



Thematic evaluation of the EU support to environment and climate change in third countries (2007-2013)

Final Report
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**Thematic evaluation of the EU support to environment and
climate change in third countries (2007-2013)**

**This evaluation was commissioned by the Evaluation Unit
of the Directorate General for Development and Cooperation –
EuropeAid (European Commission)**

The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view
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The author accepts sole responsibility for this report, drawn up on behalf of the Commission of the European Union. The report does not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.

Thematic global evaluation of the EU support to environment and climate change in third countries (2007-2013)

Final Report

The report consists of 4 volumes:

Volume I: Main report

Volume II: Detailed information matrix

Volume III: Annex 1-13

Volume IV: Annex 14

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4. Intervention logic analysis
5. Inventory analysis
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Note: The Evaluation uses the common acronym "**EC**" to refer to either the "Commission of the European Union" (post-Lisbon Treaty) or the "European Commission" (pre-Lisbon Treaty), as applicable.

1 Annex 1: Terms of Reference



COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

Directorate-General for Development and Co-operation - EuropeAid

Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A

**EVALUATION OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION'S SUPPORT
TO ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
IN THIRD COUNTRIES
(2007-2013)**

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FOREWORD

This evaluation will intend to meet the requirement of article 33 of the DCI regulation that “*the Commission shall regularly monitor and review its programmes and evaluate the results of the implementation of geographical and thematic policies and programmes...*”

In order to define the scope of the evaluation, this review will be focused on the performance of the Thematic Programme for Environment and Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP) for the period 2007-2013; will provide a full overview of all the assistance provided on environment and climate change in all the instruments of the EU External aid cooperation, including the impact of the support provided for the strengthening of environment and climate governance of the EU. Moreover, it will use the opportunity to evaluate for two key sectors, infrastructures (including energy) and agriculture-rural development, how successful the mainstreaming of environment and climate change in those sectors has been.

As such this assessment will reply to the Court of auditor’s recommendation of carrying out an overall evaluation of Commission’s development cooperation environmental assistance (interventions and mainstreaming).

1. MANDATE

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is a priority¹ of the European Commission including legislation and other non-spending activities². Evaluation is key to account for the management of the allocated funds, for informing the decision making process and for promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation.

Of great importance is the focus on the **outcomes and impact** of European Union (EU) actions in the context of its evolving cooperation policy with an increasing emphasis on **result-oriented approaches³**.

The evaluation of the European Union's **support to environment and climate change aspects in third countries** and particularly through the instrument ENRTP is part of the 2012 evaluation programme as approved by the Development Commissioner.

The **main objectives of the evaluation** are:

- To provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Union and the wider public with an **overall independent assessment** of:
 - The European Union's past and current support to environment and climate change in third countries through the Thematic Programme for Environment and Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP) and through the geographic instruments;
 - The current EU support to the strengthening of global environment and climate governance under the ENRTP, provided mainly through international organizations;
 - The EU support for mainstreaming environment and climate change into the EU external aid programmes and projects for two key sectors: infrastructures (including energy), and agriculture-rural development.
- To identify key lessons and best practices from the Commission’s activities (funded under the thematic and geographic instruments) and to produce detailed recommendations in

¹ EU Financial Regulation (art 27); Regulation (EC) No 1905/2002; Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006; Council Regulation (EC) No 215/2008.

² SEC(2007)213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation"

³ COM (2011) 637 final "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change"

order to mainly improve the current and future European Union's strategies, multi-annual programmes and actions.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Context

- The world's poorest are those most directly dependent on natural resources for their daily survival and therefore most vulnerable to environmental hazards, including the effects of climate change. This is why the European Commission has made the protection and sustainable management of natural resources a key priority in its poverty reduction policies.

- Environment and climate change are key priorities for the European cooperation with third countries. EU plays a key role in the international fora on these topics.

- The EU is the strongest international advocate of sustainable development and decision-making that takes full account of environmental and social aspects. The EC has ratified all the major Multilateral Environmental Agreements (including the Conventions on Biodiversity, Desertification and Climate Change). The Commission is also involved in several international processes, such as the UN Forum on Forests, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the UN Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

- Until 2006, it existed 2 budget lines covering the environmental issues (environment and forests). These 2 lines were evaluated in 2006.

- Moreover, between 2000 and 2006, additional support was provided through the LIFE-Third Countries Programme, managed by DG Environment. It supported global and European regional MEAs and other international environmental processes. Financing, among others, preparatory analytical work required for negotiations, helps developing countries to participate in environmental meetings, and holds dialogues with key partners on major issues.

- Until 2006, DG Environment had a dedicated budget line to cover regular and voluntary EU contributions to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). As from 2007, it was decided to abolish that budget line and that all EU voluntary contributions to MEAs would have to come from development cooperation instruments.

- For the period 2007-2013, the EU's activities in these areas are financed through two types of instruments:

- the implementation of the policy at national and regional level is supported by geographical instruments, such as the European Development Fund (in the ACP countries), the Development Co-operation Instrument (in Latin America, Asia and South Africa), and the European Neighbourhood & Partnership Instrument (in the neighbouring regions),
- A specific thematic programme on Environment and Natural Resources (including energy) ENRTP, was included in the Development Co-operation Instrument – DCI. With a global scope, it addresses issues which are not necessarily priorities under the geographic instruments as well as issues common to groups of countries not belonging to a single region. DG DEVCO, ENV, ENER and as from 2010 CLIMA, were co-programmers for this thematic programme.

- “In September 2006, the Court published a Special Report concerning the environmental aspects of the Commission’s development cooperation, which concluded with 15 recommendations. One of them regards specifically “evaluation”:

Recommendation 6: The Commission should establish a comprehensive system for reviewing its environmental performance by carrying out an overall evaluation of its environmental assistance (interventions and mainstreaming), improving the systems for evaluating individual projects and better exploiting data from its external monitoring system” .

- On 25 January 2006 a Thematic Programme for the environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy (ENRTP) was established by a Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament⁴.
- The basic act for the ENRTP Thematic Strategy is the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), which was adopted by common position on 12 December 2006⁵.
- Subsequently, by Decision C(2007)2572 of 14 May 2007, the Commission adopted a Thematic Strategy Paper and a Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the period 2007-2010⁶ on the Environment and sustainable management of Natural Resources, including Energy, which formed the basis for the implementation of the ENRTP for the period 2007-2010.
- The Strategy is based on the recognition that a healthy environment and sound management of natural resources are crucial for lasting poverty reduction, while strong international environmental and climate governance is required to reinforce the sustainability of global development. Its policy objectives are to integrate environmental protection and climate change requirements into the Community's development and other external policies and to help promote the Community's environmental, climate and energy policies abroad in the common interest of the Community and partner countries and regions.
- The Thematic Strategy Paper for the period 2007-2010 stated that 'the MIP will be evaluated in 2009, to provide input for the preparation of the thematic strategy for 2011-2013'
- A mid-term review of the 2007-2010 Thematic Strategy and Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) was carried out in 2009⁷ in accordance with Article 20 of the DCI. The mid-term review concluded that the Strategy on environment and natural resources demonstrated flexibility in dealing with new issues and in initiating innovative approaches and that it was also a unique vehicle for approaches that do not fit within the boundaries of the EU's geographic programmes and for global actions, but that there was scope to improve coherence, particularly in addressing multi-disciplinary themes.

Accordingly an updated Thematic Strategy Paper with a Multiannual Indicative Programme was prepared. On 22 December 2010 the Thematic Strategy and Multiannual Indicative Programme on the ENRTP for the period 2011-2013⁸ was adopted (Commission Decision C/2010/9312). This Strategy, covering implementation of the ENRTP for the period 2011-2013, builds on the 2007-2010 Strategy (Decision C/2007/2572) and the mid-term review that was carried out in 2009.

- Reflecting the recommendations from the mid-term review, the new Strategy was centred on better structured environmental and natural resource management issues. This improved structure was designed to help to achieve more synergy between the different objectives, in the Annual Action Programmes with the Strategy, and also allow the development of a more robust monitoring and evaluation system.
- The Strategy addresses several problems/issues which have a profound effect on social and economic development, particularly on the lives of poor people, including climate change, rapidly degrading ecosystems, poor global environmental governance and lack of access to and security of

⁴ [Commission Communication COM\(2006\) 20 on "External Action: Thematic Programme For Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy](#)

⁵ Regulation (EC) N°1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI)

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/env_ENRTP_Strategy_final_en.pdf

⁷ DCI-ENV/2009/ 209-440

⁸ [2011-2013 ENRTP Strategy paper and Multiannual Indicative Programme](#)

energy supply. It contributes to achieving all the MDGs, by promoting environmental sustainability, protecting human health and boosting resilience to climate change, as well as creating conditions for sustainable food and energy security.

- It is necessary to note that a **GCCA mid-term review (of lessons learned) will be launched in the coming months**. Moreover, there is an **on-going performance audit of the European Court of Auditors on EU climate finance**.

2.2. Thematic programme, the ENRTP

The thematic programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP) helps developing countries and partner organizations to address environmental and natural resource management issues. Moreover, it helps to meet their obligations under multilateral environmental agreements and to take international policy leadership in such areas as fighting climate change, biodiversity and ecosystems protection including tackling land degradation and desertification and proper management of chemicals and wastes. Its legal base is Article 13 of the EU Regulation establishing the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI).

Main objectives

As stated in Article 13 of the DCI, *the objective of the thematic programme on environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including water, and energy, shall be:*

- To integrate environmental protection requirements into the Community's development and other external policies,

- To help promote the Community's environmental and energy policies abroad in the common interest of the Community and partner countries and regions.

Priorities

In order to address the challenges having a deep effect on the lives of poor people (rapidly degrading key ecosystems, climate change, poor global environmental governance, inadequate access to and security of energy supply), the ENRTP Strategy and 2007-2010 MIP was based on 5 **priorities**:

(1) Helping developing countries to make better progress on integrating environmental sustainability (the neglected 7th MDG) into decision-making, thus underpinning achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by building capacity, supporting the involvement of civil society and developing innovative approaches;

(2) Promoting implementation of Community initiatives and agreed commitments (including those under Multilateral Environmental Agreements) on the environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including resource efficiency, energy, at international and regional level and across national boundaries;

(3) Improving environmental integration and coherence in EU policies affecting third countries through methodological work and enhancing expertise;

(4) Promoting EU environmental policies abroad by strengthening international environmental governance, negotiation and monitoring, assisting the operation of MEAs and other processes; supporting coherent international policy development across the three pillars of sustainable development; and

(5) Promoting EU energy policies abroad, in particular sustainable energy options in partner countries and regions by way of support for policy development and through a renewable energy and energy efficiency fund. These priorities constitute the basis for the 2007-2010 Strategy.

