

Thematic Evaluation of the EU support to environment and climate change in third countries "2007-2013"
"Fiche Contradictoire"

Recommendations	Answers from the EU Services	Follow-Up (one year later)
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With respect to EU policy framework and actions

<p>1. Prepare a one-stop policy brief of the current EU policy positions, in the form of a living document that is kept up-to-date.</p>	<p><u>Partially agree.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is indeed a need for a simplified access to an overview of EU policies and commitments on environment and Climate Change with implications for our international cooperation. ○ The web pages of DG ENV and CLIMA already provide detailed information on EU policy commitments related to Environment and Climate Change. DG DEVCO's web pages present some of the main commitments with implications for its work. ○ DG ENV and DEVCO have started mapping relevant EU policy commitments in relation to each SDG. Building on this work, DEVCO, in consultation with DG ENV, CLIMA and EEAS will compile a brief overview listing the most important EU policy commitments on Environment and Climate Change with implications on EU international cooperation and development policy, describing them in a few lines and providing hyperlinks to the relevant webpages. ○ DEVCO will explore the possibility of developing this as a user friendly, living document, designed to respond to the needs of staff in EU delegations, partner institutions and colleagues in headquarters. The brief will be disseminated mainly through DEVCO's web pages. 	<p>The principle of a one stop policy brief has been agreed: a draft brief has been prepared and is subject of on-going consultations with DG Environment (ENV) in view of its finalization.</p> <p>DG ENV has started in May 2017 to regularly update Delegations on latest developments in EU and global environmental policy through a regular newsletter.</p>
<p>2. Strengthen linkages between global, regional and national policy dialogue;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobilise EU member state embassies to help in establishing a 	<p><u>Partially agree</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EU Green Diplomacy Network (GDN) is an important tool in the policy dialogue with third partners on climate and environment issues. The network includes focal points in both EU Delegations and EU Member States diplomatic missions. ○ Efforts are made to develop strong links between global, regional and national policy dialogues. The EU's international engagement on Climate Change with third countries and regions provides one example, among others, of the mobilization of EU's diplomatic network to pave the way for international agreements. GDN has been intensively used before UNFCCC COP 21, as a support tool for the EU Climate Diplomacy Action Plan. This preparatory work has contributed to build alliances which have paved the way to the Paris Agreement. 	<p>The EU Green Diplomacy Network has remained extremely active after COP 21, focusing first on the race to ratification, then moving on the terrain of implementation on the ground (NDC) and raising the fragility/security implications of climate change, backed by several sets of FAC conclusions. Despite geopolitical challenges, countries remain committed to the Paris Agreement, proving that the transition to global climate resilient low-emissions economies and societies is irreversible. To deliver the needed transformation,</p>

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<p>link to Government in countries where EUDs do not have a substantial engagement in the environment/climate change sectors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide extra resources for EUDs that do not have a substantial engagement in environment/climate change for mobilising short-term inputs for specific demarches; ensure demarches are timely, so that partner governments can consider EU positions before developing their own MEA related positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diplomatic effort is complemented by significant development cooperation support. The Global Climate Change Alliance provides a platform for policy dialogue and development cooperation between the EU and developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, in particular LDCs and SIDS. Another example is the work done with developing countries on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB). This has applied methodology developed at the global level using EU finance to projects at the national level in India in order to provide the basis for sound decision-making The policy dialogue is led by the EU External Action Service and EU Delegations. The Heads of Delegation ensure the representation of the EU and the coordination with EU member states in third countries. In line with the European Consensus on Development, the EU seeks to promote better donor coordination as well as division of labour to avoid duplication. The EU and Member States make use of various fora to promote effective dialogue on environment and climate change: they include Cotonou Partnership Agreement's Article 8 political dialogue, budget support working groups and sector working groups. EU Member States regularly take the lead in sector platforms or working groups on Environment and Climate Change, where they provide significant support in this sector. EU delegations are supported in their demarches and policy dialogue by the EEAS, DEVCO, NEAR and line DGs (ENV and CLIMA). DEVCO has recently established a number of facilities, which provide technical assistance in relation with mainstreaming, biodiversity, climate change and the green economy to EU Delegations. GDN will be used for further demarches ahead international or regional meetings relevant for climate and environment. Timeliness of demarches depends on the calendar for the substantive preparation of EU's position. Besides formal 'demarches', informal channels of communication at technical level need to be used to discuss and seek agreement on specific matters. Even then the need to wait for proposals from international bodies before establishing