

Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

Special Evaluation Office of the Belgian Development Cooperation

Evaluation of the international climate finance by the Belgian federal government



**Final Report
Volume II – Annexes**

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The evaluation is being conducted by [ADE](#) and [Trinomics](#) in collaboration with [Climact](#). It is benefiting from the support of a Reference Group in Brussels. The Special Evaluation Office ensures that the evaluation complies with the Terms of Reference.

The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view and do not necessarily reflect the position of the Special Evaluation Office or the FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AEF	Access to Energy Fund
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
APEFE	Association pour la Promotion de l'Éducation et de la Formation à l'Étranger
ARES	Académie de recherche et d'enseignement supérieur
AWEX	Wallonia Foreign Trade and Investment Agency
BARVAFOR	Projet de Bassin de Rétention et de Valorisation de Forages dans les régions de Diourbel, Fatick, Kaoloack, Kaffrine et Thies
BIO	Belgian Investment Company for Developing countries
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
CERMI	Center for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance
CDKN	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CIO	Climate Investor One
COACCH	CO-designing the Assessment of Climate Change costs
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPI	Climate Policy Initiative
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DFCD	Dutch Fund for Climate & Development
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DGD	Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (Belgium)
DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DGPRES	Direction de la Gestion et de la Planification des Ressources en Eau (Senegal)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo

Contents

€	Euros
EEAS	European External Action Service
EDFI	European Development Finance Institutions
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIT	Environmental Integration Tool
EQ	Evaluation Question
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDW	Sustainable Water Fund
FMO	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank
FPS	Federal Public Service
FPS Foreign Affairs	Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
FPS Environment	Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIRE	Integrated Water Resource Management / Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau
GIZ	German International Cooperation
IA	Institutional Actors
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICF	International Climate Finance
ICFA	International Climate Finance Accelerator
IDH	Sustainable Trade Initiative
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JSF	Joint Strategic Framework
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MD8	Climate, Environment and Sustainable Development service of DGD

M€	Million euros
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MMR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
MRV	Measure, Report and Verify
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDC	National Determined Contributions
NGA	Non-Governmental Actors
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NL	The Netherlands
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECD-DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
OOF	Other Official Flows
PARERBA	Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Émigration Rurale dans le Bassin Arachidier
PASEPAR	Programme d'amélioration des services de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement en milieu rural
PATPA	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
PMV	Participatiemaatschappij Vlaanderen
PPP	Public-Private-Partnership
RE	Renewable Energy
RVO	Netherlands Enterprise Agency
SBI-BMI	Belgian Corporation for International Investment
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEO	Special Evaluation Office of the Belgian Development Cooperation
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference

Contents

UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFCCC TFSA	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities
UNFCCC TFP	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Trust Fund for Participation
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WRI	World Resources Institute

List of Photos

Country Case Study – Senegal

Copyrights of all the photos in annex 6: © ADE

Photos 1 & 2 : Solar energy production in Ten Merina

Photo 3: Solar powered water pump and borehole in irrigation perimeter

Photos 4 & 5 : Waste collection in Sokone (VVSG)

Photo 6: Irrigated perimeter set up by PARERBA following BARVAFOR support

Photos 7 & 8: Tree sapling production in Eclasio supported moringa school nursery and VVS supported Sokone Municipality

Photo 9: Onion cultivation in a Ten Merina supported vegetable park

Photo 10: VVSG supported compost production in Sokone municipality

Photo 11: Eclasio supported nursery

Photos 12 & 13: Water management and vegetable production perimeter

Country Case Study – Tanzania

Copyrights of the photos in annex 7, photo 1, 5 & 6: © ADE
Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Regional Project (SAKiRP), Tanzania

Copyrights of the photos in annex 7, photos 2, 3 & 4: © MVIWATA Arusha & MCDI
EMSFA, springs rejuvenation

Copyrights of the photos in annex 7, photos 7 & 8: © Berkeley Energy
Kikagati, construction of the facility, Tanzania

Copyrights of the photos in annex 7, photos 9 and 10: © REDESO Kibondo
DRR Tanzania, trees planting

Copyrights of the photos in annex 7, photos 11 and 12: © MVIWATA Arusha & MCDI
EMSFA, Selela village in 2018 and 2019, Tanzania

Annex 1: Terms of Reference



Annex 1 - TOR -
EN-sectionB.pdf

Annex 2: List of Interviewees

This annexe presents the list of stakeholders interviewed during the evaluation process, first at a general level, and then relating to the Senegal and the Tanzania country case studies.

General

Organisation	Position/Affiliation	Interview mode
ARES	Director	Remote, video conference
BIO	Manager Development & Sustainability Unit	Remote, video conference
BIO	Senior Development Officer	Remote, video conference
BIO	Investment Officer, Portfolio - Infrastructure	Remote, video conference
BIO	Manager of the Infrastructure Portfolio	Remote, video conference
BIO	Senior Investment Officer at the Infrastructure Portfolio	Remote, video conference
Bruxelles Environnement	Climate & Energy Policy Advisor	Remote, video conference
Centre National de Développement Durable (CNDD)	Head of Research & Advocacy	Remote, video conference
Centre National de Développement Durable (CNDD)	Researcher – Climate Justice & Sustainable Development	Remote, video conference
Centre National de Développement Durable (CNDD)	NDC partnership support – Niger, Intervention and UNFCCC focal point	Remote, video conference
CITEPA	NDC partnership support – Niger, Responsable du Département Atténuation et Adaptation	Remote, video conference
Contour Global	Chief Financial Officer Africa - Thermal	Remote, video conference
Contour Global	Chief Operations Officer Africa & Director KivuWatt	Remote, video conference

DGD	Policy Officer MD8	Remote, video conference
DGD	Policy Officer MD8 (and recent Deputy Director Environment and Climate Policies and Cooperation)	Remote, video conference
DGD	Director Climate & Environment at Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Development Cooperation	Remote, video conference
DGD	Deputy Director Environment and Climate Policies and Cooperation	Remote, video conference
DGD	Operational Focal Point MD8	Remote, video conference
Enabel	Environment & Climate Advisor	Remote, video conference
Enabel	Coordinator - Infrastructure Unit	Remote, video conference
Enabel	Coordinator - Desk Agriculture / Food security	Remote, video conference
Enabel	Rural development expert	Remote, video conference
Enabel	Responsible for study on climate change	Remote, video conference
Fiabel	Policy Officer	Remote, video conference
Fiabel	Policy Officer	Remote, video conference
Flemish department for Environment	International Environmental Policy Officer, Department of Environment & Spatial Development, Division Strategy, International Policy and Animal Welfare	Remote, video conference
FPS – Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment	Head of Unit International Cooperation Team / Climate Change Section	Remote, video conference
FPS – Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment	Climate Change Expert	Remote, video conference
FPS – Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment	Climate advisor at Minister for Climate, Environment, Sustainable Development & European Green Deal - Reference Group representative for the cabinet of Minister Khattabi	Remote, video conference
FPS – Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment	Task Manager	Remote, video conference

FPS – Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment	Worked previously in the International Cooperation Unit of the Federal Climate Change Department of the FPS Health	Remote, video conference
Independent consultant	NDC partnership support - Burkina Faso, NDC facilitator	Remote, video conference
KU Leuven	KU Leuven (VLIR, KLIMOS)	Remote, video conference
LuxDev	Expert - Environment and Climate Change	Remote, video conference
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	Chief counsellor climate finance, Green diplomacy department	Remote, video conference
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	Office for Evaluation, Learning and Quality	Remote, video conference
Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development of Luxembourg	Attaché. Sustainable development, Climate finance, EU and international affairs	Remote, video conference
NDC Partnership Support Unit	Country Engagement Director	Remote, video conference
NDC Partnership Support Unit	Country Engagement Specialist	Remote, video conference
NDC Partnership Support Unit	Country Engagement Regional Specialist for Francophone Africa	Remote, video conference
NDC Partnership Support Unit	Country Engagement Project Coordinator	Remote, video conference
Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment	NDC partnership support - Burkina Faso, Intervention focal point	Remote, video conference
VLIR-UOS	Director	Remote, video conference
VLIR-UOS	Programme Manager	Remote, video conference
11.11.11. NGO coalition	Person in charge of the "BIO evaluation"	Remote, video conference
11.11.11 NGO coalition	Policy Officer – Climate and Natural Resources	Remote, video conference

E-mail exchanges were also held around a short questionnaire submitted to respondents on behalf of Credendo-Export Credit Agency and Finexpo.

Senegal

Organisation	Position/Affiliation	Interview mode
Belgian Embassy in Senegal	Head of Cooperation	Remote, video conference
Belgian Embassy in Senegal	Attaché de Coopération	Remote, video conference
Enabel	Agropole Centre project coordinator	Remote, video conference
Enabel	Country Portfolio Manager	Remote, video conference
Ten Merina Ndakhar Project		
BIO	Project Manager	Remote, video conference
GIE des PAP de Merina Ndakhar	10 members	Face-to-face
Mutuelle FADEC Kajoor	Responsible of the mutuelle	Face-to-face
Overseas Social Impact and Environmental Consultants	President	Face-to-face
Ten Merina Ndakhar	Operations Manager	Face-to-face
Ten Merina Ndakhar field visit	Staff at the production site	Face-to-face
Ten Merina Ndakhar field visit	Staff at the production site	Face-to-face
Ten Merina Ndakhar field visit	Staff at the production site	Face-to-face
Eclosio Senegal programme 2014-2016		
APIL - Association pour la promotion des Initiatives Locales	2 Members of the association	Face-to-face
Eclosio	Coordinator	Remote, video conference
Eclosio	Chargé de programme	Face-to-face
Eclosio	Chargée de projet/ Réferente agroécologie	Face-to-face
ONG MDD	17 Femmes de Passy-Djossong	Face-to-face

Sous-prefet de Ngoye	Adjoint au Sous-prefet de Ngoye	Face-to-face
Retention Basins and Well Development Project (BARVAFOR)		
Enabel	HQ project Manager	Remote, video conference
Enabel	PARERBA project coordinator	Remote, video conference
Projet d'amélioration des services d'Eau Potables et d'assainissement en milieu rural (PASEPAR)		
Enabel	Project Manager	Remote, video conference
Enabel	TA to DGPRE	Remote, video conference
Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement, Senegal	Directeur de la Gestion et de la Planification des Ressources en Eau	Remote, video conference
Contributing to good local governance through strengthening administrative strength in the South and local policy coherence in Flanders Project		
Sokone Municipality	Conseillers municipaux	Face-to-face
Sokone Municipality	Conseillers municipaux	Face-to-face
Sokone Municipality	Conseillers municipaux	Face-to-face
Sokone Municipality	Conseillers municipaux	Face-to-face
Sokone Municipality	Conseillers municipaux	Face-to-face
VVSG	Project Manager at HQ	Remote, video conference
VVSG	Member of project identification team	Remote, video conference

Tanzania

Organisation	Position/Affiliation	Interview mode
Belgian Embassy in Tanzania	Ambassador	Remote, video conference
Belgian Embassy in Tanzania	Head of cooperation	Remote, video conference
Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Zanzibar Authority	Principal Secretary	Remote, e-mails

Kikagati hydropower facility through an investment in the AREF		
BIO	Senior Investment Officer	Remote, video conference
Berkeley Energy	Environmental And Social Manager	Remote, video conference
Berkeley Energy	Managing Director	Remote, video conference
Natural Resources Management for Local Economic Development, Kigoma region (NRM4LED)		
Enabel	Expert Agriculture & Rural Development	Remote, video conference
Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Regional Project (SAKiRP)		
Enabel	Project Manager	Remote, video conference
Environmental management of strategic forest areas on a sustainable, inclusive and participatory way (EMSFA)		
Bos+	Program Manager	Remote, video conference
MVIWATA	Director	Face-to-face
MVIWATA	Project Coordinator	Face-to-face
Oxfam Disaster Risk Reduction in the Great Lakes Region		
CABUIPA/RUDI-DRR	Officer	Remote, video conference
Oxfam	Contracts Supervisor	Remote, video conference
Oxfam	Projects Supervisor	Remote, video conference
Oxfam	Programme Manager DRR	Remote, video conference
Oxfam	Project Coordinator	Remote, video conference
REDESO-DRR	Officer	Remote, video conference
REDESO-DRR	Project Officer	Remote, video conference

Annex 3: Bibliography

This annexe presents the list of documents consulted during the evaluation process, first at a general level, and then relating to the Senegal and the Tanzania country case studies.

General

Author	Year	Title
Adaptation Fund	2018	Second Phase of the Overall Evaluation of the Fund
APE	2017	Evaluation FMO Access to Energy Fund https://www.government.nl/binaries/government/documents/reports/2018/04/24/evaluation-fmo-access-to-energy-fund/BHOS%2B2.3%2B14837%2BAEF%2B20170324.pdf
B.W. Griscom et al, PNAS		Natural climate solutions. https://www.pnas.org/content/114/44/11645
Belgian Chamber of Representatives	Several years	Notes de Politique Générale – Développement International https://diplomatie.belgium.be/nl/over_de_organisatie/ministers/alexander_de_croo/beleidsnota
Belgian Chamber of Representatives	2018	General Policy Note International Development https://diplomatie.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/beleidsnota_os_2018.pdf
Belgian Chamber of Representatives	2019	Voorstel van Resolutie over de Belgische bijdrage aan de financiering van de strijd tegen klimaatverandering. https://www.dekamer.be/doc/flwb/pdf/55/0572/55k0572001.pdf#search=%22klimaatfonds%20%2055%20%3Cin%3E%20keywords%22
Belgian FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	2014	Document de stratégie : L'Environnement dans la Coopération Belge au Développement https://diplomatie.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/Strategienota_Leefmilieu.pdf
Belgian FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	2016	Climate Vision
Belgian FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and	2019	Website, Climate page

Author	Year	Title
Development Cooperation		
Belgian FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	2020	Meryame Kitir announces EUR 8 million additional humanitarian aid to the Sahel https://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/newsroom/news/2020/meryame_kitir_announces_eur_8_million_additional_humanitarian_aid_sahel
Belgian FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	2020	Open procedure for the evaluation of the international climate finance by the Belgian federal government. Terms of Reference, Table 1 p. 23
Belgian FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment	2019	Second rapport biennal sur le Changement Climatique
Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2018	New law on BIO https://www.bio-invest.be/files/BIO-invest/About-BIO/Governance/BIO-law-Full-text-20181120-ENG-sworn.pdf
Belgian Policy Research Group on Financing for Development (BeFinD)	2016	Public climate finance in Belgium https://www.befind.be/Documents/WPs/wp12
BIO	2011	KivuWatt Power Project – Rwanda, Investment Analysis
BIO	2019	Annual Report 2019 and Investment Strategy 2019-2023
BIO	2019	Project Review - KivuWatt
BIO	2020	Energy-Climate finance investments table
BIO	n.a.	BIO Theory of Change, Powerpoint presentation
Cabo Verde Government	2017	National Communication of Cabo Verde under the UNFCCC
Chambre des Représentants de Belgique	2020	Beleidsverklaring. Ontwikkelingssamenwerking en Grote Steden https://www.dekamer.be/FLWB/PDF/55/1610/55K1610018.pdf
Climate Investment Funds	2020	How can climate finance support Covid-19 recoveries? https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_en/files/knowledge-documents/how_can_climate_finance_support_covid-19_recoveries_cif_lessons.pdf
COACCH	2019	The Economic Cost of Climate Change in Europe https://www.coacch.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/COACCH-Sector-Impact-Economic-Cost-Results-22-Nov-2019-Web.pdf