In order to align the ENRTP with the rising priority of combatting climate change and better address the challenges of integrating climate and environment objectives into development cooperation, the revised strategy and MIP for 2011-2013 period grouped the areas of activity set out in Article 13 of the DCI Regulation in three priority categories (for the Annual Action Programmes (AAP) from 2011 to 2013):

1. Climate change and sustainable energy;
2. Environment for development;
3. Strengthening environment ('sub-priority 3.1') and climate ('sub-priority 3.2') governance, including mainstreaming.

Added value of EU aid under the ENRTP is that the programme provides:

- The possibility of greater integration of environment, climate change and sustainable energy into development policies/strategies and planning through more targeted activities and more effective instruments,
- Greater opportunity to address issues that are too often not priorities under the geographical instruments (like EDF, DCI and ENPI), for example, for reasons of market failure or the constraints of poor country governments which trade off the long-term benefits of sustainability against short term needs;
- The possibility of addressing global issues or issues that are common to groups of countries that do not belong to a single region (i.e. that are not easily covered by a single geographical instrument);
- Enhanced ability to project the external dimension of EU internal environment, climate and sustainable energy policies, for which purpose no other instrument is available;
- Enhanced capacity for developing countries and emerging economies to act as global players and influence decisions taken at multilateral environmental and climate agreements and processes.
- The ENRTP supplements country cooperation by providing support for global or regional partnerships, agreements with international organisations, financing agreements, calls for tenders and calls for proposals. Its main aim is to support the development of innovative policy actions, exchanges to promote good practices, capacity-building, the development and governance of 'global public goods', and specific pilot programmes which can catalyse further geographic funding.

Budget

As indicated in Annex IV of the DCI, the amount of programming represented a total amount of 804 million Euro for 2007-2013, including 63 million Euro earmarked from the ENPI for ENP countries, in accordance with article 38§4 of the DCI Regulation.

The ENRTP has subsequently been increased to a total of 1.199,24 million Euros representing an increase of 395, 24 million Euros from the indicative envelope laid down in Annex IV to the DCI regulation.

This is related in particular to three new initiatives with respect to climate change and renewable energy, with multi-annual implications, announced by the Commission in its January 2007 Climate Change and Energy Package and in its 2008 and 2009 Annual Policy Strategy:

- An increase of 60 million Euros for the Global Climate Change Alliance, which aims to enhance the cooperation between the EU and developing countries on climate change, with a view to broaden participation in the post 2012 international climate change regime;
- An increase of 76,1 million Euros for the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), an innovative public-private financing mechanism designed to mobilise

significant private funding in favour of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and in economies in transition;

- An increase of 60 million Euros for Carbon Capture and Storage, which aims to develop capacity for CCS and Clean Coal Technology in emerging, coal-dependent economies;
- An increase of 50 million Euros per year between 2010 and 2012 for Fast-start funding following Copenhagen Summit.

This final amount also includes contribution from five Member States to GCCA actions for an amount of almost 38 million Euros.

Implementation

The ENRTP is implemented through Annual Action Programs (AAPs) based on the general indications provided by the Thematic Strategy Paper and Multi-Annual Indicative Program (2007-2010 and 2011-2013).

Additional efforts have been made in the last years of the implementation of the ENRTP to avoid fragmentation, reduce the number of objectives, and focus on countries most in need, as well as increase the average size of projects.

The following measures were taken to contribute to more efficient AAPs:

- A global call for proposals focused on a specific number of thematic and geographic areas (reduction of number of lots from 14 to 3);
- Focus on a reduced number of strategic targeted actions;
- Continued effort to reduce the number of ad hoc agreements with international organisations, and replace it with longer-term strategic agreements. This exercise started already in 2011 with a three year strategic agreement with UNEP which replaced the annual multiple ad hoc contracts as we knew them in the MIP 2007-2010.

Priority 4 of the 2007-2010 MIP and sub-priorities 3.1 and 3.2 of the 2011-2013 MIP were implemented by DG ENV and CLIMA through dedicated sub-delegations from DEVCO.

Eligibility

The following entities, inter alia, are eligible for funding for the purposes of implementing the AAPs:

- Partner countries and regions, and their institutions;
- Decentralized bodies in the partner countries (such as municipalities, provinces, departments and regions);
- Joint bodies set up by the partner countries and regions with the Community;
- International organizations including regional organizations, UN bodies, departments and missions, international and regional financial institutions and development banks;
- EU agencies;
- The following entities and bodies of the Member States, partner countries and regions and any other third country complying with the rules on access to the Community's external assistance set out in Article 24 of the DCI Regulation:
 - (i) Public or Para-Statal bodies, local authorities and consortia or representative associations thereof;
 - (ii) Companies, firms and other private organizations and businesses;
 - (iii) Financial institutions that grant promote and finance private investment in partner countries and regions;
 - (iv) Non- State actors as defined in paragraph;

(v) Natural persons.

Mid-term Review

A mid-term review of the 2007-2010 Strategy, has been organized in 2009. Its recommendations raised the necessity to better structure environmental and natural resources management issues. This improved structure will help to achieve more synergy between the different objectives, tie in the Annual Action Programs with the Strategy, and also allow the development of a more robust monitoring and evaluation system. The evaluation highlighted some of the strengths and weaknesses in the programming and implementation of the ENRTP and allowed some conclusions. The evaluation found the ENRTP to be highly relevant and to have contributed directly to MDG7 on ensuring environmental sustainability and to MDG8 on global partnerships as well as indirectly to other MDGs such as poverty reduction and improved health.

The evaluation confirmed the ENRTP's flexibility in dealing with new issues and in initiating innovative approaches (for example GEEREF). It was also a unique vehicle for approaches that do not fit within the boundaries of the EU's geographic programmes and for global actions. However, there was scope to improve coherence among thematic programmes, particularly in addressing multi-disciplinary themes (for example the security/migration/climate nexus and climate/biodiversity/energy/food security). There was also a need to harmonize better the different objectives of the strategy and to limit the number of priorities and sub-priorities

Better monitoring of the programme was another area for improvement according to the MTR. More coherence between the different Annual Action Programmes and the Strategy needed also to be promoted.

Finally, more regular information exchange with the relevant international cooperation activities of the research framework programme was recommended.

Furthermore, this mid-term review was complemented in 2010 by an evaluation focusing on the part of the ENRTP related to priority 4 on climate and environment governance implemented through a sub-delegation by DG ENV and DG CLIMA.

Strategy 2011-2013

As said before, reflecting the recommendations from the Mid-Term Review, the new Strategy was centered on better structured environmental and natural resource management issues. However, this is not straightforward because the EU is active in most international environmental issues, and funding (not necessarily a lot) is needed to support policymaking and negotiations in an international context.

The revised priorities established by the Strategy Paper after the mid-term review is the following:

- Priority 1 Climate change and sustainable energy;
- Priority 2 Environment for development
- Priority 3 Strengthening environment and climate governance.

The improved structure of the strategy built around fewer priorities was meant to facilitate coherence. And also allow the development of a more robust monitoring and evaluation system.

Priority1. Climate change and Sustainable energy

The overall objective of this priority is to assist developing countries in preparing for climate-resilient low emissions development and to contribute to more fruitful policy dialogue and negotiations; as well as to promote increased access to sustainable and affordable energy services. Activities include inter alia work with international organisations, regional and national

governments, and selected international non-state actors, through targeted approaches or strategic partnerships with some organisations. This priority includes three sub-priorities:

1.1 Climate Change Adaptation (including the Global Climate Change Alliance)

In 2007, the European Union launched the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) and the European Commission coordinated this initiative. It aimed at strengthening dialogue and cooperation on climate change with developing countries most vulnerable to climate change and supporting their efforts to develop and implement adaptation and mitigation responses. It focuses on the Least Developed Countries (LDC) and the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS). These countries have contributed the least to greenhouse gas emissions, but are often the most affected by climate change and have limited resources to address the related challenges.

The GCCA is a global alliance involving a wide range of partners across the world with a focus on helping the most vulnerable developing countries to more effectively address the challenges associated with climate change.

The GCCA rests on 2 pillars: platform for dialogue and cooperation and technical and financial support. Five priority areas are focused: mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction and development efforts – adaptation – reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) – enhancing participation in the global carbon market and disaster risk reduction 5DRR).

A mid-term review of this programme is foreseen end 2013.

1.2 Climate Change mitigation, in particular REDD, LEDS and technology transfer

1.3 Sustainable energy

Priority2. Environment for development

The overall objective is to assist developing countries in preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of natural resources while improving the resource efficiency of economic growth and reducing pollution. This priority includes three sub-priorities:

2.1. Biodiversity, forest conservation and desertification

2.2. Forest Governance and FLEGT

2.3. Green economy, including chemicals and waste.

Priority3. Strengthening environment and climate governance

The overall objective is better international environment and climate governance shaped by the external dimensions of the EU's environment and climate change policies and the provision of methodological and governance tools appropriate to developing countries, and to improve mainstreaming of environment as well as promote governance and transparency of natural resources management. This priority is divided into three sub-priorities:

3.1. External Environment Policy (This sub-priority is programmed and implemented by DG ENV through a cross sub-delegation granted by DG DEVCO)

3.2. External Climate Policy (This sub-priority is programmed and implemented by DG CLIMA through a cross sub-delegation granted by DG DEVCO)

3.3 Support for mainstreaming and promoting governance and transparency for natural resource management, including water

2.3. Mainstreaming of environmental issues

The current evaluation is an opportunity to analyse how successful have been the efforts made by the Commission on mainstreaming environment and climate change issues in its development cooperation. More specifically, it will evaluate how successful the mainstreaming of environment and climate change has been in two key sectors: infrastructure (including energy) and agriculture-rural development.

For instance, in November 2009, a manual entitled “Guidelines on the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation” has been released and distributed to all EU Delegations as a working tool. This tool explains what is meant by environmental mainstreaming and how it can be ensured at each stage of the project cycle, and for the different kinds of cooperation approaches (stand-alone project, sector budget support, and global budget support).

The Guidelines were updated in 2011. This latest version includes a review of the Project Environmental Screening procedures (Annex 7) and two new annexes on Climate Risk Analysis (Annexes 11 and 12). Trainings on the use of the Guidelines were provided in Headquarters and in Delegations.

There was an environmental secretariat (based in DEVCO) between 2007 and 2010. Composed by 3 full time experts, it had as objectives training and mainstreaming of environmental topics, as well as technical advisory services for EU Delegations, fulfilling the role of Environment Helpdesk for Commission services.

The two key sectors chosen for evaluation are areas with potentially high impacts on environment and which, vice versa, can be strongly impacted by climate change.

3. THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

3.1 The legal and thematic scope

The scope of this evaluation is threefold:

1- To evaluate the actions to support environment and climate change in third countries conducted by the Commission in the framework of the thematic programme ENRTP (final evaluation of the instrument) and the geographical instruments;

2- To evaluate the support provided by the Commission in the framework of the ENRTP to the strengthening of environment and climate governance;

3- To assess the mainstreaming of environment and climate change in the external aid of the EU on two key sectors: infrastructures (including energy), and agriculture-rural development.