EU positions means that timely interaction remains a challenge. Efforts will be sustained to strengthen synergies between policy dialogues at global, regional and national level and to provide EU Delegations with timely inputs to feed into the policy dialogue with partner countries and regions. It is also foreseen that 	<p>national contributions must be integrated in national development strategies and translated into actionable policies and measures that involve all sectors of economy. Policy dialogue and the implementation of NDC's are crucial to achieve effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Efforts have been made to strengthen synergies between policy dialogues at global, regional and national level. Some examples are mentioned below. The recent regional dialogue with UNEP on Africa aims, among others, at strengthening the link between the global level and the regional level and to increase the attention to environment and climate change in the policy dialogue with Africa. The Commission participated to the last African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and is including environment related topics in its proposals for the EU – African Union Summit in Abidjan end November 2017. Green economy and green jobs will be on the agenda; linking with the policy work in various African country (recent circular economy mission of DG Calleja to South Africa, PAGE programme), and pilot action on green economy through Switch Africa Green.</p> <p>The above mentioned policy brief and newsletters provide inputs to EUDs for the policy dialogue with partner government.</p> <p>DG DEVCO aims at strengthening the focus of EU cooperation on policies and policy dialogue: further work is needed to enhance the support to EU delegations on these matters. DG ENV aims at developing briefs on key aspects of EU environmental</p>
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	<p>specific initiatives will contribute to this effort. For example, the GCCA+ policy dialogue pillar will organise several regional and global seminars and conferences around different climate change policy and implementation issues.</p>	<p>policy priorities over the next months to facilitate the dialogue of delegations with their host countries. On the priority topic of circular economy, regional events are being organised in close cooperation between DG NEAR and ENV. Circular Economy Missions in partner countries (so far South Africa/China/Chile, upcoming Colombia, Indonesia) with private sector representatives allow for both policy promotion and B2B events to facilitate private sector cooperation. Similar style events are being envisaged for the regional level.</p>
<p>3. Increase the use of indicators related to environment and climate change in budget and project support operations in order to improve mainstreaming and strengthen the coherence with the new SDGs.</p>	<p>Agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DEVCO promotes a common results-based approach with EU member states and is enhancing its capacity to monitor and evaluate results. DEVCO has launched a new results framework¹ and is preparing its first report based on this framework. It will attempt to measure results achieved with EU support against strategic development objectives and includes a number of environment and climate change related indicators. The framework will be further harmonized and aligned with the new SDGs and their related indicators. ○ DEVCO and EEAS have made significant efforts to promote the use of indicators on environment and climate change in project and budget support and the systematic and rigorous use of Rio and environment markers for all actions, including blending operations. ○ DEVCO and EEAS are taking a number of steps to enhance the mainstreaming of environment and climate change, including promoting a more systematic use of environment and climate change indicators. ○ Regarding budget support, environment and climate change indicators will be used where possible, taking into account the constraints on the number and nature of indicators and targets that can be used for such operations. DEVCO notes that it is 	<p>Europeaid's results framework is fully operational, including indicators on environment and climate change. Annual Results reports are being published.</p> <p>The Commission systematically monitors environment and climate change related financial flows through the use of Rio and environment markers. Furthermore, the use of Environment and climate related indicators is systematically promoted through the support to mainstreaming: guidelines, sector notes, technical support by the mainstreaming facility, trainings, and systematic review of action documents to QSG.</p> <p>More work is needed to promote the use of environment and Climate Change indicators in budget support operations, where feasible: the</p>

¹ SWD(2015) 80 "Launching the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework"

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	<p>possible to promote dialogue on environment and climate change matters without having set specific indicators in the performance assessment framework. There is room in particular to promote more systematic integration of environment and climate change concerns in the assessment of the relevance/credibility of the national strategy or the sector policy, as a way to further mainstream these considerations in partner countries policies, plans and budgets.</p>	<p>development of guidance on that matter is proposed.</p>
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With respect to Implementation approach