Author	Year	Title
Convergence	2017	Danish Climate Investment Fund Case Study https://www.convergence.finance/resource/4RSEwoMnRCQsWOwO2QWGsQ/view
Credendo	2019	Annual Report. Turning Uncertainties Into Opportunities.
Danida	2017	The World in 2030 https://um.dk/~media/um/danish-site/documents/danida/det-vil-vi/strategier/the%20world%202030%20%20denmarks%20strategy%20for%20development%20cooperation%20and%20humanitarian%20action.pdf?la=da
Danida	2019	Denmark's Fourth Biennial Report https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Denmarks-BR4-under-the%20UNFCCC_20December2019.pdf
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Danida	2020	Evaluation of Danish Support for Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries https://um.dk/en/danida-en/results/eval/eval_reports/publicationdisplaypage/?publicationID=A9CC034B-9F7B-4F61-B733-6F8370EC442B
Danida	n.a.	Website https://um.dk/en/danida-en/strategies%20and%20priorities/government-priorities---danish-development-assistance/
Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD)	n.a.	Website https://thedfcd.com/our-approach/
DFCD	n.a.	Website www.thedfcd.com
Eawag	2009	Management prescriptions for the development of Lake Kivu gas resources
ECREEE	2015	Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance of Cabo Verde Inaugurated http://www.ecreee.org/news/centre-renewable-energy-and-industrial-maintenance-cabo-verde-inaugurated
EDFI	2020	EDFI Statement on Climate and Energy Finance
Enabel	2021	Environment and climate change – Results synthesis
European Commission	2020	Measuring the contribution of gas infrastructure projects to sustainability as defined in the TEN-E regulation

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European External Action Service (EEAS)	2017	A stronger Europe : a global strategy for the European Union's foreign and security policy https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/3eaae2cf-9ac5-11e6-868c-01aa75ed71a1
European Union (EU)	2013	Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC (2013/162/EU) (OJ L 165, 2013, pp. 13–40).
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FinanzNachrichten	2020	Denmark takes the lead in increasing private investment in the global green transition https://www.finanznachrichten.de/nachrichten-2020-11/51133192-denmark-takes-the-lead-in-increasing-private-investment-in-the-global-green-transition-008.htm
FMO	2017	Evaluation FMO Access to Energy Fund https://www.government.nl/binaries/government/documents/reports/2018/04/24/evaluation-fmo-access-to-energy-fund/BHOS%2B2.3%2B14837%2BAEF%2B20170324.pdf
FMO	n.a.	Webpage https://www.climatefinancelab.org/project/fmo-climate-development-finance-facility/
FPS HFCSE, climate change service	2016	Note on synergies between international cooperation activities of the climate change service and Belgian international cooperation
GCF	2017	Recommendations of the Private Sector Advisory Group on opportunities to engage the private sector in adaptation https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b20-12
GCF	2018	Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Results Management Framework
GCF	2018	Funding Proposal, Climate Investor One https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp099-fmo-burundi-cameroon-djibouti-indonesia-uganda-kenya-malawi-madagascar.pdf
GCF	2019	Accreditation Master Agreement

Author	Year	Title
		https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/ama-luxdev
GCF	2020	Accreditation Master Agreement between the GCF and Enabel https://www.enabel.be/content/enabel-becomesgreen-climate-funds-first-belgian-partner
GCF	2019	Annual Performance Report https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/fp099-2019apr.pdf
GCF	2019	Forward-looking Performance Review of the GCF https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/fpr2019
GCF	2020	Contribution Agreement Denmark https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/ca-gcf1-denmark.pdf
GCF	n.a.	Website https://www.greenclimate.fund/news/gcf-and-fmo-partnership-will-boost-growth-renewable-energy-developing-countries
GEF, Independent Evaluation Office (IEO)	2020	Programme Evaluation of the Least Developed Countries Fund https://www.gefieo.org/evaluations/ldcf-2020
GEF, Independent Evaluation Office (IEO)	2016	Programme Evaluation of the Least Developed Countries Fund https://www.gefieo.org/evaluations/program-evaluation-least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf-2016
GEF, Independent Evaluation Office (IEO)	2016	Programme Evaluation of the LDC Fund https://www.gefieo.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/files/ldcf-2016.pdf
GEF, Independent Evaluation Office (IEO)	2017	Climate Change (CC) Focal Area Study
GEF, Independent Evaluation Office (IEO)	2018	Climate Change Focal Area Study https://www.gefieo.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/files/climate-change-2017_0.pdf
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IFU	n.a.	Webpage https://www.ifu.dk/en/about-ifu/
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International Journal of Sustainable Energy Planning and Management	2020	Planning for a 100% renewable energy system for the Santiago Island, Cape Verde https://discurso.aau.dk/index.php/sepm?article/download/3603/5515
Louvain Coopération	2019	Integration of Environmental Concerns in Development Cooperation; Presentation; Environmental Integration tools
LuxDev	2015	Projet CVE/083 Renewable Energies https://luxdev.lu/en/activities/project/CVE/083

Author	Year	Title
LuxDev	2019	Formulation process. Environmental and Climate Risk screening, Annex A
LuxDev	2019	Focus Assessment CVE/083 https://luxdev.lu/files/documents/CVE083_EI_FR4.pdf
LuxDev	2019	Annual Report, Special dossier capacity building https://mali.luxdev.lu/files/documents/RAPANN_2019_UK_light_vF3.pdf
LuxDev	2020	Note sur l'Intégration de la thématique Environnement et Changement Climatique dans les Processus d'Identification et de Formulation
LuxDev	n.a.	Projet CVE/881 Funded by the European Union Strengthening the regional positioning of the Center for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance of Cabo Verde https://luxdev.lu/en/activities/project/CVE/881
KivuWatt Ltd.	2019	Annual Environmental and Social Monitoring Report (AESMR)
KivuWatt Ltd.	2020	Annual Environmental and Social Monitoring Report (AESMR)
KivuWatt Ltd.	2020	Operating Report to Lenders
Klimaat.BE	n.a.	Website https://klimaat.be/klimaatbeleid/belgisch/internationale-samenwerking/internationale-ondersteuning
Kling et al.	2006	Lake Kivu Gas Extraction, Report on Lake Stability
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MECDD	2018	Seventh National Communication of Luxembourg under the UNFCCC
Minister for Development Cooperation Kitir	2020	Beleidsverklaring. Ontwikkelingssamenwerking en Grote Steden. https://www.dekamer.be/FLWB/PDF/55/1610/55K1610018.pdf
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denmark	2019	Contribution to IFU for High Risk – High Impact Investment in Africa. Capital contribution to IFU to engage in concessional blended finance https://um.dk/~media/um/english-site/documents/danida/about-danida/danida%20transparency/documents/council%20for%20development%20policy/2019/06%20ifu%20high%20risk%20%20high%20impact%20investment%20in%20africa%20samlet.pdf?la=en
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denmark	2021	Evaluation of Danish Support for Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries https://um.dk/en/danida-en/results/eval/eval_reports/publicationdisplaypage/?publicationID=A9CC034B-9F7B-4F61-B733-6F8370EC442B

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs Netherlands	2018	Dutch Climate Finance: 2010-2015 and Beyond
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Netherlands	n.a.	Website https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/the-development-policy-of-the-netherlands/climate-change-and-development-cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Netherlands	n.a.	Website https://www.government.nl/documents/publications/2019/02/05/climate-change-profiles
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Netherlands	2020	Rijksbegroting 2020 https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/begrotingen/2019/09/17/xvii-buitenlandse-handel-en-ontwikkelingssamenwerking-rijksbegroting-2020/17_Buitenlandse_Handel_en_Ontwikkelingssamenwerking.pdf
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NCFM Technical team	2014	Framework for a National Climate Change Financing Mechanism for Tanzania

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Norfund	2020	Investing for Development https://www.norfund.no/app/uploads/2020/02/Investing-for-development.pdf
OECD	2009	Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation
OECD	2015	OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate: Handbook https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf
OECD	2017	Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth https://www.oecd.org/env/investing-in-climate-investing-in-growth-9789264273528-en.htm
OECD	2018	Financement climatique fourni et mobilisé par les pays développés en 2013-2018 https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/ece39bac-fr/1/3/3/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/ece39bac-fr&csp=6a8ddf94142505aada5716a06faeeb01&itmIGO=oecd&itemContentType=book
OECD	2019	Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-17, OECD Publishing, Paris. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/39faf4a7-en.pdf?expires=1604584697&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=6B03B2E61445050F8625500C80980268
OECD	2020	Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-18, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/f0773d55-en
OECD	2020	“One-fifth of climate finance goes to adaptation as share of loans grow”, Climate Home News https://www.climatechangenews.com/2020/11/06/oecd-one-fifth-climate-finance-goes-adaptation-share-loans-grows/
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OXFAM	2020	Climate Finance Shadow Report 2020 https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621066/bp-climate-finance-shadow-report-2020-201020-en.pdf
PBL	2015	The Landscape Approach https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/PBL_2015_The_Landscape_Approach_1555.pdf
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Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, GEF	2017	Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation
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TANGO International	2018	Overall evaluation of the Adaptation Fund
TANGO International in association with the Overseas Development Institute	2015	First Phase Independent Evaluation of the Adaptation Fund
Tanzania Vice President's Office	2020	Stocktaking Report for the Review of the National Climate Change Strategy (2012-2018). Shared by the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Zanzibar
Tetra Tech, US AID	2014	REDD+ Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Manual, Version 2.0.
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Trias	2020	Summary of strategic goals and synergies from the strategic dialogue Tanzania. Shared by BOS+.
Trinomics	2016	Final Report - Promoting private sector actions in the fight against climate change in Belgium and abroad https://climat.be/doc/private_climate_finance_report.pdf

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United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	2016	Demystifying Adaptation Finance for the Private Sector
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	2021	Adaptation Gap Report 2020
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	2009	Copenhagen Accord https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/l07.pdf
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	2015	Background note on the USD 100 billion goal in the context of UNFCCC process, in relation to advancing on SDG indicator 13.a.1 https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/13.a.1_Background.pdf
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	2015	Paris Agreement https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	2020	East African NBF inception workshop, Republic of Tanzania https://unfccc.int/documents/210142
VLIR-UOS	-	Flash Cards: Digital for Development (D4D), Gender, Private Sector Development (PSD), Environment
VLIR-UOS	2020	Annual activity report and the final activity report TEAM/Own Initiatives - Water Management and urban Development in Ha Tinh in relation to climate change (WAMADE)
VLIR-UOS	2015	Project proposal - Call TEAM projects and South Initiatives 2015 - Water Management and urban Development in Ha Tinh in relation to climate change (WAMADE)
VLIR-UOS	2021	T. T. A. Le , N. T. Lan-Anh , V. Daskali , B. Verbist , K. C. Vu , T. N. Anh , Q. H. Nguyen , V. G. Nguyen & P. Willems (2021): Urban flood hazard analysis in present and future climate after statistical downscaling: a case study in Ha Tinh city, Vietnam, Urban Water Journal
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Senegal

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BIO	2016	Fiche Navette Environnementale et Sociale Projets directs - TEN MERINA
BIO	2016	Investment Summary – Infrastructure TEN MERINA
BIO	2016	Senergy : financement de la mise en place de la plus grande centrale solaire d’Afrique de l’Ouest
BIO	2016	Tenergy Solaire Senegal – Note D’analyse
BIO	2018	Monitoring report form for CDM project activity - Grid-connected Solar PV project in Mérina Dakhar
BIO	2019	Investment Strategy 2019-2023
BIO	2019	Rapport de suivi des indicateurs d’impact – Ten Merina
BIO	-	Development indicators – Guidelines – Ten Merina
Eclosio, Aide Au Développement Gembloux asbl	2013	Programme 2014-2016: « Soutenons les Familles Paysannes pour plus de Souveraineté alimentaire ! - Phase II » - Partie II - Sénégal
Eclosio, Aide Au Développement Gembloux asbl	2014	Programme 2014-2016: «Soutenons les Familles Paysannes pour plus de Souveraineté alimentaire ! - Phase II » - Rapport Narratif 2014
Eclosio, Aide Au Développement Gembloux asbl	2015	Programme 2014-2016: «Soutenons les Familles Paysannes pour plus de Souveraineté alimentaire ! - Phase II » - Rapport Narratif 2015
Eclosio, Aide Au Développement Gembloux asbl	2016	Programme 2014-2016: «Soutenons les Familles Paysannes pour plus de Souveraineté alimentaire ! - Phase II » - Rapport Narratif Final
EDFI	2020	EDFI Statement on Climate and Energy Finance, Adopted 5 November 2020 (Ten Merina Ndakhar Project)
Enabel	-	Rapport Final – Projet d’Appui à la Réalisation de Bassin de Rétention et de Valorisation de Forages dans les régions de Diourbel, Fatick, Kaoloack, Kaffrine et Thies
Enabel	2010	Dossier Technique Et Financier - Projet d’Appui à la Réalisation de Bassin de Rétention et de Valorisation de Forages dans les régions de Diourbel, Fatick, Kaoloack, Kaffrine et Thies
Enabel	2014	Dossier Technique Et Financier - Programme d’amélioration des services de l’eau Potable et de l’assainissement en milieu Rural (PASEPAR)
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Author	Year	Title
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Enabel, SOPEX Consulting	2017	Revue Finale de l’intervention BARVAFOR - Projet de Bassin de Rétention et de Valorisation de Forages dans les régions de Diourbel, Fatick, Kaoloack, Kaffrine et Thies
Enabel	2019	Cahier spécial des charges - SEN 432 - Marché de services relatif à l’assistance technique pour l’organisation de la participation belge au forum mondiale de l’eau
Enabel	2020	Gestion efficiente de l’eau dans un contexte de changements climatiques - Gestion intégrée des ressources en eau (GIRE)
Enabel	2020	Présentation « Pilier 1: Promotion de l’entrepreneuriat durable et création d’emplois décents - Intervention 1 et 2 : Projet Agropoles
Enabel	2020	Rapport de la revue finale - Evaluation finale du Programme d’Amélioration des Services de l’Eau Potable et de l’Assainissement en milieu Rural
IED, PRESA	2015	Sénégal : Revue du contexte socioéconomique, politique et environnemental : Rapport d’étude https://www.iedafrique.org/IMG/pdf/Revue_Resilience_Croissance_et_changement_climatique_a_Senegal-2.pdf
République du Sénégal	2020	République du Sénégal - Contribution Déterminée au Niveau National du Sénégal
VVSG	2017	Five-year program for the twinning partnerships in Senegal, as presented to the Belgian federal government in 2017 - Renforcement des capacités des autorités locales Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten (VVSG)
VVSG	2019	Coopération internationale communale, Rapport Annuel, Sint-Niklaas & Zemst, 2019
VVSG	2019	Rapport annuel 2019 - Aperçu des indicateurs par résultat - Sénégal
VVSG	2020	Coopération internationale communale, Rapport Annuel, Sint-Niklaas & Zemst, 2020
World Bank Group	2016	Senegal – (Intended) Nationally Determined Contribution – (I)NDC