It is important to underline that actions funded from the ENRTP represent only about 20% of the total Commission actions on environment and climate change.

The evaluation should cover:

- 1- All the Commission's actions and interventions undertaken under the thematic programme ENRTP and the geographic programmes (under DCI, EDF, ENPI) for the first part;
- 2- For the second part, all actions funded from priority 4 and sub-priorities 3.1 and 3.2 of the ENRTP and implemented by DG ENV and DG CLIMA;
- 3- and for the third part on "mainstreaming", all actions and interventions in the two key sectors, financed from the thematic and geographic programmes where environment and/or climate change aspects have been mainstreamed (the sample should be defined to cover various regions, instruments, and modalities).

Overall, the evaluation should cover all types of implementing modalities, including sector and budget support programmes and specific projects/programmes in supporting environment and climate change as a main or indirect purpose.

The evaluation should cover the full period **2007-2013**.

The evaluation will use the five standard OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability; plus:

- The added value of the European Union's interventions (at both the strategic and implementation levels);
- Coordination and complementarity of the European Union's interventions with other donors' interventions (focusing on EU Member States).

The evaluation should be **forward looking**, providing lessons and recommendations for the continued support to environment protection and combatting climate change in particular with regards to:

- i) The approaches to environment and climate change as part of EU development cooperation policy, including through the global level;
- ii) The use of policy dialogues at all levels to support environment protection and combatting climate change;
- iii) The efficiency and effectiveness of capacity building/strengthening activities at all levels;
- iv) The support provided to global environmental agreements and processes and their benefits to developing countries and emerging economies;
- v) The potentials of supporting environment through budget support and Sector Policy Support Programmes (SPSPs);
- and vi) the Commission's capacity to adapt its support and its approaches to different types of country/region situations, in particular with a view to the further concentration of bilateral EU development cooperation to a limited number of focal sectors and its implication for future thematic programming priorities.

The evaluation shall lead to a set of **conclusions** (based on objective, credible, reliable and valid findings) and related **lessons and recommendations**, which should be expressed clearly enough to be translatable into operational terms by the Commission, the EEAS and EU Member States.

The evaluation should come to a **general overall assessment** of the extent to which Commission strategies, programmes and projects have contributed to the promotion of EU environment and climate change policies and to the outcomes and impacts on environment in partner countries, based on the answers to the evaluation questions set out in section 4.

Furthermore, the evaluation will include a comprehensive desk phase (see section 5) followed by 15 country/regions case studies in:

ACP (5) - ASIA (2) - CENTRAL ASIA (2) - LA (2) – ENI (4)

On these 15 case studies, only 8 will be visited in:

ACP (3) - ASIA (1) - CENTRAL ASIA (1) - LA (1) – ENI (2)

These countries **illustrate** different experiences in supporting environment and climate change and different country/region contexts and they have been selected to maximise the lesson learning opportunities from the evaluation.⁹

This list should also include countries where the cooperation between EC and EU MSs can show different cases and cooperation mechanisms. This pre-selection is indicative and can be changed by the evaluation team depending on the methodology defined, or at the inception phase of the evaluation following the evaluation team's more detailed statistical review, requiring strong and justifiable reasons along with EC consultation and agreement.

In addition, the evaluation will meet (videoconference can be envisaged) with a number of beneficiary international organizations and secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, among which the following are suggested as a minimum requirement: the UN Environment Programme (Brussels office, Geneva office, and if budget allows Nairobi Headquarters), the OECD (in Paris), the secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Combatting Climate Change (in Bonn¹⁰), the secretariat of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (in Montreal), and the joint secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions on chemicals and wastes (in Geneva).

3.2 The evaluation users

The evaluation should serve policy decision-making and programme management purposes. This requires addressing the principal concerns of the Council and of the management in DEVCO, EEAS, the EU MSs and the EU Delegations in the countries covered by this exercise will be the main users of the evaluation. However, the evaluation should also generate results of interest to governmental and civil society partners, the EU Parliament and the practitioners, expert and the CSQs in Europe.

4. APPROACH AND METHODS: EVALUATION PHASES AND REPORTING

4.1 Approach and methods

Evaluations address both accountability and learning. This evaluation is expected to contribute to learning about the Commission support on Environment and Climate Change (approach, methods, delivery and results) and how it can be improved. Hence the evaluators are expected to apply an **analytical approach** not only assessing the extent to which objectives have been reached (together with the results and impact achieved) but also **analysing the reasons and determining factors**

⁹ **Criteria for country selection:** 1) Importance of Commission support in the country; 2) Covering all major regions; 3) Broader learning potentials; 4) Country coverage of earlier and ongoing evaluations; 5) The political and economic context (stable, fragile, post conflict etc.); (6) Existence of budget support cooperation (not applicable to all regions).

¹⁰ A visit to Bonn could also include the secretariat of the UN Convention on Combatting Desertification

behind the observed successes and failures. It is important to take into account the importance of context specific factors on the EU's **contribution** to the observed changes/developments/trends.

The evaluation team is expected to provide a different methodology for each one of the parts included under this evaluation:

- For the first part, it will include an analysis of the effectiveness of the implementation of the environment thematic programme (ENRTP), and identify the extent to which complementarity and synergy with other relevant Thematic Strategies, "geographical" budget lines and Research Programmes, has been ensured, taking into account the need for complementarity of ENRTP towards the geographical programmes. - For the second part, the evaluation will assess if the support provided for the strengthening of environment and climate governance has had the desired impact in terms of 1) enhancing the capacity of developing countries and emerging economies to implement their global environment and climate change commitments; 2) enhancing their capacity to influence decisions taken at meeting of multilateral agreements and at global processes (e.g. the Rio+20 conference on sustainable development¹¹); and 3) promoting the standards of EU internal policies worldwide, to help achieve a global sustainable development.

- For the third part, the evaluation will intend to analyse how successful mainstreaming environment and climate change in the EC aid-cooperation has been done in two key sectors: infrastructure (including energy) and agriculture-rural development This could be done by checking a number of key steps in the "cycle of operations" at programming stage and at project identification and formulation levels, etc. The evaluation should reply to questions such as: how well have the "Guidelines on mainstreaming of environment and climate change in aid cooperation" been followed and applied at these different levels? The evaluation should review all related documents to assess the degree of integration in the defined sample of interventions. The evaluation should analyse what are the positive and negative factors for mainstreaming in the two key sectors.

For all parts recommendations for improvement should be provided.

The team is also expected to take into account the effects of the **EU external relation reforms** with the creation of the European External Action Service and in its implication in the effective support to Environment and Climate change, notably in relation to the process of programming and policy dialogue.

The evaluation also needs to be sensitive to **the context-specific nature** of environment and climate change, and the different frameworks within which the cooperation is conducted for the five regions. It is particularly important that the evaluators assess the importance of the different regional/national frameworks to the efficiency and effectiveness of the support and to partner country ownership.

This approach needs to be balanced with the need to keep a level of coherence between the different case studies so as to facilitate the synthesis of the findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations in the final report.

The team is expected to **check whether indicators were provided in the initial proposals** (of projects/programmes) and how they were followed-up¹² and highlight how EU should use them and if there are need for further improvements.

¹¹ If possible, assess real impact in terms of agreements obtained

¹² (Or if indicators were developed and followed up in case none were given initially)

4.2 Evaluation phases

The evaluation will be divided in four phases – an **Inception Phase**, mainly devoted to structuring and preparing the evaluation approach and methodology, a **Desk Phase**, focusing on gathering and analysing existing data and information (through literature/document reviews and interviews); **Field Phase**, including preparation of field missions, visits to a part of the case study countries and drafting of country notes, a **Synthesis Phase**, focusing on drafting the Final (synthesis) Report.

Evaluation Phases:	Methodological Stages:	Deliverables ¹³ :
1. <u>Inception phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structuring of the evaluation 	➤ <i>Inception report</i>
2. <u>Desk phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Analysis 	➤ <i>Desk report</i>
3. <u>Field phase</u> (Mission in the country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Verification of the hypotheses 	➤ <i>Slide presentation +country notes</i>
4. <u>Synthesis phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis Judgements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Synthesis note</i> ➤ <i>Draft final report</i> ➤ <i>Final report</i> ➤ <i>Quality control note</i>
5. <u>Dissemination phase</u> ¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar of dissemination of the results 	➤ <i>Fiche contradictoire (to be completed by the EU services)</i>

All Reports will be written in **English**. The country notes should be written in the main language spoken in the relevant country among Spanish, French and English. The reports must be written in Arial or Times New Roman minimum 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing. The Inception, Desk and Draft Final reports will be delivered only electronically. Final report will also be delivered in hard copies. The Executive summaries in all languages required will be delivered separately in electronic form. The electronic versions of all documents need to be delivered in both editable and not editable format.

¹³ The contractors must provide, whenever requested and in any case at the end of the evaluation, the list of all document reviewed, data collected and databases built.

¹⁴ This will be done by the European Commission

4.2.1. Inception phase

The assignment will start with the Team leader's mission to Brussels for a briefing session to discuss the main issues of the evaluation and of the process aspects, including the timing and the scope.

Then, the evaluation team will examine relevant key documentation on the past and current EU actions concerning Environment and climate change actions and interventions under the thematic and geographic instruments. This material would include data on the relevant Communications, strategy documents and instruments, evaluations, and discussions with Commission and EEAS officials. During this documentary work, the consultants shall also take into consideration the methods that are currently being used by other donors, notably Member States.

With the information obtained the consultants will produce a **Draft Inception Report** to be delivered to the Evaluation Unit, including, as a minimum, the following elements:

- (1) Identifying and prioritizing the co-operation objectives as observed in relevant documents. The result of this exercise should be presented in a structured way in a diagram(s) or similar with an accompanying explanatory text
- (2) An inventory of the activities financed in the sector of environment and climate change. This inventory has to be divided in 2 parts, the actions financed via the ENRTP and the other actions financed via the rest of thematic and geographical instruments. For the actions ENRTP, the description will be divided by EU services in charge of these actions (EU Delegations, DG DEVCO, DG ENV, and DG CLIMA).
- (3) Three final sets of **evaluation questions (one for each part of the evaluation)**; appropriate **judgement criteria** for each evaluation question; and relevant quantitative and qualitative **indicators** for each criteria (this in turn will determine the scope and methods of data collection).
- (4) The **final country/region selection and international organizations to be visited/interviewed** (for the case studies) **that will be different for each one of the parts of the evaluation**,
- (5) Suitable methods of **data and information collection** both for the Desk and the Field Phases - literature reviews, interviews both structured and unstructured, questionnaires, seminars or workshops, case studies, etc. - indicating any limitations and describing how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis. The consultants will also propose a list of activities/projects/programmes that could be retained for in depth analysis.
- (6) Appropriate **methods of analysis** of the information and data collected, again indicating any limitations.
- (7) The basis to be used for making the **judgements**, which should be directly related to the Judgement Criteria but adaptable should the field findings so dictate.
- (8) The system to **ensure a common approach across the case study countries**, and hence that the findings of the case study countries can be easily synthesised.
- (9) The detailed **work plan**, specifying the organisation and time schedule for the evaluation process.
- (10) A **sample of projects/actions representative** of the different priorities of the ENRTP and of the other actions financed on environment and climate change from geographic programmes.

