "…the World Bank will start to systematically collect, analyze, and report data on the incremental costs of climate-friendly projects in contrast to least-cost project design" (World Bank, 2008, p. 11).

In sum, as climate change constitutes a serious threat to people and entail a risk of reversing costly development gains in poverty alleviation, the World Bank have developed a Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change in order to assist client countries develop along a low emission path (World Bank, 2008, p. i). The World Bank has a number a financial mechanisms as well as technical assistance and policy advice at their disposal (World Bank, 2008, p. 6). Thus, the World Bank is well suited to offer assistance to client countries in this regard.

Chapter 3 Analytical Framework

In order to evaluate and understand the performance of the World Bank in assisting their client countries to develop along a low emission path, an analytical framework developed by Gutner & Thompson is applied. In addition to their discussion of the measurement of performance in international organizations (IOP) (chapter 1), Gutner & Thompson have developed a framework for the identification of sources of IOP. Previous academic research has pointed to a number of sources of IOP. This literature in international relations can be discerned in two broad approaches, that is, the rationalist and the constructivist approach. Scholars from a rationalist approach regard international organizations (IOs) as entities created to further states' own interests, and focus largely on external - material sources for explaining performance (Pollack & Hafner-Burton, 2010, p. 289). On the other hand, scholars from a constructivist approach view IOs as actors that can develop significant organizational autonomy from their member states and thus pursue an independent agenda irrespective of member states interests (Barnett & Finnemore, 2004, pp. 2-3). These scholars focus largely on internal - social sources for influencing performance (Pollack & Hafner-Burton, 2010, p. 289). Moreover, several other scholars have emphasized the complementarity of rationalist and constructivist approaches (Gutner & Thompson, 2010; Nielson, Tierney, & Weaver, 2006; Weaver, 2008). These scholars highlight external - social sources as well as internal - material sources for IOP in accordance with the framework by Gutner & Thompson. In this chapter, I will give an account of the rationalist and constructivist perspectives of IOP, and illustrate the influence of external, material, internal and social sources of performance, by providing examples of from the World Bank. Finally, I will establish a typology of sources for IOP.

Rationalist Approaches

Scholars of the rationalist approach regard international organizations as entities created to further states' own interests. According to this approach, IOs are purposely designed, funded and regulated in a manner that allows them to perform delegated tasks consistent with member states interests (Koremenos, Lipson, & Snidal, 2001, p. 762). Although the rationalist approach is not directly focusing on performance, insights from rationalist approaches may be useful in identification of sources of performance.

A string of literature within the rationalist approach, rational design theory, focuses on understanding why IOs are different from one another and how these differences manifest themselves in behavior. Further, a basic presumption in this literature argues that design features of an institution are determined by rational choices made by states to further their interests in a particular institution (Hawkins, 2006; Keohane, 1984; Koremenos et al., 2001; Pollack, 2003a). According to Koremenos et al, institutions are "explicit arrangements, negotiated among international actors, that prescribe, proscribe and/or authorize behavior" (2001, p. 762). In sum, by exploring the *specific design features* in a particular institution one may be able to identify sources influencing IOP.

Koremenos et al emphasize several design features that varies greatly among institutions (2001, p. 763). Because states have considered it important to design these features differently, they may be of importance in serving the particular interests of member states in a specific institution. Important design features that may have an impact on the performance in IOs involves; membership rules, rules for controlling the organization and the scope of tasks that are delegated. These features of institutional design may be sources influencing the World Bank's performance in assisting their client countries developing along a low emission path.

A corresponding view of international organizations is argued in another string of rationalist literature, namely, the rational delegation theory. In order to explain institutional and behavioral change in IOs, several scholars in the rational delegation literature focus on the mechanisms available to the states to control IOs and the IOs opportunities to avoid being controlled by the states. Such control mechanisms include the balance between rules and discretion in the articles of agreement, selection of management and staff, monitoring and reporting requirements as well as various forms of sanctions such as withholding funds in capital replenishments (Hawkins, 2006, pp. 26-31). The most dominant model for exploring the power dynamic in the delegation of authority between states and IOs is principal – agent (PA) models (Pollack, 2003b). The premise for PA models is "member governments (making up the principal) hire an IO (agent) to perform some function that will benefit the members" (Nielson & Tierney, 2003, p. 245). Thereby, the IO agent will pursue its mandate without much interference from the member states principals. However, during periods when the preference of the principal and the agent differs to a certain extent, the principal may employ the mechanisms available to control the agent. Additionally, during these periods of difference between the preferences of the principal and the agent, the latter may try to avoid

being controlled by the former (Nielson & Tierney, 2003, p. 245). Thus, the *preference of the principals* as well as the agent may be a factor influencing IOP. In sum, the rational design and rational delegation literature shows how IOs are subject to the design decisions and control of member states. The rationalist literature, in which scholars are exploring the power dynamic between the member states and the IOs, enables the identification of factors from largely external and material sources that may influence performance in the World Bank.

External and Material Sources of Performance

One factor from external and material sources that may influence the World Bank's performance in assisting client countries to develop along a low emission path, may be power politics among member states.

Politics among member states

Drawing on rationalist literature one may explore how certain design features of membership as well as member states' control mechanisms can influence IOP. In the World Bank, the power distribution among the 187 members is skewed, due to the weighted-voting rules. The members gain voting power based on their share of the capital in the Bank, which reflect the relative size of the members' economy. Following, the largest economies have traditionally had the largest voting power. Additionally, a majority of 85 % is necessary in order to alter the articles of agreement in the Bank. The US has always controlled more than 16 % of the voting-share. In effect, the US is a veto power (Koremenos et al., 2001, p. 772). Many scholars have argued that power politics among member states have influenced performance in the World Bank (Gutner, 2005; Nielson & Tierney, 2003; Weaver, 2008). For instance, the common front established against communism between the US, Europe and Japan began to dissolve on account of the purpose of lending activities after the fall of communism in 1989-91. Apparently, "the welfare-focused and state-led industrial policies of these latter states clashed with the U.S. promotion of neoliberal, laissez-faire policies considered critical for opening up emerging markets for US trade export and foreign investment" (Weaver, 2008, p. 143). This conflict became evident when a Bank report on the East Asian Miracle was commissioned by Japan in 1994. According to Wade, the report was intended to challenge the hegemony of US influence over the Bank's ideology by providing evidence of the benefits of state-led industrial development (Wade, 1996, p. 4). However, the Bank's management became concerned over the potential sanctions by the US Treasury over the report's conclusions that eventually led to a modification of the language in the report.

The official report cast the East Asia's economic growth as a market friendly strategy that was compatible with US and the Bank's existing beliefs (Wade, 1996, p. 24). In sum, the power politics among member states may have an influence on Bank performance. The period being studied in this thesis has been marked by instability and the power structures of the 20th century may be undergoing some changes. In regard to the Bank's performance on assisting client countries develop along a low emission path I argue that the power politics among member states and the preferences of the Bank's principals are important to consider.

Constructivist Approaches

The constructivist literature provides an alternative to the rationalist approach for analyzing IO performance. Scholars in the constructivist literature emphasize IOs as actors that can develop significant organizational autonomy from their member states and thus pursue their own agenda irrespective of member states interests (Barnett & Finnemore, 2004; Weaver, 2008). Scholars in the constructivist approach assume a certain level of IO autonomy and therefore put less emphasis on external sources for IOP. In contrast, scholars emphasize the role of social forces such as cultural practices, norms and values in explaining human behavior (Keohane, 1988, p. 381). Thus, constructivist approaches are largely focused on internal and social sources for influencing IOP (Pollack & Hafner-Burton, 2010, p. 289).

The premise for how social forces influence IOP lies in the assumed autonomy of IOs. According to Barnett and Finnemore, the autonomy of IOs stem from their authority as a bureaucracy. The bureaucracy is defined by four characteristics; a continuous entity offering potential advancement with a hierarchical division of labor in which expert staff is conducting its work according to impersonal rules. The impersonal rules which characterize a bureaucracy is emphasized in many explanations of bureaucratic behavior (March, Schulz, & Chou, 2000, p. 9). Rules can shape how bureaucrats perceive problems and how they view the world (Barnett & Finnemore, 2004, p. 18). Furthermore, certain rules are so important and widely shared that they can become constitutive of an organizations identity (Barnett & Finnemore, 2004; Weaver, 2008). Hence, bureaucracies create impersonal rules used to regulate as well as constitute and construct the social world. The authority inherent in rulemaking provides the basis for bureaucracies' autonomy (Barnett & Finnemore, 2004, p. 3).

Bureaucratic rules are also crucial in defining the bureaucratic culture in that the rules shape identity, understandings, activities and practices of the bureaucracy. Barnett and

Finnemore define bureaucratic culture as "the solutions that are produced by groups of people to meet specific problems they face in common. These solutions become institutionalized, remembered and passed on as the rules, rituals and values of the group" (2004, p. 19).

Barnett and Finnemore identify three mechanisms in which IOs use their authority in order to regulate and constitute the world. Firstly, IOs employ their authority in creating reality by classifying problems that require solutions. According to Barnett & Finnemore; "problems are not part of the objective reality, but are subjectively defined and constituted within social experience" (2004, p. 32). Secondly, after classifying social categories IOs exercise power by determining the meaning of these social categories. Furthermore, IOs will often determine meanings through framing. Frames are described as "specific metaphors, symbolic representations, and cognitive cues used to render or cast behavior and events in evaluative mode to suggest alternative modes of action" (Barnett & Finnemore, 2004, p. 33). Thirdly, after categorizing the problems and defining its meaning IOs can exercise power by spreading the norms that should guide the actions established by themselves.

Thus, the constructivist literature in which scholars are exploring the features of organizational rules and culture and the effect on IO behavior, enables the identification of factors from internal and social sources of performance in the World Bank.

Internal and Social Sources of Performance

Organizational Culture

One factor from an internal and social source that may influence the World Bank's performance in assisting client countries to develop along a low emission path may be the organizational culture present at the Bank. The constructivist literature focuses on how social forces such as organizational culture, norms and practices shape human behavior (Keohane, 1988, p. 381). Thus, by defining and exploring the Bank's organizational culture one may understand its influence on IOP.

According to Weaver, the organizational culture of the Bank is characterized by an apolitical, technocratic and economic rationality. The clearest source for these characteristics is the organizational mandate which emphasize that political consideration cannot be taken into account in lending operations (2008, p. 74). Moreover, according to Weaver the dominance of economic theories underpinning the Bank's development theories, interlinks

with the apolitical and technocratic characteristics of its ideology (2008, p. 75). The introduction of neoliberal ideas in the 1980s took hold because of a convergence of interests between the donor states supportive of free markets and the Bank wanting to increase the volume of its lending (Gibbon, 1995 in Weaver, 2008, p. 75). According to Finnemore, the most important shaper of the Banks identity and culture was President McNamara (in Holloway, 1997, p. 440). McNamara was attracted to economic theory's claim of objective, reductionist reasoning based on sound quantitative analysis and rigorous models. According to Weaver, the apolitical, technical and economic rationality has become embedded in the World Bank's culture (2008, p. 37). Further, the organizational culture influences what actions are considered viable to solve a specific task.

An example of how organizational culture may influence performance may be found in the Structural Adjustment Loans, launched by McNamara in 1980. These loans would provide financing to client countries in return for reform in trade protection and price incentives (Easterly, 2005, p. 2). This solution for fighting poverty is in line with the organizational ideology and cultural norms characterized by an apolitical, technocratic and economic rationality. However, Easterly argues that the structural adjustment loans were not effective producing sufficient policy adjustment or economic growth (2005, p. 20). Thus, the organization's ideological and cultural preference for trade liberalization affected the choice of mechanisms employed for reducing poverty and simultaneously had an impact on the performance of the stated goal of reducing poverty. This thesis will explore how the particular organizational culture at the Bank may have influenced its performance in assisting client countries develop along a low emission path.

Other Sources of Performance in International Organizations

A number of scholars have argued for the complementarity of rationalist and constructivist approaches (Nielson et al., 2006; Pollack & Hafner-Burton, 2010; Weaver, 2008). While the constructivist literature focuses more on social than material matters, there is a symbiotic relationship that must be addressed; certainly, material incentives established in the organization will also guide behavior and performance (Pollack & Hafner-Burton, 2010). Furthermore, the rationalist literature focuses more on material explanations for IO behavior. However, in the real world social interaction, norms and practices will intercede with material factors determining behavior (Gutner & Thompson, 2010).

Internal and Material Sources of Performance

One factor from internal and material sources that may influence the World Bank's performance in assisting client countries to develop along a low emission path, may be bureaucratic incentives.

Bureaucratic Incentives

Pollack argues that material incentives will have an effect on performance (Pollack & Hafner-Burton, 2010, p. 290). As early as in 1992, the Wapenhans report revealed an approval culture and disbursement imperative in the Bank which created incentives for staff to develop projects at a rapid pace, in contrast to focusing on the long-term development results. Still, in 2005, interviews with Bank staff revealed that staff were rewarded by the size of their loan portfolio and not the quality of their projects (Weaver, 2008, p. 88). According to reports from the Operations Evaluations Department and Quality Assurance Group as well as the Wapenhans report, staff often underestimated risks attached to the projects and thereby undermined the long-term outcomes in order to win approval for projects as fast as possible (Clements, 1999, pp. 1378-1379). Although this approval culture was targeted for reform in 1997 Weaver argues the approval culture is still prevalent at the Bank, influencing how new policies and operational priorities and practices are met (2008, p. 84).

Another bureaucratic incentive that may influence performance is competition among staff creating barriers to knowledge sharing in the Bank. The Country Directors use an internal market system to contract staff experts such as environmental specialists to conduct project appraisals, safeguard assessments or fulfill other tasks. The staff is essentially competing amongst each other for work in this internal market system. This has established an incentive for staff to withhold knowledge that would benefit other staff competing for the same jobs. The staff have consistently looked for new opportunities were their ideas and services will improve their marketability in the internal market system (Weaver, 2008, pp. 160-162). In relation to assisting client countries develop along a low emission path, bureaucratic incentives preventing knowledge sharing may lead to staff being poorly equipped to manage development and climate change linkages. I will explore how staff incentives may have influenced the Bank performance in this regard.

External and Social Sources of Performance

Lack of Consensus on Problem

Another factor from external and social sources that may influence performance in international organizations is a lack of consensus on problem. According to Gutner; "IOs may perform poorly because their missions do not reflect a clear consensus of what normative principles should be pursued or what underlying problem needs to be solved" (2010, p. 238). Several scholars have argued that the US was instrumental in pressuring the World Bank to conduct environmental reform during the 80-90s (Gutner, 2005; Nielson & Tierney, 2003; Wade, 2002). On account of the separation of powers in the presidential system in the US both Congress and the President have control mechanisms available to exert pressure and influence on the Bank. The former can withhold funds from the Bank and the latter can withdraw from the World Bank (Nielson & Tierney, 2003, p. 249). Due to the disagreement between the two American institutions concerning the necessity of environmental reforms the Bank was able to avoid being controlled. While Congress was pressuring for reform, the first Reagan administration was more absent from the debate. After the second Reagan administration proved more environmentally friendly, the preferences of the congress and the administration converged and it became more difficult to resist implementing reforms for the Bank (Nielson & Tierney, 2003, p. 258). However, the lack of consensus among member states still persisted. After the Rio Summit in 1992 environmental issues were high on the international arena. Increasingly, a consensus emerged between major member states concerning the need for environmental reform at the Bank (Nielson & Tierney, 2003, p. 261). According to Nielson et al., the Bank first made significant efforts for environmental reform after the convergence of major principals' preferences (2003, pp. 258-261). While it was not social matters alone that pressured the Bank into reform, a lack of consensus on the problem between member states as well as domestic disagreement in the US prevented to a certain extent the Congress' use of control mechanisms from having a lasting impact on the Bank. Thus, a domestic disagreement in the US or a lack of consensus on the problem among the member states may provide the Bank with room to maneuverer if necessary and thus influence the performance on certain issues in the World Bank. I will explore the possibility of a lack of consensus on the problem of climate change mitigation influencing the Bank's performance in assisting client countries to develop along a low emission path.

The Typology of Sources of Performance

While the literature presented suggests a dichotomy of sources of performance between internal- social and external-material the literature focused on bridging the rationalist and constructivist divide furthers our understanding of how other sources may influence IOP. In sum, these perspectives suggest four broad avenues for tracing sources of performance in international organizations. Following, Gutner et al. have developed a typology for the sources of performance in international organizations. I will employ a modified version of this typology (Figure 3) in the discussion.

Figure 3: Typology of Sources for Performance in the World Bank

	Internal	**External**
Material	--Bureaucratic Incentives	-Power Politics among States
Social	-Organizational Culture	-Lack of Consensus on Problem

(Gutner & Thompson, 2010)

This typology will form the basis for my analysis in chapter 6.

Chapter 4 Methodological Approach

In order to evaluate to what extent the World Bank integrates considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio and assess whether there has been an increase in the level of integration after 2009 I will employ quantitative content analysis as well as various statistical analysis. The methodological approach employed in this thesis is based on reports from the World Resources Institute that analyzed the period 2001-2007 (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005). In order to test the hypotheses it was necessary to compile additional data before 2009. However, the timeframe for this thesis did not allow me to gather a larger sample than 2008-2011. The content analysis I have conducted follows the same procedure and employs the same units of analysis as the WRI reports. The methodological approach was based on the WRI reports in order to allow for comparison between two time periods and test the hypotheses. I have engaged with one of the researchers, Smita Nakhooda, per email on several occasions in order to ensure procedural alignment between this thesis and the WRI reports.

Quantitative Content Analysis

Content analysis is a flexible research method applied by scholars in many fields including political science. Krippendorff defines content analysis as "a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use" (Krippendorff, 2004, p. 18). These inferences are based on analytical constructs derived from theory, experience of experts or previous research (Krippendorff, 2004, p. 173). Analytical constructs are employed to extract specific information elements from texts than can be used to answer the research question (White & Marsh, 2006, p. 27). Quantitative content analysis is further aimed to be objective and systematic (Berelson, 1952, p. 18), and the method follows a specific procedure that allows for replication. According to White et al., the results of a well-executed quantitative content analysis does not rely of the authority of the researcher, but rather subjects itself to independent testing and evaluation thus judging its reliability and validity (White & Marsh, 2006, p. 27). Moreover, Beaugrande & Drexler emphasize that the texts appropriate for quantitative content analysis are cohesive and coherent text written in logical sentences with the intent of conveying meaning within a framework understandable for the recipient (in White & Marsh, 2006, p. 28).

In order to conduct the quantitative content analysis, and test hypotheses, I have taken several steps. I identified the appropriate data material and determined the sampling method. Subsequently, I drew the sample. I defined the unit of analysis and established the coding scheme. I continued by testing the reliability of coding. Thereafter, I coded the data, categorized data and analyzed the data by volume of lending allocated to the projects as well as the total number of project integrating climate considerations. Finally, I applied the appropriate basic statistical analyses for the sake of hypothesis testing.