<p>4. Enhance co-ordination between geographic and thematic actions. Enhance the involvement of EUDs in thematic programmes by ensuring that they are involved in the early decision-making on thematic priorities related to their country and are kept well informed, particularly on targeted actions.</p>	<p>Agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During the programming exercise 2014-2020, the European Commission and EEAS have promoted complementarity between the different external financial instruments, particularly between thematic and geographic programmes: this process is helping to clarify the kind of actions that can be financed under each instrument and minimize overlaps and duplications. In particular care is needed to ensure that thematic money under the Global Public Goods and Challenges programme (GPGC) is used for actions with global benefits and not to fill omissions in country programmes. ○ Significant efforts are being made to promote better coordination. These efforts include notably the development of Implementation Plans for 2014-2020 covering bilateral and regional envelopes as well as thematic actions. They also include flagship initiatives, which aim to promote coherence, coordination and visibility in EU actions on well-defined priorities. Flagships provide common frameworks for actions financed by different thematic and geographic programmes. The following flagships are being strengthened and/or developed: Biodiversity for Life, FLEGT, GCCA+, Switch to Green. There are early signs that these flagship are already contributing to more exchange of information, better coordination and greater visibility. ○ DEVCO and EEAS seek to further enhance the involvement of EU Delegations in thematic programmes, by consulting them at the design stage and by requesting implementing organizations to engage EU Delegations in the concerned countries/regions in the planning, design and implementation of actions of as appropriate. As regards the GCCA+, consultations at an early stage and the active involvement of Delegations in the design and implementation of projects are the usual practice: the GCCA+ actions are decentralised and managed by Delegations. ○ DEVCO will make increased use of its website and of annual meetings with Heads of Cooperation to inform EU Delegations about thematic action on environment and climate change. 	<p>Various initiatives have been taken over the last 2 years to enhance information, coordination and complementarity, including: a new "Green Development Newsletter", which regularly informs EU delegation, colleagues and partners about policy and other developments and initiatives; enhanced knowledge sharing through Cap4Dev minisite on environment, climate change and green economy, videoconferences with EU delegations in 40 countries, DEVCO Week on environment February 2017, and DEVCO's environment and climate change flagships.</p> <p>At DEVCO level, Annual Action Programmes are now systematically submitted to management's Strategic Steering Committee whose main role is to ensure coherence and complementarity. DEVCO's units in charge of environment and climate change have enhanced efforts to systematically consult geographic / EU Delegations colleagues in the design of GPGC programmes. Enhanced attention will be dedicated to this aspect in the preparation of GPGC Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2018-2020. Geographic colleagues should also be encouraged to more systematically consult thematic units on geographic programmes, as early as possible in the programming and identification phases.</p>
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<p>5. Increase EU support for access to finance, especially by SMEs, so that they can participate in market-based approaches aimed at increasing the adoption of sustainable energy and transition to the green economy, thereby responding to SDG 12.</p>	<p>Agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The important role of the private sectors is highlighted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the conclusions of the Addis Ababa Conference on financing for development. This remains an important objective of the EU. ○ In line with the Communication on private sector development in external cooperation, which gives considerable attention to environmental sustainability, the promotion of green business and access to finance, the Commission is strengthening its engagement with the private sector, the promotion of market-based approaches and the use of innovative financing mechanisms, building on successful initiatives like the blending facilities and GEEREF. ○ A new support scheme - <i>Electrification Financing Initiative</i> has been launched. Electrifi constitutes a comprehensive platform for investment support services aiming at bridging the gaps in structuring and financing sustainable energy access projects to stimulate the private sector and mobilise financiers. ○ DEVCO is preparing a sector note illustrating how Environment and Climate Change can be mainstreamed in private sector development programmes. ○ Blending facilities, which use EU grants to leverage public or private sector investments in the form of loans or equity, and to support private sector development in our partner countries, have grown significantly over the last few years. It is estimated that 62% of all EU grant commitments made since 2007 in the context of the blending facilities have been directed towards projects with a climate change objective. EU blending facilities are expected to contribute at least €2.5 billion in grants to projects with a climate change objective over the period 2014-2020, leveraging at least €50 billion of climate investment. The blending facilities increasingly provide support to SMEs: for example, a specific window has been created in the Caribbean Investment Facility for SME financing, including for green business development. ○ At the beginning of 2016, DEVCO intends to launch the new Flagship initiative "Switch to Green", which will support the transition to the green economy, notably through private sector development and support to green business. Existing EU SWITCH programmes give particular attention to SMEs access to finance. 	<p>Over the last 2 years, DEVCO has significantly increased support to facilitate private sector access to finance. This includes capacity building for the development of bankable projects under the SWITCH regional programmes. It also includes increasing investments under the various blending facilities, for example in the Eco-Business Fund under the Latin America Investment Facility. The EU External Investment Plan (EIP) will provide further opportunities to facilitate access to finance by SMEs and for energy and green economy projects. The new European Consensus for Development states that "The EU and its Member States will also contribute to scaling-up private and public investments in low-emission, climate-resilient green economy". Dedicated windows on energy, sustainable cities and on SMEs are being considered. However, much more remains to be done for making SDG 12 happen, as a recent report from the UN Secretariat General showed that it was the least funded of all SDGs in the countries.</p>