If necessary, the report will also suggest modifications to contractual provisions inter alia for the following points:

- The final composition of the evaluation team; and
- The final work plan and schedule.

Following comments on the draft Inception Report from members of the Reference Group (see section 6) and from the Evaluation Unit, the evaluators will present **the Final Inception Report**. The evaluation will not continue before the proposed approach and methodology have been approved by the Evaluation Unit, and the Final Inception Report has been accepted.

4.2.2. Desk phase

The Desk Phase starts after the Inception Phase. The purpose of this phase is to make sure that existing relevant information (including data), within and external to the EC, is gathered and taken into account in the evaluation.

The Desk Phase is part of the actual evaluation exercise and ensures that relevant information and accessible from the desk, is gathered and taken into account, while the purpose of the Inception Phase is to prepare the evaluation and in particular the method and approach of the evaluation.

A **Desk Phase Report** (draft and final) should be prepared at the end of the phase to be submitted to the Evaluation Unit and discussed with the Reference Group.

4.2.3. Field phase

Following satisfactory completion of the Inception Phase and formal acceptance of the Inception Report, the Evaluation Team can start preparing the field missions. Nevertheless, the field missions cannot be implemented before the formal approval of the desk report comprising a chapter on the strategy proposed for these field missions.

The fieldwork, the duration of which shall be cleared with the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group, shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the Inception Report and agreed with the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group. If during the course of the field phase any significant deviations from the agreed methodology or schedule are perceived as being necessary, these should be explained to, and agreed by, the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group.

At the conclusion of each of the field missions the team should give a detailed *on-the-spot debriefing* to the EU Delegation and relevant stakeholders to validate the data and information gathered.

At the conclusion of each field mission the team will proceed to prepare brief **Country/Regions Notes**, for each of the country/region case studies, for delivery to the Evaluation Unit no later than ten working days after returning from the field (see annex 2 for an outline structure of the notes). These notes (which will appear in annex to the final report) should be written in the **predominant working language** of the EU Delegation(s) of the country/region concerned.

When all field missions have been conducted, and before the start of the synthesis phase, the Evaluation Team should prepare a **Synthesis Note**, summarising the data and information collected and presenting preliminary findings. This note should also account for the information gathered during the Desk Phase. The note should be succinct and mainly constitute a basis for a Reference Group meeting to prepare the synthesis phase. The note will not be published as a self-standing deliverables.

The Evaluation Team should also present a proposed **table of content and structure for the Final Report**, based on the structure set out in Annex 3, to be agreed with the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group.

4.2.4. Synthesis phase and final report

The Evaluators will submit a **First Draft Final Report**, in accordance with the agreed time schedule, and agreed structure, taking due account of comments received during de-briefings and earlier meetings with the Reference Group. It should be noted that the report should include answers to the evaluation questions, and also an overall assessment – on the basis of these answers – of the EU performance, approaches and strategies to support environment.

On acceptance, the first draft final report will be circulated for comment to the Reference Group in Brussels, which will convene to discuss it in the presence of the Evaluation Team.

On the basis of comments expressed by the Reference Group and the Evaluation Unit, the Evaluation Team should make the appropriate amendments and present a **Second Draft Final Report**. Again the report will be circulated to the Reference Group through the Evaluation Unit, for final comments. The Reference Group will be given a minimum of two weeks to provide their comments. On the basis of the comments received the Team will prepare the **Final Version**, in accordance with the agreed time schedule.

The evaluators may either accept or reject the comments made by the Reference Group, the Delegation, or relevant stakeholders, but in case of rejection they shall motivate and explain their reasons in writing.

The final report (as well as previous reports and notes) must be of very high quality, the written quality in the reports and notes must be outstanding. It is important that the findings of the country case studies are effectively used when drafting the final report. The final report should clearly account for the observations and evidences on which findings are made so as to support the reliability and validity of the evaluation. The report should reflect a rigorous, methodical and thoughtful approach. See [Annex 4](#) for further information on the quality standards. The findings, analysis, conclusions and recommendations should be thorough and the link between them should be clear.

The recommendations should be concrete and realistic and presented in a logical structure following on their importance and level of details.

The final version of the Final Report shall be presented in a way that enables publication without further editing and should be readable by different kind of audience.

The Final Report shall be drafted in **English**.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF THE EVALUATION QUESTIONS/ISSUES

The evaluation will be based upon a set of key evaluation questions which are intended to give a more precise and accessible form to the evaluation criteria and to articulate the key areas of interest of EU services, thus optimising the focus and utility of the evaluation.

Assessments will be done on the following seven criteria: relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, coherence and the EC added value. The first five correspond to the traditional practice of evaluation of development aid and have been formalised by the OECD (DAC). The last two apply to all EC policies. The criteria will be given different weight depending on the priority accorded to the evaluation questions.

In general, questions (to a maximum of 10) will refer to the following main evaluation criteria and topics:

- **Relevance of the strategy/programme:** this includes both relevance to the general objectives of the EC and relevance to commitments on an international level the EC has itself committed to.
- **Consistency of the implementation in relation to the strategy:** the Consultants shall verify the extent to which the work plan, schedule and implementation of the activities (all types of interventions, geographical and sector distribution, instruments, and aid delivery channels included) were consistent with the strategy set out in the Action plans. They shall demonstrate who were the real beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of the intervention and compare them to the target population(s) in the Action plans.

The Consultants will also verify the extent to which the intervention modalities (instruments, aid delivery channels, etc.) were appropriate to the objectives.

- **Achievement of main impacts/effects:** the Consultants shall identify all recorded results and impacts, including any unintended ones, and compare these to the intended results and/or impacts. The Consultants will also identify the changes, which occurred in the areas in which EC programmes were supposed to produce an impact
- **Efficiency of the implementation:** for the activities which were effective, it will be necessary to question to what extent funding, human resources, regulatory and/or administrative resources contributed to, or hindered the achievement of the objectives and results.
- **Sustainability of the effects:** an analysis of the extent to which the results and impacts are being, or are likely to be maintained over time.
- **Key cross-cutting issues:** for example gender, environment and climate change, human rights, etc. Verification should be undertaken, on the one hand, of the extent to which account has been taken of these priorities in the programming documents and, on the other hand, to what extent these issues have been reflected in the implementation modalities and in the effects of the intervention. **The 3Cs (co-ordination, complementarity and coherence):** co-ordination / complementarity with EU Members States and other donors; coherence with EU policies (including the Member States' own policies and eventual interventions of the EIB).
- **Value added of the EC interventions:** The criterion is closely related to the principle of subsidiarity and relates to the extra-benefit the activity/operation generates due to the fact that it was financed/implemented through the EC.
- **Mainstreaming:** Evaluate how successful mainstreaming environment and climate change in EC aid-cooperation has been observed (in two key sectors: infrastructure (including energy) and agriculture-rural development) notably by checking a number of key steps in the "cycle of operations" (meaning at programming stage and at project identification and formulation). The evaluation should provide answers to the question: how well have the "Guidelines on mainstreaming of environment and climate change in aid cooperation" been followed and applied at these different levels? If the evaluation would show that the mainstreaming would not have been fully successful in those sectors, an indication of the reason and recommendations for improvement should be provided.

The evaluation questions should also reflect particular interests from the EC services represented in the Reference Group.

Ideas of topics can be consulted in the ToR for the Mid-term evaluation of the ENRTP.

6. RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF THE EVALUATION

The primary responsibility for the management and the supervision of the evaluation will rest with the Evaluation Unit at DEVCO. The evaluation manager (EM) and first point of contact will be Jean-Louis Bolly (phone: 02 29 92566).

The Evaluation manager in the Unit will provide a pivotal role in providing quality support and in facilitating the quality assurance process. The EM will provide advice to the Team leader as necessary and ensure that evaluation is undertaken in accordance to EU methods. She will be responsible of the organisation and serve as principal liaisons with EU relevant services.

The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a **Reference Group** consisting of members of all concerned services in the Commission and EEAS, as well as the EU Delegations and representative of EU Member States, under the Evaluation Unit's chairmanship.

Its principal functions will be to:

- advise on the scope and focus of the evaluation and the elaboration of the terms of reference;
- ensure the evaluation team has access to and consults all information sources and documentation
- discuss and comment on the quality of work done by the evaluation team
- provide feedback on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation

A participatory approach, involving a broad range of stakeholders, will be taken all along the evaluation process.

7. EVALUATION TEAM

This evaluation is to be carried out by a team with advanced knowledge of, and experience in at least the following fields: **development co-operation policy, EU international environment, green economy, climate change and energy policies, and a wide range of environmental and energy issues**: climate change, natural resources biodiversity, desertification, forests, and water and chemicals issues and how these are addressed in the framework of Multilateral Environmental Agreements. The composition of the team should reflect the focus of the evaluation on independent and substantive results.

The team leader must possess demonstrated capacity for strategic thinking, and **mandatory knowledge and expertise of environmental and climate change issues and the above mentioned areas**. The composition of the team should reflect cross-cultural experience in development.

The other team members should be **environment/natural resource economists with knowledge of energy/climate change**.

The multi-disciplinary team should have experience as well in the following field/delivery methods: **governance in environment, natural resources, forests, energy, water and desertification, and delivering methods such as budget support**.

The team should comprise consultants with particular experience in relation to ACP countries, Asia, Latin America and the European Neighbourhood regions **covered**. The Evaluation Unit expects that also consultants from partner countries (national or regional) are included in the team in the evaluation process.

Consultants should also possess an appropriate training and documented experience **in evaluation methods and techniques for complex evaluation** and, possibly, of evaluation in the field of external relations and development cooperation.

The key skills are indicated **in bold**. In their absence, the 80 points threshold may not be reached.

The team should demonstrate to have understood the intellectual challenges of this strategic evaluation. The team composition should be justified and the team coordination should be clearly described. A breakdown of working days per expert should be provided.

The team will have **excellent writing and editing skills**. The working language will be English, but the team should include knowledge of French and Spanish. The Contractor remains fully responsible for the quality of the report. Any report which does not meet the required quality will be rejected.

Regarding conflict of interest, experts who have been involved in the design or implementation of programme/projects covered by this evaluation, are excluded from this assignment. Should a conflict of interest be identified in the course of the evaluation, it should be immediately reported to the Evaluation manager for further analysis and appropriate measures.

8. TIMING

The project implementation is due to start mid-October 2013. The expected duration is of 15 months. As part of the Methodology, the Framework contractor must fill-in the Timetable in the Annex 4.