Units of analysis

In order to evaluate to what extent the World Bank integrates considerations of climate change in the portfolios for energy between 2008 and 2011 it is necessary to define the units of analysis. In this study I have evaluated the presence of climate change considerations in operational project documents. As the present content analysis approach is based on the methodological approach of two reports by the World Resources Institute (WRI) (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), the same indicators of climate considerations employed by the WRI were employed in the present analysis. The four indicators of climate considerations were; *Accounting for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Identification of lower emissions alternative, Inclusion of indicators or outcomes related to climate change mitigation, and Financing for incremental costs*. Each of these indicators was coded on a nominal level as dichotomous values 1 for present and 0 for not present.

Accounting for GHG Emissions

The first indicator, *accounting for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions* involves the assessment of whether GHG emissions associated with a project have been accounted for. An accounting of GHG emissions could include either increases or reductions in emissions. Moreover, the evaluation of this indicator does not include any qualitative judgment of the methodology used in calculating the GHG emissions including the scope of these calculations. In other words, it has not been required to provide an explanation of the methodology employed in the GHG accounting and it has not been required to include all components of the project in the GHG accounting in order to be coded as including this indicator. Only greenhouse gasses covered by the UNFCCC were included, listed in Table 1. Moreover, in regards to policy programs, this indicator also included technical assistance for developing capacity to conduct GHG accounting. For example, if a project plans to develop the internal capacity of the client country to execute an annual inventory of greenhouse gasses both

through the development of a methodology and staff training (World Bank, 2011, p. 18), the indicator have been coded as present.

Table 1: Coding Scheme for Greenhouse Gas Accounting

Indicator	Present	Absent
Greenhouse Gas Accounting	1	0
Carbon dioxide (CO2)		
Methane (CH4)		
Nitrous oxide (N2O)		
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)		
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)		
Sulphurhexafluoride (SF6)		
Equivalent CO2 emission (CO2e)		
Capacity building for GHG accounting		

* Explanation of methodology is not required

The calculation of the potential increases or reductions of GHG emissions related to an energy project is an indication of the Bank/staffs effort to assist client countries develop along a low emission path. By providing information on GHG emissions the client country is able to better assess and compare different energy scenarios for their country (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005). The SFDCCC emphasize that the Bank will increase its use of GHG accounting at project level (World Bank, 2008, p. 16).

Identification of Lower Emissions Alternative

The second indicator for considering climate change mitigation, *lower emissions alternatives,* evaluates whether lower emission alternatives have been identified in the operational documents. The indicator is only fulfilled if an alternative is provided given the possibility that the main project is not implemented. Thus, an alternative could be to *not* implement the project. The actual viability of the alternative has not been given any weight. The main technologies and policy alternatives are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Coding Scheme for Lower Emission Alternatives

Indicator	Present	Absent
Lower Emission Alternatives	1	0
Energy conservation		
Demand-side energy efficiency (DSM)		
Energy price reform		
Wind turbines		
Conventional hydroelectric (dams)		
Run-of-river hydroelectricity		
Small hydro		
Micro hydro		
Pumped-storage hydroelectricity		
Concentrating solar power (CSP)		
Solar Photovoltaic		
Solar thermal energy		
Geothermal energy		
Gas turbines		
Diesel Unit		
Coal Bed Methane (CBM)		
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)		
Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB)		
Supercritical coal		
Pulverized coal		

* as technology and policy are consistently evolving it is necessary to be able to consider other forms of lower emission alternatives as well

The identification of *lower emission alternatives* may serve as a valid indication for considering climate change mitigation (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005). Developing lower emissions alternatives allows for comparison between different project designs. The SFDCC emphasize enhancing Bank staffs' capacity to analyze and manage development and climate change linkages at project levels (World Bank, 2008, p. ii). The identification of lower emission alternatives is a strong indication of an effort to analyze and evaluate the best project design for assisting client countries develop along a low emission path.

Inclusion of Indicators or Outcomes related to Climate Change Mitigation

The third indicator for considering climate change mitigation is the inclusion of *specific indicators or outcomes related to climate change mitigation*. The purpose of this indicator is to measure the effort to achieving a certain mitigation outcome. Table 3 lists the most common outcomes and indicators, but other relevant phrasings would also be included.

Table 3: Coding Scheme for Outcomes or Indicators

Indicator	Present	Absent
Outcomes or Indicators	1	0
Reducing Greenhouse Gasses (GHG) Reducing carbon intensity of energy sources Reducing emission of CO2 or equivalent GHG Supporting low-carbon growth Mitigating climate change		
* Or other, must be able to relate to a mitigation objective		

The SFDCC signifies a strong emphasis on assisting client countries develop along a low emission path by intensifying effort to facilitate low emission energy (World Bank, 2009). The operationalizing of indicators or outcomes related to climate change mitigation is a valid indication of an effort to consider reducing GHG emissions in an energy project (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005).

Consideration of financing for Incremental Costs

The fourth indicator is *consideration of financing for the incremental cost* of addressing climate change mitigation. The assessment of this indicator include an evaluation of whether options to access additional resources to meet the incremental costs of less GHG intensive approaches (including alternative technologies), have been considered. Thus, projects which explore the possibility of accessing such funds, but are ultimately unsuccessful, are also coded as including this indicator. As previously mentioned, the World Bank administers a number of financial mechanisms that can be accessed to cover incremental costs of projects related to climate change mitigation. Projects in which such financial mechanisms are a part of the

financing scheme can clearly be identified as having considered incremental costs related to climate change mitigation. Table 4 lists the available financing sources.

Table 4: Coding Scheme for Financing for Incremental Costs

Indicator	Present	Absent
Financing for Incremental Costs	1	0
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)		
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)		
Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)		
Carbon Initiative for Development		
Partnership for Market Readiness		
Carbon Partnership Facility		
Umbrella Carbon Facility		
Carbon Fund for Europe		
Spanish Carbon Fund		
Italian Carbon Fund		
Danish Carbon Fund		
Netherlands European Carbon Facility		
Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility		
Community Development Carbon Fund		
Prototype Carbon Fund		

* Or other, alternative means of funding such as bilateral funding is included

Low carbon projects tend to be more costly than high carbon projects. If efforts have been made to investigate the possibility of accessing funds to cover an increase in project costs in order to include a mitigation measure or chose a lower emission alternative, this should be considered as a valid indication of considering climate change mitigation (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005). The SFDCC emphasize that the Bank will systematically collect, analyze and report information on the incremental costs of lower emission alternatives to increase access to additional climate finance (World Bank, 2008, p. 11).

Validity of Analytical Units

Validity often refers to the relationship between the theoretical and operational definition of terms. While the theoretical definition clarifies the intention of what to study the

operational definition, defines what is actually being studied. High validity presumes that every term is operationally defined in a manner that is pertinent for the theoretical content of the term (Grønmo, 2004, p. 232).

This thesis intends to measure to what extent considerations of climate change mitigation measures are integrated in the World Bank portfolios for energy financing. First, a definition of mitigation of climate change can be provided by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change: "…the mitigation of climate change[; is] limiting anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases…" (UNFCCC, 1992 Article 4: 2a). Secondly, Webster's Dictionary defines a consideration as: "a matter weighed or taken into account when formulating an opinion or plan" (Webster, 2012). This thesis does *not* intend to measure to what extent the World Bank *has* developed climate change mitigation projects in the energy sector portfolio, but rather to measure to what extent it has integrated *considerations* for climate change mitigation opportunities. Taken together, the four indicators: *Accounting for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Identification of lower emissions alternative, Inclusion of indicators or outcomes related to climate change mitigation, and Financing for incremental costs*. should represent a valid measure on *considerations* of climate change mitigation (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005)

Procedure

Sampling and Search Strategy

The data was gathered from the World Bank online database for Projects & Operations that contains data on World Bank lending projects from 1947 – present (World Bank, 2012d). The database encompass several options for limiting the search including project title, country, sectors, main loan & credit number, project id, Bank team lead, and keywords in the project document abstract. The only limitation placed on the data search for this data sample was projects in the sector for energy and mining approved in the calendar year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Criteria for Exclusion and Inclusion

After conducting the search the data was downloaded to an excel sheet. A number of information columns were deemed irrelevant for this analysis and thereby excluded. The information columns included region, lending instrument, environmental category, approval date, closing date, lending project cost, IBRD commitment amount, IDA commitment

amount, grant amount, team lead, borrower, implementing agency, project status, sector code, theme code and disbursed amount. However, the relevant information columns were systematically organized into a table (example provided below). The table includes descriptive information such as the projects name, projects ID, the amount of lending allocated to projects by IDA/IBRD in million dollars the country in which the project was going to be implemented and the documents which was reviewed for each project. In addition, an URL for the projects website has been included to enhance the reliability of the methodological approach.

The World Bank's energy sector is coupled with mining. However, it was not possible to exclude mining projects before drawing the data sample. In order to exclude irrelevant projects from the data sample non-energy projects was excluded after being identified in the content analysis. The volume of lending to non-energy projects was subtracted from the total volume per year in order to limit the data sample to energy projects. However, certain mining projects, or projects containing mining components, was included when the project documents revealed mining for sources of energy such as coal. Finally, the remaining subsectors included was energy efficiency in power sector, general energy sector, large hydropower, oil and gas, other renewable energy, thermal power generation as well as transmission and distribution of electricity.

In order to evaluate the integration of considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio the data sample must reflect World Bank projects managed according to Bank procedures while drawing on IBRD or IDA funds. In the data sample after the initial search there were a number of projects related to energy funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) as well as carbon offset projects. GEF projects are managed by the Bank, but follow another set of procedures and do not draw on Bank funds. Carbon offset projects are purchases of carbon credits that are managed by the Bank. These projects do not draw on Bank funds and does not follow regular Bank procedures. On the other hand, the Bank has a long tradition in blending specific funds with IBRD and IDA instruments (World Bank, 2010a, p. 4). As mentioned in chapter 2 the Bank has a number of financial mechanisms and administers a number of trust funds for climate change mitigation. Projects that have considered or do integrate funds to cover incremental costs of mitigation related to projects, such as funds from GEF or carbon offsets, are thus included in the data sample.

A number of projects are cross-sectoral. The projects relevance to specific sectors is indicated by percentage on the projects homepage. In order to further refine the data sample the volume of lending to cross-sectoral projects have been recalculated in accordance with the percentage of relevance to the energy sector for each project. For example, a $330 million project in which 34 % is related to the energy sector has been scored as a $112.2 million energy project in the tables. This refinement has been conducted to exclude financing that is not actually financing energy projects. These projects are marked with a star or (*) in the coding tables.

The final sample, constituting the data material for further analysis, comprised 671 operational documents related to 237 projects in the time period 2008 – 2011. In 2008; 177 documents related to 59 projects, in 2009; 209 documents related to 71 projects, in 2010; 165 documents in 59 projects, and in 2011; 120 documents in 48 projects.

Data Material based on Project Cycle

The World Bank provides open access documents that seek to describe the project design and appraisal process for interested parties. These operational projects documents are available to the public through an open access database on the World Bank website. There are a varying number of documents related to each project. As the development of a project progresses the number of documents increases. I will now give a brief presentation of the project cycle and the different types of operational documents that have been analyzed.

The first stage in the development of projects in the World Bank concerns the overarching strategy for the specific country. The client country and the World Bank develop a Country Assistance Strategy. This is the first opportunity for the Bank to develop ideas and goals of climate mitigation for energy projects. The Country Assistance Strategies does not contain any operational targets in relation to energy projects (World Bank, 2010a, p. 2). Therefore, these documents have not been evaluated. However, in 2009 over 74 % of the IBRD Country Assistance Strategies substantially addressed climate change related issues (Michaelowa & Michaelowa, 2011, p. 260). The following project documents should contain information on how these climate change related strategies have been operationalized in the process of project development.

During project identification the Bank produce two documents that are publicly available; The *Project Information Document (PID)* and the *Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS)*. The PID presents a brief summary of the main elements of the project. It is updated by staff as new information becomes available or as an investment project develops. The PID is revised after appraisal and updated if major changes are made to a project during appraisal. The ISDS identifies key issues under the World Bank's safeguard policies and how these issues will be managed (World Bank, 2012c).

During the preparation phase of projects development the Bank provides the necessary advice and analysis to the implementing agencies of the client country. After the project has been screened for environmental risks by the Bank during project identification the client country prepare an *Environmental Assessment (EA)* report. The EA analyze the projects likely impact on the environment as well as the plan to mitigate potential environmental destruction (World Bank, 2012c).

During the project appraisal the various stakeholders review the project design in detail in the *Project Appraisal Document (PAD)* or the *Program Documents (PGD)*. The World Bank and the client country review the work carried out during project identification and preparation to solve outstanding questions and confirm the outcomes expected. An agreement is reached on all components of the projects as well as timetable and public disclosure policy for selected documents. The PAD is a form-based document that allows a concise presentation of the information that the Board needs to approve a project for Bank or IDA financing. The PGD is prepared for each operation that adjusts an existing program proposed for World Bank financing. The PGD describes the operation and sets forth the Bank's appraisal and assessment of the feasibility and the justification for the program (World Bank, 2012c).

Coding Procedure

In line with the methodological approach of the WRI the data was coded to an ordinal level. The assessment of the presence of each the four indicators, gave every project a value, ranging from 0 – 4, indicating the presence of zero to four indicators. The total value directed each project into one of three categories in line with the categorization of the WRI reports. A project that met zero of the four indicators was organized into the category; "Ignores consideration of climate change", coded as 0. A project that met 1 or 2 of the four indicators

was categorized into the category; "Mentions climate change", this category was codified as 1. A project that met 3 or 4 of the four indicators was organized into the category; "Integrates climate change", codified as 2. Listed below is an example of the coding table.

Table 5: Example of Coding Table

Project Name	**Project ID**	**Amount ($ mill)**	**Country**	**GHG Emission Accounting**	**Alternatives Identified**	**Indicators/ Outcomes**	**Issues of Cost**	**Level of Integration**	**Documents Reviewed**
Rampur Hydropower Project	P095114	400	India	0	0	1	0	1	E1465; ISDAC2280; PIDAB2296
HYDRO REHABILITATION	P101625	3	Georgia	0	1	1	1	2	PID40756; ISD40323, ISD40031
Reform Implementation Development Policy Loan	P094288	60	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	PIDAB3009

(Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005)

Recoding of WRI Data

The coding procedure entail coding projects including 0 indicators as *ignoring*; 1-2 indicators as *mentioning*; and 3-4 indicators as *integrating*. However, I discovered several inconsistencies in the WRI data from 2001-2007. A total of 15 projects did *not* follow the correct coding procedure. Subsequently, these projects were recoded into the correct category in accordance with the coding procedure. The projects that were recoded are indicated by a red square in Annex D. The projects' indicators were *not* recoded and remain fully consistent with the WRI dataset.

Reliability

Reliability can be defined as the degree of accordance between different collections and analysis of data concerning the same phenomenon using the same methodological approach (Grønmo, 2004, p. 222). A relevant measure of reliability is the equivalence between data gathered by different researchers based on the same methodological approach (Grønmo, 2004, pp. 222-223). The fact that the analysis of the project documents in this methodological approach is subject to a sole researcher's evaluation of the content, may raise some reliability

concerns in regard to equivalence. In order to evaluate the reliability of this methodological approach I conducted a reliability test, also called an intersubjectivity test.

This procedure is often limited to a random sample of analytical units, regarded as representative for the entire data material in the study. Testing a content analysis scheme requires different coders to score the same texts independently, using the same indicators and instructional information. The deviation of the coding can be viewed as a lack of intersubjectivity and therefore a problem of reliability (Grønmo, 2004, p. 225).

On account of time constrains as well as limited financial resources this test could not be conducted by another researcher coding the data material used in this study. However, the methodology in this study is based on a number of policy briefs from the World Resources Institute. Smita Nakhooda at the World Resources Institute collected data from 2000 to 2007 from the same data sources at the World Bank and employing the same indicators as well as the same instructional information as in the present thesis (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005). Furthermore, several email exchanges have taken place between me and Nakhooda in order to fully coordinate the instructional information (October 2011). Therefore, the data material collected and analyzed by Nakhooda et al. could serve as a baseline of comparison in this intersubjectivity test in order to test the reliability of the methodological approach.

The intersubjectivity test was carried out in the following manner. First, all data from the WRI reports was retyped into excel datasheets from pdf files (see Annex II). Second, the data for the test was gathered using a random sampling procedure. There were a total of 366 projects from 2001-2007 (see Annex A) with non-aligned project ID number of six figures. Following, by using the search function in excel to identify all project IDs that contained the randomly chosen numbers 12 and 13 a sample of 22 projects was collected. Third, the project homepage was located by using the World Bank project database and all related operational documents were identified, evaluated and coded into tables. Fourth, the full number of entry points per project was compared to the WRI coding table. Following, a total 88 entry points were coded and a total of 10 deviated from the WRI results. Put differently, there was an 11.36 % deviation between Nakohooda et al. and my own coding. Moreover, the recoding of the WRI data has not interfered with the intersubjectivity test because the reliability percentage is based on coding of the indicators and not the eventual categorization of the projects.

This thesis examines 671 operational project documents in 237 projects. According to Kassarjian, studies with reported reliability over 85 % should be considered satisfactory (Kassarjian, 1977, p. 14). Thus, the coding correspondence of 88.64 % between different researchers employing the described methodological approach constitutes a satisfactory level of intersubjectivity and a strong indication of reliability in this regard.

Basic Statistics

The statistical analyses were executed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 19 and Microsoft Excel. The three categories *ignores, mentions* and *integrates* were treated separately throughout the analysis in order to provide a clear and nuanced overview of the particular trends in the data sample. The proportion of volume lending and projects coded in each category was calculated as percentage of total per year from 2008 to 2011 in addition to the period from 2001 to 2007 (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), and transferred to columns and line diagrams.

In order to test the hypotheses, a) after 2009 the World Bank has to an greater extent integrated considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio, and b) after 2009 the World Bank has to a lesser extent ignored considerations of climate change mitigation, data from the World Resources Institute from 2001 till 2007 (see Annex D) was applied. I compared the proportion of lending and the proportion of projects either *integrating*, *mentioning* or *ignoring* climate considerations in the two time periods, 2001-2008 and 2009-2011 by merging the present collected dataset with the dataset from the World Resources Institute (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005) and by this constructing a baseline by combining the WRI data from 2001 – 2007 with my own data for 2008. The baseline 2001-2008 served as a basis for comparison to the present data from 2009-2011, enabling comparison by Chi-square. The Chi-square test allows for the comparison of two categorical variables, and was conducted for each of the categories integrates (vs. not integrates), mentions (vs. not mentions) and ignores (vs. not ignore) (see Appendix B). The other variable *time-period* was divided into the two categories 2009-2011 and 2001-2008.