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Author	Year	Title
BIO	-	Africa Renewable Energy Fund Webpage https://www.bio-invest.be/en/investments/africa-renewable-energy-fund
Bos+	2018	Tanzania Programme
Bos+	2019	Mid-term evaluation Tanzania Programme
Bos+	2020	Updated Indicator Table
BTC	2015	Tanzania-Belgium Partnership
BTC	2015	The Environment and Development
DGD	2019	Landenfiche Belgische Ontwikkelingssamenwerking Tanzania
Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund	-	Energy without borders Webpage https://www.eaif.com/energy-without-borders/
Enabel	-	Kilombero and Lower Rufiji Wetlands Ecosystem Management Project, KILORWEMP. Webpage https://openaid.be/en/project/xm-dac-2-10-3011296
Enabel	n.a.	SAKiRP Synthesis Fiche based on the Final Identification Report
Enabel	n.a.	Bean aggregation procurement story
Enabel	n.a.	Structured Marketing, Proposals for financing aggregation and marketing
Enabel	2010	Strategic Policy Brief, DeNRM
Enabel	2013	Identification Report DeNRG Project
Enabel	2017	Executive Summary MTR TAN1302911 NRM-LED
Enabel	2019	SAKiRP Annual Results Report
Enabel	2020	SAKiRP Annual Results Report
Enabel	2020	Fonds de garantie New Regulation
Enabel	2020	PASS Trust Grant Agreement
Enabel	2020	Report of the End-term Review, NRM-LED
Enabel	2020	Final Project Report Presentation
Evidence on Demand	2013	Draft Final Report: Options for a Climate Finance Mechanism/Climate Fund in Tanzania
FMO	-	Kikagati Power Company Ltd. Webpage https://www.fmo.nl/project-detail/52073
FPS Foreign Affairs	2014	Strategy note 'Environment in the Belgian Development Cooperation'.
FPS Foreign Affairs	2017	Strategy note 'Agriculture and food security'
FPS Foreign Affairs	2018	Climate Vision
GIZ	2013	Understanding Climate Finance Readiness Needs In Tanzania

Author	Year	Title
Government of Tanzania	1999	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
Government of Tanzania	2015	Tanzania Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
Government of Tanzania	2015	Disaster Management Act
Government of Tanzania	2016	Second Five-Year Development Plan
Green Climate Fund	2020	GCF in brief: Adaptation Planning
IIED	2015	Resilience Building in Tanzania: Learning From Experiences of Institutional Strengthening
Kingdom of Belgium	2009	Indicative Development Cooperation Programme 2010-2013 Between the Government Tanzania and the Kingdom of Belgium
Kingdom of Belgium	2014	Development Cooperation Programme (2014-2015) Between the Government of Tanzania and the Kingdom of Belgium
Mustard Consulting Ltd	2019	Mid-term Evaluation of Bos+ Tanzania Programme
OECD	2019	Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use
Oxfam	2017	Single Form for the funding of actions of prevention of emergency aid, short term reconstruction and humanitarian action
Oxfam	2019	MTR DRR programme in HECA region - Tanzania Country Report
Oxfam	2019	Single Form for the funding of actions of prevention of emergency aid, short term reconstruction and humanitarian action
Oxfam	2020	Disaster Risk Reduction Phase I Project (DRR-1) in the Lake Region Final Evaluation
Oxfam Solidarité	2020	Final narrative report DRR in the Great Lakes Region: towards a leading role of local actors
Project Drawdown	-	Table of solutions. Webpage https://drawdown.org/solutions/table-of-solutions
Republic of Tanzania	2019	Climate Finance Experience SADC NBF workshop, Republic of Tanzania
Republic of Tanzania	2019	Capacity Building Knowledge to Action Day
Republic of Tanzania	2020	East African NBF inception workshop
Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture	2006	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Programme
Tanzania Vice President's Office	2019	State of the Environment Third Report
Tanzania Vice President's Office	2020	Stocktaking Report for the Review of the National Climate Change Strategy (2012-2018)

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UNFCCC, NCFM Technical Team	2014	Framework for a National Climate Change Financing Mechanism for Tanzania
VLIR-UOS	2015	Joint Strategic Framework Tanzania
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We Hub It	-	Afriscout. Webpage https://www.wehubit.be/en/node/44
We Hub It	-	IMAP4CSA. Webpage https://www.wehubit.be/en/node/46
WWF	2017	The True Cost of Power, The Facts and Risks of Building Stiegler's Gorge Hydropower Dam in Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania

Annex 4: Evaluation Matrix

The central question for this evaluation is:

"Do the (regulatory, strategic and operational) frameworks and the channels and instruments used by the federal government to contribute to international climate finance make it possible to meet the needs of the intervention countries in this area, and to make an impact in line with federal priorities?"

The table below summarises the **six evaluation questions (EQs)** which are being proposed as the evaluation framework to structure data collection and analysis and answer this question. The EQs have been defined on the basis of the elements found in the ToR and the ToC. The set of EQs is structured around the standard OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of Relevance (EQs 1 and 2), Coherence¹ (EQ3), Efficiency (EQ4), Effectiveness and Impact (EQ5) and Sustainability (EQ6).

A set of judgment criteria is associated to each EQ along with corresponding indicators and sources of information.

Although the EQs will not evolve following the approval of this methodological note by the Reference Group. It should be underlined that the judgment criteria and indicators remain **indicative**. During the study and case study phases, on the basis of preliminary discussions and more in-depth analysis, they may be updated if due approval for such adjustments is obtained from the SEO or the Reference Group.

EQ1	To what extent have the federal development cooperation regulatory, strategic and operational frameworks and the channels and instruments it uses to contribute to climate finance been in line with the global climate challenge and international climate finance commitments of Belgium, and has it taken into account Belgium's strengths and possibly niche expertise?	
Proposed Judgement Criteria, Indicators, Sources, Tools		
JC-1.1 - The regulatory, strategic and operational frameworks have been adapted to the political character of international climate finance (e.g. ad hoc pledging versus multi-annual strategy/requests from developing countries for funding predictability and political visibility of climate finance contributions in the context of the climate negotiations)		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-111. Alignment of Belgian strategic orientations on the Climate Vision, the multi-annual strategy and requests from developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bibliography (including the Belgian Climate Vision 2018, the joint Strategy between DGD and ENABEL on climate and the environment 2020, the management agreements with ENABEL, BIO, NGAs and IAs). •Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Literature review •Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies
I-112. Alignment of Belgian strategic orientations in the Climate Vision and international commitments		
I-113. Degree of climate related dialogue between Belgian authorities/development actors and developing country authorities		

¹ The criterion of Coherence was adopted by OECD DAC in 2019.

JC-1.2 - The federal regulatory framework has been adapted to and has prioritised action on climate finance		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-121. Instances of discrepancies between the federal regulatory framework and the development cooperation climate finance strategy and/or objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regulatory framework •Strategy documents of key actors •Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Interviews
I-122. Number of climate related adaptations of the federal regulatory framework which have been undertaken (such as a thematic portfolio on climate...)		
I-123. Degree of feasibility of needed adaptation measure (level of political, social or economic sensitiveness)		
JC-1.3 - The regulatory, strategic and operational frameworks and the channels and instruments used to contribute to climate finance have offered sufficient possibilities for the flexible use of budgets to respond to opportunities (link with the political importance of international climate finance, and with new initiatives, such as the NDC Partnership)		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-131. Existence of budgetary reallocations linked to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regulatory framework •Budget data •Views of key stakeholders, including Belgian cooperation actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Mapping of Belgian climate finance •Interviews
I-132. Timeliness of budgetary reallocations linked to climate change		
I-133. Strategic and financial importance of needed reallocations (undertaken or not)		
I-134. Opinion of Belgian cooperation actors on feasibility of budgetary reallocations		
JC-1.4 - Belgian cooperation built upon strengths and specificities to develop federal development cooperation action on climate finance		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-141. List of Belgian strengths and specificities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strategic documents of key actors •Project documents •Views of key stakeholders, including Belgian cooperation actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SWOT analysis •Interviews •Case studies
I-142. Link of Belgian strengths and specificities to climate change related processes		
I-143. Strategic orientations in the Climate Vision linked to Belgian strengths and specificities		
I-144. Distribution of responsibilities between development partners		
EQ2	To what extent have the financed interventions been relevant to the needs of the partner countries and their populations, in particular the LDCs (local context, expected impact, etc.)?	
Proposed Judgement Criteria, Indicators, Sources, Tools		
JC-2.1 - The resources deployed contributed to the climate policies of the partner countries, and more specifically the LDCs		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-211. Number (and proportion) of partner country climate policy components, particularly NDC and NAP components, addressed by Belgian climate resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strategy documents of key stakeholders •NDC and NAP documents •Project documents •Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies

I-212. Frequency of Belgian project alignment on partner country climate policies, NDC or NAP.		
I-213. Proportion of the partner country's climate policy budget covered by the Belgian support		
JC-2.2 - In drawing up their projects, the Belgian actors took into account the climate priorities of the partner countries concerned at both government and civil society level		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-221. Number and proportion of projects addressing partner country climate priorities, particularly NDC and NAP priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents • NDC and NAP documents • Views of key stakeholders • Joint strategic framework documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
I-222. Existence and extent of dialogue with partner country around climate change during project identification		
I-223. Proportion of budget addressing climate change per project		
I 224. Increased visibility of climate and environment in NGA joint strategic frameworks		
JC-2.3 - Project identification is based on suitable climate related criteria		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
Project selection is based on climate related criteria available at national and/or international level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents • NDC and NAP documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
Whenever climate related policies, NDC and NAP integrate clear climate related criteria, climate attenuation or mitigation interventions relate to them		
JC-2.4 - A comprehensive range of stakeholders are meaningfully involved in the formulation of the interventions		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
Number and proportion of climate stakeholders actively participating in intervention formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
Role and responsibilities assigned to climate stakeholders in intervention formulation		
JC-2.5 - Belgian focus on adaptation corresponds to the priorities of partner countries		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-251. Number and proportion of projects addressing adaptation to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
I-252. Proportion of budget addressing adaptation to climate change per project		
JC-2.6 - Belgian and international Covid-19 related support is aligned with climate action and the Covid-19 crisis had no negative influence on the implementation of climate change interventions or the launch of new climate interventions		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-261. Level of budgetary transfer from climate change issues to COVID-19 related interventions or level of increase in climate related investments in the context of "Green/Resilient Recovery".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies

I-262. Delays in project implementation due to COVID 19 crisis		
I-263. Change in effects and/or impact (positive or negative) of climate change projects due to the COVID-19 crisis		
EQ3	To what extent has greater coherence been ensured between the federal climate finance policy and other Belgian development policy priorities at federal, regional and EU level?	
Proposed Judgement Criteria, Indicators, Sources, Tools		
JC-3.1 - The Belgian federal climate finance policy has been framed in consultation with all Belgian actors concerned and with a view to maximise coherence with the other policy priorities at federal, regional and EU level		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-311. Degree of consultations held between Belgian actors to frame the Climate Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Case studies
I-312. Extent to which other international development policy priorities bear relation to activities with significant negative effects on climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews
I-313. Extent to which negative effects on climate change are addressed (mitigated, avoided...) in other policy priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews
I-314. Extent to which solutions to address negative effects on climate change exist or have been put in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy documents • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
JC-3.2 - Synergies materialised between federal climate finance operations and other Belgian development work at partner country level (themes, actors, financing...)		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-321. Number or frequency of project components / issues common to both climate operations and other development work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
I-322. Degree of complementarity between Belgian and multilateral interventions		
I-323. Number or frequency of project actors or institutions supported by Belgian cooperation which are common to both climate operations and other development work		
I-324. Amount and proportion of project budget addressing issues that contribute positively to both climate operations and other development work		
I-325. The set of actors implementing the action is complementary. No duplication is noticed.		
JC3.3 - Belgium action and positions are coherent within the mark of the international negotiations concerning issues affecting developing countries and climate finance, including in the preparation of the Global Stocktake		

Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-331. Opinion of stakeholders on Belgium's role in international climate negotiations	•Views of key stakeholders	•Interviews
JC3.4 : Climate finance related issues have been integrated into other Belgian development policy priorities (SDGs, biodiversity, gender,...)		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-341. Proportion/number of other policy documents which integrate climate related concerns	•Policy documents •Views of key stakeholders	•Documentary analysis •Interviews
I-342. Opinion of key stakeholders on level of effectiveness of the incorporation of climate related concerns in other policies		
EQ4	To what extent has the framework, choice of actors, channels and instruments allowed the federal strategy on climate finance to obtain results and do so in a cost-effective way?	
Proposed Judgement Criteria, Indicators, Sources, Tools		
JC-4.1 - Belgian Development actors funded by DGD have sufficient expertise to implement climate related actions and use it to build on the possibilities offered in their management contracts or agreements, providing an appropriate level of added value		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-411. Actors of bilateral cooperation possess experience in the various components of the Climate Vision	•Strategy and operational documents from Belgian actors •Views of key stakeholders	•Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies •Benchmarking
I-412. Actors of bilateral cooperation have sufficient human resource to implement the Climate Vision		
JC-4.2 -- The regulatory, strategic and operational frameworks and/or management contracts (for each of the individual entities concerned) have provided sufficient guidance		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-421. A clear regulatory framework and role exists for each institution implementing climate actions.	•Regulatory framework •Project documents •Views of key stakeholders •Calls for proposal	•Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies
I-422. Each individual entity is aware of its role in relation to climate adaptation and mitigation		
I-423. Each individual entity is recognised its role in relation to climate adaptation and mitigation and likely to contribute positively to it		
I-423. Specific calls for proposals for climate projects launched for NGA		
JC-4.3 - The choice of channels and instruments has allowed a cost-effective use of resources (e.g timeliness, creation of levers to attract additional financing)		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-431. The implementation of activities has been timely	•Project documents •Views of key stakeholders •Regulatory framework / Management contract documents	•Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies •Financing overview of the 4 focus actors •Benchmarking
I-432. Results have been attained at similar or below costs of comparable actions		
I-433. The new management contracts with BIO and Enabel have offered different/new opportunities for using federal climate finance?		