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<p>6. Continue to work through established multilateral institutions for global public environment and climate change goods.</p> <p>Place a greater emphasis on the engagement of EU and Member State actors, and on the transfer of technology and institutional and regulatory know-how.</p>	<p>Agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EU remains a strong supporter of effective multilateralism and recognizes the key role of established multilateral institutions in strengthening global environmental and climate change governance and advancing the implementation of MEAs. ○ The EU cooperation with these institutions needs to be based on an assessment of their comparative advantages and will increasingly focus on areas where they add value and where their acknowledged impartiality helps to promote EU policies. ○ The Commission has foreseen further financial contributions to key multilateral institutions in charge of global environment and climate change matters and supporting the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements in the programming for 2014-2020. The Commission will seek to finance actions which are in line with the core mandates of these institutions through the provision of predictable funding: this is key to strengthen these organizations and help them deliver effectively. ○ The Commission will, to the extent possible, ensure close monitoring, and where appropriate, policy leadership, of the multilateral programmes it finances, in order to promote efficiency and effectiveness and the fulfilment of visibility obligations. ○ Where relevant and feasible, the Commission will continue placing emphasis and enhancing the use and transfer of EU institutional, regulatory and technological know-how. This is done through a diversity of channels, including international meetings, policy dialogue, the involvement of European operators in the design of implementation of actions or more formal partnerships with European scientific institutions and private sector or civil society organizations. ○ The Commission will explore possibilities to further enhance the engagement of EU and Member States actors, while respecting the procurement rules of multilateral institutions and the principle of untying aid. ○ In areas where the comparative advantage of multilateral organizations or the need for impartiality is less clear, the EU will consider establishing its own initiatives in support of multilateral processes, particularly where most of the funding comes from the Commission and Member States. GCCA provides a good example of an EU 	<p>The EU is very actively engaged in steering global environmental policy, in particular through the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA). At the last UNEA in May 2016, the EU submitted encompassing resolution proposals on topics like oceans, chemicals and waste, sustainable consumption and production and the role of UNEP and UNEA in delivering on the 2030 Agenda. Currently the EU is participating in the preparatory work of UNEA-3 in December 2017 and the Commission is following the process to provide technical contributions in cooperation with Member States. In order to advance policy dialogue the Commission and EEAS organised two high level events with UNEP, notably a High Level Dialogue in December 2016 to take stock of the joint cooperation and discuss how to work better together to achieve common goals; and a High Level Meeting on "Policy Cooperation with Africa on environment and climate change".</p> <p>Under the "International environment and climate governance" component of the GPGC, continued support is being provided to multilateral environmental agreements and processes of relevance to developing countries.</p> <p>The GPGC remains relevant and supports EU policy objectives. Through the GPGC the EU adds value as a major supporter of global public goods. Future actions are needed to enhance the role of the EU as a global actor in the delivery of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable</p>
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	<p>initiative that contributes to advance the implementation of an MEA, the Climate Change Convention. The new Biodiversity for Life flagship is expected to make a decisive further contribution to advancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>	<p>Development. The GPGC will be further aligned with the new international and EU policy agenda; interlinkages and cross-sectoral action will be strengthened; multi-stakeholder partnerships will be further promoted. Applying a rights-based approach and effectively mainstreaming gender, youth, and environment and climate change remains of utmost importance.</p>
<p>7. Further integrate the approaches and capacities of global mainstreaming projects provided through thematic instruments with the implementation of non-environment / climate change interventions in country programmes – for example, by developing joint actions between EUDs and the national interventions of the global thematic mainstreaming projects. Better mainstreaming is central for achieving the new SDGs, as they emphasise the interconnectedness of</p>	<p>Agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Commission has developed relevant approaches and tools to environment and climate change mainstreaming (as highlighted in the report). ○ The adoption of the SDGs, the success of COP21 and the EU’s commitment to allocate 20 % of its spending 2014-2020 to climate related action provide new opportunities and obligations to promote mainstreaming, which the Commission intends to seize. ○ DEVCO is stepping up its efforts to promote the systematic mainstreaming of environment and climate change concerns/objectives