9. OFFER FOR THE EVALUATION

The offer will be itemised to allow the verification of the fees compliance with the Framework contract terms as well as, for items under *h* to *k* of the contractual price breakdown model, whether the prices quoted correspond to the market prices.

The offer will be written in English, (font Times New Roman 12 or Arial 11), single spaces. The Total length of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the technical offer (Framework contract, Annexe 1, section 10.3. b) should not exceed 20 pages.

The offers evaluation criteria are:

	Maximum
Total score for Organisation and methodology	
Understanding of ToR	15
Organization of tasks including timetable	15
Proposal of evaluation focus	20
Sub Total	50
Experts/ Expertise:	

Team leader	15
Other experts	25
Expert for quality control	10
Sub Total	50
Overall total score	100

10. LIST OF ANNEXES

The contracting authority reserves the rights to modify the annexes without prior notice.

Annex 1. Key references for the evaluation

Annex 2. Guidance on the country notes for the country case studies

Annex 3. Outline Structure of the Final Evaluation Report

Annex 4. Quality Grid

Annex 5. Timing

ANNEX 1 – KEY GENERAL DOCUMENTATION AND LINKS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Regulation (EC) N°1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI)
 - Commission Communication COM(2006)20 to the Council and the European Parliament - External Action - Thematic programme for environment and sustainable management of natural resources including energy- Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including energy (ENRTP):
 - -2007-2010 Strategy (Decision C/2007/2572)
 - 2011-2013 Strategy paper and Multiannual Indicative Programme
 - Final report of the 2009 Mid Term Review of the ENRTP
 - Final report of the evaluation of ENRTP 2007-2010 actions under Priority 4 (strengthening International Environmental Governance)
 - JO UE N°C235/1 du 29.9.2006 – Rapport spécial N°6/226 de la Cour des Comptes relatif aux aspects environnementaux de la coopération au développement de la Commission, accompagné des réponses de la Commission
 - Court des Comptes – Statement of preliminary findings – Commission’s Follow up of Recommendations of the Court’s Special report N°6/2006, concerning the environmental aspects of the Commission’s development cooperation.
- Restricted Call for Proposals 2007-2008 - Thematic programme for Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy - EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi
- Restricted Call for Proposals 2009-2010 – Thematic programme for Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy - EuropeAid/128320/C/ACT/Multi
 - Restricted Call for Proposals 2012-2013 – Thematic programme for Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy – Europe Aid/132763/C/ACT/Multi
 - Annual Action Programmes (2007-2013) of ENRTP
 - Annual Work Programmes for Grants (2007-2013) of ENRTP
 - CRIS database and data Warehouse
 - The ROM reports on ENRTP projects and the rest of projects under the geographical instruments available in CRIS
 - Global Climate Change Alliance – GCCA
 - Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament COM (2003)251 final du 21.5.2003 – Forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT) – proposal for an EU Action Plan FLEGT Documents (Cap4Dev Library)
 - Lignes directrices pour l’intégration de l’environnement et des changements climatiques dans la coopération au développement – CE – collection outils et méthodes – Lignes Directrices N°4

ANNEX 2. GUIDANCE ON THE COUNTRY NOTES FOR THE FIELD PHASE

Length: The country note should be maximum 10 pages (excluding annexes).

This evaluation is partly based on a number of country studies to be carried out during the field phase. The field phase will enable the evaluation team to gather information on the EC support (to the sector/theme of the evaluation) at country level on the bases of hypotheses to be tested, which together with the desk phase findings should feed the global assessment within the synthesis report. The country notes are required for transparency reasons, i.e. to clearly account for the basis of the evaluation, and also to be able to have a factual check with the concerned EC Delegations and other stakeholders.

This reporting should be seen as building blocks for the evaluation and as documents to be circulated with the Reference Group and the Delegations involved. In the end of the evaluation the country notes will be published as part of the overall evaluation exercise in annexes to the synthesis report (thus editing is required). These notes should be prepared after the missions, they should respect the agreed structure and they should go further than the oral presentations conducted at the end of the missions. Furthermore, the evaluation questions are formulated to be answered on the global level using the whole information collected from the different country studies and the desk study, and should hence not be answered at the single country level.

Indicative structure:

1. Introduction:
 - The purpose of the evaluation;
 - The purpose of the note;
 - The reasons for selecting this country as a case study country.
2. Data collection methods used (its limits and possible constraints).
3. Short description of the national context linked to the EQs Findings (focused on facts and not going into analysis).
4. Conclusions covering the elements confirming or not confirming the desk phase hypotheses taking into account the specificities of the given country.

Annexes shall include relevant information referring to the tools used (not exhaustive list): The list of people interviewed;

- The list of documents consulted;
- The list of the projects and programmes specifically considered;
- Any database produced;
- ROM data;
- All questionnaires;
- Acronyms and abbreviation;

Annex 3. Outline Structure of the Final Evaluation Report

Length: All reports should be succinct whilst capturing sufficient evidence to justify the findings. Additional and more detailed information on the overall context, programme or aspects of methodology and analysis should be confined to annexes (which however should be restricted to the important information).

1. Executive Summary

Length: approximately 5 pages

This executive summary should include the following information:

- 1.1 – Purpose of the evaluation;
- 1.3 – Methodology (brief);
- 1.4 – Analysis and main findings for each Evaluative Question; short overall assessment;
- 1.5 – Main conclusions;
- 1.6 – Main recommendations.

2. Introduction

Length: approximately 5 pages

- 2.1. Purpose of, and background to the Evaluation
- 2.2. Synthesis of the Commission's Strategy and Programmes: the objectives and the intended impacts of the Commission's interventions.
- 2.3. Context: brief analysis of the political, economic, social and cultural dimensions, as well as the needs, potential for and main constraints.

3. Methodology

Length: approximately 5 pages

In order to answer the evaluative questions a number of methodological instruments must be presented by the consultants:

- 3.1. Data and Information Collection: can consist of literature review, interviews, questionnaires, case studies, etc. The consultants will indicate any limitations and will describe how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis.
- 3.2. Methods of Analysis: of the data and information obtained for each Evaluation Question (again indicating any eventual limitations);
- 3.3. Methods of Judgement

This chapter should include a presentation of the judgement criteria and indicators.

4. Main findings and analysis

Length: approximately 20-30 pages

- 4.1. Answers to each Evaluative Question, indicating findings and conclusions for each;
- 4.2. Summary of main findings

5. Main conclusions and lessons

Length: approximately 10 pages

This chapter should account for the overall assessment of the Commission governance support. The structure and content is dependent on the main conclusions and lessons.

6. A Full Set of Recommendations

Length: approximately 10 pages

A full set of Recommendations* capturing the main findings, conclusions and lessons.

**All conclusions should be cross-referenced back to the appropriate findings, lessons or conclusions. Recommendations must be presented in a logical order with the overriding and fundamental recommendations first followed by the more detailed recommendations. The recommendations should also be ranked and presented in the order of importance.*

Annex 4. Quality Grid

The draft and final versions of the Final Report will be assessed using the below “quality grid”. The completed quality grid for the final version of the report will be published on the Internet along with the report <http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/index.htm>.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound data analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders’ views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					

ANNEX 5 – TIMING

To be filled by the contractors and submitted as part of its methodology

Evaluation Phases and Stages	Notes and Reports	Dates	Meetings/Communications
Desk Phase			
Structuring Stage			Briefing session in Brussels
	Slide presentation		RG Meeting
	Draft Inception Report		RG meeting
	Final Inception Report		
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report		RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report		
Field Phase			De-briefing meeting with the Delegation.
	Presentation		RG Meeting
Synthesis phase (seminar in the country)			
	1 st Draft Final report		RG Meeting
	2 nd Draft Final Report Presentation + Minutes		
	Final Report + other deliverables		
Dissemination Phase			Seminar in Brussels

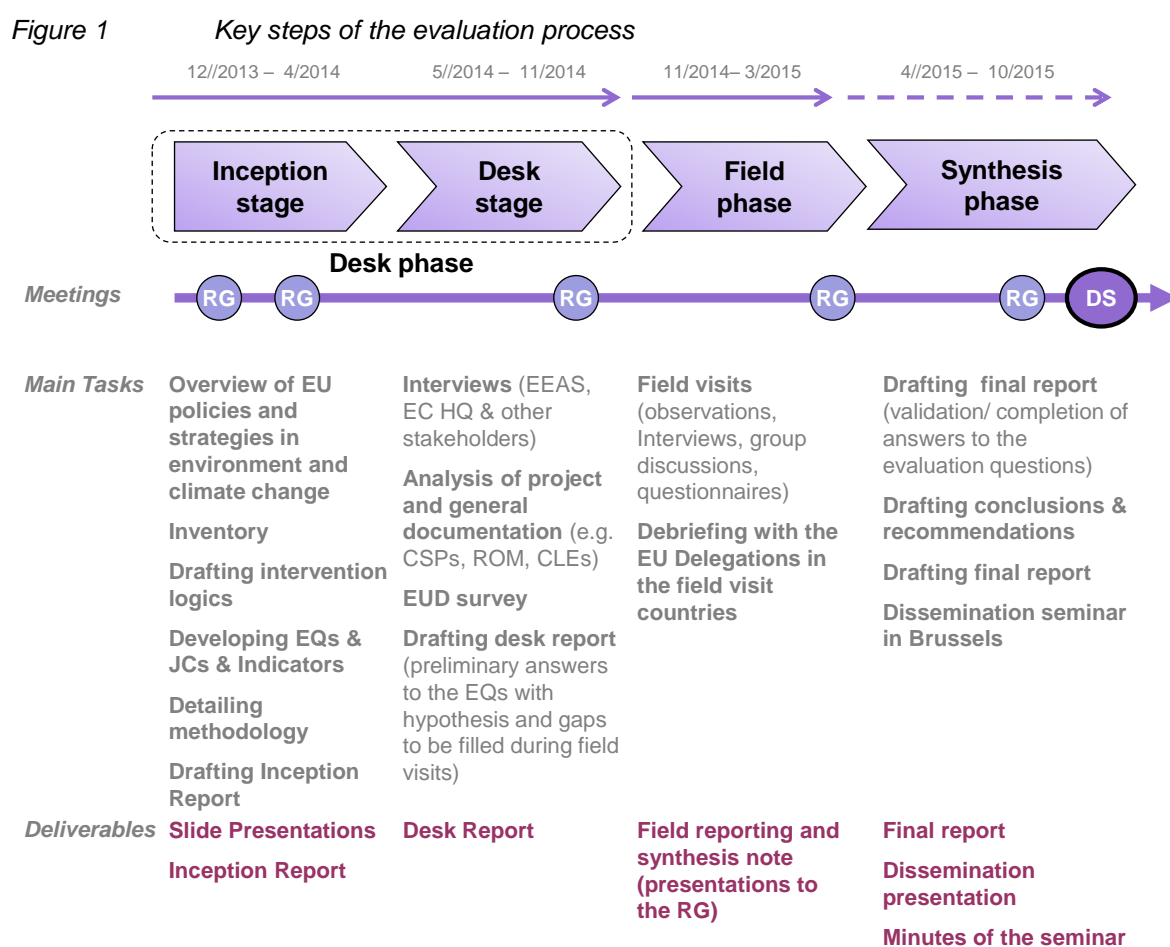
2 Annex 2: Key methodological steps

2.1 Overall approach and evaluation phases

2.1.1 Overall methodological approach

The methodology applied for this evaluation is based on the **methodological guidelines** developed by the DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit. The guidelines give precise indication on the design of the study, structure the evaluation process in several phases and provide an array of tools that can be used for evaluations.