The chi square test is based on counts of frequencies. Applied to compare proportions of project, every project was naturally counted as one. However, applied on proportion of volume lending, one million dollar was counted as one. Still, as the total count on the measure of lending volume was considerably higher than the total count of projects, the chi square result of the two measures is somewhat difficult to compare. Therefore, the chi-square test

was also applied to the *percentage* of projects and lending in each category of integration, which provides both measures with an equal total count of 100. These additional results will be presented in tables in addition to the main results, although the *discussion* of the results will concern the main chi square results only.

Chapter 5 Results

The content analysis resulted in a categorization of projects and volume of lending into three categories reflecting the extent of integration; *integrates*, *mentions* or *ignores* considerations of climate change mitigation. In order to answer the research question and provide a nuanced representation of the result, I will first present the extent of integration of climate consideration from 2008-2011, by reporting the volume of lending allocated to projects, as well as the number of projects, which either *integrates*, *mentions* or *ignores* climate considerations each year. Next, results from hypothesis testing will be provided, and finally, some explorative analyses will presented.

The Extent of Integration of Climate Considerations

The World Bank's volume of lending allocated to projects which either *integrates*, *mentions* or *ignores* considerations for climate change mitigation in the time period 2008 to 2011 is provided in Table 6 and visualized in Figure 4.

Table 6: The Volume of Lending Allocated to Projects Integrating, Mentioning or Ignoring

	Integrates		**Mentions**		**Ignores**		**Total**	
	Volume Lending	*Percent*	*Volume Lending*	*Percent*	*Volume Lending*	*Percent*	*Volume Lending*	*Percent*
2008	$933.3	19.0 %	$588.9	12.0 %	$3380.4	69 %	$4902.5	100 %
2009	$4008.2	42.8 %	$1654.5	17.6 %	$3710.5	39.6 %	$9373.1	100 %
2010	$4910.6	55.7 %	$3046.3	34.6 %	$845	9.6 %	$8801.9	100 %
2011	$1690	28.6 %	$2507.6	42.4 %	$1704.9	28.9 %	$5902.5	100 %
Total	$ 11542.1	39.8 %	$7797.3	27.0 %	$9640.8	33.3 %	$28980	100 %

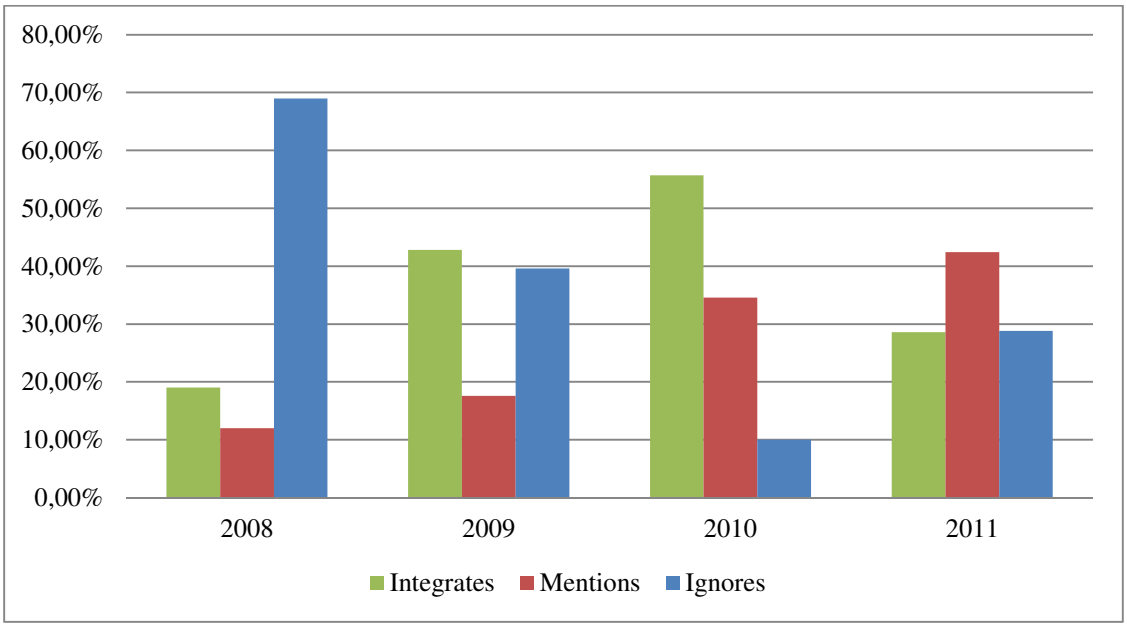
The percentage of volume lending allocated to projects which *integrates* climate change considerations increased from 19 % of total in 2008 to 42.8 % in 2009 and 55.7% in 2010, however it decreased to 28.6 % in 2011.

The percentage of volume lending allocated to projects which *mentions* climate change considerations increased from 12 % in 2008 to 17.6 % in 2009, 34.6 % in 2010 and 42.4% in 2011.

The percentage of volume lending allocated to projects which *ignores* climate change considerations in 2008 was 69 % while decreasing to 39.6 % in 2009 and 9.6 % in 2010. However, in 2011 the percentage of volume lending in the category *ignores* had increased to 28.9 %.

Figure 4 presents percentage of volume of lending allocated to projects that either *ignores*, *mentions* or *integrates* considerations of climate change mitigation from 2008 till 2011 in the World Bank.

Figure 4: The Volume of Lending per Category of integration of climate considerations 2008–2011



Note: Data from 2008-2011 gathered from the World Bank Projects Database. *Integrates* indicates the Percentage of Volume lending allocated to projects that have 3 or 4 indicators present, *Mentions* indicates the Percentage of Volume lending allocated to projects that have 1 or 2 indicators present, *Ignores* indicates the Percentage of Volume lending allocated to projects with no indicators present

The number of World Bank energy projects which either *integrates, mentions* or *ignores* considerations for climate change mitigation in the time period 2008 to 2009 is provided in Table 7, and visualized in figure 5.

Table 7: The Number of Projects 2008-2011 in each Category of Integration of climate consideration

	Integrates		**Mentions**		**Ignores**		**Total**	
	Projects	*Percent*	*Projects*	*Percent*	*Projects*	*Percent*	*Number Projects*	*Percent*
2008	6	10.1 %	8	13.5 %	45	76.3 %	59	100 %
2009	15	19.7 %	14	21.1 %	42	59.2 %	71	100 %
2010	10	16.9 %	17	28.8 %	32	54.2 %	59	100 %
2011	4	8.3 %	13	27.1 %	31	64.6 %	48	100 %
Total	35	14.8 %	52	21.9 %	150	63.3 %	237	100%

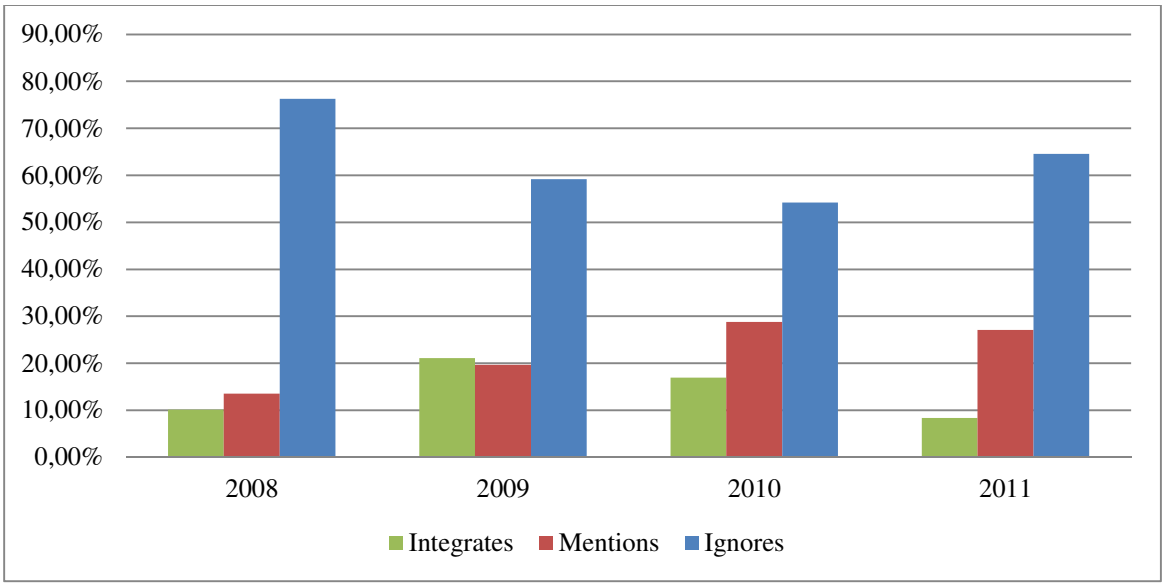
The percentage of projects which *integrates* climate change considerations increased from 10.1 % in 2008 to 19.7 % in 2009, however decreased in 2010 to 16.9 % and 8.3 % in 2011.

The percentage of projects in the category *mentions* climate change considerations increased from 13.5 % in 2008 to 21.1 % in 2009 and further to 28.8 % in 2010, but decreased, however, in 2011 to 27.1 %.

The percentage of projects which *ignores* climate change considerations decreased from 76.3 % in 2008 to 59.2 percent in 2009 and 54.2 %. In 2011, however the percentage increased to 64.6 %.

Figure 5 presents the percentage of energy projects that that either *ignores*, *mentions* or *integrates* considerations of climate change mitigation from 2008 till 2011 in the World Bank.

Figure 5: World Bank Energy Projects per Category of integration of climate considerations 2008-2011



Note: Data from 2008-2011 gathered from the World Bank Projects Database. *Integrates* indicates the Percentage of Projects that have 3 or 4 indicators present, *Mentions* indicates the Percentage of Projects that have 1 or 2 indicators present, *Ignores* indicates the Percentage of Projects with no indicators present

Changes in the Extent Integration of Climate Considerations after 2009?

According to the hypotheses, I expected the World Bank to have integrated considerations of climate change mitigation to a greater extent after 2009. Correspondingly, I expected the World Bank to ignore considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio to a lesser extent after 2009. In order to test the hypotheses I compared the proportion of lending and the proportion of projects either *integrating*, *mentioning* or *ignoring* climate considerations in the two time periods, 2009-2011 and 2001-2008 (data from 2001-2007 was collected by WRI (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005).

Volume of Lending and Projects Integrating Climate Considerations 2001 – 2011

The percentage of volume lending allocated to projects which *integrates*, as well as percentage of projects which *integrates* climate considerations in the two time-periods is presented in Table 8, along with the results of comparison by Chi-square.

The proportion of volume lending ($ million) allocated to projects that *integrates* considerations of climate change mitigation in 2009-2011 (10608.76/24077.59) was

significantly higher than the proportion of lending to projects *integrating* from 2001 till 2008 (3847.03/25028.18) (χ^2_{Yates} (1, N = 49105.77) = 4861.45, p < .001)).

The proportion of projects *integrating* considerations of climate change mitigation in 2009-2011 (29/178) was slightly lower, although only borderline significantly lower, than the proportion of projects *integrating* from 2001 till 2008 (100/425) (χ^2_{Yates} (1, N = 603) = 3.489, p = ns (p < .1)).

Table 8: Percent of Volume Lending and Projects Integrating Climate Considerations 2001-2011

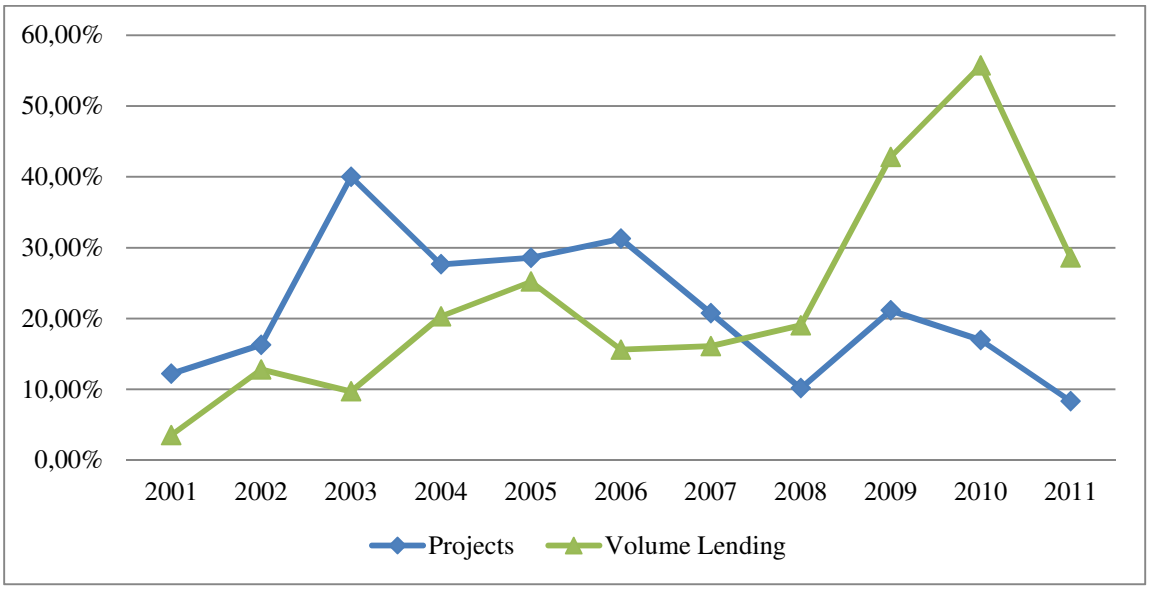
	Integrates	
	Volume Lending	***Projects***
2001	3.5 %	12.2 %
2002	12.8 %	16.3 %
2003	9.7 %	40,0 %
2004	20.3 %	27.7 %
2005	25.2 %	28.6 %
2006	15.6 %	31.3 %
2007	16.1 %	20.8 %
2008	19.0 %	10.2 %
2001-2008	15.4 %	23.5 %
2009	42.8 %	19.7 %
2010	55.7 %	16.9 %
2011	28.6 %	8.3 %
2009-2011	44 %	16.3 %
χ^2_{Yates}	(1, *N* = 49105.77) = 4861.45	(1, *N* = 603) = 3.489
Sig	p < .001	p = ns (p < .1)
χ^2_{Yates} Percent	(1, *N* = 200) = 18.36	(1, *N* = 200) = 1.21
Sig	p < .001	p = ns

Note: Data from 2001 to 2007 gathered by WRI (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2_{Yates} percent = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies

In sum, while the Bank seems to *integrate* climate considerations to a larger extent after 2009 measured by volume lending allocated to such projects, the Banks seem to *integrate* to a

slightly lesser extent after 2009 when exploring number of projects *integrating* climate considerations. These contrasting trends are visualized in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Volume Lending & Projects Integrating Climate Considerations 2001-2011



Note: Data from 2008-2011 gathered from the World Bank Projects Database. Data from 2001 to 2007 gathered by WRI (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), *Projects* indicates percentage of total number of projects coded as Integrates, *Volume Lending* indicates percentage of million dollars allocated to projects coded as Integrates

Volume of Lending and Projects Mentioning Climate Considerations 2001 - 2011

The percentage of volume lending allocated to projects which *mentions*, as well as percentage of projects which *mentions* climate considerations in the two time-periods (2001-2008 and 2009-2011) is presented in Table 9, along with the results of comparison by Chi-square.

The proportion of volume lending ($ million) allocated to projects that *mentions* considerations of climate change mitigation after 2009-2011 (7208.4/24077.59) was significantly higher than the proportion of projects *mentioning* from 2001 till 2008 (3237.6/25028.17) (χ^2_{Yates} (1, N = 49105.76) = 2117.25, p < .001)).

The proportion of projects *mentioning* considerations of climate change mitigation after 2009-2011 (44/178) was significantly higher than the proportion of projects *mentioning* from 2001 till 2008 (51/425) (χ^2_{Yates} (1, N = 603) = 14.384, p < .001)).

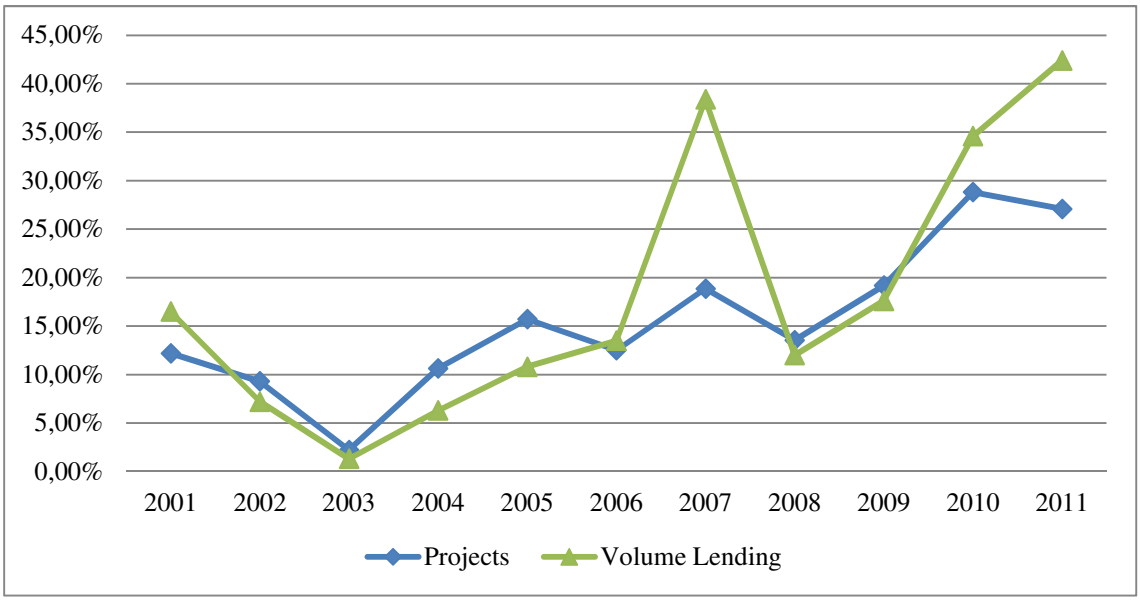
Table 9: Volume Lending and Projects Mentioning Climate Considerations

	Mentions	
	Volume Lending	*Projects*
2001	16.5 %	12.2 %
2002	7.2 %	9.3 %
2003	1.3 %	2.2 %
2004	6.3 %	10.6 %
2005	10.8 %	15.7 %
2006	13.5 %	12.5 %
2007	38.4 %	18.9 %
2008	12.0 %	13.6 %
2001-2008	12.9 %	12 %
2009	17.6 %	21.1 %
2010	34.6 %	28.8 %
2011	42.4 %	27.1 %
2009-2011	29.9 %	24.7 %
χ^2_{Yates}	(1, N = 49105.76) = 2117,25	(1, N = 603) = 14.384
Sig	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
χ^2_{Yates} Percent	(1, N = 200) = 7.6	(1, N = 200) = 4.568
Sig	$p < .01$	$p < .05$

Note: Data from 2001 to 2007 gathered by WRI (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2_{Yates} percent = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies

In sum, the bank seems to *mention* climate considerations to a greater extent after 2009 measured by volume lending allocated to such projects, the Bank also seems to *mention* to a greater extent after 2009 when exploring number of projects *mentioning* climate considerations. These consistent trends are visualized in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Lending Volume & Projects Mentioning Climate Considerations 2001-2011



Note: Data from 2008-2011 gathered from the World Bank Projects Database. Data from 2001 to 2007 gathered by WRI (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), *Projects* indicates percentage of total number of projects coded as Mentions, *Volume Lending* indicates percentage of million dollars allocated to projects coded as Mentions

Volume Lending and Projects Ignoring Climate Considerations 2001-2011

The percentage of volume lending allocated to projects which *ignores*, as well as percentage of projects which *ignores* climate considerations in the two time-periods (2001-2008 and 2009-2011) is presented in Table 10, along with the results of comparison by Chi-square.