I-434. Federal climate finance channels and instruments have enabled to leverage additional funding (Channel, amounts and origin)		
JC-4.4 - BIO has implemented the climate related chapters of its management contracts and investment strategy, developed or included climate-relevant investment criteria and monitored climate effects of its investments		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-441. Amount/proportion of climate relevant criteria included by BIO in the investment criteria they use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy documents • BIO documents • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies • Financing overview of the 4 focus actors • Benchmarking
I-442. Existence of a Climate risk monitoring system with adequate indicators		
I-443. Weight of CC related criteria in investment decisions		
JC-4.5 - DGD has taken into account the evaluation reports of the funds/multilateral institutions in which it invests and has acted on them in an appropriate manner		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-451. DGD receives regular evaluation reports of the funds/multilateral institutions in which it invests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation reports • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
I-452. Proportion of recommendations from evaluation reports of the funds/multilateral institutions in which DGD invests that are implemented		
I-453. Opinion on quality of reports and related recommendations of the funds/multilateral institutions in which DGD invests		
JC.4.6 - Belgian cooperation actors have developed complementarities and synergies both between themselves and with non-Belgian development partners in climate related work, for instance in the context of initiatives such as the NDC partnership		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-461. The new management contracts with BIO and Enabel have offered different/new opportunities / tools / instruments for combining federal climate finance with other national or international tools and actors (blending...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management contracts • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies • Financing overview of the 4 focus actors
I-462. BIO/Enabel are satisfied about the role they play as it is established in the new management contracts		
I-463. Amount of additional financing (GCF...) leveraged by the federal climate related actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial flows • ENABEL documents • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies • Financing overview of the 4 focus actors
I-464. Number of development partners interested in partnering with the Belgian cooperation over CC related projects		

EQ5	To what extent have climate adaptation and climate mitigation results been reached through Belgian climate finance, through which operational frameworks, channels and instruments, and how far have they contributed to strengthen the resilience of partner countries to climate change and ultimately to fight climate change? (If not, what is necessary to achieve this?)	
Proposed Judgement Criteria, Indicators, Sources, Tools		
JC5.1 - Climate change has been mainstreamed or taken into account cross cuttingly into federal development cooperation programmes and projects ?		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-511. Proportion of federal development cooperation actions which take climate adaptation and mitigation into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical data • Strategy documents • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of Belgian climate finance • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
I-512. % of the budget of federal cooperation which addresses climate change		
I-513. Level of climate adaptation and mitigation expertise present within Belgian cooperation institutions and projects		
I-514. Number of climate related research and development initiatives supported and level of financing		
I-515. Increased focus on disaster preparedness and management of Belgian development stakeholders		
JC-5.2 - Knowledge management systems have been set up and allowed to measure, report and verify (MRV) the effects and the impact of federal climate financing in partner countries in terms of (for example):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - tangible adaptation benefits - producing innovative concepts, technologies, etc. that can be scaled up - achieving a catalytic effect of bilateral climate-related projects (e.g. mainstreaming through the incorporation of project results into the laws of the host country, policies, programmes, etc.; scaling-up, replication, market change, etc.) - mobilising private climate finance 		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-521. Number of systems that allow to estimate the impact of federal climate financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring systems • Project documents • Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
I-522. Variety of issues addressed by systems that allow to estimate the impact of federal climate financing		
I-523. Opinion on quality of systems that allow to estimate the impact of federal climate financing and on obstacles to their design		
I-524. Proportion of Belgian cooperation supported projects (climate change and non-climate change) that integrate a knowledge management system that allows to estimate the impact of federal climate financing		

I-525. Amount of recommendations issued by knowledge management systems to improve climate adaptation and mitigation projects		
I-526. Frequency of reorientation measures in response to recommendations issued by knowledge management systems set up to monitor progress in climate adaptation and mitigation		
JC5.3 - Belgian development actor teams involved in project identification and implementation possess climate adaptation and mitigation expertise		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-531. Number of years of professional experience in climate adaptation and mitigation of personnel involved in project identification and implementation of actions supported by the Belgian cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy and operational/project documents • Views of key stakeholders and project teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
I-532. Proportion of personnel involved in project identification and implementation of actions supported by the Belgian cooperation that possess academic degrees related to CC adaptation and/or mitigation		
JC5.4 - Intervention effects are positive in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation at country and global level		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-541. Proportion of interventions with positive climate change effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project, programme and strategic evaluation documents • Views of key stakeholders and project teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies
I-542. Quantitative estimates of climate change mitigation (GHG emission reduction, GHG stocking...) and climate adaptation effects		
I-543. National and global temperature trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN and OECD statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
JC5.5 - Change has been systemic and contributed to the resilience and adaptive capacity of partner countries		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-551. Existence of assessments which identify structural aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy documents • Finance channels documents • Views of key stakeholders • Project, programme and strategic evaluation documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary analysis • Interviews • Case studies • Benchmarking
I-552. Proportion of structural aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation that are addressed by federal climate financing		
I-553. Effectiveness of interventions which address structural aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation		
JC-5.6 - The accomplishment of results and effects (positive or negative) has been influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic crisis		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools

I-561. How far has the COVID 19 pandemic delayed the implementation of climate change related projects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project documents •Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies
I-562. Proportion of results affected by the COVID 19 pandemic in a negative way		
I-563. How far are the effects of the COVID 19 crisis on results likely to be structural/long term or only transitory?		
EQ6	To what extent are the results obtained likely to persist beyond the project implementation period?	
Proposed Judgement Criteria, Indicators, Sources, Tools		
JC6.1 - Factors influencing the sustainability of federal climate finance are identified		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-611. Existence of assessments which identify determinants of the sustainability of climate change adaptation and mitigation at a national and global level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Views of key stakeholders •Strategic level and national programme documents on climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies
I-612. Project and programme documents identify determinants of the sustainability of climate change adaptation and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Views of key stakeholders •Project and programme documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies
JC-6.2 - Sustainability has been addressed satisfactorily at project design stage		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-621. The project proposal outline's an exit strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project and programme documents •Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies
I-622. Technical, economical, socio-organisational and environmental aspects of sustainability are addressed in the project proposal		
I-623. An ESIA and related management plan is designed		
I-624. The project proposal gives specific attention to appropriation by beneficiaries and local authorities		
I-625. Proportion of structural aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation that are addressed by federal climate financing		
JC-6.3 - Sustainability has been addressed satisfactorily during project implementation and an adequate exit strategy has been implemented		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-631. An exit strategy is implemented systematically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project documents •Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies
I-632. A social and environmental management plan is implemented		
I-633. A participative approach is implemented		
I-634. Rules and regulations for the management of natural resources, territories and/or project infrastructure are clearly established		

I-635. Effectiveness of interventions which address structural aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation		
JC-6.4 - The institutional framework upon which climate change interventions are based is likely to maintain results after project closure and subject to endogenous and long-term financing		
Indicators	Information sources	Tools
I-641. Institutional strengthening of development actors is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project documents •Views of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentary analysis •Interviews •Case studies
I-642. Rules and regulations framing institutional processes and ensuring their financing are in place		
I-643. Institutional membership is inclusive and participative		

Annex 5: Comparative Country Analysis

This annex includes factsheets of the selected countries for the comparison analysis:

- Fact sheet 1: Luxembourg
- Fact sheet 2: The Netherlands
- Fact sheet 3: Denmark

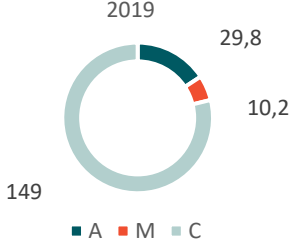
Factsheet 1: Luxembourg

Climate finance architecture (channels/instruments)²

Country & providers	Climate finance architecture (channels and instruments)					
Luxembourg (LU)	Main bilateral climate-dedicated funds & programmes	Main multilateral climate-dedicated funds & programmes	Volume % ₂ per financial instrument	Volume in mln EUR ³	Focus adaptation (A) mitigation (M) Cross-Cutting (C) (volumes in mln EUR)	Focus (geographies)
Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Energy & Climate Fund (financed by national CO₂ tax and EU ETS credits) International Climate Finance Accelerator (ICFA) Cofinance/framework agreements with 	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	<u>2018</u> Grants: 69% Equity: 0.8% Guarantees: 31% <u>2019</u> Grants: 63% Equity: 1% Guarantees: 36%	110 (2018) 189 (2019)	<p>2018</p> <p>65,7 34,2 9,7</p> <p>■ A ■ M ■ C</p>	Bilateral partners in developing cooperation (Laos, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Senegal)

² Government of Luxembourg (2018-2019). Reporting on financial and technology support provided to developing countries pursuant to Article 16 of the MMR.

³ Luxembourg reports both committed and disbursed amounts: 'Committed amounts are only reported for programs/actions/projects which are still on-going or for which the Whole committed amount has not yet been disbursed at the end of 2018. Therefore, (net) committed amounts = remaining committed amounts for the post-2018 years.' Figures included in this fiche follow the same methodology, picturing both disbursed and committed funds.

<p>NGOs (implemented by LuxDev)</p>	<p>Treasury bonds: 0.5%</p>	<p>2019</p>  <p>29,8 10,2 149</p> <p>■ A ■ M ■ C</p>	
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Key characteristics

Context

Luxembourg's (LU) budget for international climate finance is part of the national Climate and Energy Fund. The Fund was established based on Luxembourg Law in 2004 (MECCD 2018). The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development is managing the Fund, although other Ministries can make use of the funding (Development Cooperation, Finance and Energy) as well. One major benefit of the structure of the Fund is that its funding is specifically earmarked for international climate finance, allowing budget flexibility without boundaries to a fiscal year of the national budget. The Fund also enhances mainstreaming of international climate action in development activities, as it 'tops up' ODA projects with a climate component and thereby safeguards the additionality principle. Moreover, the strict distinction between ODA and OOF-funding from the Fund enables LU to use OOF-funding to work with innovative mechanisms, such as the Climate Finance Accelerator Programme (CFA) of the MECCD and Ministry of Finance to de-risk private climate investments. LU's focus on integration of climate action in development cooperation has been reinforced in its development cooperation strategy '*En Route 2030*' (Gouvernement du Luxembourg 2018). The Strategy focuses on **climate risk, additionality to ODA and private sector engagement**. LU has committed to a contribution of EUR 200 million annually between 2020-2024, which gives it the highest climate finance contribution per capita of the EU-27.

Bilateral channels

Luxembourg's bilateral climate finance is driven by the **partner countries' needs**, as it builds upon the long-lasting development cooperation agreements with partner countries. LuxDev is the national implementing agency of development cooperation and has a mandate to advise the State of Luxembourg, not specifically one of the ministries, such that they are considered a trusted technical agency. The key characteristics of the bilateral climate finance interventions of LuxDev can be summarised as follows:

The main intervention type of LuxDev is **technical assistance** (training) for 'green skilling' as well as related to **Climate Smart Agriculture** (CSA).

- The work of LuxDev is **partner-country driven**, as the agency collaborates with local and regional actors in target countries.
 - The partnership with Vietnam is the first example of a general development cooperation agreement which contains the objective of climate action (LuxDev 2020). Because the general agreement already structures the cooperation between the Vietnamese government and LU, e.g., through service contracts or letters of Intent, best practices can easily be shared between authorities. This is also the case for the agreement with Cape Verde (see 1.2).
- **Between 2012-2018, mainstreaming efforts led to around 25% of LuxDev's portfolio to be climate relevant (LuxDev 2020)**. Future efforts should lead to climate action being mainstreamed throughout the whole portfolio with a focus on climate mitigation and adaptation action on the ground.
- LuxDev is monitoring climate impacts & risks ex-ante through an **environmental and climate risk screening**, which to be undertaken for all activities in the project formulation phase (LuxDev2019). **Ex-post monitoring happens through (interim) project evaluations and is based on a set of indicators that are tailored to the project**. In an interview with LuxDev, it was mentioned that common indicators could enhance the compatibility of the results. However, since LuxDev does not have multi-country programmes, not one project is identical to

the other. At the Ministerial level, ex-post monitoring is based on existing indicator frameworks of the World Bank and the EIB, using guidance provided by the European Commission.

Multilateral channels

Multilateral climate finance is mainly channelled through the GCF, with the MECCD representing LU in the Board of the GCF. LuxDev also has an accreditation to the GCF, which is further explained in Section 1.4.

Best practices

Supporting the RE transition in Cape Verde

LU’s climate action intervention in Cape Verde (CV) can be considered a best practice, because it builds upon a long-lasting partnership in which climate action became more central on the agenda. The upcoming cooperation agreement with CV, titled “*Development-Climate Energy 2021-2025*”, illustrates this success. For the first time, climate action will occupy a central place in the ICP-DCE (LuxDev 2019).

Since 2015, LU is supporting the energy transition in Cape Verde by focussing on vocational training and financing interventions to increase the RES share and access to clean and sustainable energy in the country. The Cape Verdean government has committed to the objective of 30% of renewable energy-based electricity in 2025 (LuxDev 2015). The need for RES is high in Cape Verde, because of issues with energy supply and access to energy due to remote locations or unaffordable tariffs for households and businesses (8% of the population is lacking access to energy) (LuxDev 2015). Two key issues in Cape Verde that complicate the RES transition relate to the weak institutional capacity within the energy sector and the lack of awareness on the role of education and the media (International Journal of Sustainable Energy Planning and Management).

Key results

- ✓ Establishment of The Center for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance (CERMI): this training institute has been established in a partnership between LU and Cape Verde to build capacities on different energy technology types (ECREE 2015). The CERMI has the ambition to become a regional centre of excellence in West-Africa (LuxDev)
- ✓ Strengthened political and regulatory frameworks by improving of access to the electricity grid for energy generation on a micro scale as well as the infrastructure for charging stations of Electric Vehicles (EVs) (LuxDev 2019).
- ✓ With CERMI as implementing partner, GIZ and the NAMA Facility have committed to the promotion of Electric Mobility (EM) in 2020-2024. This will be done through the purchase of 600 EVs and the installation and network of 95 charging stations to overcome financial barriers for the acquisition of EVs and charging stations (NAMA).
- ✓ The success of LU’s interventions has led to a renewed multi-annual programme in which climate action forms (2016-2020) with Cape Verde, in which renewable energy is a key pillar next to employment and water & sanitation.

Key drivers of success

- ✓ **Country ownership:** LU’s intervention showed evidence of great buy-in from national authorities, as the support provided by LU was aligned with the National Cape Verdean RE Strategy (reference to joint declaration in 2014)(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg 2015).
- ✓ **Focus on sustainability of the intervention:** through the establishment of CERMI, the intervention has focused on in-country skilling regarding RE.

Learnings

Although creating an enabling environment for RE investments of the private sector is an objective of the cooperation between LU and Cape Verde, this remains challenging (LuxDev 2019). This is related to the central challenge of incentivising the private sector to co-invest in climate & environmental projects. In an interview with LuxDev, it was mentioned that LuxDev's expertise is in traditional grants financing. As a result, they are lacking sufficient knowledge and expertise of customised tools and instruments to pro-actively engage the private sector.

One area for improvement would therefore be to **work closely with Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)** to increase knowledge & expertise regarding blended finance and to apply this on the project level. This also works the other way around, as DFIs are often looking for additional funding for the concessional part of the financing intervention of an RE investment.

Engagement with GCF

LuxDev has been accredited to the GCF since October 2019 (LuxDev2019). Until now, they have submitted concept notes, although no projects have been implemented yet.