in all actions and is further developing a comprehensive offer of tools and services to support EU delegations and partner organizations in this undertaking, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A note to EU Delegation on mainstreaming; ○ A tour of DEVCO’s units, called the “mainstreaming caravan”; ○ Information to Heads of Cooperation in EU Delegations; ○ A revision of the mainstreaming guidelines and the development of sector notes. ○ Training organized in Brussels and in partner countries; ○ The systematic screening of all the MIPs and of all actions submitted to QSG in 5 sensitive sectors. ○ Engagement with colleagues managing the blending facilities. ○ A technical assistance facility: the mainstreaming facility. ○ DEVCO is exploring possibilities to enhance synergies between the global initiatives (e.g. PEI, TEEB) that contribute to the mainstreaming of environment in the development policies of partner countries and EU efforts to mainstream 	<p>Efforts described in the central column have been further enhanced in 2016.</p> <p>In addition, 37 VCs were conducted with priority Delegations for mainstreaming of Environment and climate change, which allowed for direct exchanges between thematic units (C2, C6) and country programmes and identification of mainstreaming opportunities.</p> <p>Engagement and collaboration with thematic units, such as the unit in charge of Rural development, food security, nutrition, was strengthened - notably through participation in regional thematic seminars – in order to seize opportunities for engagement with countries. Communication and knowledge sharing activities were stepped up, in particular by updating and reactivating the Capacity4Development group on Environment and climate change and publication of the Green Development Newsletter. Collaboration between the Facilities working on Mainstreaming, climate change, Biodiversity and Green Economy was enhanced, in particular in the field of training and communication. The importance of mainstreaming has been a central theme in DEVCO seminar on environment (February</p>

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<p>environmental sustainability, poverty reduction and sustained economic development.</p>	<p>environment in its development cooperation, notably through the new mainstreaming guidelines, future training on "country-led mainstreaming" and in the work of the Mainstreaming Facility.</p>	<p>2017). The UN Poverty and Environment initiative has started to reach out more systematically to EU Delegations in order to promote synergies with geographic programmes. A new contribution to PEI is envisaged under GPGC Annual Action Programme (AAP) 2017.</p>
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<p>8. Promote and prioritise greater co-operation on environment and climate change through close co-ordination of the ongoing thematic programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges and through support provided via geographic instruments to contribute to the new SDGs – responding to the increasing importance of securing sustainable development in medium-income and lower-income countries, and in fragile and conflict affected situations.</p>	<p>Agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Commission is committed to promote and prioritise greater cooperation on environment and climate change. This will be further defined in the broader context of EU support to the implementation of the new Sustainable Development Agenda. ○ The evaluation report highlights that the EU support to Environment and CC represented €2.83 billion over the period 2007-2013 or 6 % of EU aid. For 2014-2020, the EU has committed to allocate 20 % of its spending to climate related action – this would represent an estimated €14 billion for EU External Action instruments, if all instruments, including EDF are included; the EU has also endorsed the objective of doubling biodiversity related financial flows to developing countries, taken by the 11th Conference of Parties to the CBD. ○ A variety of instruments are used to step up cooperation on environment and climate change, including the DCI GPGC thematic programme (€1.3 billion for Environment and Climate Change), geographic instruments as well as investment facilities where feasible, with due respect for the principles of partnership and alignment with the policies and priorities of partner countries or regions and taking into account their capacities and specific context. ○ A number of flagship initiatives around policy priorities are being promoted: they provide common frameworks for actions financed by different thematic and geographic programmes. ○ Environment and Climate Change mainstreaming will play a central role. As described above, DEVCO will further enhance its efforts in this area. ○ The success of these efforts will depend on the allocation of the appropriate human resources and the active engagement of a variety of actors: DEVCO's thematic and geographical services, the EU delegations in third countries, the EU External Action Service, line DGs ENV and CLIMA and last but not least our partner countries and regions. 	<p>The 2030 Agenda and the new European Consensus on Development put environmental sustainability at the heart of EU cooperation, not only through its specific "Planet" component, but also under the "People, Prosperity and Peace" components. They call for enhanced cooperation on environment and climate change and integration of these themes across all sectors of EU cooperation.</p> <p>Mainstreaming efforts and the GPGC have contributed to increase the share of EU funded programmes that include biodiversity conservation, the combat against desertification or climate change (mitigation / adaptation) as a significant or main objective, as highlighted by the growth of "Rio-marked" commitments.</p> <p>However, these efforts will require sustained commitment from DEVCO, EEAS and EU Delegations, as emerging priorities (notably investment, growth and jobs, migration, security) tend to dominate the agenda and divert attention from environmental objectives. The Mid-Term Review will be critical in this respect.</p>
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