The proportion of volume lending ($ million) allocated to projects that *ignores* considerations of climate change mitigation in the time period 2009-2011 (6260.43/24077.59) was significantly lower than the proportion of projects *ignoring* from 2001 till 2008 (17943.53/25028.17) (χ^2_{Yates} (1, N = 49105.76) = 10248.62, $p < .001$)).

The proportion of projects *ignoring* considerations of climate change mitigation after 2009-2011 (105/178) was slightly lower than the proportion of projects *ignoring* from 2001 till 2008 (270/425). This difference was not statistically significant (χ^2_{Yates} (1, N = 603) = 0.915, p = ns)).

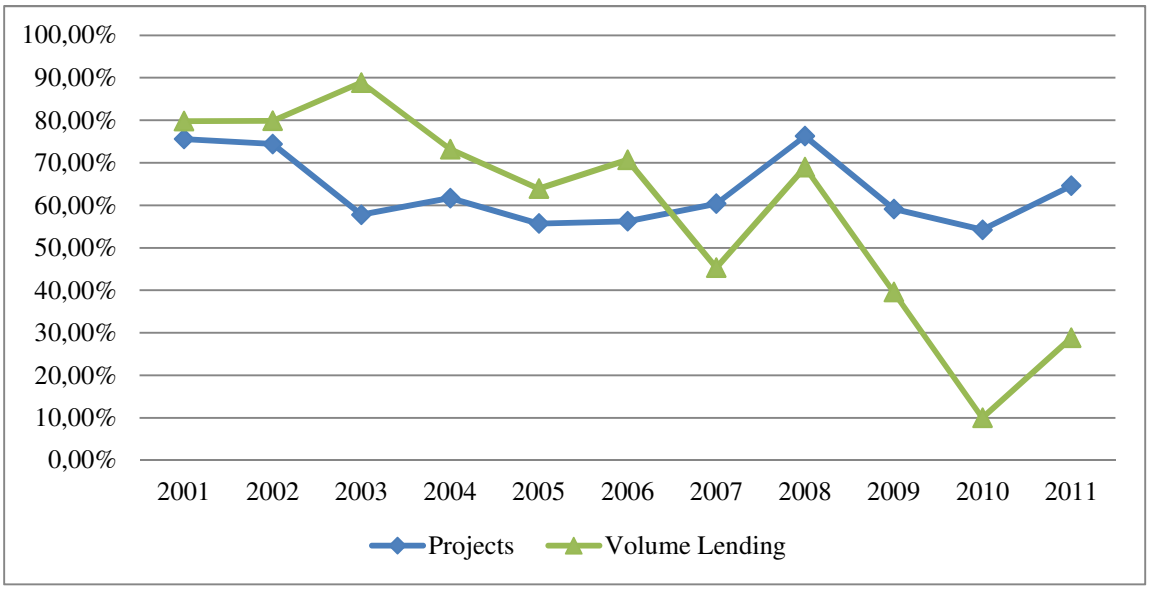
Table 10: Lending Volume & Projects Ignoring Climate Considerations 2001-2011

	Ignores	
	Volume Lending	*Projects*
2001	79.8 %	75.6 %
2002	79.9 %	74.4 %
2003	88.9 %	57.8 %
2004	73.2 %	61.7 %
2005	63.9 %	55.7 %
2006	70.7 %	56.3 %
2007	45.3 %	60.4 %
2008	68.9 %	76.3 %
2001-2008	71.7 %	63.5 %
2009	39.6 %	59.2 %
2010	9.6 %	54.2 %
2011	28.9 %	64.6 %
2009-2011	26 %	59 %
χ^2Yates	(1, N = 49105.76) = 10248,62	(1, N = 603) = 0,915
Sig	$p < .001$	p = ns
χ^2Yates Percent	(1, N = 200) = 39.97	(1, N = 200) = 0.26
Sig	$p < .001$	p = ns

Note: Data from 2001 to 2007 gathered by WRI (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2_{Yates} percent = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies

In sum, the Bank seems to *ignore* climate considerations to a lesser extent after 2009 measured by lending volume allocated to such projects, however not to a significant lesser extent when measured by number of projects ignoring climate considerations. These trends are visualized in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Lending Volume & Projects Ignoring Climate Considerations 2001-2011

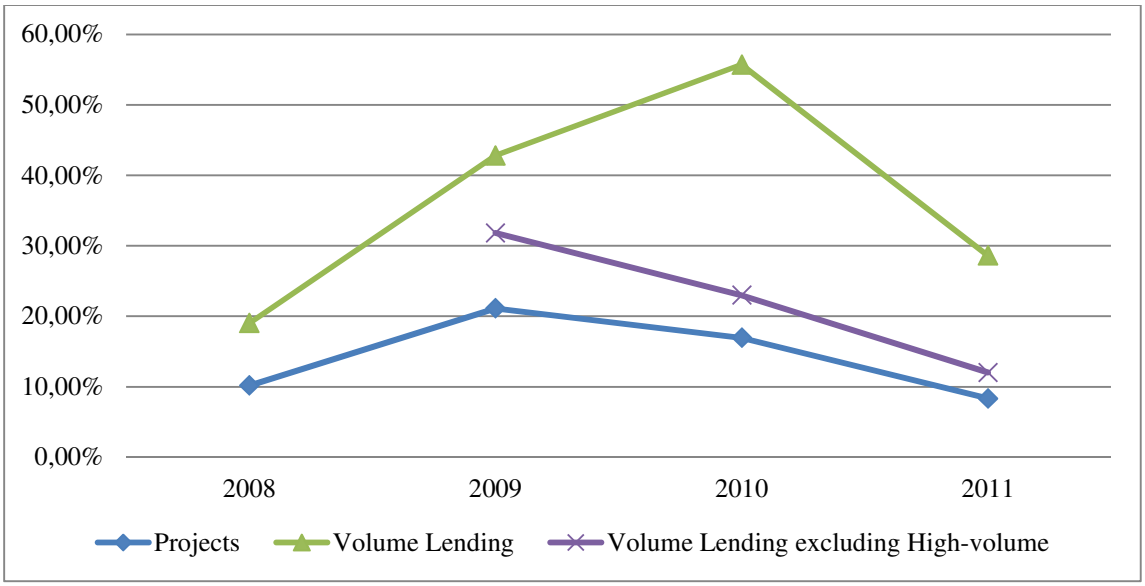


Note: Data from 2008-2011 gathered from the World Bank Projects Database. Data from 2001 to 2007 gathered by WRI (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), *Projects* indicates percentage of total number of projects coded as Ignores, *Volume Lending* indicates percentage of million dollars allocated to projects coded as Ignores

Exploratory Analyses

The initial results revealed a large discrepancy between the percentage of volume lending in the category *integrates* and the percentage of projects in the same category after 2009. This may suggest that a small number of high-volume projects are influencing the varying results and account for the discrepancy. In order to further explore the origins of this variation I excluded the highest volume project per year 2009 to 2011 in the category *integrates*. That is, Green Growth DPL in Mexico (Project ID 115608); Eskom Coal-fired Power Generation project in South Africa (Project ID 116410); Energy Efficiency DPL in Poland (P115426). When these projects were excluded, the percentage of lending volume allocated to projects *integrating* climate considerations appeared to be considerable lower. The percentage of lending volume integrating climate considerations from 2009-2011 when the abovementioned projects were excluded, is visualized in figure 9. The previous presented results of projects and lending volume allocated to projects integrating climate considerations are included in figure 9 in order to observe the effect of the projects excluded.

Figure 9: Projects and Lending Volume, and Lending Volume excluding High Volume Projects Integrating Climate Considerations 2008–2011



Note: Data from 2008-2011 gathered from the World Bank Projects Database. Data from 2001 to 2007 gathered by WRI (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn et al., 2005), *Projects* indicates percentage of total number of projects coded as Integrates, *Volume Lending* indicates percentage of million dollars allocated to projects coded as Integrates, *Volume Lending excluding High-volume* indicates percentage of million dollars allocated to projects coded as Integrates excluding Green Growth DPL in Mexico (Project ID 115608); Eskom project in South Africa (Project ID 116410); Energy Efficiency DPL in Poland (P115426). This indicator is included in order to display the influence of single projects on the results.

Chapter 6 Discussion

To what extent has the World Bank integrated considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio from 2008 till 2011? And has the Bank integrated climate considerations to a greater extent in the time period from 2009-2011 compared to the time period from 2001-2008 as expected? The results from the content analyses and basic statistics indicate a somewhat inconsistent answer to these questions, seemingly depending on the type of measurement in use; proportion of volume lending or proportion of projects which *integrates*, *mentions* and *ignores* climate considerations.

Exploring the extent of integration by proportion of volume of lending allocated to projects fully integrating climate considerations, the results reveal an increase from 19 % in 2008 to 42.8 % in 2009, and peaking at 55.7 % in 2010. However from 2010 to 2011, the percentage dropped to 28.6 %. Thus, by the measure of lending volume, the Bank seems to integrate climate considerations to a moderate extent. Additionally, as expected, the proportion of the lending volume allocated to projects which had fully integrated climate considerations was significantly higher from 2009 to 2011 compared to the time period 2001 to 2008. On the other hand, exploring the extent of integration by percentage of projects fully integrating climate considerations, the results first showed an increase from 10.1 % in 2008 to 19.7 % in 2009 while decreasing to 16.9 % in 2010 to a low point of 8.3 % in 2011. Hence, the Bank seems to integrate climate considerations to a lesser extent when measured by number of projects integrating such considerations. Further, in contrast to the expectations, the proportion of projects which had fully integrated considerations of climate change mitigation was not significantly higher, but rather slightly lower after 2009. In sum, these two measurements show two contrasting trends in *integration* of climate considerations in the energy sector portfolio.

Further exploration of the data revealed that a small number of high volume projects may have accounted for some of the discrepancy between percentage of projects and lending volume fully integrating climate consideration after 2008. The impact of high volume projects was made clear by excluding the largest projects categorized as fully integrating per year from 2009 to 2011. In 2009, the high volume project accounted for 37.3 %, in 2010 76.3 % and in 2011 65.9 % of the total amount allocated to projects integrating considerations. These numbers indicate that the discrepancy between the two measurements is to some degree

caused by one single high volume project per year in this period. However, even when excluding the four abovementioned projects, there is still a visible contrast between the extent of integration measured by percent of lending volume and the extent of integration measured by percent of projects. Before exploring some factors that may explain these ambiguous results, it is important to look into the results for the category *mentions* and *ignores* in order to get a broader understanding of the extent of integration of climate considerations.

Exploring the percentage of lending allocated to projects *mentioning* climate considerations, reveal an increasing trend. While only 12 % of the year's energy lending was allocated to projects mentioning such considerations in 2008, the proportion increased to 17.6% in 2009, 34.6 % 2010 and 42.4 % in 2011. Moreover, this increasing trend was largely consistent with the trend in percentage of projects mentioning climate considerations: From 13.5 % in 2008 to 21.1 % in 2009 and 28.8 % in 2010. However from 2010 till 2011 the percentage of projects mentioning climate considerations decreased to 27.1 %. Nevertheless, the increase in the Banks tendency to mention climate considerations, both measured by proportion of projects and lending volume, was also clear when comparing the time period 2001-2008 to 2009-2011; the proportion of lending to projects and number of projects which had mentioned climate considerations, was significantly higher after 2009. Hence, the World Bank is to a greater extent mentioning considerations of climate change mitigation in energy portfolio. However, as the category *mentions* comprise the presence of one or two indicators of climate considerations, an increase in this category might as well reflect a decrease in the tendency to fully integrate climate consideration, as an increase in the tendency to include climate considerations.

Finally, exploring the percentage of volume lending allocated to projects *ignoring* climate considerations revealed a decreasing trend from 2008-2011; 69 % in 2008, 39.6 % in 2009 to 9.6 % in 2010. However, the proportion of the lending to projects which ignored climate considerations increased to 28.9 % in 2011. Thus, exploring the lending volume, the Bank seems to decreasingly ignore climate considerations, and ignore such considerations to a low extent towards the end of the period. In line with the expectations, the proportion of lending volume allocated to projects which had fully ignored considerations of climate change mitigation, was significantly lower in the time period after 2009, compared to the time period from 2001 – 2008. By exploring the proportion of projects ignoring climate considerations, the rate is higher but the trend is similar: While decreasing from 76.3 % in 2008 to 59.2 % in 2009 and 54.2 % in 2010 it increases to 64.6 % in 2011. In contrast to the expectations, the

percentage of projects *ignoring* climate change considerations is not significantly lower from 2009 to 2011 compared to the time period 2001-2008. Further, there seem to be a relatively low lending volume ($9640.8 mill) allocated to high number of projects (150) in the category *ignores*, compared to the lending volume ($ 11542.1) allocated to a low number of projects (35) in the time period 2008-2011. This indicates that projects ignoring climate considerations tend to be of considerably lower volume than projects which integrates climate considerations.

To what extent has the World Bank integrated considerations of climate change mitigation in the energy portfolio from 2008 till 2011? While the volume of lending allocated to projects that fully *integrate* considerations of climate change mitigation has shown a varying increase, the actual number of projects fully integrating considerations of climate change mitigation is consistently quite low. Also, as previously shown, this discrepancy is largely explained by a few high volume projects that has *integrated* considerations. Thus, climate considerations may be to a greater extent *integrated* in selected high volume projects, but considerations are consistently ignored in the majority of the energy portfolio.

Several major developments took place in the period 2008 till 2011 that led me to expect an increase in the integration levels in the Bank after 2009. For instance, the commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol began in 2008 and ends in 2012 (Vasser, 2009, p. xi). Further, additional funds was promised in Copenhagen and established in Cancun, through the Green Climate Fund (Stoltenberg & Zenawi, 2010). Thus, the Bank would have additional financial capital available for climate change mitigation. Moreover, in 2008 the World Bank introduced the SFDCC which spans 2009 till 2011. Thus, there were reasons to expect the Bank to integrate climate considerations to a greater extent and ignore considerations to a lesser extent after 2009.

In line with my expectation, the World Bank has *integrated* considerations of climate change mitigation to a greater extent after 2009 when measured by volume of lending. Correspondingly, the Bank has *ignored* considerations of climate change mitigation after 2009 to a lesser extent. However, in contrast to my expectation, the World Bank has *integrated* considerations of climate change mitigation to a slightly lesser extent after 2009 when measured by number of projects, and the decreased proportion of projects that *ignored* considerations of climate change mitigation after 2009 did not represent a significant change. Thus, the hypotheses were not fully confirmed.

In order to enhance our understanding of the World Bank's moderate and apparent ambiguous extent of integration of climate considerations I will apply the analytical framework for understanding performance in the World Bank described in chapter 3. The typology of sources of performance highlights a number of external and internal, social and material factors that may have had an influence on the World Bank's performance in assisting client countries develop along a low carbon path.

External Factors Influencing The World Bank's Performance

Power Politics among Member States – Shifts in Power Relations

An external and material factor that may have had a considerable but somewhat indirect influence on the moderate and contrasting levels of integration measured by volume lending and projects may be the shifts in power relations, and power politics among member states. Both through increased borrowing and directly through voting shares the influence of middle-income countries has increased in the World Bank. The US influence in the Bank may be increasingly challenged because of shifts in power relations occurring over the last years causing the Bank to increasingly balance the preferences of dominating principals leading to an ambiguous stance on integrating climate considerations.

The rise of China and other middle-income countries like India, Brazil and South Africa have led to a multipolar world in contrast to the previous unipolar world led by the US. This development is evident in many respects, including the establishment of the G20 in 2008 as well as a large increase in developing countries share in world economic output. (Wade, 2011, p. 351). Following the formation of the G20, it became increasingly difficult to disregard demands by the developing countries for governance reform in the World Bank (Wade, 2011, p. 360). Hence, in 2010, the board of governors approved a reform package that included a redistribution of votes. The redistribution of voting shares included a reduction in the share for several Western European countries and Japan, an increase in the voting share for China, Brazil and Turkey, while the US voting share remained the same (Wade, 2011, p. 362). Although the redistribution of voting share was a compromise after intense negotiations, and fraught with controversy, it does reflect a world in which middle-income countries are gaining power (Wade, 2011, p. 361).

On account of the financial crises the World Bank dramatically increased volume of lending. As shown in the present results, Bank lending increased from $4902 million in 2008

to $9373 million in 2009 for energy projects. A majority of these funds was allocated to projects in middle-income countries. For example, the $3000 million dollar Eskom project loan to South Africa would not have been financed through the World Bank had it not been for the financial crises (U.S Treasury Department, 2010b). The IBRD loans constitute a significant source of revenue for the Bank and partially finances loans and grants from the IDA to low-income countries. Many of the middle-income countries have good credit ratings and are well placed to borrow from private markets as well as from regional development banks (Wade, 2011). Thus the Bank must retain its competitiveness in order to maintain the relationship with the middle-income countries. As argued by Robert Wade, "The World Bank's future is assured because the BRICs [Brazil, Russia, India and China] and other middle-income countries have come out strongly in support, though best placed to borrow from other sources" (2011, p. 369). In sum, the redistribution of voting shares as well as increased loan commitments reflects a new multipolar world in which middle-income member states has gained increased power over the Bank . This new power balance may have influenced the Bank's policies related to integration of climate considerations. For instance, the power politics among member states concerning the Bank's policy on internalizing transaction and administrative costs may have hindered greater levels of integration.