Key opportunities for LuxDev's accreditation to the GCF

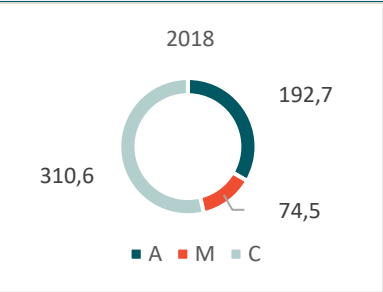
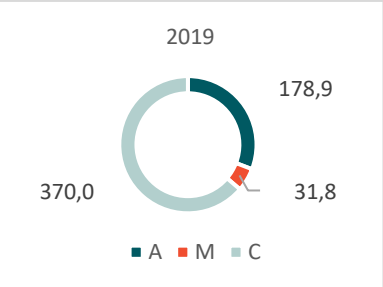
Through the GCF accreditation, LuxDev can:

- ✓ Identify climate-relevant projects without being bound to the political agenda of LU. They can focus on the countries' needs related to climate mitigation and adaptation action, without being tied to the partnership agreements between LU and the 14 partner countries.
- ✓ Enhance country ownership at the recipient country level:
 - LuxDev already has strong relationships with several National Designated Authorities (NDAs) in recipient countries, which are mainly with the Environment Ministries. LuxDev e.g. already possesses several letters of 'no-objection' of the NDA's, which form a condition to start a project with GCF funding.
 - Seeing they are a small entity, they can adapt to the needs of national authorities.
- ✓ Find ways to mobilise additional finance through Technical Assistance support to national financial entities (e.g. la Banque Agricole (BAGRI) in Niger or le Fonds d'intervention pour Environnement (FIE) in Burkina Faso. This enhances country ownership as well as the possibility to mobilise additional climate finance.
- ✓ Participate in scalable and replicable projects: with GCF funding, they can participate in projects up to 10 million USD, which are much higher than the projects implemented through LU development cooperation (LuxDev 2020).

One barrier related to the GCF accreditation is that the administrative efforts required from the implementing entities, even after the accreditation process, remain burdensome for an organisation of the size of LuxDev. Moreover, the operational processes in the GCF are still under development, which means that they take longer than in other multilateral funds, such as the Adaptation Fund. This explains why LuxDev has not started yet the implementation of GCF projects.

Fact sheet 2: The Netherlands

Climate finance architecture (channels/instruments)⁴

Country & Providers						
Climate finance architecture (channels and instruments)						
Netherlands (NL)	Main bilateral climate-dedicated funds & programmes	Main multilateral climate-dedicated funds & programmes	Volume % (disbursements) per financial instrument	Volume in mln EUR (disbursements)	Focus adaptation (A) mitigation (M) Cross-Cutting (C) (volumes in mln EUR)	Focus (geographies)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD) Access to Energy Fund (AEF) Sustainable Water Fund (FDW) Other Partnerships /Programmes with Civil Society (IUCN, NL Red Cross etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Climate Fund (GCF) Global Environment Facility (GEF) Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) Climate Investor One (CIO) 	<p><u>2018</u></p> <p>Grants: 100%</p> <p><u>2019</u></p> <p>Grants: 100%</p>	<p>578 (2018)</p> <p>581 (2019)</p>	<p>2018</p>  <p>2019</p> 	Mainly bilateral partners in developing cooperation (Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda)

⁴ Government of the Netherlands (2018-2019). Reporting on financial and technology support provided to developing countries pursuant to Article 16 of the MMR

Key characteristics

Context

The Netherlands (NL) Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for international climate finance. The international climate finance budget is integrated in the Development Cooperation budget and all the finance can be considered 'ODA'. NL aims to maintain a flexible choice of channels and instruments. Except for some multi-annual commitments, such as the commitment to the Dutch Fund for Climate & Development (DFCD), NL can consider on an annual basis which partners to work with to obtain the best fit with the local context (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2020). NL's strategy is guided by the Climate Theory of Change (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2018), and supported by the standardized 'climate change profile' of each beneficiary country (see 1.2.2).

NL considers international climate finance as a means to achieve climate results, but also as a goal to obtain a fair share towards the USD 100 billion mobilisation of climate finance annually from 2020 onwards (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2018). It has identified the following interventions to achieve this goal (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2018):

- Increasing climate-specific funding, e.g. through the DFCD (see Section 1.3.);
- Mainstreaming of climate change into all multi-annual country strategies;
- Supporting innovative finance initiatives to mobilise private climate finance;
- Actively engaging in international fora, such as the OECD, UNFCCC and the EU to push the agenda for transparency of climate finance reporting. This also includes leading by example through good reporting. NL is the only EU Member State which publishes a report on its private climate finance mobilised through public interventions annually (Government of the Netherlands 2019).

Climate finance contributions are generally monitored through ex-ante assessments based on the Riometer methodology. Additionally, the Ministry reports on the following result areas using external programme evaluations: *amount of people with access to renewable energy, amount of hectares of forest under sustainable management, amount of farms more resilient to climate change, amount of people benefiting from improved water management.*

Bilateral channels

NL bilateral climate finance is intended to address priorities that are not sufficiently taken up by multilateral climate funds (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2018). The key characteristics can be summarised as follows:

- Bilateral climate finance is strongly driven by the **partnerships with civil society organisations**. NGOs implement the projects with the objective to mobilise local capacity to address climate change in developing countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2018).
- Strong focus on **private sector engagement through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** in the water, food and energy sectors. This strategy aims to boost private sector involvement, mobilise additional climate finance and promote innovation. It is facilitated by, for example, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) or the Dutch Development Bank (FMO).

- Public investments are used to provide Technical Assistance to create an enabling environment for the private sector, e.g. through overcoming the bankability gap.
- **Strong focus on relationships with knowledge institutes**, such as the World Resource Institute (WRI), the Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), to further explore the opportunities for mainstreaming climate & development.
- **Strong focus on mainstreaming of climate in development activities**, with the largest opportunities in the water, food security and infrastructure sector (less in migration policies). Moreover, NL prioritises a focus on gender policies in climate action. NL designed 'climate change profiles' for the countries it directly works with to help integrate climate actions into development cooperation activities. These profiles give insights in the (1) climate change effects and impacts, (2) the policies, priorities and commitments of the countries concerned and (3) key climate-relevant activities that are financed with international assistance already in place in the countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Multilateral channels

NL contributes to multilateral climate funds, such as the GCF and the CIFs. Moreover, it directly contributes to UN agencies, such as UN Environment. Funding to UN Environment is not ear-marked for climate, but the aim of the Netherlands is to fund the climate ambitions in its Work Programme. NL also takes a *leading role* in several multilateral funds & programmes: it is co-chair of the NDC-Partnership and initiated the multilateral Climate Investor One (CIO) fund (see Section 1.3.). The role of NL as alternate board member within the GCF is further explained in Section 1.4.

Best practices

Climate Investor One (CIO)

CIO is a collective investment vehicle that offers investment opportunities for the private sector in renewable energy projects in developing countries, initiated by FMO(APE 2017). CIO can be considered a best practice, because it is an example of a blended finance facility that is able to engage the private sector in climate action in developing countries. CIO finances these projects through several stages of a projects' life to ensure projects get off the ground and attract new investors (The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance):

- A '**Development Fund**' funded by grants from donor countries, finances 50% of the development costs for projects to overcome the 'bankability gap' for the private sector. The fund provides technical assistance, environmental and social due diligence support, and the secure of titles and permits at an early stage.
- A '**Construction Fund**' provides 75% of the investment's costs on commercial terms to projects. It is funded by DFIs and commercial investors (PEs) with different risk profiles. The objective is to reduce the complexity and development time with fewer financiers for project developers to negotiate with, and by doing so also reducing the overall cost of financing and project development.
- A '**Refinancing Fund**' will unlock new capital through a pooled refinance fund that may be appealing to institutional investors, although this fund is not yet in the stage of implementation.

Key results & drivers of success

- ✓ CIO was initiated by the NL MFA and FMO to overcome the mismatch between on the one hand the need for project development of bankable projects and on the other hand project financing available for executing these projects. This is made possible through the de-risking mechanisms of the Development Fund and Construction Fund.
- ✓ FMO participated with the CIO-plan in a competition of the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, which The Lab endorsed CIO as an innovative initiative for its 'one-stop shop' and helped to develop the CIO concept.
- ✓ Compared with conventional project financing, CIO removes the need for complex multi-party financing structures, with the potential to thereby reduce the time and cost associated with delivering renewable energy projects.
- ✓ CIO has received a notable investment of the GCF, which unlocked further funding opportunities to new and existing commercial and institutional investors (see Section 1.4) (GCF 2018).

Learnings

CIO is one of the first of its kind examples of a blended finance facility for construction investments in the renewable energy sector. Although no "formal" evaluation of the CIO operations has been carried out to date, the innovative character of the facility and its "waterfall" effect by the sequence of onboarding donors, DFIs and commercial finance seems to be a success story, attracting a lot of interest of donor governments and the private sector (based on an interview with Andrew Johnstone, CEO of Climate Fund Managers, managing CIO). The 'Refinancing Fund' is not operational yet, which makes it also difficult to evaluate CIO's effectiveness as one-stop-shop principle.

Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD)

The DFCD has been established in 2018 **as an additional instrument for the Dutch government's efforts in contributing to the Paris Agreement and the SDGs**. The DFCD's investment strategy focusses on **high-impact finance and projects around climate adaptation and resilience** in particular (e.g. climate-resilient water systems, water management and freshwater ecosystems, forestry, climate-smart agriculture, and restoration

of ecosystems) via **three (3) separate but operationally linked facilities** based on the strengths of each of the consortium partners (FMO, Climate Fund Managers, SNV International and WWF Netherlands):

1. **Origination Facility** (managed by WWF and SNV): this facility is exclusively for project identification and (pre)-feasibility developments through grant funding and TA). Projects that 'graduate' from this facility will be financed by the other two facilities mentioned below.
2. **Land-use Facility** (managed by FMO): this facility focuses on investments related to agroforestry, sustainable land use and climate resilient food production. Financial instruments consist of grants, equity and debt.
3. **Water Facility** (managed by Climate Fund Managers): this facility focuses on sectors related to water and sanitation infrastructure, as well as environmental protection. Financial instruments consist of grants, equity for construction and operational debt. It will utilise the proven fund structure of Climate Investor One (CIO) and will target a €50 million Development Fund, a €500 million Construction Equity Fund and a €500 million Refinancing Fund, known as Climate Investor Two.

Key results & drivers of success

- ✓ The DFCD intends to scale up adaptation finance in the most vulnerable countries with a 65% target for adaptation. This makes it complementary to CIO, which mainly targets mitigation.
- ✓ The fund is managed by a pioneering consortium of the FMO (lead), Climate Fund Managers, WWF-NL and SNV International, which is rather unique in its kind by bringing development finance institutions, investment managers, NGOs and civil society organisations together in one fund for addressing SDG needs in developing countries.

- ✓ A 'landscape' strategy for deal origination and execution has been adopted in order to allow consortium parties to actively source and develop private sector investment opportunities in-and-around, as well as downstream opportunities from own investment activities, and create a value-chain between the different facilities.

Learnings

Although public and private commitments to the DFCD have been made, it is not possible yet to evaluate The DFCD's targets to use 65% of its finance for adaptation and leverage private mobilisation up to EUR 500 million. In discussions with FMO, it was mentioned that harmonising the timeframe of the long-term landscape development approach with the shorter timeframe in which funding needs to be spent is challenging.

Engagement with GCF

FMO has been accredited to the GCF since October 2018. It is currently engaged in the CIO project, which runs from 2018-2038. Of the 11 target countries, activities have been implemented in three countries (Uganda, Djibouti and Morocco) (GCF 2019). Despite the opportunities formulated below, the GCF policies remain too stringent for DFI's the size of FMO to efficiently pursue GCF funding for smaller projects.

Key opportunities for FMO's accreditation to the GCF

- ✓ The GCF accreditation enables FMO to expand its project pipeline to the GCF target countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (LDCs, SIDs, African States);
- ✓ FMO contributes with its blended finance knowledge and tools to the GCF's Private Sector Facility (PSF), which has the objective to fund and mobilise institutional investors and leverage GCF's funds to encourage private co-investment (GCF 2019);
- ✓ Mid-term results of the CIO project show evidence of country ownership in all three countries: in the recipient countries of CIO funding, renewable energy remains a national priority, Letters of No Objection (NOLs) of the recipient countries have been received, and continued government engagement has been noted through continuous stakeholder engagement support of the entities that CIO has invested in (GCF 2019).

Fact sheet 3: Denmark

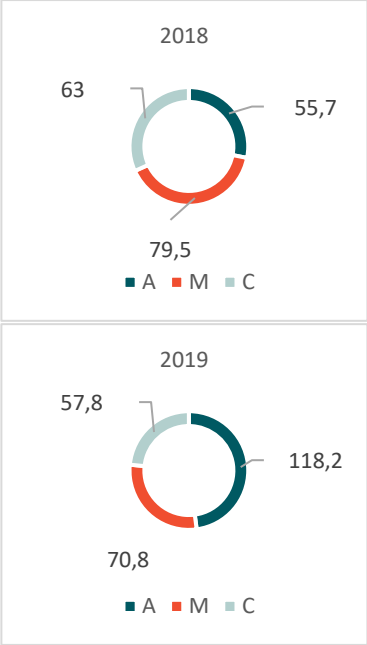
Climate finance architecture (channels/instruments)⁵

Country & Providers	Climate finance architecture (channels and instruments)					
Denmark (DK)	Main bilateral climate-dedicated funds & programmes	Main multilateral climate-dedicated funds & programmes	Volume % (disbursements) per financial instrument	Volume in mln EUR (disbursements)	Focus adaptation (A) mitigation (M) Cross-cutting (C) (volumes in mln EUR)	Focus (geographies)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Climate, Energy & Buildings (MCEB).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate envelope (climate action in partner countries implemented by Danida) Investment Fund for Developing Countries (focused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Climate Fund (GCF) Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) 	<u>2018</u> Grants: 100% <u>2019</u> Grants: 97% Equity: 3%	198 (2018) 247 (2019)		Bilateral partners in developing cooperation (Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Afghanistan, Georgia)

⁵ Government of Denmark (2018-2019). Reporting on financial and technology support provided to developing countries pursuant to Article 16 of the MMR

on private sector
mobilisation)

- Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)



Key characteristics

Context

Denmark (DK) organises its climate finance interventions through its dedicated climate envelope and traditional development cooperation mechanisms.

Since 2012, climate finance management revolves around the work of the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building (MCEB) and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The MFA is formally responsible for the climate envelope and for the determination of the Danish sustainability and climate strategy, although strong cooperation occurs between the two ministries, with the MCEB managing roughly half of the envelope funds. This system allows DK to cover a broad base of needs and contexts: MFA follows a **tradition of cooperation development and mainly targets adaptation in low-income countries**, while the MCEB has **expertise on larger energy-related projects in emerging countries**.

DK's international climate finance strategy is guided by the overarching Danish development strategy. The strategy focuses on green growth, as well as balancing mitigation and adaptation actions towards LDCs. This focus reveals in the strategic objectives of the framework 'The World in 2030' (Danida 2017), in a long-term perspective of climate finance impacts, and, practically, in a mainstream use of technology transfers and capacity building.

Bilateral channels

Bilateral projects are conducted in recipient countries by the decentralized Danish representations and by local partners (mostly public sector institutions and NGOs) (Danida 2019).

Although MFA leads the climate finance policy and owns the Danish Development Financing Institution (IFU), bilateral finance is divided between MFA and MCEB projects on one side (ODA) and IFU projects on the other (equity and loans). Bilateral flows share the following commonalities:

- ✓ Projects are conducted in a long-term perspective and aim at **providing conditions for sustainable growth and development**, both for mitigation and adaptation. This approach makes bilateral cooperation the primary vehicle for technology transfer and capacity building both through dedicated programmes such as the Low Carbon Transition Unit and by including a technical assistance component into projects (support in policy planning, training).
- ✓ Efforts to mainstream climate change matters occur mainly at the policy and project-planning levels. In this perspective, the Government's annual priorities for development assistance are an important instrument to orient Danish support (Danida). At the recipients' level, **measures for mainstreaming take shape in policies and plans**.