The evaluation has been conducted in **four main phases**, as summarised in Figure 1. It was managed and supervised by the DEVCO Evaluation Unit. Evaluation progress was closely followed by a Reference Group (RG) chaired by the Evaluation Unit, and consisting of members of various EU institutions: EC DG Clima, EC DG Environment, EC DG International cooperation and development, the European External Action Service (EEAS). The figure also lists the main tasks in each phase, the RG meetings held and the deliverables for each phase. In line with the ToR, each phase has started after formal approval of the deliverables of the previous phase by the Evaluation Unit.



RG: Reference Group meeting; DS: Dissemination Seminar

The evaluation process adopts a **systematic approach** that uses different **building blocks** to gradually construct an answer to the EQs and to formulate conclusions and recommendations.

Given the purpose and conditions of the evaluation, the most appropriate design for the evaluation was considered to be a **multiple case study** based on the use of a **mixed-methods approach**.

2.1.2 Desk phase

During this period the evaluation framework was established including the following outputs:

- A policy analysis of Environment and Climate Change (ENV/CC) -related documents at global and regional levels.
- Based on the above analysis, a reconstruction of the ENV/CC Intervention Logic (IL) presented through effects diagrams, at global policy level and by region.
- A reconstruction of the inventory of all relevant ENV/CC-related interventions in partner countries and regions in the period 2007-2013.
- A set of 10 Evaluation Questions (EQs), each with their respective rationale, judgment criteria and preliminary indicators, and the sources and type of data requested.
- A proposal of a sample of twenty-five countries for an in-depth analysis which provided the basis for the selection of eleven country and 4 global case studies, out of which eight countries were selected at a later stage for field visits.

The final part of the desk phase focused on: (i) finalizing the indicators and the desk data collection; (ii) elaborating the preliminary answers to the EQs and the hypotheses to be verified in the field; (iii) defining the methodology for field data collection and analysis; and (iv) preparing a proposal on a list of countries to be visited from the pre-selected sample of eleven countries.

2.1.3 Field phase

The field visits were organized between December 2014 and January 2015. The main objective was to complete the data collection and to facilitate answering of the Evaluation Questions, while validating or revising the preliminary hypotheses formulated during the desk phase.

2.1.4 Synthesis phase

The results obtained during the desk phase, and their subsequent validation or revision through the field phase, constitute the basis for the synthesis exercise leading to the main Conclusions and Recommendations produced by the evaluation and presented in this report.

2.2 Data collection and analysis

2.2.1 Data collection at global level

2.2.1.1 Elaboration of a worldwide inventory of ENV/CC-related financial commitments by relevant areas

The evaluation team undertook the reconstruction of an Inventory of all EC-funded interventions in ENV/CC-related areas between 2007 and 2013. Different aid modalities were considered in the Inventory: projects, programmes and budget support operations.

The objective of the Inventory is twofold:

- first, it allows synthesised illustration of the financial magnitude and the sectoral and geographical distribution of EU supported interventions in ENV/CC -related areas, and their evolution over time;
- second, it also allows comparison between the realized Intervention Logic (IL) and the intended Intervention Logic as illustrated in EU policy documents.

With a view to reconstructing the realized IL, EU interventions were classified into sub-sectors clustered under thirteen main-sectors. (See Table 1) These main-sectors constitute the main areas of EU intervention as revealed in policy and normative documents. The sub-sectors represent a further level of disaggregation.

The global inventory is based on financing decisions over the period 2007-2013. However, there is sometimes a time difference between the financing decision and the actual contracting of funds. The inventory has thus been crosschecked and completed with additional interventions indicated by the RG members. This enabled to evaluation to consider all relevant interventions that were actually implemented during the evaluation period.

Table 1 List of main & sub-sectors

Main sector	Sub-sector
Biodiversity & Ecosystem protection	
<i>Interventions that directly tackle preservation and conservation. Most of them are implemented in protected biosphere/ecosystems.</i>	
	Forest/national parc ecosystem protection
	Marine/coastal zone protection
	Other
Climate change	
<i>Interventions in which specific adaptation and mitigations measures are foreseen (i.e. not the programmes that tackle for example general forest management issues that would impact ultimately on climate change). Normally they are really specific in their objectives.</i>	
	Adaptation
	Adaptation & mitigation
	Adaptation: GCCA
	Disaster prevention
	Mitigation
	Other
Energy	
<i>Energy specific programmes¹.</i>	
	Energy efficiency
	GEEREF
	Renewable energy
	Sustainable energy management
Environmental governance	
	Country level
Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	
<i>Interventions aiming at improving fisheries and coastal resources management systems (monitoring, control and surveillance capacities (MCS) to combat illegal fishing, fisheries research capacities</i>	
	Fisheries
	Coastal/marine resources
	Other
Forest	
<i>Interventions aiming at supporting forest governance (including illegal logging)</i>	
	FLEGT
	Forest governance
	Sustainable forest management
	Other
International Climate governance	
<i>Interventions aiming at supporting international fora and institutions dealing with CC negotiations and commitments. Interventions benefit to more than one country (mostly covering All countries)</i>	
	Climate change
	Climate change: COP
	Climate change: IPCC
	Climate change: UNFCCC Secretariat
International Environmental governance	
<i>Interventions aiming at supporting international fora and institutions dealing with ENV negotiations and commitments. Interventions benefit to more than one country (they mostly apply to All countries)</i>	
	Biodiversity: global financing and assessment
	Biodiversity: CBD
	Biodiversity: CITES

¹ Only those energy sub-sectors that can be directly related to the scope of the present evaluation are presented here. In agreement with the Reference group, those energy sub-sectors for which it was not possible to state their 100% relevance for the current exercise were not included in the global-inventory, nor in the analysis presented in this report. They would have had overinflated the total figure. These are: ACP-EU energy facility, Energy policy and Energy: Other.

	Biodiversity: other
	Environment & Sustainable Economic development
	Environmental data & information
	UNCCD
	UNEP
	Waste & Chemicals
	Water resources
	Other
Natural resources management	
<i>Interventions aiming at improving the sustainable management of natural resources, focusing on land resources</i>	
	Dry land management/desertification
	Other
Sound chemicals and waste management	
<i>Interventions aiming at mitigating the impact of Hazardous Wastes and chemicals, of the air pollution, at improving Waste Governance and Management, etc.</i>	
	Waste
	Chemicals
Sustainable economic development	
<i>Interventions aiming at promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production</i>	
	SWITCH
	Tourism
	Other
Water resource management	
<i>Interventions aiming at improving water resources management</i>	
	EUWI
	Water resource management
Other	
	Administration
	Other

2.2.1.2 Analysis of European Union policy framework in environment and climate change related issues in third regions

Two type of analysis were carried out:

1. Analysis of the fundamentals of EU policy and overall strategy in ENV/CC-related issues from two different angles (external: EU position in a multilateral and globalised development agenda; and internal: influence of EU internal policies on the European external development agenda); and
2. An assessment of EU support to ENV/CC-related issues in the context of policy, response strategy and programming was carried out at global and regional levels.

2.2.1.3 The survey

One of the most important challenges of this evaluation is the geographical coverage and consequently the impossibility of interviewing key stakeholders in all 107-partner countries benefitting from at least one EU funded environment and climate change-related intervention. Thus, it was deemed necessary to elaborate and disseminate structured questionnaires to increase the sample of stakeholders beyond those that could be reached through field visits and by the same way enrich the evaluation.

Two different surveys were elaborated²&³, with the aim of enriching the analysis and providing answers on issues difficult to analyse through documents or interviews in Brussels. Targeted-stakeholders were EU Delegations (EUD) and national counterparts (Ministries and Public institutions

² See Annex 9: Survey to EU Delegations in 35 selected countries.

³ The surveys were sent to the members of the Reference Group for their perusal and informal approval. The few comments received were integrated in the final version of the surveys.

and other Non-State Actors)⁴ on environment and climate change relevant areas in thirty-five selected countries.

The surveys covered EU policy, EU response strategy and programming, Implementation, Coordination and complementarity and EU value added issues.

Box 1: EUD's survey response rate

✓	30 out of 35 countries targeted by the survey replied → 86%
✓	Regional coverage: Africa 9, Caribbean 1, Pacific 1, Asia 5, ENI South 4, ENI East 5, Latin America 5
✓	Respondents profile: 3 Heads of Section, 10 ENV/CC focal points, 10 Project managers within ENV Sections, 4 Project manager within Infrastructure Section, 3 other staff
✓	<i>Interventions in these 30 countries represent 23,5% (EUR 660 million) of total EC ENV/CC-related cooperation</i>
✓	<i>Nine of the top ten EU recipient countries are represented.</i>

The EUD survey results were used at two different points in time:

- Field visits preparation: they facilitated a better focus of the interview guidelines
- Synthesis analysis: they helped complement other analyses carried out during previous phases.

2.2.1.4 Interviews

A comprehensive round of interviews with 43 relevant persons was carried out. The interviewees came from EC DG Clima, EC DG Environment, EC DG International cooperation and development, the European External Action Service (EEAS), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). The list also included two former consultants in charge of the EC Environment Help Desk.

2.2.2 Data collection at country level

2.2.2.1 Selection and analysis of a sample of country case studies

The evaluation team undertook systematic analyses on a combination of a quantitative filtering based on a mix of criteria and a qualitative assessment, to ensure the case studies provide the best coverage of the evaluation questions.

Twenty-five countries were selected (refer to 2.2.2.1.5 here below) and benefitted from an analysis of their respective EC response strategy through the Countries Strategy Papers from 2007 onwards and of the EU Delegations' External Assistance Management Reports (EAMR). This analysis contributed to a more complete picture of the ways in which the EU responds to different contextual situations. The analysis also considered relevant policy and strategy evaluations covering one or more of the selected countries. A narrower list of eleven countries was further identified from the list for an additional desk analysis of a total of 47 country level interventions⁵ that were relevant to inform the EQ's indicators. In this regard, it is worth observing that the evaluation exercise was not intended to develop any in-depth assessment of the selected interventions.

The following paragraphs present the different steps carried out to produce the list of (country level and regional/sub-regional intervention based) case studies.