On account of high volume lending during the financial crises, the Bank requested a general capital increase for the IBRD in order to continue the same level of lending as prior to the financial crises. Additionally, the 16th IDA replenishment took place in 2010. In the context of IDA replenishment and the general capital increase, the US demanded budget constraints at the Bank (U.S Treasury Department, 2010a, p. 22). As the Treasury stated to Congress "The US remains intensely focused on ensuring maximum results for every tax dollar used for development" (2010a, p. 20). This emphasizes a mandate of cost-effectiveness for the Bank. Furthermore, the Treasury has demanded that administrative costs must be covered by the Bank's revenues as well as more disciplined budget strategies (2010a, p. 22). On the other hand, due to the increased power of middle-income countries, the Bank has strong incentives for minimizing the cost of transaction and avoiding stringent regulations in their relationship with middle-income countries. According to the Bank, middle-income countries have indicated that nonfinancial costs and rigidities may outweigh the benefits associated with accessing World Bank funds (2010b, p. 7). Climate considerations may be considered as nonfinancial costs. In many cases time consuming climate consideration may increase transactions costs and create a more rigid design process. Integrating climate

considerations in higher volume projects may be seen as more cost-effective than in lower volume projects. Thus, the Bank may have been more likely to integrate climate considerations in large projects, while less likely to integrate climate considerations in lower volume projects, in an effort to reduce nonfinancial costs.

In sum, redistribution of voting shares as well as increased loan commitments indicates that the new multipolar world is increasingly being reflected in Bank. On account of the shifts in power relationships, new preferences may influence the Bank and be given more weight than previously. In order to retain the business provided by middle-income countries as well as retrieving capital replenishments from developed countries, the Bank must toe a balancing act between keeping administrative costs down while refraining from raising nonfinancial costs on loans. This may have led the Bank to focus on integrating climate considerations in high volume projects rather than fully throughout the energy portfolio.

Lack of Consensus in Climate Negotiations

A possible external and social factor that may be seen as complementary to the power politics among member states is the lack of consensus in the UNFCCC negotiations. According to Gutner; "IOs may perform poorly because their missions do not reflect a clear consensus of what normative principles should be pursued or what underlying problem needs to be solved" (2010, p. 238). The clash of ideas concerning where to reduce emissions and who should pay for the reductions may have influenced the ambiguous integration of climate considerations in the Bank.

According to the Bali Roadmap the summit in Copenhagen would determine the framework for climate change mitigation following the Kyoto Protocol (Independent Evaluation Group, 2010, p. 5). However, the Copenhagen Accord is widely perceived as a failure in this regard (Carraro & Massetti, 2012; Stavins, 2009; Tol, 2010). The EU, which has been the main driver in the climate negotiations since the US withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol in 2001, was largely sidetracked when President Obama entered into agreement with China, India and several other developing countries at the last minute in Copenhagen. This maneuver has been interpreted by analysts as "the coming of a new world order" in which climate cooperation is shaped between the US and China (Afionis, 2011, p. 342). The parties to the convention did only take note of the Copenhagen Accord; it was not formally adopted and thus not legally binding (Doniger, 2009). The obstacles preventing an encompassing climate agreement are well-known and still relevant.

Firstly, US decision-makers are concerned that increased costs for energy intensive industries due to emission commitments will place US business at a disadvantage in the global market, if not similar regulations are put on their competitors (i.e. China) (van Asselt & Brewer, 2010, p. 42). Thus, the US will not commit to emissions cuts without China (Skodvin & Andresen, 2009, p. 276). On the other hand, developing countries, led by China and India, refuse to commit to emissions reduction in fear of jeopardizing economic growth and corresponding reduction in poverty. Although millions of Chinese have been lifted out of poverty the last decade, more than 200 million people are still living in deep poverty in China (Heggelund & Buan, 2009). Thus China's official development priorities are economic development, poverty alleviation and social stability (Heggelund & Buan, 2009, p. 303), and energy security is of crucial importance in this regard. In order to ensure energy security China is investing significantly in renewable energies (Peidong et al., 2009), however China is also heavily reliant on coal to fuel their economy (Heggelund & Buan, 2009, p. 302). The total capacity of installed coal-fired power stations in China is now more than the US, UK and India combined (Zhang, 2011). Thus, the disagreement on emission reductions between the US and China is preventing an encompassing climate agreement. According to the Internal Evaluation Group at the World Bank (IEG) the lack of consensus in the UNFCCC negotiations has caused the Bank's development choices to be "fraught with ambiguity" (2010, p. 5).

The second main obstacle to an international climate agreement, regards financing of emission reductions in developing countries. The principle of common, but differentiated responsibilities is held high by developing countries, which argue that developed countries must provide additional finance for climate change mitigation in developing countries (Kasa et al., 2008, p. 116). In the Copenhagen Accords, developed countries promised to provide $10 billion per year in 2010 to 2012 totaling $30 billion for climate change. Additionally, another $100 billion a year would be jointly mobilized by 2020 if sufficient and transparent mitigation action would be taken on the part of developing countries. A significant portion of these funds will be channeled through the Green Climate Fund. The World Bank will serve as trustee of the Green Climate Fund (Stoltenberg & Zenawi, 2010, p. 7). While the promise of these funds may have influenced the Bank to integrate considerations of climate change mitigation to a greater extent, the IEG argues that the lack of consensus regarding the *sources* of the anticipated multi-billion dollar climate funds only adds further uncertainty regarding the World Bank's ability to make consistent low-carbon development choices for client

countries (2010, p. 5). The ambiguity indicated in the results seems to reflect the lack of certainty and long term stability stemming from the UNFCCC negotiations.

The ambiguity in the World Bank's approach may be further explained by the contrasting opinions on lending for coal-fired power generation between the US and China. The US signaled strong opposition towards lending for coal-fired power generation by issuing a set of guidelines to the Bank in 2009 limiting lending for coal only after all other alternatives have been evaluated (U.S Treasury Department, 2009). The World Bank adopted these coal guidelines in the SFDCC (World Bank, 2009, pp. 29-30). However, in 2010 the World Bank approved the $3 billion dollar Eskom coal-fired power project in South Africa. The US again displayed strong opposition towards coal and criticized the Bank for not adequately assessing lower emission alternatives. The US abstained from voting on the Eskom project's approval together with a number of European countries (U.S Treasury Department, 2010b, p. 2). In contrast, emerging middle-income countries like China argues coal-fired power generation is a sovereign right of developing countries necessary to provide energy for economic growth and poverty reductions. The lack of consensus on lending for coal has made an explicit impact on World Bank performance by halting the negotiations on the new energy strategy. In a report prepared for the US Congress it is made clear that the discussions on the Bank's new energy strategy has faltered after disagreement on language in the draft proposal concerning limitations on lending for coal. Developing countries including China referred to the language as "discriminatory" (Lattanzio, 2011, p. 11) This indicates that the lack of consensus on how to engage on the problem of climate change is influencing the Bank's performance, especially after the increased power of emerging middle-income countries.

According to the IEG the failure of the multilateral system to agree on a regime that can provide meaningful price signals and incentives for managing carbon risks leaves the World Bank operating in a "partial vacuum" (Independent Evaluation Group, 2010, p. 5). In sum, the lack of commitment on emissions reductions and lack of consensus on the sources of financing for climate change mitigation reflected in the disagreement on lending for coal-fired power generation may have influenced the World Bank to take a more ambiguous stance in assistance for client countries. The extent of integration displayed in the results in this thesis may reflect this ambiguity as climate considerations is mainly *integrated* in selected high-volume projects while the majority of projects in the energy portfolio *ignores* climate considerations.

Internal Factors influencing performance in the World Bank

In the absence of a global climate agreement the external influences are pushing and pulling the World Bank in different directions in regards to energy financing. In order to understand the extent of integration considerations of climate change mitigation in the World Bank there may also be several internal factors that are important to consider, including the social factor, *organizational culture* as well as the more material factor of *incentive structures* guiding staff behavior.

Organizational Culture Influence Mitigation Alternatives

The solutions for solving problems at the Bank are often suitable for quantitative analysis and based on market instruments (Biermann, Siebenhüner, & Schreyögg, 2009, p. 128). The emphasis on these types of solutions have become institutionalized and embedded in the organizational culture at the World Bank, characterized by an apolitical, technocratic and economic rationality (Weaver, 2008, p. 37). These cultural characteristics may explain the social forces guiding staff choices in project design and thus help understand the ambiguous and moderate extent of integration of climate considerations in the energy portfolio.

The World Bank's apolitical cultural characteristic may have influenced the Bank's operational definition of low-carbon energy. On account of the highly politicized context of lending for coal-fired power generation between developed and developing countries, the World Bank operates with a broad definition of low-carbon energy which includes coal as an energy source. The SFDCC opens for use of coal-fired power generation by employing more effective mitigation technologies as low-carbon energy (World Bank, 2009, p. 28). Also, on account of a broad operational definition of low carbon energy, the Clean Technology Fund allows funding for ultra-hypocritical coal as well as carbon capture and storage (Johnson, 2009). In many instances coal-fired power generation projects employing the most effective mitigation technologies may be considered as a more cost-effective low emission alternative than for instance, renewable energy or energy efficiency measures, especially in the case of high volume projects. Hence, Bank staffs may have been more likely to integrate climate considerations on account of a wide operational definition of clean energy that allows a broader range of alternatives to be considered as climate change mitigation.

The Bank's technocratic cultural characteristic may also influence the mitigation alternatives that are considered viable by staff, and thus influence the level of integration. On account of the technocratic culture present at the Bank staff often favor investments in

projects that are conducive to quantitative analysis (Biermann et al., 2009). In the energy sector, this is reflected in the Bank's tendency to favor power generating projects that relies on electrical engineering that is easy to understand and measure (Independent Evaluation Group, 2010, p. xx). In contrast, end-user energy efficiency projects will often require long-term engagement with client countries and involve human behavior which is harder to measure (Independent Evaluation Group, 2009, p. xx). Although end-user energy efficiency projects can benefit clients' more than power generation projects (Independent Evaluation Group, 2010, p. xiii), they may not always be considered as mitigation alternatives due to the Bank's technocratic culture which may lead Bank staff to favor measures suitable for quantitative analysis. The technocratic emphasis embedded in the Bank's culture may limit the types of lower emission alternatives that are considered by Bank staff on account of measurement difficulties. The lack of mitigation alternatives that are considered viable by Bank staff may have contributed to a lesser extent of integration in the energy portfolio.

Another example of existing cultural characteristics that may have influenced the extent of integration in the Bank may be the prevalence of an economic rationality. This cultural characteristic directs the Bank's attention to market-based mechanisms (Biermann et al., 2009, p. 128). In terms of climate change mitigation, an example of the Bank's economic rationality may be the Bank's engagement in carbon trading, which in turn may have influenced the extent of integration. The Bank's stated purpose in carbon trading is to play a catalytic role in developing a carbon market and thus garner new sources of climate mitigation funding. However, while recognizing the Bank's positive influence at first, scholars argues the Bank is now engaging in carbon trading for its own commercial benefit rather than catalyzing a functioning carbon market. The special relationships with both developed and developing country governments puts the Bank in a privileged position in contrast to private actors in the market. By selecting the most commercially viable carbon trading projects the Bank has been criticized for competing alongside private firms and consequently crowding out competitors (Michaelowa & Michaelowa, 2011, p. 278). The IEG has reported that the Bank has continued to engage in low-risk carbon trading rather than exiting the market and open up for private participation. Additionally, the Bank has failed to mainstream carbon finance into relevant sectors of its portfolios (Independent Evaluation Group, 2010, p. xii). In contrast, the World Bank could have chosen to develop carbon trading in areas where commercial trading is not yet established (Michaelowa & Michaelowa, 2011, p. 279).

Influenced by its economic rationality the Bank may have concentrated its efforts on the most commercially viable projects. It is reasonable to expect higher volume projects to be more cost-effective than lower volume projects thus making them more commercially attractive. Because staffs may be more inclined to consider climate mitigation if financing for incremental costs is expected to be available, a factor explaining the high level of integration when measured by volume lending may be the Bank's tendency to concentrate carbon trading for high-volume projects. In contrast, Bank staff may not be inclined to consider climate mitigation in lower volume projects on account of less access to climate finance through carbon trading.

In sum, the influence of the Bank's organizational culture, characterized by an apolitical, technocratic and economic rationality, may have contributed to a greater extent of integration on account of a broad operational definition of low emission energy, but inhibited the Bank's ability to fully integrate considerations of climate change mitigation throughout the energy sector portfolio on account of difficulties in measurement and issues of cost-effectiveness.

Bureaucratic Incentives – Guiding Staff towards Lending rather than Outcomes

Another internal, largely material factor that may have influenced the extent of integration in the Bank is bureaucratic incentives guiding staff choices and behavior. The IEG have highlighted a number of incentives that run counter to the goal of incorporating new knowledge and new organizational goals in to decision-making.

Because it is ultimately operational staff in the regions that will operationalize technical research, tools and guidance into projects for World Bank clients it may be considered necessary to collaborate with climate experts in the Bank and incorporate new knowledge (World Bank, 2010a, p. 67). However, formal incentives such as performance management, rewards, recognition and career progression are not aligned to broader organizational goals such as to cross sector collaboration or dissemination of knowledge (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012, p. 74). According to the IEG, as few as 16 % of staffs was encouraged by management to collaborate across sectors or employ Bank-wide expertise while over 65 % of staff was encouraged to prioritize lending targets (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012, p. 75). Correspondingly, cross sector cooperation between thematic network (for example climate change expertise) and regional offices have fallen from 23 % to 12.5 % from 2002 till 2010 indicating that country budgets are not aligned with organizational goals, such as from the SFDCCC (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012, p. xxi). Due to lack of collaboration with

staff experts from thematic networks generalists tend to engage in policy dialogues with clients rather than technical specialists (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012, p. xxix). In this regard, by further exploring the results it was revealed that 52.4 % of the projects that *ignores* climate considerations were energy components of cross sectoral programs. While the Bank recognize climate change's cross sectoral nature (World Bank, 2009, p. 16) and emphasize the importance of climate considerations in cross sectoral programs (World Bank, 2008, p. 6) the result indicates that such projects largely ignores such considerations. Hence, since staff incentives do not encourage collaboration and incorporating new knowledge, considerations of climate mitigation may not have been integrated to a greater extent on account of staff's inadequate ability to manage development and climate change linkages.

Moreover, staff incentives do encourage a focus on lending targets. Both desire for promotion and salary increase was also reported as central incentives for staffs to focus on meeting lending targets (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012, p. 76). In the SFDCC, lending targets for climate change mitigation are framed in lending volume. According to the IEG, this framing of lending targets creates poor incentives for incorporating climate considerations in project decisions (Independent Evaluation Group, 2009, p. xxi). On account of incentives directing focus to reach goals of volume lending, projects such as end-user energy efficiency projects may not be desirable as they often lead to rather modest volumes of lending. On the other hand, less than one-third of staff reported that sector strategy papers, such as the SFDCC, have significant impact on the strategy developed with client countries (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012, p. xx). Thus, Bank staff may not have incorporated the new organizational goals set out in the SFDCC to any large extent.

According to the IEG, "If a real orientation to energy efficiency and renewable energy is to occur, the Bank's internal incentive structure needs to be reshaped" (Independent Evaluation Group, 2009, p. xxi). The incentive structures may have prevented the dissemination of knowledge and cross sector collaboration necessary to equip Bank staff with to skills necessary to consider climate mitigation to a greater extent. Both the World Bank and the IEG acknowledge shortages in staff competency in this regard. Firstly, energy projects lack evaluation after implementation concerning both incremental costs as well as carbon impact (Independent Evaluation Group, 2010, p. xiii). While many recent project have had good plans for monitoring direct results emphasis is not given to the dissemination of this information (Independent Evaluation Group, 2010, p. xiv). Secondly, staff has limited knowledge of climate finance opportunities as well as limited experience in blending

resources into programming and lending at the country level (World Bank, 2010a, p. 72). Thirdly, the Bank states that mitigation of GHG emissions is not adequately analyzed at country or regional level (World Bank, 2010a, p. 72).

The moderate extent of integration of considerations for climate change mitigation may have been influenced by these inverse incentive structures deemphasizing collaboration with climate experts and seeking out new knowledge thus cementing the shortage of equipped staff to manage development and climate change linkages. As a consequence, knowledge produced at the country level is rarely disseminated further and operational staff in the regions complain about ineffectiveness in sharing knowledge (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012, p. xxi). Hence, considerations of climate change mitigation may have been impeded from being integrated to a greater extent on account of inverse incentive structures.

Limitations to the Thesis

Naturally, there are a number of other possible factors that may have influenced the Bank's performance in assisting client countries develop along a low emission path. However, the scope of this thesis do not allow for a detailed discussion of these. The role of the private market has not been explored at all. It is reasonable to assume that the market has a certain influence on the Bank's policies on account of its operational policies focused on leveraging Bank funds with private investments (Bretton Woods Project, 2012, p. 9). Another factor that has been emphasized in the literature is leadership deficit (Einhorn, 2001; Fidler, 2001; Gutner & Thompson, 2010; Weaver, 2008). The influence of Bank leadership may have had an impact on performance besides the development of the SFDCC which has signaled a strengthened effort to engage on climate change. Furthermore, the World Bank's relationship with the regional development banks may offer yet another influencing factor. As both collaborators and competitors, this dimension may have had an impact on performance in the Bank (Harford, Hadjimichael, & Klein, 2004, p. 3). Lastly, the influence of civil society organizations has not been considered in this thesis. Several non-governmental organizations have been highly critical of the World Bank's engagement in carbon trading (Mainhardt-Gibbs, 2009) as well as lending for fossil fuels (Arce & Marston, 2009; Johnson, 2009) over a number of years. Currently, civil society in Kosovo are outraged the Bank's consideration of three coal-fired power generation projects, arguably without considering lower emission alternatives (Sinani & Demi, 2011).

Moreover, the content analysis of operational documents was employed on several project documents to evaluate the extent of integration of consideration of climate change mitigation. However, each project is not consistently analyzed based on the same type of documents or the same number of documents. This may be considered a limitation of the thesis results, as one can imagine that pieces of information may not be attainable without certain documents. However, all projects are analyzed based on the most relevant and available documents provided by the World Bank. Furthermore, all projects are evaluated based on at least one of the following documents, project information documents, project appraisal documents or program documents. These documents contain summary information from other documents related to the project. All the information considered relevant by Bank staff is included in the final data material. Thus, the necessary information should be considered available in the data material.

It is possible to imagine that considerations of climate change mitigation takes place in a more informal setting. Bank staff and country client representatives may have considered climate change mitigation efforts in relation to a project and decided not to pursue such options before project documents were drafted. In such a scenario the operational documents analyzed in this study, would not contain considerations of climate change mitigation even though it has been considered. Thus, the methodology in this thesis would be considered inadequate and interviews with Bank staff would be more appropriate. However, these operational project documents are used by the board of directors to make decisions on project approval. Therefore, even though considerations of climate change mitigation have taken place in a more informal setting, it is reasonable to assume these considerations will be presented in the operational documents in order to provide the board of directors with relevant information. Thus, it is reasonable to argue that the information presented in the operational documents, sufficiently indicate the level of consideration for climate change mitigation in each project which is the target of evaluation in this thesis.