Monitoring and evaluation processes are currently under review (interview, representative from Danida). The reform should combine higher flexibility -with the possibility to evaluate and amend projects during their implementation- and the use of Theories of Change as baselines for evaluation (Danida 2020). These new baselines offer consistency with the long-term perspective of DK's climate finance that prevents a straightforward evaluation of projects. They account for broad impacts on the development pathways of recipient countries and for the effects on co-benefits (notably employment and resilience), while still allowing to set project-specific goals for climate matters.

On the IFU side, DK's climate finance has **strong links with the private sector**. This specificity builds on a particular institutional architecture and on the use of innovative instruments (see Best Practices section). Institutionally, IFU manages the Danish Climate Investment Fund (DCIF) and the Danish SDG Investment Fund which are public-private partnerships whereby public funds are supplemented by pension funds. This setting broadens the sectoral scope of projects and investable resources. IFU uses specific monitoring systems -which are still under development, similarly to other Danida's bodies. Monitoring relies on standardized Sustainability Reports submitted by project developers. Results are then assessed against Key Performance Indicators, each corresponding to a SDG (E.g. SDG 2 aiming at zero hunger is assessed by the 'share of agribusiness projects that support smallholder farmers') (IFU 2019). Cross-cutting issues such as environmental protection are monitored through environmental management plans, tailored to each project.

Multilateral channels

DK dedicates most of its climate finance to multilateral channels, although in 2019 almost two thirds of disbursements corresponded to non-climate specific, core-funding (Government of Denmark 2019). The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) receives the largest share of Danish multilateral climate finance. However, at an aggregated level, DK's multilateral climate finance is mainly channelled through non-climate specific multilateral institution (e.g. World Bank, UNDP) (Government of Denmark 2019). The repartition of multilateral funding, notably the prevalence of multilateral financial institutions and of Climate Investment Funds, and the reorientation of funds towards the LDCF reflect DK's **preference for green growth and for the inclusion of the private sector** (Danida 2020).

This approach also mirrors the use of climate finance as an instrument for Danish diplomacy. It provides DK with a broad representation in the climate finance realm and ensures an influent position at a high scale (Danida 2020). Indeed, DK perceives itself as a **steering actor in international climate finance fora**, advocating on one hand for an efficiency-based management in multilateral funds, and on the other hand for an inclusive climate finance that advances aid principles (Danida 2020).

Best practices

Public-private partnerships between IFU and institutional investors

DK's action can be considered a best practice in attracting institutional investors at a high scale, beyond single projects (OECD 2021). The IFU **combines ad-hoc funding mechanisms and targeted programmes**.

Key results

- ✓ **Establishment of public-private partnership funds** (Danish SDG Investment Fund, Danish Climate Investment Fund, Danish Agribusiness Fund, IFU Investment Partners). Close-end funds with specific focuses have been established since 2016, with funding balanced between public and private sources. The largest Danish institutional investors have been the recurring private partners of IFU since 2016 (notably PKA, PBU, PensionDanmark) thus developing a specific expertise and building a structural involvement of private actors in Danish climate finance (IFU 2019).
- ✓ **Growing flows of climate finance**, including in the covid-19 context (FinanzNachrichten 2020). A total of 1300 projects have been supported by IFU and related funds (IFU). Overall, it is estimated that 2.42 EUR Bn were mobilized from institutional and private investors by IFU between 2012 and 2017 (IFU). Beyond large institutional investors, 900 private companies have co-invested along with IFU. Added to a high financial additionality of IFU's investments with private actors being attracted at a project scale in recipient countries, this results in a leverage factor of 7.9 in 2019 for IFU's funds (IFU 2019)
- ✓ **Improved competitiveness of Danish and recipient countries companies**. The use of blended finance has been a prime instrument to champion knowledge sharing between Danish and local companies. On the recipients side, blended finance is used to foster education and training, in line with the Danish ambition to initiate lasting growth beyond IFU's support. On the Danish side, although IFU is no longer officially tied to Danish interests⁶, the Fund screens projects for mobilizing private Danish expertise.

Key drivers of success

- ✓ **Emergence of a momentum for private climate finance (FinanzNachrichten 2020)**. Danish institutional investors structured these last years (see the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change and the Climate Investment Coalition) following the renewed expectations of their clients for sustainable investment (Institutional Investor 2016). This emerging network has been paving the way for similar experiences abroad, providing a first-mover advantage to Danish institutional investors, thus sustaining the momentum and their involvement.
- ✓ **Framing of climate finance as an economic opportunity for the Danish private sector**. In particular, IFU highlights the possibilities of market extension and higher efficiency for Danish companies, as the MFA acknowledges that economic incentives are a condition to attract private resources in climate finance.
- ✓ **Existence of a pipeline of bankable projects**. The framing of climate finance as an economic opportunity for Danish companies is backed by the existence of large mitigation projects, which yield higher benefits for the private sector than adaptation activities. The historic Danish focus on energy-related projects facilitated the development of a relevant pipeline of projects for the private sector.
- ✓ **Development of new instruments and governance practices to mitigate economic risks**. The 'High risk-High impact' pilot project aims at mitigating risks for the private sector in projects based in LDCs and African fragile states (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2019). The pilot entails strengthened IFU direct financial support and the flexible use of financial instruments. Blended instruments are tailored

⁶ The Strategic Sector Cooperation, counterpart to Finexpo, is responsible for advancing Danish companies' interests in development projects (Danida).

to each project to combine the benefits of concessional and conventional finance. Moreover, acknowledging that Danish private investors face socio-cultural uncertainty when joining projects, DK established a Project Development Facility. Since 2016, the Facility co-finances the costs of project development in developing countries.

Learnings

- ✓ Although the inclusion of institutional investors was facilitated by a momentum exogenous to IFU, with Danish institutional investors shifting towards climate-sensitive portfolios, IFU's actions proved determining to build a long-term involvement of private actors. IFU's strategy to **convert climate finance into business terms appears to have been successful** given the growing amounts of blended finance mobilized. Such a strategy requires to mitigate risks for private actors beyond economic matters by balancing socio-cultural and governance risks and necessitates an explicit framing of climate finance projects into investment projects relevant to Danish companies.
- ✓ In line with recent reports, the Danish experience points to a need for tailoring the blended finance strategy to adaptation projects. Indeed, the sole support to bankable mitigation projects jeopardized pledges for balanced climate finance between adaptation and mitigation (OECD 2021). The experimentation '**High risk-High impact**' is a promising avenue, along with the support to the African Guarantee Fund, which targets smaller adaptation projects while fitting the private sector risk acceptance.

Engagement with GCF

Along with the Netherlands, Denmark shares a Board seat at the GCF since 2014. This position was strengthened in December 2020 during the GCF replenishment period, as Denmark provided EUR 3.493 million to the Fund (GCF 2020).

Key opportunities for engaging in the GCF

The GCF offers a series of opportunities for Danish climate finance. It notably:

- ✓ Supports DK's priorities for climate finance. On one side, GCF projects balance bilateral Danish climate finance with a stronger focus on adaptation. On the other, the GCF provides a strategic diplomatic forum to advocate for Danish priorities through dialogue and trust building -priorities typically include a 70% floor of adaptation finance geared towards the most vulnerable countries and country ownership (Danida 2020).
- ✓ Broadens the resources and knowledge base to progress towards private sector inclusion. The close links between Denmark and the GCF, and particularly with the Private Sector Advisory Group, have generated discussion on the roles of the private sector in adaptation. This resulted in a meeting and subsequent paper, thus delivering additional input for one of Danida's priority topics.
- ✓ Offers expertise on adaptation. GCF publications, networks and adaptation initiatives provide an untapped potential of additional knowledge for Danida. Danish collaborators working at the Danish GCF representation offer a supplementary source of expertise, especially when coming back to Danida's headquarters.

The growing amount of paperwork produced by the GCF Secretariat requires substantial human resources (Danida 2020). Added to the structural divisions among Board members, this may jeopardize the ability of Denmark to effectively pursue advocacy efforts. The insufficient reporting of results also weakens the credibility of the fund, and indirectly DK's involvement.

Annex 6: Country Case Study – Senegal

See individual PDF Country Case Study - Senegal

Annex 7: Country Case Study – Tanzania

See individual PDF Country Case Study - Tanzania

Annex 8: Country Case Studies – Complementary project reviews

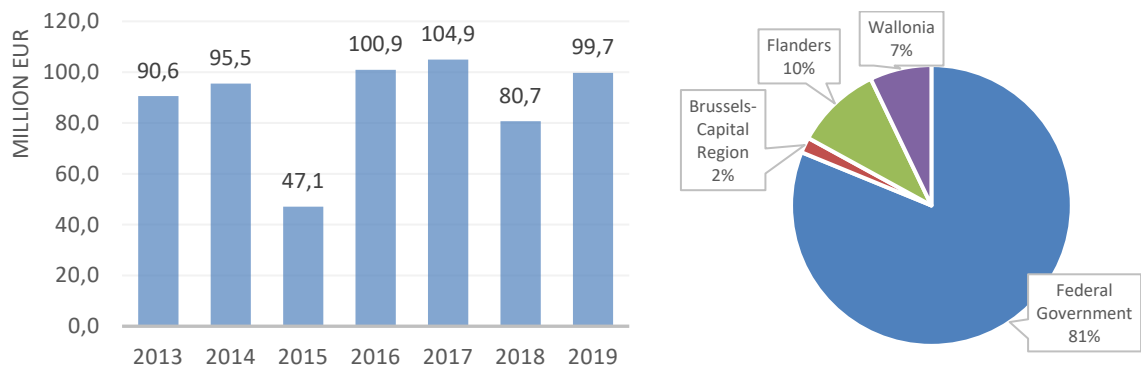
See individual PDF Country Case Studies – Complementary project reviews

Annex 9: Overview of financial flows

This annex includes a general overview of the financial flows of the federal contribution to climate finance, including an overview of the 4 main actors in the scope of this evaluation (Enabel, BIO, NGA-IAs and FPS Environment).

Since 2013, with the exception of 2015, Belgium has consistently overshoot its commitment to spend €50 million a year on international climate finance (figure 1). The Federal contribution alone – which represents 81% of the total financing over the period under analysis – covers the country’s commitment.

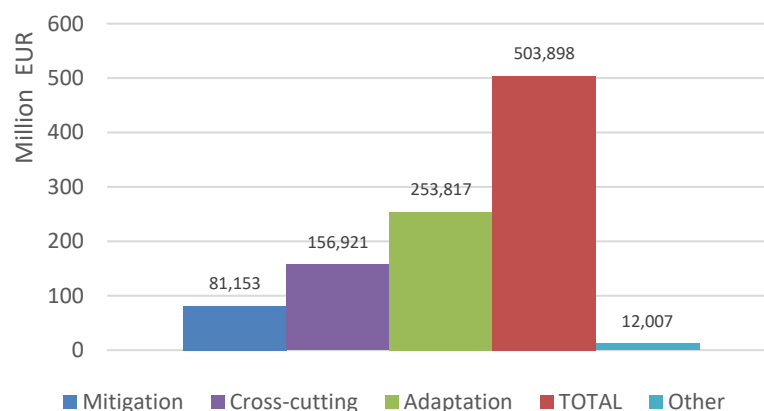
Figure 1 - Belgian contribution to international climate finance between 2013 and 2019 (in EUR) and share per source of funding. Source: ADE based on DGD data.



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

The total federal contribution to international climate finance between 2013 and 2019 represents EUR 503.898 million. Belgian authorities are concerned about maintaining a balance between climate mitigation and adaption finance; as a result, over half of Belgian climate finance has been directly dedicated to climate change adaptation (figure 2). This proportion rises to 2/3 if one assumes that “crosscutting funds” are equally allocated to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

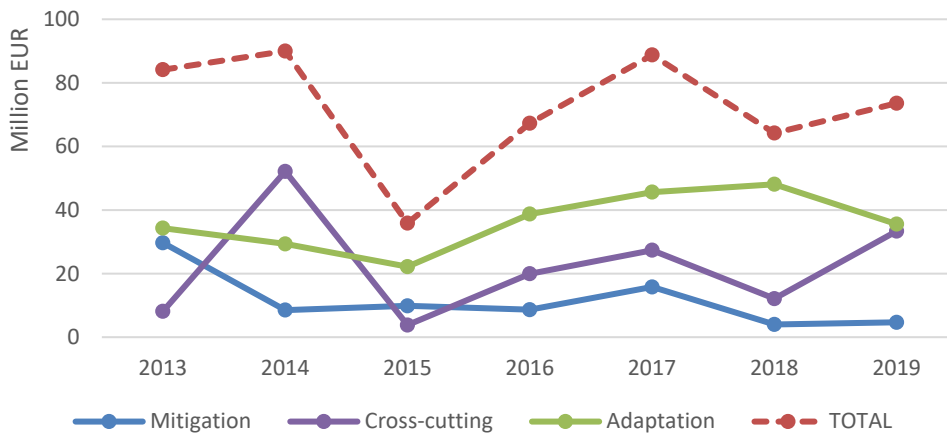
Figure 2 - Federal Climate Finance Total Amount, per type of support, between 2013 and 2019



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

Overall, the Federal contribution to Climate Finance has ranged between EUR 60 and EUR 90 million per year, with 2015 being the year with the lowest contribution - around EUR 35 million (figure 3). This can be explained by the fact that no annual pledge to the LDCF was made in 2015. The evolution of federal contributions to international climate finance between 2013 and 2019 shows a consistent focus on adaptation year on year.

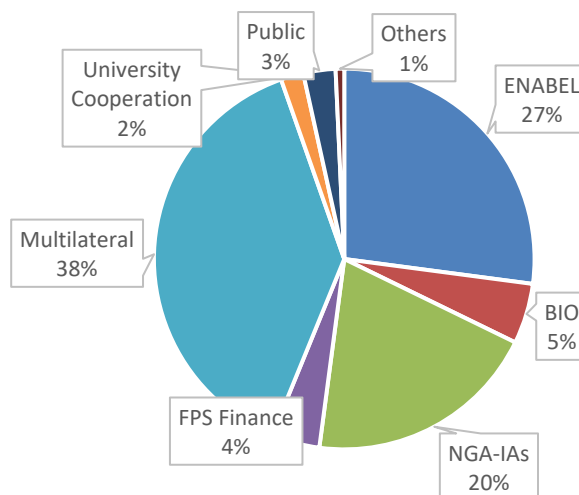
Figure 3 - Federal contribution to international climate finance per type of support between 2013 and 2019



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

The distribution of the federal contribution to international climate finance according to the different types of actors supported between 2013 and 2019 (figure 4) indicates that the main recipients of Federal climate funds are multilateral agencies (38% of federal climate finance), followed by Enabel (27%) and NGA-IAs (20%). BIO (5%) and FPS Environment (less than 1%) have managed lesser shares of federal climate finance over the period 2013-2019.