2.2.2.1.1 Step 1: Mapping of environment and climate change, agriculture and rural development, and infrastructure as focal and non focal sectors in EU cooperation strategies over the period 2007-2013

The first group of criteria takes into consideration whether the EU in a given country supports the key sectors for the evaluation⁶, i.e. as chosen focal sectors for support, as part of another focal sector, or as a non-focal sector. Preference is given to focal sector countries. The sectors covered in this group

⁴ Unfortunately, the national respondents' response rate (13%) prevented the evaluation team from extracting useful and generalizable information.

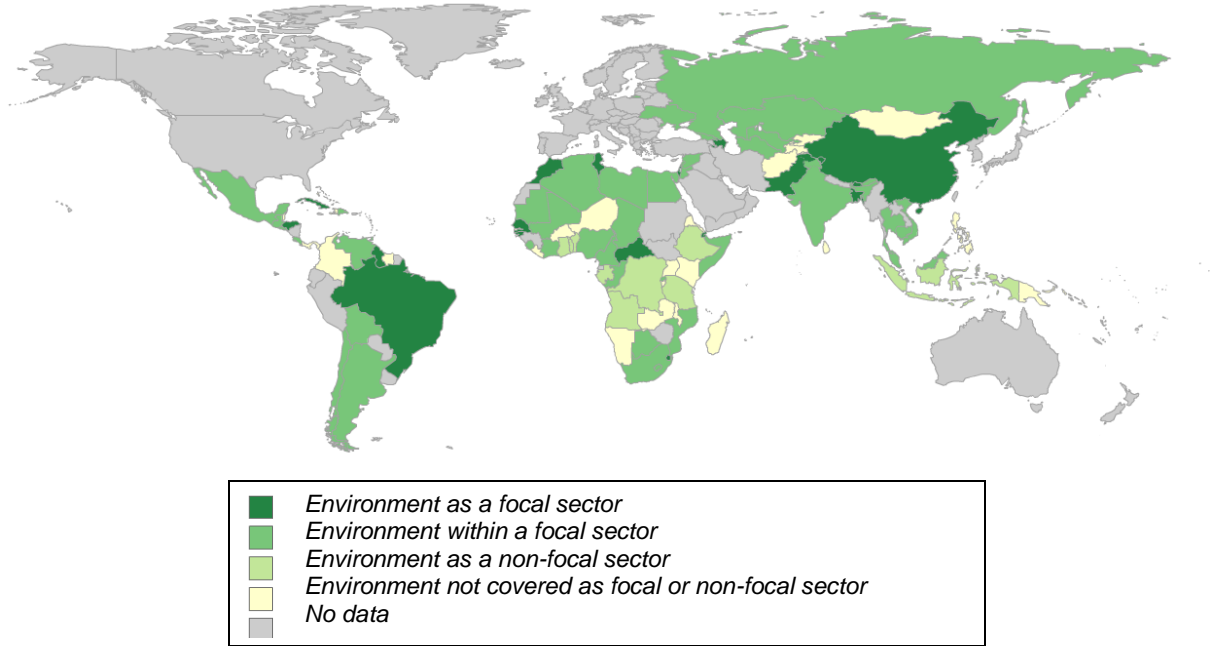
⁵ 55 global and 20 regional interventions were also considered to inform relevant specific indicators.

⁶ For this purpose, an analysis of all EC Country Strategy papers for the period 2007-2013 in the countries that fall under the scope of the current evaluation was carried out by the team.

of criteria is firstly the environment sector, but in also the sectors identified in the ToR to be evaluated vis-à-vis environment and climate change mainstreaming: namely, a) agriculture and rural development, and b) infrastructure.

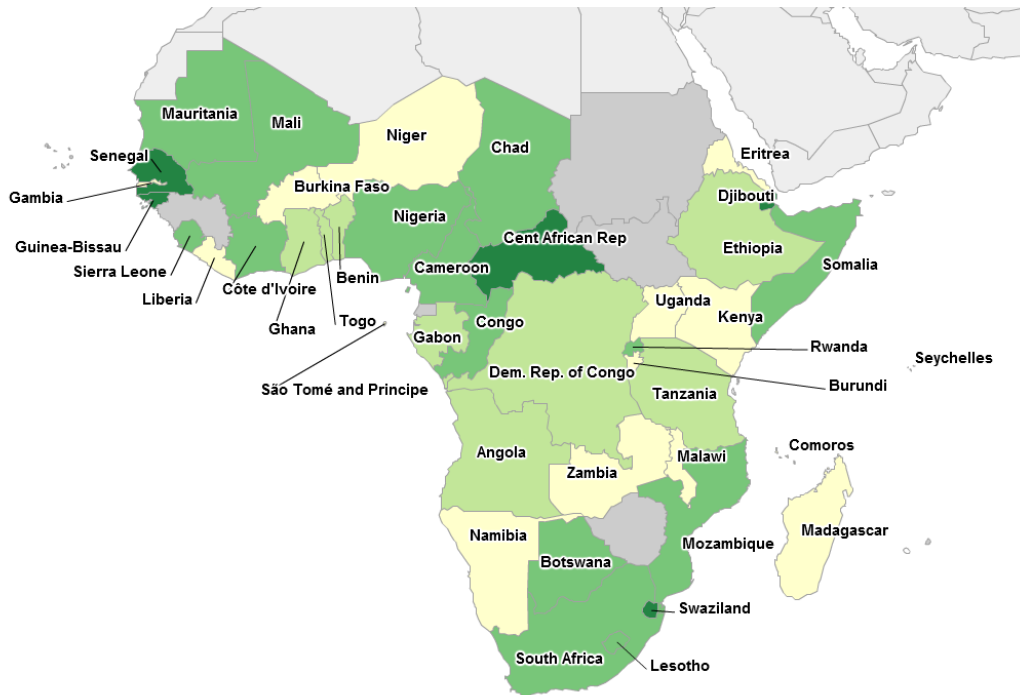
The following maps show the worldwide coverage of these three main sectors in EC cooperation strategies over the period 2007-2013.

Map 1 *EU support to partner countries: Environment as focal sector (programming period 2007-2013)*



Source: Particip GmbH analysis, created with StatPlanet

Map 2 *EU support to partner countries: Environment as focal sector: Zoom on Sub-Saharan Africa (programming period 2007-2013)*



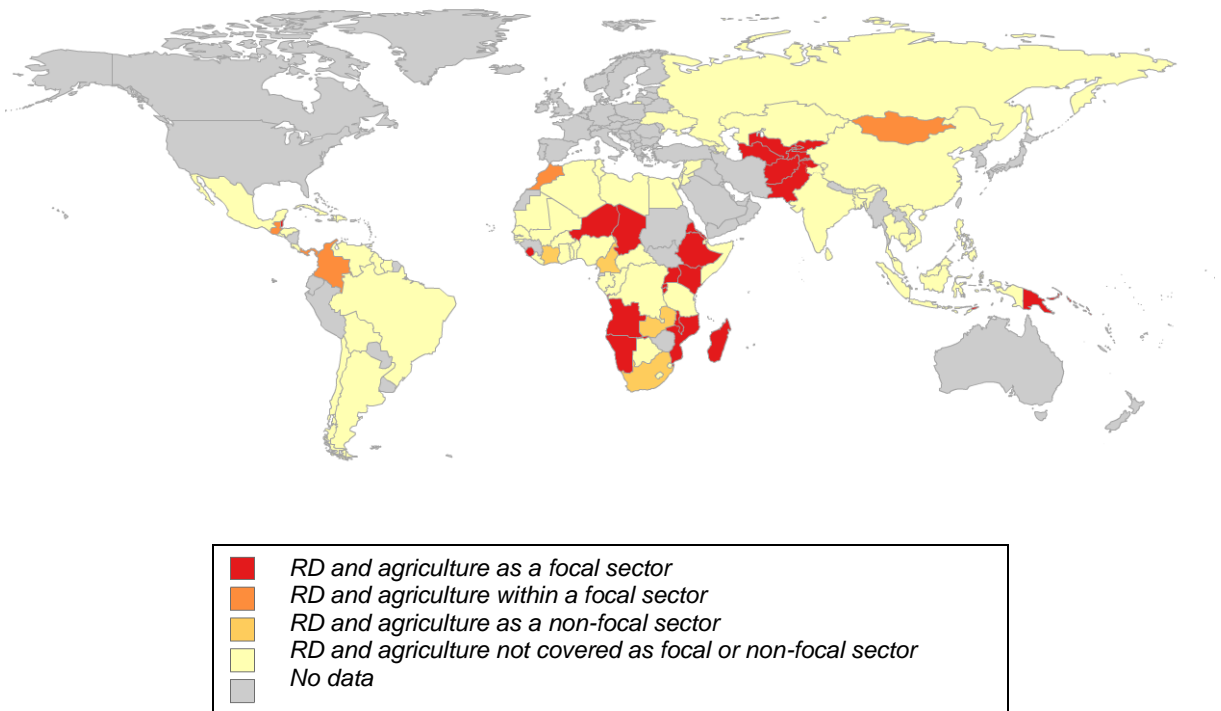
Source: Particip GmbH analysis, created with StatPlanet

Map 3 *EU support to partner countries: Environment as focal sector: Zoom on East Asian and Pacific (programming period 2007 2013)*



Source: Particip GmbH analysis, created with StatPlanet

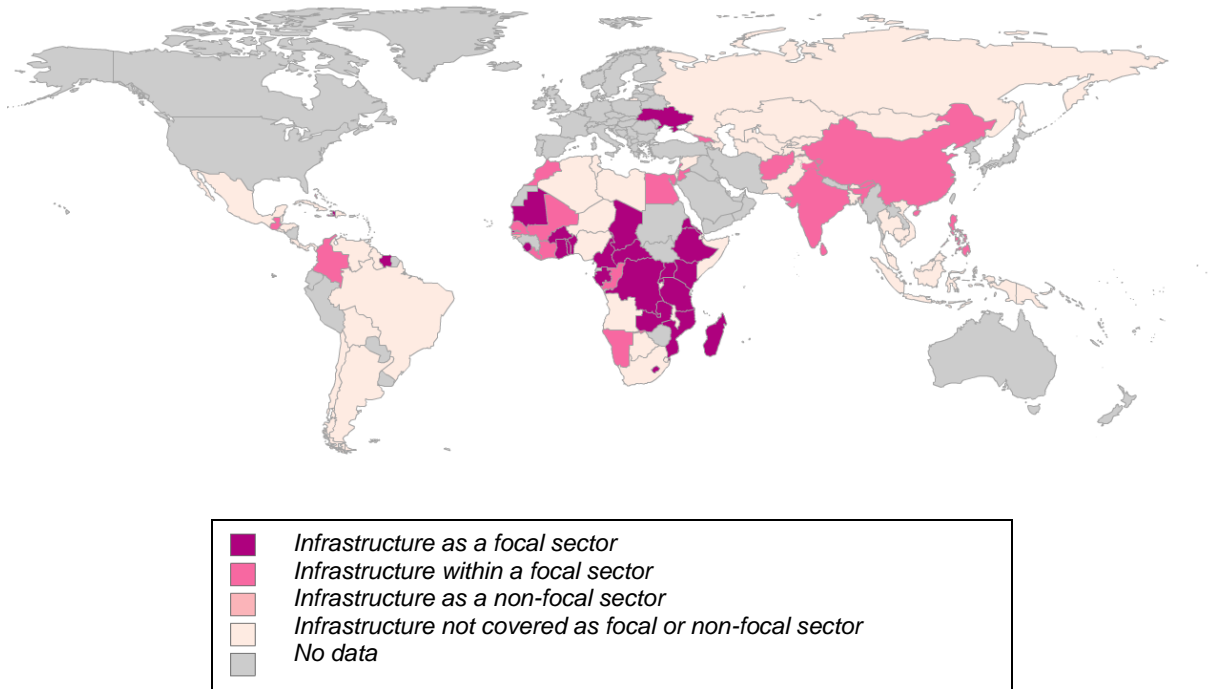
Map 4 *EU support to partner countries: Rural development and agriculture as focal sector (programming period 2007 2013)*