Chapter 7 Conclusion

The impact of climate change will not be minimized without middle-income countries mitigating their emissions and low-income countries establishing a slower rise in GHG emissions (Metz et al., 2007, p. 694). The international community has identified the World Bank as having a significant role in supporting a low emission development path in developing countries (UNFCCC, 2007a, p. 13). The World Bank has also proved its recognition of its potential and importance in this regard by developing a Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change (SFDCC), with the aim of assisting client countries develop along a low emission path and coordinate the Bank's engagement from 2009 to 2011 (World Bank, 2008, p. i).

Although there is some academic focus on the World Bank and climate change mitigation, for instance (Al-Jamal, 2009; Michaelowa & Michaelowa, 2011; Shih, 2000), there has been little effort to evaluate the procedural elements of developing energy projects in light of climate change mitigation. The World Resources Institute offered valuable data, exploring the lending volume allocated to projects *integrating*, *mentioning* and *ignoring* climate considerations from 2001 to 2007. However, the analysis of project documents from 2008 to 2011, inclusion of number of projects in the three categories in addition to the volume of lending, and comparison of time periods, proved to result in interesting and valuable knowledge which adds important insights to the existing body of research.

The results indicate that the World Bank *integrates* climate considerations in a small number of projects which is allocated a substantial portion of volume lending. A majority of the projects in the energy portfolio *ignores* climate considerations, but these projects represent a much lover proportion of volume lending allocated from 2008-2011. Further, in line with my expectation, the World Bank has *integrated* considerations of climate change mitigation to a greater extent after 2009 when measured by volume of lending. Correspondingly, the Bank has *ignored* climate considerations after 2009 to a lesser extent. However, in contrast to my expectation, the World Bank has not *integrated* climate considerations to a greater extent after 2009 when measured by number of projects, and the Bank has not *ignored* climate considerations to a lesser extent after 2009. On the contrary, the number of projects that integrates has been slightly reduced after 2009. Thus, the hypotheses were not fully confirmed

However, relevant insights from international relations theory may contribute to the understanding of factors potentially influencing the ambiguous extent of integration and thus their assistance for client countries in developing along a low carbon path. First, the emergence of a new multilateral world order presents both new opportunities and challenges for the Bank in terms of securing revenues through IBRD loans as well as balancing the demands from developed and developing countries. Second, the lack of consensus in the UNFCCC negotiations has left the World Bank operating in a partial vacuum without specific guidance on achieving a consistent climate mitigation policy. A case in point may be the differing ideas on how the World Bank should engage on lending for coal-fired power generation which has delayed the Bank's new energy strategy. Moreover, the ambiguity of the global engagement on climate change mitigation may suggest that internal factors play an equally important role in explaining the extent of integration in the Bank. Third, the organizational culture seems to guide the Bank's efforts to produce solutions to the problem and thus favor certain types of mitigation alternatives consistent with the existing norms and beliefs. While a broad apolitical definition of clean energy may have contributed to increase integration levels, the focus on quantitative measurements and the reliance of market based interventions may have impeded integration levels on account of a limited range of mitigation alternatives and concentrating carbon finance in high volume projects. Additionally, the reliance on cost-effective commercially attractive projects demands new information and technology from demonstration projects displaying new mitigation opportunities. Fourth, examples of bureaucratic incentives that impede collaboration with staff experts may be perpetuating a situation of poorly equipped staff lacking expertise to integrate climate considerations to a greater extent.

Moreover, it is important to emphasize that the World Bank's engagement on climate change is continuously being evaluated and the process of building a comprehensive results framework for long-term climate actions is under way (World Bank, 2010a, pp. 72-73). While significant efforts remain to fully integrate climate considerations throughout the energy portfolio, the World Bank seem focused on strengthening its assistance for client countries to develop along a low emission path.

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ANNEX A

Table A1: Volume Lending and Number of Projects 2001-2007

	Ignores		Mentions		Integrates		Total	
	Volume Lending	*Projects*	*Volume Lending*	*Projects*	*Volume Lending*	*Projects*	*Volume Lending*	*Projects*
2001	$2409.7	32	$498.8	5	$107.6	5	$3016.1	42
2002	$3383.6	32	$306.5	4	$542.9	7	$4233	43
2003	$1998.6	27	$30	1	$219	18	$2247.6	46
2004	$2630.4	29	$229.9	5	$732.6	13	$3592.9	47
2005	$1304.9	39	$220.9	11	$514.6	20	$2040.4	70
2006	$1588.3	37	$305.4	8	$352.6	20	$2246.3	65
2007	$1247.7	32	$1057.3	10	$444.6	11	$2749.6	53

Notes: Data collected by the World Resources Institute (Nakhooda, 2008; Sohn, Nakhooda, & Baumert, 2005)

Annex B

Table B 1: Cross table for comparison of lending allocated to projects integrating climate considerations in two time periods

			Integrates Climate considerations		Total
			No [a]	**Yes** [b]	
Time-periods	**2001-2008**	Count	$21181.15	$3847.03	$25028.18
		Expected count	$17660.37	$7367.81	$25028.18
		% within time period	84.63 %	15.37 %	100 %
		% within projects	61.13 %	26.61 %	
		% of total	43.13 %	7.83 %	50.96 %
	2009-2011	Count	$13468.83	$10608.76	$24077.59
		Expected count	$16989.61	$7087.98	$24077.59
		% within time period	55.94 %	44.06 %	100 %
		% within projects	38.87 %	73.39 %	
		% of total	27.43 %	21.60 %	49.04 %
Total		Count	$34649.98	$14455.79	$49105.77
		Expected count	$34649.98	$14455.79	$49105.77
		% within time-period			
		% within projects	100 %	100 %	100 %
		% of Total	70.56 %	29.44	100 %
χ^2	4862.83***				
χ^2_{Yates}	4861.45***				
χ^2 %	19.706***				
χ^2_{Yates} %	18.36***				

Note: χ^2 = Pearson's chi square test, χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2 % = Pearson's chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, χ^2_{Yates} % = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, $ = 1 mill dollars, [a] < 3 indicators of climate considerations present, [b] 3-4 indicators present considerations present

*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

Table B 2: Cross table for comparison of number of projects integrating climate considerations in two time periods

			Integrates Climate considerations		Total
			No [a]	**Yes** [b]	
Time-periods	**2001-2008**	Count	325	100	425
		Expected count	334.8	90.2	425
		% within time period	76.5 %	23.5 %	100 %
		% within Projects	68.6 %	77.5 %	
		% of total	53.9 %	16.6 %	70.5 %
	2009-2011	Count	149	29	178
		Expected count	140.2	37.8	178.0
		% within time period	83.7 %	16.3 %	100.0%
		% within Projects	31.4%	22.5 %	
		% of total	24.7%	4.8 %	29.5%
Total		Count	474	129	603
		Expected count	475.0	128.0	603.0
		% within time period			
		Within Projects	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
		% of Total	78.8 %	21.2 %	100.0 %
χ^2	3.908*				
χ^2_{Yates}	3.489ns				
χ^2 %	1.63 *ns*				
$\chi^2_{Yates\ \%}$	1.21 *ns*				

Note: χ^2 = Pearson's chi square test, χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2 % = Pearson's chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, χ^2_{Yates} % = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, $ = 1 mill dollars, [a] < 3 indicators of climate considerations present, [b] 3-4 indicators present considerations present.
*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$, *ns* = not significant

Table B 3: Cross table for comparison of lending allocated to projects *mentioning* climate considerations in two time periods

			Mentions Climate considerations		Total
			No [a]	Yes [b]	
Time-periods	**2001-2008**	Count	21790.55	3237.62	25028.17
		Expected count	19704.05	5324.12	25028.17
		% within time period	87.06 %	12.94 %	100 %
		% within projects	56.36 %	30.99 %	
		% of total	44.37 %	6.59 %	50.97 %
	2009-2011	Count	16869.19	7208.4	24077.59
		Expected count	18955.67	5121.90	24077.59
		% within time period	70.06 %	29.94 %	100 %
		% within projects	43.64 %	69.01 %	
		% of total	34.35 %	14.68 %	49.03 %
Total		Count	38659.74	10446.02	49105.76
		Expected count	38659.74	10446.02	49105.76
		% within time period			
		% within projects	100 %	100 %	100 %
		% of Total	78.73 %	21.27 %	100 %
χ^2	2118.27***				
χ^2_{Yates}	2117.25***				
χ^2 %	8.58**				
$\chi^2_{Yates\ \%}$	7.60**				

Note: χ^2 = Pearson's chi square test, χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2 % = Pearson's chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, χ^2_{Yates} % = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, $ = 1 mill dollars, [a] < 1 *OR* > 2 indicators of climate considerations present, representing the categories *ignores* or *integrates*' [b] 1-2 indicators present considerations present, represent the category *mentions* climate considerations
*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$, *ns* = not significant.

Table B 4: Cross table for comparison of number of projects *mentioning* climate considerations in two time periods

			Mentions Climate considerations		Total
			No [a]	Yes [b]	
Time-periods	**2001-2008**	Count	374	51	425
		Expected count	357.3	67.7	425.0
		% within time period	88.0 %	12.0 %	100.0 %
		% within projects	73.6 %	53.7 %	
		% of total	62.0 %	8.5 %	70.5 %
	2009-2011	Count	134	44	178
		Expected count	149.7	28.3	178.0
		% within time period	75.3 %	24.7 %	100.0 %
		% within projects	26.4 %	46.3 %	
		% of total	22.2 %	7.3 %	29.5 %
Total		Count	508	95	603
		Expected count	507.0	96.0	603.0
		% within time period			
		% within projects	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
		% of Total	84.2 %	15.8 %	100.0 %
χ^2	15.292***				
χ^2_{Yates}	14.384***				
χ^2 %	5.383*				
χ^2_{Yates} %	4.568*				

Note: χ^2 = Pearson's chi square test, χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2 % = Pearson's chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, χ^2_{Yates} % = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, $ = 1 mill dollars, [a] < 1 *OR* > 2 indicators of climate considerations present, representing the categories *ignores* or *integrates*' [b] 1-2 indicators present considerations present, represent the category *mentions* climate considerations
*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$, *ns* = not significant.

Table B 5: Cross table for comparison of lending allocated to projects ignoring climate considerations in two time periods

			Ignores Climate considerations		Total
			No [a]	**Yes** [b]	
Time-periods	**2001-2008**	Count	7084.64	17943.53	25028.17
		Expected count	12691.92	12336.25	25028.17
		% within time period	28.31 %	71.69 %	100 %
		% within projects	28.45 %	74.13 %	
		% of total	14.43 %	36.54 %	50.97 %
	2009-2011	Count	17817.16	6260.43	24077.59
		Expected count	12209.88	11867.71	24077.59
		% within time period	74.00 %	26.00 %	100,00 %
		% within projects	71.55 %	25.87%	
		% of total	36.29	12.75 %	49,03 %
Total		Count	24901.81	24203.96	49105,76
		Expected count	24901.81	24203.96	49105.76
		% within time period			
		% within projects	100 %	100%	100 %
		% of Total	50.71 %	49.29 %	100 %
χ^2	10250.44***				
χ^2_{Yates}	10248.62***				
χ^2 %	41.77***				
$\chi^2_{Yates\ \%}$	39.97***				

Note: χ^2 = Pearson's chi square test, χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2 % = Pearson's chi square test calculated by percentages as frequencies, χ^2_{Yates} % = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, $ = 1 mill dollars, [a] > 0 indicators of climate considerations present, representing the categories *mentions* or *integrates*, [b] 0 indicators of climate considerations present, represent the category *ignores* climate considerations
*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$, *ns* = not significant.

Table B 6: Cross table for comparison of number of Projects ignoring climate considerations in two time periods

			Ignores Climate considerations		Total
			No [a]	Yes [b]	
Time-periods	**2001-2008**	Count	155	270	425
		Expected count	160.7	264.3	425.0
		% within time period	36.5 %	63.5 %	100.0 %
		% within projects	68.0 %	72.0 %	
		% of total	25.7 %	44.8 %	70.5 %
	2009-2011	Count	73	105	178
		Expected count	67.3	110.7	178.0
		% within time period	41.0 %	59.0 %	100.0 %
		% within projects	32.0 %	28.0 %	
		% of total	12.1 %	17.4 %	29.5 %
Total		Count	228	375	603
		Expected count	228.0	375.0	603.0
		% within time period			
		% within projects	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
		% of Total	37.8 %	62.2 %	100.0 %
χ^2	1.100 *ns*				
χ^2_{Yates}	.915 *ns*				
χ^2 %	0.43 *ns*				
$\chi^2_{Yates\ \%}$	0.26 *ns*				

Note: χ^2 = Pearson's chi square test, χ^2_{Yates} = Yates correction for continuity chi square test; calculated for 2 × 2 tables, χ^2 % = Pearson's chi square test calculated by percentages as frequencies, χ^2_{Yates} % = Yates correction for continuity chi square test calculated by percent as frequencies, $ = 1 mill dollars, [a] > 0 indicators of climate considerations present, representing the categories *mentions* or *integrates*, [b] 0 indicators of climate considerations present, represent the category *ignores* climate considerations
*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$, *ns* = not significant.

Annex C

World Bank Energy Sector Portfolio

* Indicates the value of the energy sector component of a wider sector loan

Documents Reviewed: PID: Project Information Document; ISDS: Integrated Safeguards Datasheet; E: Environmental Assessment; PAD: Project Appraisal Document; PGD: Program Document; PJPR: Project Paper

2011

Project Name	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Alternative Identified	Indicators/Outcomes	Issues of Cost	Level of Integration	Documents Reviewed	URL
VN-Trung Son Hydropower Project	P084773	330	Vietnam	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB5901, PAD 57910	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
WAPP: The First Phase of the Inter-Zonal Transmission Hub Project of the WAPP (APL3) Program	P094919	41,9	Africa	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB4319, PAD 60789	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project	P096124	648	India	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB4459, PAD 50298	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy Infrastructure Improvement Project	P096217	19,1	former Yugoslav Republic of	0	0	1	0	1	PID 59605, PJPR 59603	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
UA - ENERGY EFFICIENCY	P096586	200	Ukraine	1	1	1	0	2	PID AB6116, PAD 58625	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy Sector	P099626	84,7	Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6618, PAD 62070	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Cameroon - Kribi Gas Power Project	P110177	82	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6777, PAD 53953	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage Hydro-Electrical Power (1040 MW) Project	P112158	640	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	AB6164, PAD 57895, E2431	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Jamaica Energy Security and Efficiency Enhancement Project	P112780	15	Jamaica	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB5898, PAD 59383	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Kabeli Transmission Project	P112893	38	Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6289, PAD 58368	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project	P113078	175	Indonesia	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB5963, PAD 56321	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Shandong Energy Efficiency Project	P114069	150	China	1	0	1	0	1	AC5469, PAD 58288, E2488	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additonal Financing for the Regional and Domestic Power Market Project	P114782	283	Africa	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB5446, PJPR 61654	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Second Transmission and Distribution Project Additional Financing	P114875	180	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5665, PJPR 59965	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy Efficiency Development Policy Loan	P115426	1114,5	Poland	1	1	1	0	2	PID AB6382, PJPR 57372	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Nepal-India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project	P115767	99	South Asia	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB6384, PAD 59893	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Second Development Policy Operation	P116451	6,25*	Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6111, PGD 57267	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Electricity Supply Reliability Project	P116748	39	Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6416, PAD 61264	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Second Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC 2)	P117370	7,5*	Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 58170	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Seventh Poverty Reduction Support Grant	P117495	21,92*	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6224, PGD 56941	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Second Rural Electrification	P117864	50	Peru	0	0	0	0	0	PID 63294, PAD 60154	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC-7)	P117924	79,55*	Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	PID 58300, PGD 51920	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
MN-Mining Infrastructure Investment Supp	P118109	11,25*	Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	PID 59427, PAD 59811	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Afghanistan: Sustainable Development of Natural Resources Project II	P118925	52	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6253, PJPR 61397	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Electricity Sector Development Project	P119737	120	Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5301, PAD 59310	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Talimarjan Transmission Project	P119939	110	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	PID 55969, PAD 55663	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Urumqi District Heating Project	P120664	100	China	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB6385, PAD 60014	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
MW: Mining Governance and Growth Support Project	P120825	25	Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6408, PAD 59847	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
MA-Ouarzazate Concentrated Solar Power	P122028	200	Morocco	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB6230, PAD 64663	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Eighth Poverty Reduction Support Financing	P122247	25*	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6728, PGD 61842	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
ML-Fifth Poverty Reduction Support Credit	P122483	6,3*	Mali	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6256, PAD 57600	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
CI: Post-conflict Reconstruction and Recovery Grant (PCRRG)	P122800	33*	Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6649, PGD 62527	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

TG-Economic Recovery & Gov. Grant 4	P122806	5,6*	Togo	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6292, PGD 58295	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
GN-DPL 1	P122807	13,26*	Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6324, PGD 59328	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Lao Seventh Poverty Reduction Support	P122847	1,4*	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6466, PGD 60074	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
LR-RRSP4 Budget Support	P123196	0,5*	Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6415, PGD 60535	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
China Energy Efficiency Financing III	P123239	100	China	1	0	1	0	1	ISDS AC5979, PJPR 64561	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Sierra Leone Extractive Industries Technical Assistance Project (EI-TAP) - Additional Financing	P124633	4	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	AB6350, ISDS AC6066	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Additional Financing	P124898	500	Turkey	1	0	1	0	1	ISDS 64617, PGD 59763	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
BJ-PRSC 6 Supplemental Credit	P125114	2,64	Benin	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6349	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Emergency Electricity and Water Rahabilitation Project - Additional Financing	P125374	2,2	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6452, PJPR 61263	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Economic Recovery Support Operation	P125425	6*	Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6520, PGD 59071	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing for the Tanzania Energy Development and Access Expansion Project	P125824	27,88	Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6527, PJPR 61067	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
DAM SAFETY - ADDITIONAL FINANCING	P125856	21,6	Albania	0	0	0	0	0	ISDS AC6572, PJPR 64994	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Tonga Economic Recovery Operation	P126453	1,8*	Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6648, PGD 64671	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy and Mineral Sector Strengthening	P126537	49,6	Brazil	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB6756, PAD 63151	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing II for Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project	P126724	172	Bangladesh	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB6668, PJPR 64347	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
DO AF to Emergency Recovery & Disaster Management.	P126840	6,6*	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID 64845, ISDS AC6555	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