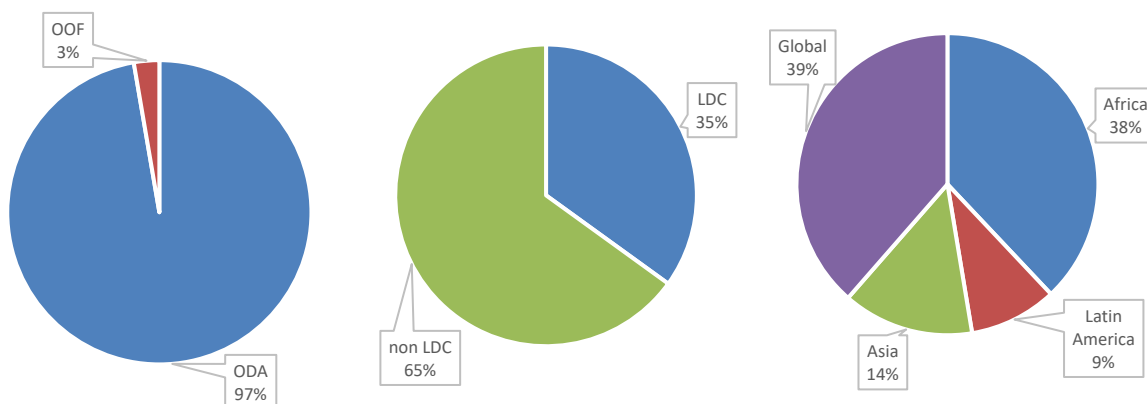
Figure 4 - Federal contribution to international climate finance per type of actors between 2013 and 2019



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

For the period 2013-2019, on average, 97% of the contributions consisted of resources reported as ODA. Moreover, on average, over a third of federal funds were channelled to projects in LDCs. The majority of the resources were channelled to African countries (38%) and to global-level initiatives (39%); the rest were directed to Asia (14%) and Latin America (9%).

Figure 5 - Federal contribution registered as ODA and OOF; Federal contribution directed to LDC; and geographical distribution of federal contribution to international climate finance between 2013 and 2019



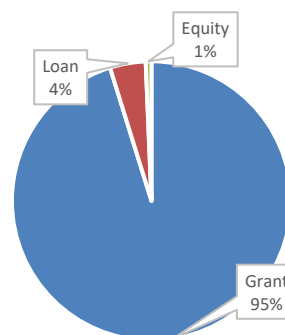
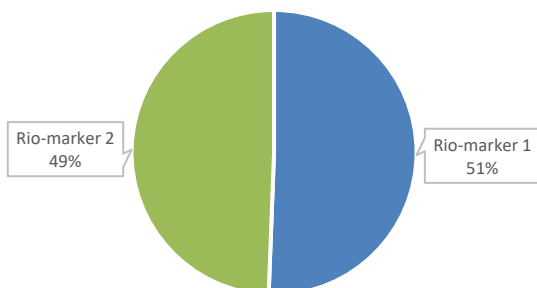
Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

For the analysed period, 95% of the federal contributions to international climate finance were provided through grants while small amounts of funds were provided through other financial instruments such as loans and equity.

In 2017 and 2019⁷, federal contributions to international climate finance registers include Rio-markers information. During this period, on average, half of the federal contribution were registered under Rio-marker 1 (51%) and Rio-marker 2 (49%).

Figure 7: Federal contribution to international climate finance registered as Rio-1 and Rio-2 markers between 2017 and 2019. Source: ADE based on DGD data.

Figure 6 - Federal contribution to international climate finance through different financial instruments between 2013 and 2019. Source: ADE based on DGD data.

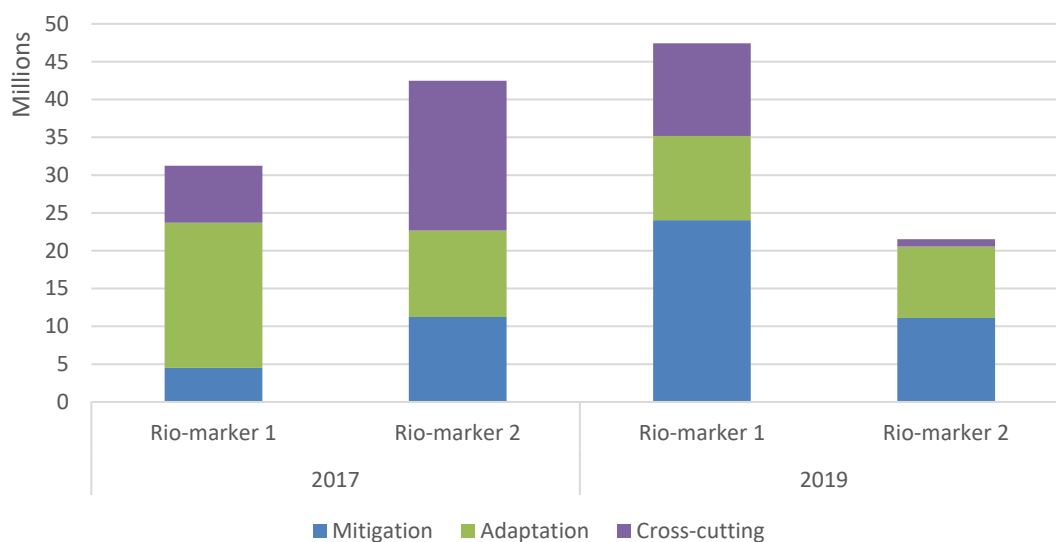


Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

Moreover, the contributions registered as Rio-marker 2 have decreased in 2019 (figure 8), while Rio-marker 1 registered contributions have increased from 2017 to 2019, with contributions with a mitigation focus representing almost 50% of the total federal contribution. Overall, this contribution analysis shows that there is a consistent trend in privileging adaptation over mitigation when supporting international climate finance. Moreover, most of the funding has been channelled to African countries or to global-level initiatives. Grants have been the main financial instrument used in the federal contribution to climate finance.

⁷ Rio-marker data is only available in 2017 and 2019.

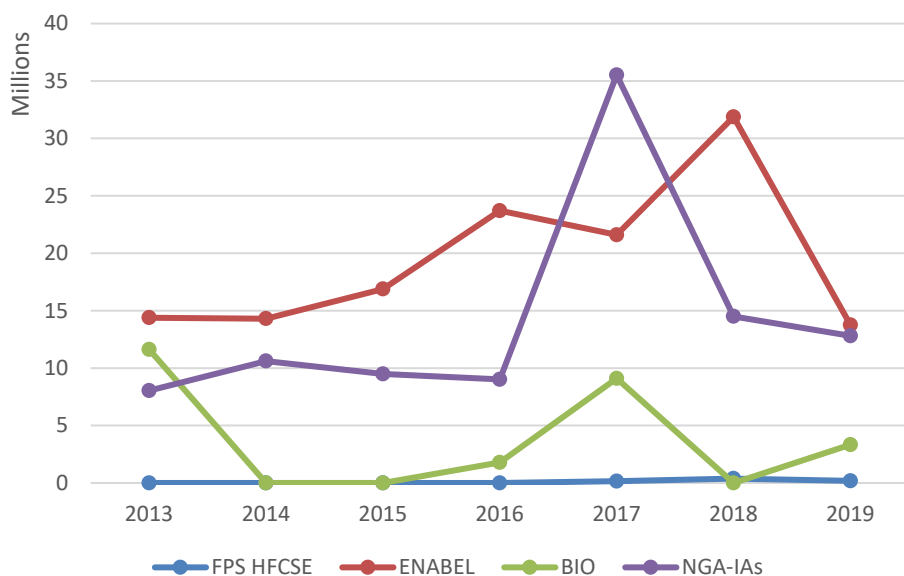
Figure 8 - Federal contribution to international climate finance registered as Rio-1 and Rio-2 markers, per type of support, in 2017 and 2019



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

The federal contributions to these actors have followed quite a regular trend over the mentioned period with a peak in NGA-IA support in 2017 (figure 9).

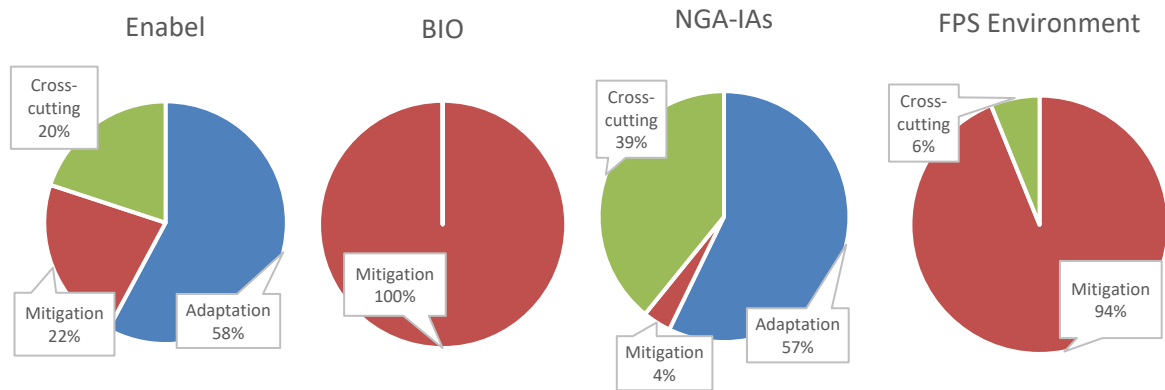
Figure 9 - Evolution of the federal contribution to international climate finance towards the 4 main actors between 2013 and 2019



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

Overall, the Federal contribution to each of the 4 actors has ranged to a maximum EUR 35 million per year. The annual contribution to Enabel has ranged between EUR 13 million and EUR 31 million and to the NGA-IA between EUR 9 million and EUR 35 million. FPS Environment’s ICF contribution has varied between 157 000 EUR and 381 000 EUR since 2017. Finally, based on the MMR, BIO has not invested federal contributions in 2014, 2015 and 2017. In the other years investments, calculated as grant equivalents following the OECD methodology, have ranged from EUR 1.5 million to EUR 11 million. The way grant equivalents have been calculated for BIO will be further analysed in the subsequent stages of the evaluation.

Figure 10: Contribution to international climate finance of the 4 main actors per type of support between 2013 and 2019. Source: ADE based on DGD.

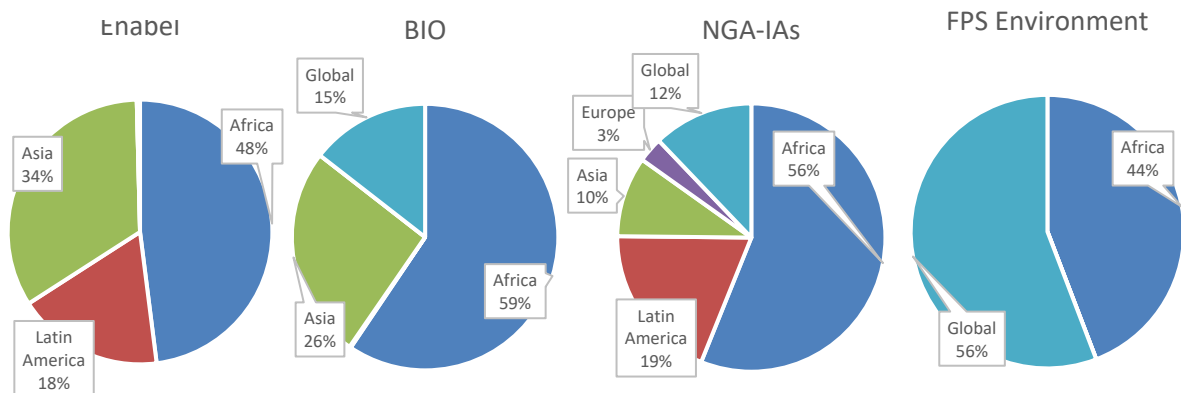


Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

As mentioned above, the evolution of federal contributions to international climate finance between 2013 and 2019 shows a globally consistent focus on adaptation year on year. However, there are some significant differences among the 4 main actors (figure 15). Enabel and NGA-IA contribution to climate finance focuses mostly on adaptation, with 58% and 57% respectively. BIO and FPS Environment contributions to international climate finance have a much higher focus on mitigation with 100% and 94%, respectively and almost no strictly adaptation interventions.

The majority of the resources of the main 4 actors were channelled to African countries, which is consistent with the overall federal contribution to climate finance. Asian countries have also received an important share of the funds of most actors and Enabel and NGA-IA have channelled a non-negligible part of their funds to Latin America. Finally, BIO, NGA-IA and FPS Environment channel a significant amount of funds to global-level initiatives.

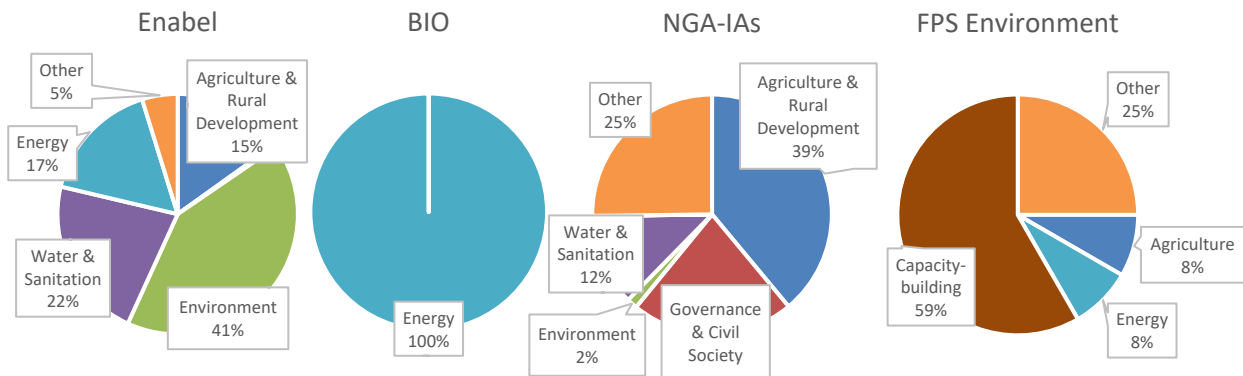
Figure 11: Geographical distribution of contribution to international climate finance of the 4 main actors between 2013 and 2019. Source: ADE based on DGD data



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

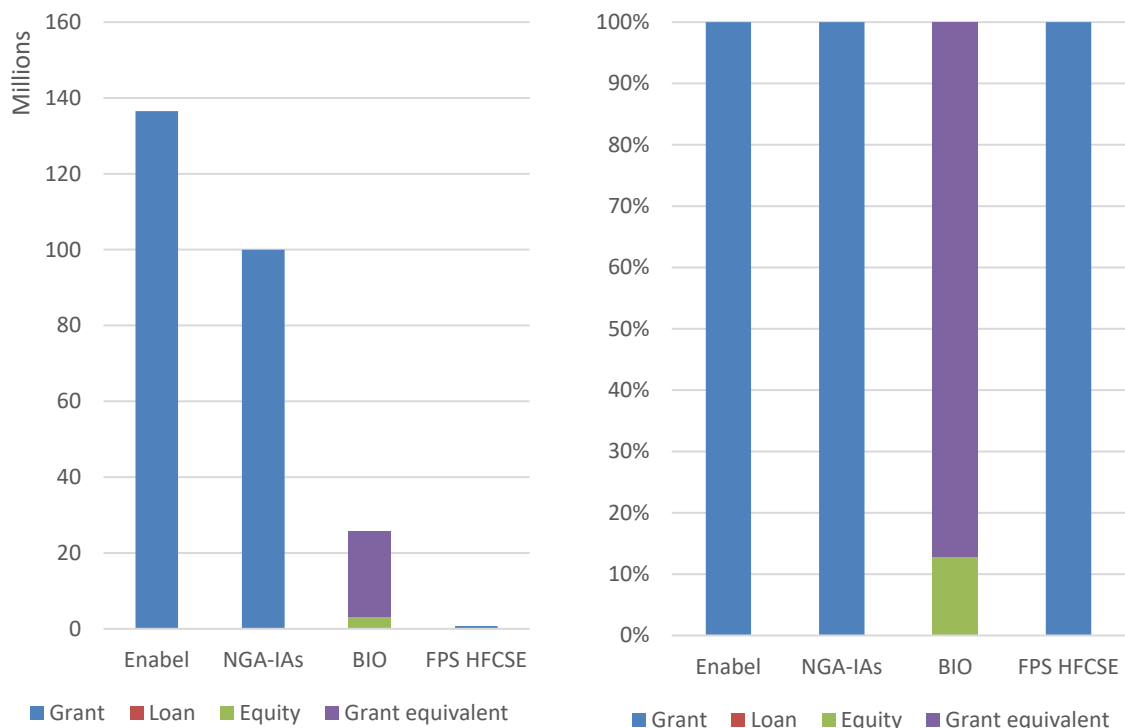
Between 2013 and 2019, BIO has channeled 100% of its contributions to climate finance to the energy sector. The FPS Environment has focused largely on capacity building, using 59% of its resources for that purpose. Enabel and NGA-IA contributions to climate finance are widely distributed among different sectors. Enabel has channeled its resources to environment-related activities(41%), water and sanitation sector (22%), energy (17%) and agriculture and rural development (15%). While NGA-IA have focused on agriculture and rural development (39%) and governance and civil society (22%). The distribution of the contributions of the 4 main actors among different sectors can hence reflect the complementarity of the actors.