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Project Name	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration	Documents Reviewed	URL
BT: Urban Development II	P090157	0,38*	Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB1514, PAD 50888	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Electricity Expansion	P103037	330	Kenya	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB5279, E2337	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Efficient lighting and appliances	P106424	250,63	Mexico	1	1	1	1	2	PID AB5728, PAD 54303	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC1)	P107218	20	Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4541, PGD 47402	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
MZ-Energy Development and Access Project (APL-2)	P108444	80	Mozambique	0	1	1	1	2	PID AB4742, PAD 52204	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
TA for Capacity Development in Hydropower and Mining Sector	P109736	8	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB3875, PAD 50918	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy Community of South East Europe APL6 Project - Turkey	P110841	220	Turkey	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB5200, PAD 55038	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Rural Electrification Phase II Project of the Rural Electrification (APL) Program	P110978	20	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB5243, PAD 50664	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Tanzania - Backbone Transmission Investment Project	P111598	150	Tanzania	1	1	1	1	2	PID AB5469, PAD 53557	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
DJ- Power Access and Diversification, Additonal Financing	P112253	6	Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5553, PJPR 54191	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Economic Recovery Development Policy Oeration	P112625	7,5*	Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5284, PGD 52669	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Egypt - Wind Power Development Project	P113416	70	Egypt, Arab Republic of	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB5530, PAD 54267	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
China Energy Efficiency Financing II	P113766	100	China	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB5153, PAD 49430	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
ELETROBRAS Distribution Rehabilitation	P114204	495	Brazil	0	1	0	0	1	PID AB5052, PAD 53758	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
PY Energy Sector Strengthening Project	P114971	100	Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	AB5793, PAD 57459, ISDS	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Vietnam Power Sector Reform Development Policy Operation	P115874	311,8	Vietnam	1	0	0	0	1	AB4915, PID AB5347,	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
MN-Energy Sector Additional Financing	P116166	12	Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	AB4989, ISDS AC4846,	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
EG-Giza North Power Project	P116194	600	Egypt, Arab Republic of	0	1	0	0	1	PID 55106, PAD 53200, ISDS 64630	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Eskom Investment Support Project	P116410	3750	South Africa	1	1	0	1	2	AB5486, ISDS 61143, PAD 53425	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Tanzania Poverty Reduction Support Credit 8	P116666	28,75*	Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 56347	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
The Extended Deployment of an Enterprise Resource Planning System	P116855	30	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	AB5458, ISDS AC4509	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Alma Transmission Project	P116919	78	Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 56788, PID AB5213	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

National Solidarity Program III	P117103	5,6*	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5745, PJPR 54540	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing - Energy Development and Access Expansion Project	P117260	25	Tanzania	0	0	1	1	1	PID 63372, PD 55694	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
ML-Fourth Poverty Reduction Support Credit	P117270	9,165*	Mali	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5422, PID AB5546	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Economic Governance & Recovery Grant III	P117281	19,8*	Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5238, PGD 52647	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Economic Recovery and Gov. Grant 3	P117282	16,3	Togo	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5532, PGD 52831	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
BJ- Poverty Reduction Support Grant - PRSC 6	P117287	3,6*	Benin	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 50845, PJPR 57565	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Indonesia Power Transmission Development Project	P117323	225	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	AB5610, PAD 53931, E2365	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Burundi-Fourth Economic Reform Support Grant - ERSG IV	P117510	2*	Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6008	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Investment Promotion and Financing Facility	P117542	27,2*	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	PID 52840, PJPR 53960	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Environmental Sustainability and Energy Sector (ESES) DPL2	P117651	700	Turkey	0	1	1	0	1	PID 53291, PGD 54497	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
SL-Fourth Governance Reform and Growth Grant (GRGG-4) DPL	P117822	0,8*	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6077, PGD 57309	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Local Government Strengthening Project	P118026	9,35*	El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5517, PAD 53980	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Ghana Natural Resource and Environmental Governance - DPO	P118188	6*	Ghana	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB5556, PGD 53638	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Emergency Development Policy Operation	P118239	7,5	Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5836, PGD 54732	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
POST-CHERNOBYL RECOVERY - ADDITIONAL FINANCING	P118376	24*	Belarus	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB5438, PJPR 56277	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Fourth Infrastructure Development Policy Loan	P118531	64*	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6016, PGD 57112	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
VN-Project Preparation TA Facility	P118610	15*	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	AB5448, PAD 54604, E2415	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Peru Third Programmatic Environmental Development Policy Loan	P118713	21*	Peru	0	0	0	0	0	PID 57900, PGD 54913	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy Efficiency Facility for Industrial Enterprises	P118737	25	Uzbekistan	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB5032, PAD 53156	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Lao Sixth Poverty Reduction Support	P118814	2,8	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 53195	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Addtional Financing for the Ghana Energy Development and Access Project (GEDAP)	P120016	70	Ghana	0	0	1	0	1	PID 53802, PGD 54051	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing for Energy Access Project	P120172	180	Ethiopia	0	0	1	1	1	PID AB5506	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Indonesia Climate Change Development Policy Project	P120313	64*	Indonesia	0	1	1	1	2	PID AB5664	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Economic Management and Governance Reform Grant III	P120534	1,056*	Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5952, PGD 53917	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

SEIER Additional Financing	P120540	26,51	Vietnam	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB5615, PJPR 54169	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Second Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management (PROGEDE II)	P120629	15	Senegal	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB5544, PAD 54291	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
LIBERIA Electricity System Enhancement Project (LESEP)	P120660	10	Liberia	0	0	1	1	1	PID AB6024, PJPR 57559	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy Emergency - Additional Financing	P120834	15	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	AB5440, ISDS AC5112,	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Guinea-Bissau: Emergency Electricity and Water Rehabilitation Project	P120910	12,7	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	AB5754, PJPR 54791, ISDS	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
GRGC-3 Supplemental Credit	P121056	1,19*	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5740, PGD 54340	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Emergency Recovery Development Policy Credit	P121220	14,94*	Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB6027, PGD 55656	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing for Zambia Increased Access to Electricity Services Project	P121325	20	Zambia	1	0	1	1	2	AB5581, ISDS 55078, PJPR 55074	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
MEDEC Low-Carbon DPL Loan	P121800	401	Mexico	1	1	1	0	2	PID AB5997, PGD 57323	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Cape Verde - DPL 1/PRSC VI	P121812	10	Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5935, PGD 56183	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Tonga Energy Development Policy Operation	P121877	5	Tonga	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB5990, PGD 56689	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Burundi - Emergency Energy Project from IDA CRW	P122217	15,4	Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	PID 56250, PJPR 56454	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Emergency Recovery Project	P123044	63*	Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PJPR 56065	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

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Project Name	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration	Documents reviewed	URL
RY-RURAL ENERGY ACCESS	P092211	25	Yemen, Republic of	0	0	0	1	1	AB1596, E2052, PAD 48140	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Indonesia Infrastructure Finance Facility	P092218	51*	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4691, PAD 48639	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
First Programmatic Development Policy Loan for Sustainable Environmental Management	P095205	169*	Brazil	1	0	1	1	2	PID 46889, PAD 47215	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Municipal Services Improvement	P096481	5*	former Yugoslav Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3186, PAD 46216	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Commercial Agriculture Development	P096648	30*	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB2617, PAD 46830	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
EG-Ain Sokhna Power Project	P100047	600	Egypt, Arab Republic of	0	1	0	0	1	AB3763, E 45463, PAD 46695	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Coal-Fired Generation Rehabilitation	P100101	180	India	0	0	1	1	1	AB2430, E2021, PAD 43378	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Shanxi Coal Bed Methane Development and Utilization	P100968	80	China	0	0	1	1	1	PID AB3099, PAD 42100	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Tanzania Seventh Poverty Reduction Support Credit	P101230	38*	Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4499, PGD 48467	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
(PPPs) in Infrastructure through Support to the India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd	P102771	298,75*	India	0	0	0	0	0	E1915, AC2763, PAD 42132	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Vietnam Renewable Energy Development Project	P103238	202	Vietnam	1	0	1	1	2	AB3182, E2041, PAD 47209	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Power Sector Efficiency Enhancement Project (PROMEF)	P104034	30	Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4267, PAD 45791	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Investment	P104266	55	Tunisia	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB4145, PAD 48704	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing for Southern Africa Power Market Project (APL1)	P105654	180,62	Africa	0	0	0	0	0	PJPR 48705, E2079	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Nigeria Electricity and Gas Improvement Project (NEGIP)	P106172	200	Nigeria	0	1	1	1	2	AB3797, PAD 47945, E2001	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Sustainable Rural Development	P106261	50	Mexico	1	1	1	1	2	PID AB4026, PAD 44860	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Governance Reform and Growth Grant - 3	P107335	10	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5163, PGD 51130	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Fifth Poverty Reduction Support Grant-PRSC 5	P107498	30	Benin	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4245, PGD 46663	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Energy Efficiency	P108023	125	Belarus	1	1	1	0	2	AB4130, PAD 45056, E1974	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Mali Energy Support Project	P108440	120	Mali	1	0	0	1	1	PID AB4524, PAD 48504	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project	P109683	82	Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	AB4557, PAD 47494, E2121	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
HARYANA POWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	P110051	330	India	1	0	0	1	1	AB3833, PAD 47407, E2004	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Increased Access to Modern Energy	P110075	70	Benin	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB4411, PAD 47481	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Fifth Poverty Reduction Support	P110109	2,4*	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4302, PAD 48141	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Kenya - Energy Sector Recovery Project Additional Financing	P110173	80	Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3628, E1841	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Bahia State Integrated Rural Poverty Additional Financing	P110617	3	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4153, PJPR 44717	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
PROGRAMMATIC ELECTRICITY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY LOAN	P110643	800	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	PID 44532, PGD 46050	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Rwanda Electricity Access Scale-up and Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) Development Project	P111567	70	Rwanda	0	0	0	1	1	AB4676, PAD 48116, E2070	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
HT (AF) Electricity Loss Reduction Project	P112164	5	Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	AB4846, PP 4	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Privatization of the Power Distribution System Operator (OSSH) Partial Risk Guarantee	P112242	78	Albania	0	0	0	0	0	AB4634, ISDS AC3962	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Uganda: Energy for Rural Transformation APL-2	P112334	75	Uganda	1	0	1	1	2	AB4382, PAD 47183, E2005	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Cote d'Ivoire: Economic Governance & Recovery Grant (EGRG) II	P112368	30*	Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4243, PGD 46167	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Mauritius Third Development Policy Loan	P112369	5*	Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4261, PAD 46219	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Botswana - Morupule B Generation and Transmission Project	P112516	136,4	Botswana	1	1	1	1	2	AB4761, PAD 49183, BR 48448	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Urgent Electricity Rehabilitation Project	P112573	50	Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4507, PAD 47482	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Private Sector Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	P112578	500	Turkey	1	1	1	1	2	AB4401, PAD 46808, E2065	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
NSP II - Additional Financing	P112869	11,25*	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	PID 48274, EPP 48224	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing For Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project	P112963	130*	Bangladesh	1	0	1	1	2	PJPR 49266, E2165	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing for Rural Power	P113159	40	Philippines	1	0	1	0	1	AB4479, PJPR 45763, E1992	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Ghana Natural Resource and Environmental Governance - DPO	P113172	10	Ghana	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB4187, PGD 48656	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Economic Management and Governance Reform Grant 2	P113176	5	Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 47559	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Economic Governance and Poverty Reduction Credit	P113301	51*	Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	PID 49021, PGD 47223	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Cape Verde - DPL 1/PRSC V	P113306	1,5*	Cape Verde	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB4801, PGD 51426	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Pakistan Poverty Reduction and Economic Support Operation (PRESO)	P113372	150*	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 46685	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Energy Project	P113415	4,3*	Togo	1	0	1	1	2	EPP 47975, PJPR 59868	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Togo: Economic Recovery and Gov. Grant 2	P113456	2*	Togo	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4493, PGD 47272	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Rural Energy II-Additional Financing	P113495	200	Vietnam	1	0	1	1	2	AB4643, PJPR 48039, E2105	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR ENERGY II PROJECT	P113569	10	Moldova	0	0	0	1	1	PID AB4126, PJPR 46892	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
CAR - Emergency Power Response Project	P114111	8	Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID 47079, PJPR 47244	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Nigeria Electricity and Gas Improvement Project (NEGIP)	P114277	400	Nigeria	0	1	1	1	2	PAD 47945	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Kazakhstan Moinak Electricity Transmission Project	P114766	48	Kazakhstan	1	0	1	0	1	AB4782, E2055, PAD 46662	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Second Social Investment Fund Project - Additional Financing	P114838	0,87*	Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	AB4498, PJPR 46458, E2077	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing for the Felou Hydroelectric Project (WAPP APL2)	P114935	85	Africa	1	0	0	1	1	PID AB4780, PJPR 48877	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Third Infrastructure Development Policy Loan	P115102	80*	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5001	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Public Finance and Social Sector Development Policy Loan	P115145	67,5*	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5125, PGD 49236	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Public Expenditure Support Facility (DPL-DDO)	P115199	160*	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4473, PGD 47280	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
HYDROPOWER - ADDITIONAL FINANCING	P115515	60	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4639, PJPR 47878	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Additional Financing for the VIP 2	P115524	0,8*	Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PP 50988	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

Fifth Power System Development Project	P115566	1000	India	0	0	0	0	0	AB4566, PAD 49022, E2089	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Mexico Framework for Green Growth Development Policy Loan	P115608	1503,75	Mexico	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB5003, PGD 49491	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Armenia DPO-1	P115626	60	Armenia	0*	0	0	0	0	PID AB4933, PGD 48605	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
DRC Emergency Project to Mitigate Impact of Financial Crisis	P115642	100	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	AB4491, PJPR 55526, PJPR 47139	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Rural Enterprise & Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture Development Additional Financing	P115686	0,69*	Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	PID 47139, EPP 47274, E2062	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Belarus DPL	P115700	20*	Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4851, PGD 50991	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Programmatic Private Financial Development Policy Loan 2	P115958	10*	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4788, PGD 49365	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Second Programmatic Environmental Development Policy Loan	P116152	11*	Peru	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5133, PGD 49545	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Public and Natural Resource Management Development Policy Supplemental Grant	P116178	0,4*	Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4648, PJPR 48416	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
NP Power Add Financing	P116190	89,2	Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	AB4772, E2163, PJPR 48516	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Sustainable Development of Natural Resources - Additional Financing	P116651	10	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4653, PJPR 48127	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=
Morupule B Generation and Transmission Project	P116784	242,66	Botswana	1	1	1	1	2	PAD 49183	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

EMERGENCY ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROJECT - ADDITIONAL FINANCING	P119227	4	Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB5155, PJPR 50848	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=

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Project Name	Project ID	Amount ($ mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration	Documents Reviewed	URL
Zm: Increased Access to Electricity	P077452	33	Zambia	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB2831, PAD 41308, E1504	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Housing and Communal Services Project	P079032	107,2*	Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB2599, PAD 37774, E1461	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Cote d'Ivoire: Economic Governance & Recovery Grant (EGRG)	P083583	77*	Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	PID 43610, PGD 41745	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
China Energy Efficiency Financing	P084874	200	China	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB3178, PAD 38641, E1662	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Mexico (CRL) Integrated Energy Services	P088996	15	Mexico	1	1	1	1	2	PID AB2919, PAD 39196	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
DO Electricity Distribution Rehabilitation Project	P089866	42	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3598, PAD 41899	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Shandong Flue Gas Desulfurization	P093882	50	China	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB2706, PAD 38067, E1493	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
EGYPT-NATURAL GAS CONNECTIONS PROJECT	P095392	75	Egypt, Arab Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3352, E1500, PAD 41115	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Mexico Environmental Sustainability Development Policy Loan	P095510	42,105*	Mexico	0	1	1	0	1	PID AB3424, PGD 45085	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Siddhirganj Peaking Power Project	P095965	350	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3577, PAD 41886, E1738	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Electricity Distribution and Transmission Improvement Project	P095982	256,7	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB1782, E1503, PAD 41328	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Eco-Farming Project	P096556	84*	China	1	1	1	1	2	PID AB3136, PAD 39781, E1570	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2

Multisectoral Water and Electricity Infrastructure Project	P097974	50	Burundi	0	0	0	1	1	PID AB3372, PAD 43211	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Poverty Reduction Support Credit (8)	P099011	16*	Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 43033	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Rural Distribution Project	P099211	150	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 41345, ISDS AC3070	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Liaoning Third Medium Cities Infrastructure	P099224	191	China	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3328, PAD 42393, E1714	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Solomon Islands Sustainable Energy	P100311	4	Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 43120, ISDS AC3395	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Emergency Energy Assistance	P101392	11	Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4155, PJPR 46321	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
POWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IV	P101653	600	India	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 41968, ISDS AC3407	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Jiangxi Shihutang Navigation and Hydropower Complex Project	P101988	100	China	1	0	1	1	2	PID AB3545, PAD 42124, E1782	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
MR - Business Environment Enhancement Project	P102031	1,1*	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 42042, ISDS AC2770	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Second Government Reform & Growth Credit	P102040	2*	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4104, PGD 45097	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Natural Resources and Environmental Governance Project	P102971	2,8*	Ghana	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB3726, PGD 42787	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Office National de L'Electricité (ONE) Support Project	P104265	150	Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3689, PAD 43097, ISDS 43584	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
CM-Energy Sector Development SIL (FY08)	P104456	65	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 43904, ISDS AC3676	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Paraíba Second Rural Poverty Reduction	P104752	2,09*	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 40489, ISDS AC3167	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2

Rehabilitation Program (ARP) I#Contaminated Sites Rehabilitation	P104985	35,64*	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3572, PAD 42526, E1809	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Third Programmatic Business Product and Efficiency Development Policy Loan	P105029	55*	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3732, PGD 41810	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Poverty Reduction Support Operations 4	P105255	4,54*	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 41037, PJPR 45207	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Senegal Energy Sector Recovery Development Policy Financing	P105279	80	Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB2942, PGD 42952	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Pamir Additional Financing	P105727	2,5	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3036, PJPR 44287	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Bicol Power Restoration Project	P106262	12,94	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	PID 43660, PJPR 40137, E1683	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Economic Management and Governance Reform Grant	P106458	1,58*	Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 43247	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Sao Tome Public and Natural Resource Management Development Policy Grant	P106468	6	Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 42157	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
LaoPDR Fourth Poverty Reduction Support Operation	P107242	0,13*	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3754, PGD 41826	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Development Policy Lending 3 (DPL 3)	P107365	80*	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4326, PGD 46661	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROGRAM	P107612	0,98*	Moldova	0	0	1	0	1	PAD 42300, PID AB3655	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Bangladesh Power Sector Development Policy Credit	P107797	120	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3885, PGD 43669	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings	P107992	9,4	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3954	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Environmental and Social Capacity Building for the Energy Sector	P109588	20	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 43880, ISDS AC3618	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2

Rural Investment Additional Financing	P109885	1,35*	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3593, PJPR 42173, E1797	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
DO Emergency Recovery & Disaster Mgmt	P109932	37,6*	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3788, PJPR 43213	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Water Sector Capacity Buildling and Advisory Services Project (WCAP)	P110099	5,32*	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 43784, ISDS AC3588	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Bangladesh DSC IV-Supplemental Financing II	P110110	25*	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	PGD 41758	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Power Distribution and Rural Electrification	P110202	17,5	Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3720, PJPR 43732	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
MG - Integrated Growth Poles Additional Financing Credit	P110405	4*	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	PJPR 42923	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Energy Community of South East Europe APL Program - APL 5 for Albania DAM SAFETY	P110481	35,3	Albania	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3903, PAD 43778	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
AR PERMER Renewable Energy Additional Financing	P110498	50	Argentina	1	0	1	0	1	PID AB3931, PJPR 43941	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Energy Emergency	P110555	5,59*	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	PJPR 43333, E2386	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Sergipe State Integrated Project: Rural Poverty	P110614	3,12*	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	PAD 43281, ISDS AC3793	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
TG-Economic Recovery and Governance Grant	P110618	22,75*	Togo	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB3795, PGD 42828	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Mexico - Climate Change Development Policy Loan	P110849	501,25	Mexico	1	1	1	1	2	PID AB3676, PGD 42569	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Additional Financing Mali Household Energy and Universal Access Project	P111018	35	Mali	1	0	0	0	1	PID AB3880, PJPR 44861, E1924	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Additional Financing for the Benin Energy Services Delivery Project	P111019	7	Benin	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB3891, PJPR 43576	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2

Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Additional Financing	P111097	5	Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4090, PJPR 44825	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Second Infrastructure Development Policy Loan	P111905	200	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	PID AB4199, PGD 46328	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Power System Development IV - Additional Financing	P112798	400	India	0	0	0	0	0	PJPR 45204, ISDS AC3824	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Georgia - Supplemental Credit for Fourth Poverty Reduction Support Operation	P114167	40	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	PJPR 45207	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2
Supplemental Financing for Mexico Environmental Sustainability DPL	P115101	401	Mexico	0	0	1	0	1	PID AB4386, PJPR 46484	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=2

Annex D World Bank Energy Sector Portfolio

Data Collected by the World Resources Institute. The red squares indicate Re-Coded levels of Integration. No other changes has been made.