Figure 12: Sector distribution of contribution to international climate finance of the 4 main actors between 2013 and 2019. Source: ADE based on DGD data



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

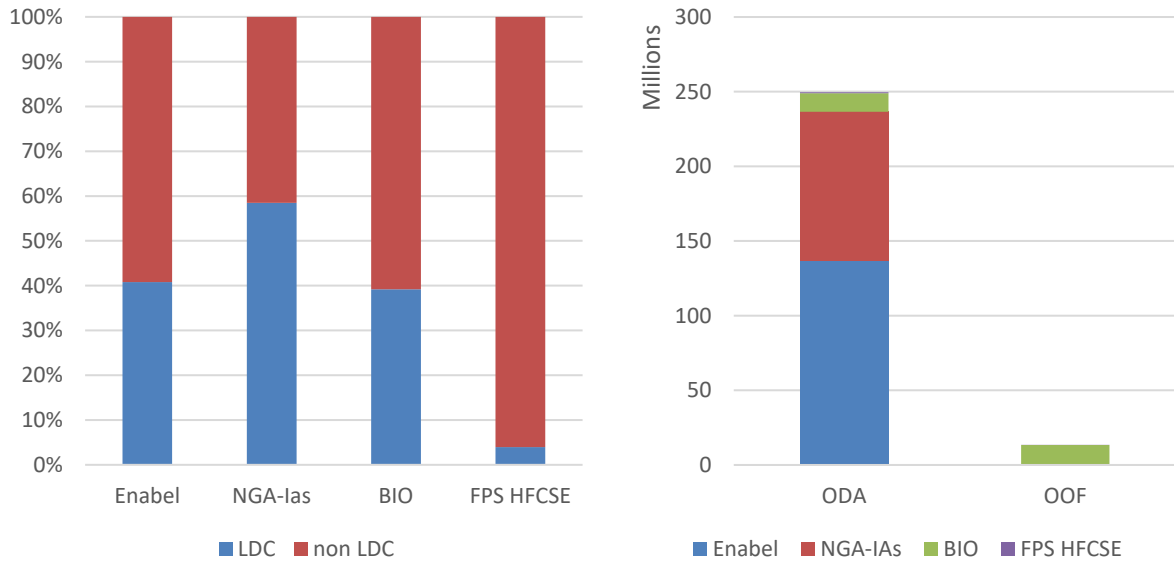
Figure 13 - Contribution to international climate finance of the main federal actors through different financial instruments between 2013 and 2019. Source: ADE based on DGD data



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

Between 2013 and 2019, the main financial instrument used by Enabel, NGA-IA and FPS Environment were grants. BIO has mainly channelled resources through the use of loans (presented as “grant equivalents” in the above figure), as well as through equity.

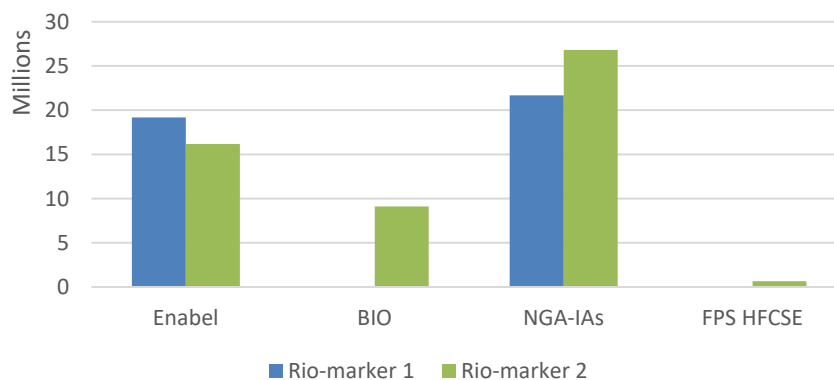
Figure 14 - Contribution to international climate finance of the main federal actors registered directed to LDC; and registered as ODA and OOF; between 2013 and 2019. Source: ADE based on DGD data.



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

For the period 2013-2019, contributions of Enabel and NGA-IAs consisted of resources reported as ODA. BIO more or less split its contributions between ODA and OOF. It is unclear what this distribution is for FPS Environment: although the FPS Foreign Affairs considers these contributions as OOF, they are mostly reported as ODA in the MMR database (this will be clarified further on in the evaluation). Enabel, BIO and NGA-IA have, on average, channeled more than 40% of the funds to projects in LDCs. FPS Environment also appears to have channelled the majority of its funds to non LDCs, but this will be further analysed in the subsequent stages of the evaluation as much of its ICF, although it is reported as “global” may infact be mostly focused on LDCs.

Figure 15 - Contribution to international climate finance of the 4 main actors registered as Rio-1 and Rio-2 markers between 2017 and 2019



Source: ADE/Trinomics based on DGD data

Finally, between 2017 and 2019⁸, Enabel and NGA-IA have reported around half their ICF contributions (EUR 16 million and EUR 26 million respectively) as Rio-marker 2 (climate specific support). On the other hand, BIO and FPS Environment report almost all their ICF support as rio-marker 2.

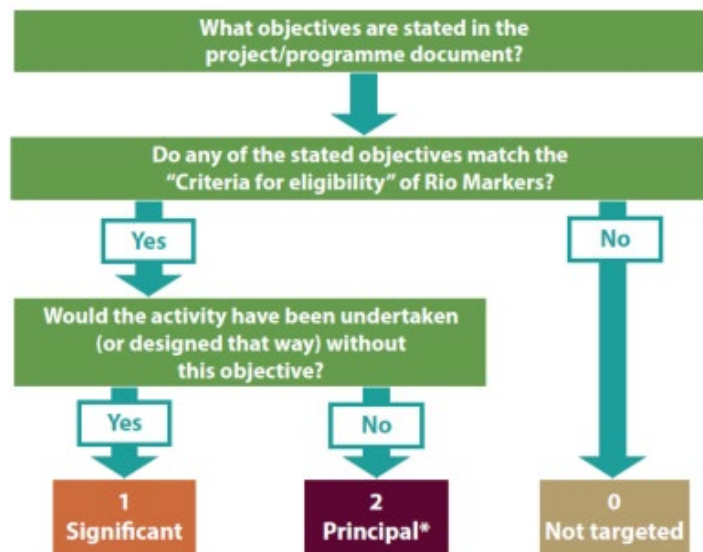
⁸ Rio-marker data is only available in 2017 and 2019.

Annex 10: Rio Markers Methodology⁹

This annex aims at clarifying the methodological for the Rio Markers.

The system works as follows. A financial flow can be marked 0, 1 or 2. If mitigation or adaptation¹⁰ is not an objective of the project, the score will be 0. If the mitigation or adaptation is the principal objective of the project, it will be scored 2. If the mitigation or adaptation is not the principal aim of the project but still significant, it will be scored 1. This method is also used by most of the Annex I-countries for their Biennial reports (OECD 2015). However, the Rio Markers system has not been developed with the purpose of quantification in mind: it is rather set up to make a qualitative “flagging” on whether an (ODA) project could be marked as climate-relevant or not.

Figure 1 - Decision tree for scoring an activity against a Rio marker



* Assigning a double “principal” score (e.g. to both mitigation and adaptation) to the same activity should be considered only upon explicit justification. Indeed, a sustainable forest management project can contribute to biodiversity conservation, to capturing carbon (climate change mitigation) and to reducing climate risk (climate change adaptation). In drylands such a project can also help to combat desertification; but not all score combinations are equally meaningful.

Although the Rio Marker method was never intended for the quantification of finance flows, most countries are now using it for their climate finance reporting, as the system is rather straightforward and has the advantage of clarity. However, the use of the Rio Markers has one major discussion point, which is related to the weighting of the flows to get an aggregated estimate for the total climate flows. For the activities marked ‘0’ or ‘2’, the weighting issue generates no discussion:

- If an activity is marked ‘2’ (principal), climate finance are accounted at 100%, and the whole sum is taken into account for calculating total climate flows.

⁹ See “OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate: Handbook”; OECD DAC, 2015.

¹⁰ Only mitigation and adaptation are referred to as the other two markers (desertification and biodiversity) are not used for this evaluation.

- If the activity has a marker '0' (not an objective), logically 0% of the flow is labelled as climate finance.

However, for the activities marked '1' (climate is not the principle, but still a significant objective), several options are available with regard to the weighting. Although several countries use different practices and weighting methods with regard to the treatment of the '1' markers, two main options are used within the Belgian context:

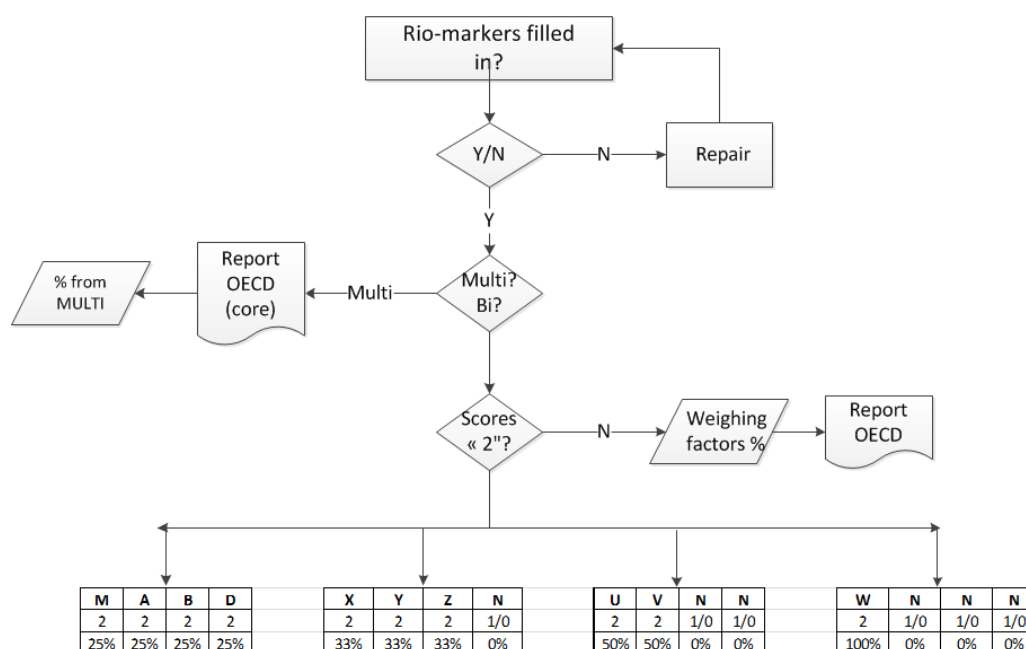
Method 1: 0-40-100: The European Commission and the Flemish actors have decided to use the following weighting method:

- 0 % if the activity scores 0 on both the mitigation and adaptation marker
- 40 % if the activity scores 1 on one of the markers
- 100% if the activity scores 2 on one of the markers

If a project marks on "1" for both mitigation and adaptation, only 40% in total is counted as climate finance (20% mitigation and 20% adaptation). Flanders does this by categorizing the activity as cross-cutting (both mitigation and adaptation), rather than marking it both on mitigation and adaptation.

Method 2: DGD method: The Federal Development Cooperation administration (DGD) has developed its own weighting method based on sector codes which are attributed to each project. In total, there are 101 categories. The DGD weighting factors per sector can be found in Annex 1 (in Dutch). The rationale between this weighting method 'sui generis' is the possible overvaluation (double counting) of the 40% which is attributed to the "1" marker in the Flemish and EU systems (Interviews). This weighting method has been developed for all Rio Markers (including desertification and biodiversity), in order to avoid double counting (Interviews). If a project scores 1 on mitigation or adaptation, the sector code will define the percentage of the budget that can be allocated as climate finance (ibid). In practice, the total percentage allocated to the total of the two climate-related Rio markers rarely exceeds 40% of the flow. As a result, the DGD method mostly leads to significantly lower total climate flows than method 1. The decision tree used for the DGD method is as follows:

Figure 2 - DGD method for weighing based on Rio markers



The DGD method does not only take into account the mitigation and adaptation markers, but also the biodiversity and desertification markers. The sum of the four markers can never exceed 100%. This means that, even with a marker 2 for 'mitigation', the weight can be less than 100%, if there is a positive marker for biodiversity or desertification. For example, a project with markers 2-0-20 will get a 50% climate finance weight in the DGD method but a 100% climate finance weight in the 0-40-100 method. The example shows that the two methods can result in different weights in case of a marker '1' or '2'.

Lise Van Dyck and Kris Bachus (2016) indicate that the **Rio Marker methodology** proves to be very helpful in defining which projects are climate-relevant and which are not. The manual is clear and user-friendly, which makes it relatively easy to give the correct marker to each project. However, the method also has its limitations, especially in deciding the difference between a '0' and a '1': here, a strict application of the Rio Marker methodology would probably lead to less projects being selected. We suspect (on the basis of titles) that many projects currently marked with a '1' in the database only have a limited climate component.

- The DGD 0-40-100 method usually **leads to higher reported climate finance flows**, as the description per actor clearly shows. However, we suspect this difference is partially due to the different attribution of the Rio Markers. DGD includes several programme funding for NGOs, but only weights them at 5%. Under the 0-40-100 method, these projects are automatically weighted at 40%, which explains the big difference. The DGD method may have a higher validity for the projects with Rio Marker '1', while the 0-40-100 method has the benefit of international comparability, although the 0-40-100 method is not applied by every country.