2007

Re-Coded Projects	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration
	P095114	400	India	0	1	1	0	1
	P101625	3	Georgia	0	0	1	1	1
	P094288	60	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0
	P096207	200	Ukraine	0	0	0	1	1
	P104716	4,4	Liberia	0	0	0	0	0
	P070970	5,5	Ghana	0	0	1	1	1
	P074191	69,3	Ghana	1	0	1	1	2

	P078091	38,8	Burkina Faso	0	1	1	1	2
	P096930	1	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P084404	93	Africa	0	0	0	0	0
	P106899	9	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
	P101556	130	Ethiopia	0	1	1	1	2
	P093806	74,4	Africa	0	0	0	0	0
	P078251	2,4	Poland	1	0	1	1	2
	P095978	1,9	Nepal	0	0	1	1	1
	P073322	2,94	South Africa	1	0	1	1	2
	P106580	0,64	Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0
	P095593	1,63	Timor Leste	0	0	0	0	0

	P105870	5	Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0
	P074546	2,35	Poland	1	0	1	1	2
	P096174	4	Philippines	0	0	1	1	1
	P092999	21,5	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0
	P090492	27,16	Serbia	0	0	1	1	1
	P099882	5	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
	P101699	40	Sri Lanka	0	1	1	1	2
	P098423	8,15	Pacific Islands	1	0	1	1	2
	P105331	15	Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	0
	P105329	18,5	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0
	P096710	1,2	Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	0

	P099618	100	Marocco	1	0	1	1	2
	P102709	6,4	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P097201	272,96	Africa	0	0	0	0	0
	P074801	70	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0
	P099287	15,4	Ghana	0	0	0	0	0
	P104983	1,12	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0
	P090690	80,5	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P095229	25,5	Angola	0	0	0	0	0
	P101981	1,95	Congo, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P089659	115	Uganda	1	1	0	0	1
	P069208	294	Uganda	0	1	0	1	1

	P096801	269,4	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
	P041396	43,2	Morocco	1	1	1	1	2
	P087734	106,64	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0
	P092055	0,81	Timor Leste	0	0	0	0	0
	P100807	0,2	Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0
	P104774	2,5	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0
	P094306	45	Jordan	0	0	0	0	0
	P090928	7,5	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P098572	6,76	Philippines	0	1	1	0	1
	P100564	3,45	Haiti	0	0	0	0	0
	P102316	5,55	Argentina	0	0	0	0	0

	P091407	7,5	Brazil	1	0	1	1	2
	P075174	22,5	India	0	0	0	0	0

2006

Re-Coded Projects	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration
	P100706	75	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0
	P074594	2,3	West Bank and Gaza	0	0	0	0	0
	P099321	3,15	Mongolia	1	1	1	1	2
	P084766	2,31	Mongolia	1	1	1	1	2
	P089656	4,51	Macedonia	1	0	1	1	2
	P095575	2	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0
	P099059	40	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0
	P080104	12,29	Mexico	1	0	1	1	2
	P102288	16,8	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0

	P098129	12,5	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0
	P102576	20,5	Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0
	P075046	4,53	Europe and Central Asia	1	0	1	1	2
	P094795	4,6	China	0	0	1	0	1
	P087292	13,6	China	1	0	1	1	2
	P101879	4,5	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
	P093245	4	Georgia	0	0	1	0	1
	P097635	2,72	Kosovo	1	1	1	1	2
	P066426	49,35	Mexico	1	0	1	1	2
	P094945	5,5	Ukraine	1	0	1	1	2
	P098531	6	Haiti	0	0	0	0	0

	P098949	1,2	Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0
	P095240	9,3	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0
	P100078	2,6	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0
	P074889	1	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P064925	13	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0
	P088106	2,25	China	1	0	1	0	1
	P094916	69,75	Africa	1	0	1	1	2
	P094917	57	Africa	0	0	0	0	0
	P077717	15,21	Mexico	1	0	1	1	2
	P094739	2,22	Peru	1	0	1	0	1
	P057761	5,2	Malawi	0	0	0	0	0

	P077317	7,2	Guinea	1	0	1	0	1
	P097271	130,73	Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0
	P095389	29,8	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0
	P100160	2,7	Liberia	0	0	0	0	0
	P098118	13,5	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P090666	36	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0
	P097975	6	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0
	P095730	14	Ghana	0	0	0	0	0
	P096181	5,5	Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0
	P085561	336	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
	P092015	3	Chile	1	0	1	1	2

	P090038	3,375	Nepal	1	0	1	1	2
	P086865	50	Yemen, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P096598	9	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
	P089382	7,5	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0
	P075531	10	Lao PDR	1	1	1	1	2
	P100965	6,3	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0
	P095115	50	Belarus	0	0	0	0	0
	P090058	1,35	Armenia	1	0	1	1	2
	P083352	5	Armenia	1	0	1	1	2
	P091299	1,465	Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0
	P096400	150	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0

	P086270	8	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P098299	60,15	Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
	P090116	49,5	Peru	1	1	1	1	2
	P090110	9,9	Peru	1	1	1	1	2
	P079303	0,48	Moldova	0	0	1	0	1
	P092516	1,19	Moldova	1	1	0	1	2
	P098850	2,8	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
	P091945	259,6	Egypt	0	1	0	0	1
	P096158	86,33	China	1	1	1	1	2
	P086414	400	India	0	0	0	0	0
	P082337	25	Macedonia	0	0	1	0	1

2005

Re-Coded Projects	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration
	P090113	2,35	Honduras	0	0	1	1	1
	P077175	80	Indonesia	1	0	1	0	1
	P089576	0	Philippines	1	1	1	1	2
	P078250	1,04	Poland	1	0	1	1	2
	P091990	13,5	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P096305	10	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P089116	4,4	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0
	P081023	0,55	Brazil	1	0	1	1	2
	P090832	30	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0

	P093765	325	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
	P079182	4,26	Brazil	1	0	1	1	2
	P070196	3,75	Gabon	0	0	0	0	0
	P092944	8,25	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0
	P086379	6,86	Djibouti	0	0	1	0	1
	P095155	100	Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0
	P098867	24	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P088181	0,07	Timor Leste	0	0	0	0	0
	P085333	35	China	0	0	0	0	0
	P088940	0,79	Papua New Guinea	1	0	1	1	0
	P088820	3,4	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0

	P097292	3	Malawi	0	0	0	0	0
	P090041	1,04	Brazil	0	1	1	1	2
	P052256	8,75	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
	P079748	30,08	Mexico	1	1	1	1	2
	P093787	8,7	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
	P078619	12,5	Ghana	0	0	0	0	0
	P084871	200	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
	P077380	3,2	Ethiopia	1	1	1	1	2
	P057880	3,75	Armenia	0	0	1	1	1
	P083351	12,9	Madagascar	0	0	1	0	1
	P086775	13,16	Honduras	1	0	1	1	2

	P079316	22,61	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0
	P090104	161,68	Nigeria	1	0	1	1	2
	P094735	5,6	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P075994	40	Africa	1	0	1	1	2
	P088867	21	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0
	P089244	17,28	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P078138	0,48	Chad	0	0	1	1	1
	P090656	27	Albania	0	0	0	0	0
	P084688	0,68	Moldova	1	1	1	1	2
	P071464	2,47	Croatia	1	0	1	1	2
	P087153	10	China	0	0	1	1	1

	P083702	85,86	Ukraine	1	0	1	1	2
	P083702	38	Sierra Leone	1	0	1	0	1
	P083477	3,75	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0
	P067625	20,11	China	1	0	1	1	2
	P067828	87	China	1	0	1	1	2
	P081743	3,15	Chile	1	0	1	1	2
	P076174	1,47	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0
	P078675	16,5	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0
	P088619	12,3	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P095206	0,5	Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0
	P073477	14,44	Senegal	0	0	0	0	0

	P093202	7,2	Senegal	0	0	0	0	0
	P074938	3	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0
	P083341	48	Aserbaijan	1	1	1	1	2
	P092834	1,5	Peru	1	0	1	1	2
	P082712	150	Domican Republic	0	0	0	0	0
	P088923	40	Peru	0	0	0	0	0
	P094176	66	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
	P076445	42	Lao PDR	1	0	0	0	1
	P088865	1,45	Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0
	P084831	4,5	Bulgaria	1	0	1	1	2
	P088546	0,6	Mexico	1	1	1	1	2

	P072721	5,76	China	1	0	1	1	2
	P082018	12,5	Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0
	P080935	3,85	Mali	0	0	0	0	0
	P091113	0,8	Yemen, Republic of	0	0	1	1	1
	P090194	23,75	Rwanda	0	0	1	0	1
	P086694	84,3	Romania	0	0	0	0	0
	P089873	3,05	Haiti	0	0	0	0	0

2004

Re-Coded Projects	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration
	P087203	35	Sierra Leone	0	1	0	0	1
	P069126	63,58	Burkina Faso	0	1	0	0	1
	P085708	29,9	Senegal	0	0	1	0	1
	P078841	3	Dominica	0	0	0	0	0
	P082715	7,3	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0
	P077526	25	Albania	0	0	0	0	0
	P066512	200	Poland	0	0	0	0	0
	P072395	50	Malawi	0	0	0	0	0
	P078994	60	Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0

	P078707	15,5	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0
	P076234	15	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0
	P074624	43,8	Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0
	P083235	6,9	Kyrgyz Republic	0	0	0	0	0
	P079314	20	Moldova	0	0	0	0	0
	P083908	105	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P088911	3,6	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
	P083982	500	Argentina	0	0	0	0	0
	P083093	100	Poland	0	1	0	0	1
	P057929	50	Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0
	P083131	80	Kenya	0	0	0	0	0

	P087801	1,39	Timor Leste	0	1	0	0	1
	P083887	200	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0
	P075730	172	China	0	0	0	0	0
	P074908	18	Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
	P040631	40	Zambia	0	0	0	0	0
	P086716	120	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0
	P087807	120	Romania	0	0	0	0	0
	P078457	45	Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
	P082621	37,1	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P075163	150	Romania	0	0	0	0	0
	P071407	28,15	Zambia	0	0	0	0	0

	P077137	91	China	1	1	1	1	2
	P072480	202,03	Turkey	1	1	1	1	2
	P057814	24	Georgia	1	1	1	1	2
	P078220	0	Colombia	1	1	1	1	2
	P079633	45	Benin	1	1	1	1	2
	P078131	8,5	Tunisia	1	1	1	1	2
	P074688	220	Vietnam		1	1	1	2
	P082502	50	Africa	1	1	0	1	2
	P075343	21	Serbia and Montenegro	1	1	1	1	2
	P066532	12	Philippines	1	1	1	1	2
	P068124	6,88	Uruguay	1	1	1	1	2

	P070246	11	Poland	1	1	1	1	2
	P081954	1,2	Peru	0	1	0	1	2
	P074235	40	Madagascar	1	1	1	1	2
	P078806	300	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P008791	150	Romania	0	0	0	0	0
	P085192	65	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0

2003

Re-Coded Projects	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration
	P074972	250	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0
	P079925	25	Uganda	0	0	0	0	0
	P040558	35	Moldova	0	0	0	0	0
	P082308	30	Mozanbique	1	1	0	0	1
	P069258	178,6	Africa	0	0	0	0	0
	P069570	65	Niger	0	0	0	0	0
	P071942	0	Mozanbique	0	0	0	0	0
	P069183	120	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P078383	18	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0

	P063913	141	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0
	P081845	300	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0
	P082942	1,28	Timor Leste	0	0	0	0	0
	P081402	25	Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0
	P082716	10	Zambia	0	0	0	0	0
	P079019	1,5	Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0
	P081416	82	Romania	0	0	0	0	0
	P082739	50	Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0
	P043311	75,6	Nepal	0	0	0	0	0
	P076271	17,1	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0
	P078623	30	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0

	P074361	15	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
	P076245	32	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0
	P078726	151,5	Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0
	P070962	40	Zambia	0	0	0	0	0
	P068058	145	China	0	0	0	0	0
	P075758	40	Armenia	0	0	0	0	0
	P067051	150	Bugaria	0	0	0	0	0
	P071591	5,75	Columbia	1	1	1	1	2
	P064844	40	Cambodia	1	1	1	1	2
	P066397	10	Philippines	1	1	1	1	2
	P076440	3,5	Mali	0	1	1	1	2

	P073036	35,65	Mali	1	1	1	1	2
	P073542	7	Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	2
	P071461	7	Croatia	1	1	1	1	2
	P079978	5	Croatia	1	1	1	1	2
	P075560	0	Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2
	P074547	1,3	Hungary	1	1	1	1	2
	P071019	5,5	Vietnam	1	1	1	1	2
	P076977	12,12	Brazil	0	1	1	1	2
	P008314	34,2	Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2
	P073367	20	Bolivia	0	1	1	1	2
	P075042	0,41	Hungary	1	0	1	1	2

	P073242	6,5	Lithuania	0	1	1	1	2
	P075194	4,02	Nicaragua	0	1	1	1	2
	P072096	9	Philippines	1	1	1	1	2
	P073246	12	Nicaragua	0	1	1	1	2
	P075871	0	Brazil	1	1	1	1	2

2002

Re-Coded Projects	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration
	P077586	15	Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0
	P067337	26	China	1	1	1	1	2
	P067973	75	Vietnam	1	1	0	0	1
	P077240	54,8	Chad	0	0	0	0	0
	P049395	132,7	Ethiopia	1	1	1	1	2
	O069679	18,6	Romania	0	0	0	0	0
	P067575	300	Romania	0	0	0	0	0
	P069890	20,21	Latvia	0	0	0	0	0
	P049878	120	Mozanbique	0	0	0	0	0

	P077473	5	Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
	P076764	15	Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
	P057296	454	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P074539	202,02	Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
	P075796	5	Timor Leste	0	0	0	0	0
	P042055	2	Guinea	0	1	1	0	1
	P074288	5	Guinea	1	0	1	1	2
	P075256	10	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P068049	105	China	0	1	1	1	2
	P068069	17	Lao People's Republic	0	0	0	0	0
	P071794	190,98	Bangladesh	0	1	1	1	2

	P066396	225	Vietnam	0	0	1	1	1
	P073778	4,5	Vietnam	0	1	0	1	1
	P070112	25,39	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0
	P074905	29,9	Albania	0	0	0	0	0
	P077761	8	Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	2
	P076702	75	Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	2
	P057293	450	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P076905	454,55	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
	P068121	13,4	Latin America	0	0	0	0	0
	P074968	500	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P077779	33	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0

	P075070	40	Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0
	P001001	26	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0
	P073113	250	India	0	0	0	0	0
	P055131	60	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0
	P077680	3,2	Dominica	0	0	0	0	0
	P077682	3,8	Grenada	0	0	0	0	0
	P077684	4,4	St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0
	P077687	6,3	St. Lucia	0	0	0	0	0
	P050647	149,2	India	0	0	0	0	0
	P073507	7	Congo, Democratic Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	P074085	20,8	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0

	P074586	70	Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0

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Re-Coded Projects	Project ID	Amount ($ Mill)	Country	GHG Emission Accounting	Lower Emission Alternative	Outcomes/ Indicators	Financing Incremental Costs	Level of Integration
	P002797	183	Tanzania	1	1	0	0	1
	P065059	15	Poland	1	0	1	0	1
	P044748	22,6	Belarus	0	1	1	0	1
	P065790	10	Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0
	P052202	40	Chad	0	0	0	0	0
	P074642	50	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0
	P075700	15	Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0
	P073537	5	Moldova	0	0	0	0	0
	P065351	100	Poland	0	0	0	0	0

	P072018	100	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0
	P002984	62	Uganda	0	0	0	0	0
	P074136	6	Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
	P062748	102,78	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
	P070917	19,8	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0
	P057649	54,35	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
	P050880	30,1	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
	P050875	37,5	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
	P058521	35	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0
	P056199	100	China	0	0	0	0	0
	P070293	114,29	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0

	P071463	350	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
	P004850	250	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
	P065189	50	Armenia	0	0	0	0	0
	P054886	27,37	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
	P040907	30	Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0
	P035173	450	India	0	0	0	0	0
	P070046	2,5	Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0
	P057295	40,8	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0
	P001808	18	Mozanbique	0	0	0	0	0
	P070673	28,6	Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0
	P038551	85	Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0

	P070058	6	Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0
	P072394	9,63	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
	P038334	180	India	0	0	0	0	0
	P070693	250	Ukraine	0	0	1	0	1
	P070222	12,12	Uganda	1	1	1	1	2
	P069996	49,15	Uganda	1	1	1	1	2
	P063656	17,1	Lithuania	0	1	1	1	2
	P055738	28,2	Ukraine	1	0	0	0	1
	P063463	6,27	Mexico	1	1	1	1	2
	P063644	23	Ecuador	1	1	1	1	2