Source: Particip GmbH analysis, created with StatPlanet

Map 5

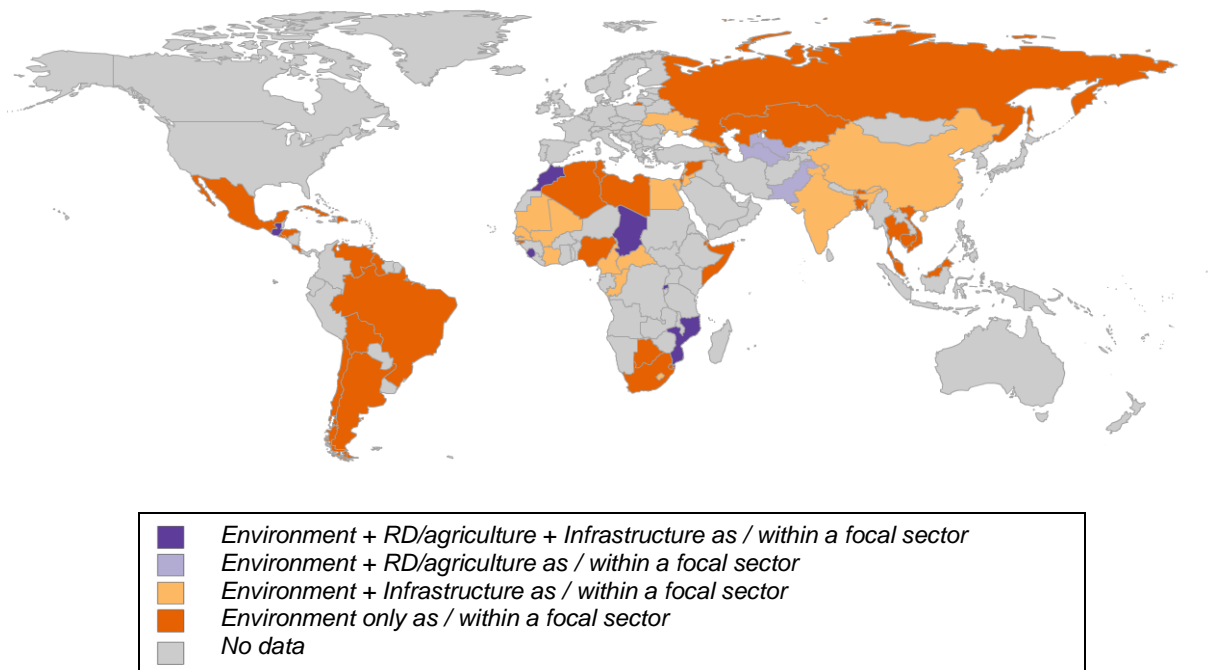
EU support to partner countries: Infrastructure as focal sector (programming period 2007 2013)



Source: Particip GmbH analysis, created with StatPlanet

Map 6

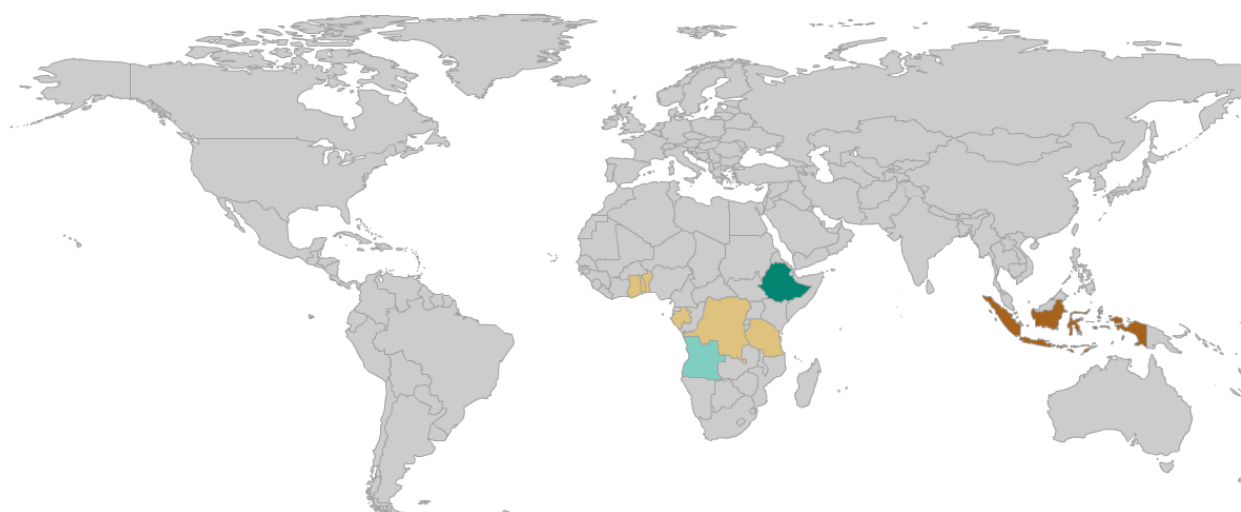
EU support to partner countries: Combination of Environment, RD/agriculture and Infrastructure as / within a focal sector (programming period 2007 2013)



Source: Particip GmbH analysis, created with StatPlanet

Map 7

EU support to partner countries: Combination of Environment as non-focal sector with RD/agriculture and Infrastructure as / within a focal sector (programming period 2007 2013)



	<i>Environment as non-focal sector with RD/agriculture + Infrastructure as / within a focal sector</i>
	<i>Environment as non-focal sector with RD/agriculture as / within a focal sector</i>
	<i>Environment as non-focal sector with Infrastructure as / within a focal sector</i>
	<i>Environment only as / within a non-focal sector</i>
	<i>No data</i>

Source: Particip GmbH analysis, created with StatPlanet

2.2.2.1.2 Step 2: EC worldwide contracted amounts in Environment and Climate Change related sectors through the ENRTP and geographic financing instruments

From the list of countries having Environment as Focal sector (or within a focal sector) and those combining both Environment and Rural development/agriculture & Infrastructure sectors, a second group of criteria was used for ranking.

The second group of criteria takes departure in the significance of the funding provided to the environment sector. The support is based on the volume of support divided into low, medium and high investments. Preference is given to high investments and low investments are filtered out. This group of criteria captures the amount of funding provided through ENRTP and also through geographic instruments. Moreover, themes of key relevance to the evaluation questions are captured; and the themes applied correspond to the classification used for the inventory development. The themes used for ranking are biodiversity, climate change, energy and environmental governance (at the national level). The thresholds for classification into low, medium and high investments take into consideration that investment in some themes is much higher than in other (e.g. energy compared to biodiversity), as described in the box below.

Box 2 Calculation of thresholds for investment classification

Step 1: The grand total investment (ENRTP and non-ENRTP) for environment and climate (EUR 3.3 billion) is suggested used as yardstick:

- High investments defined as EUR 10 million and above
- Medium investments defined as EUR 5-10 million
- Small investments or defined as below EUR 5 million

Step 2: The percentage of the grand total investment (ENRTP + Non ENRTP) going towards an area of criterion (e.g. ENRTP, biodiversity) is calculated. This percentage is then used to calculate the thresholds for small, medium and large investments as percentages of the thresholds for the grant total.

Example: total funding for climate change is EUR 500 million. The grand total investment is EUR 3,3 billion. Climate change is hence 15% of the total investments. The thresholds for climate change are then as follows:

- High investment: > EUR 1.511.024 (15% of EUR 10 million)
- Medium investment: EUR 755.512-1.511.024 (15% of EUR 5-10 million)
- Low investment: < EUR 755.512 (15% of EUR 5 million)

2.2.2.1.3 Step 3: Use of environmental policy dialogue and budget support

To capture the use of environmental policy dialogue and budget support, the following criteria were used:

- Existence of a regular Environmental policy dialogue with the EU⁷;
- Countries with budget support interventions. Other aid modalities and channels (Project aid, CSOs, etc.) have not been disregarded but since they are common features they have not been established as specific criteria⁸;

2.2.2.1.4 Step 4: Ranking of countries per region and sub-region

The above described criteria were assigned specific scores and used for a quantitative calculation and ranking of the countries. The table below provides a detailed overview of the criteria and the related scoring system.

Table 2 Overview of the suggested criteria and related scoring

Criteria	Scores	Corresponding thresholds
1. Environment sector	As focal sector = 3	N/A
2. Agriculture and rural development sector	Within focal sector = 2	
3. Infrastructure sector	As non-focal sector: = 1	
4. ENRTP Funding	Large investment = 2	> EUR 3.325.421
	Medium investment = 1	= EUR 1.662.711 - 3.325.421
	Small investment = 0	< EUR 1.662.711
5. Non-ENRTP funding	Large investment = 2	> EUR 6.674.579
	Medium investment = 1	= EUR 3.337.289 - 6.674.579
	Small investment = 0	< EUR 3.337.289
6. Biodiversity	Large investment = 2	> EUR 509.070
	Medium investment = 1	= EUR 254.535 - 509.070
	Small investment = 0	< EUR 254.535
7. Climate change	Large investment = 2	> EUR 1.511.024
	Medium investment = 1	= EUR 755.512 - 1.511.024
	Small investment = 0	< EUR 755.512
8. Energy	Large investment = 2	> EUR 4.053.870
	Medium investment = 1	= EUR 2.026.935 - 4.053.870
	Small investment = 0	< EUR 2.026.935
9. Environmental governance	Large investment = 2	> EUR 428.797
	Medium investment = 1	= EUR 214.398 - 428.797
	Small investment = 0	< EUR 214.398
10. Existence of environmental policy dialogue	Yes = 1 No = 0	N/A
11. Budget support		

A composite total score was calculated for each country and the highest scoring countries in each region were added to a short-list of 35 countries. To ensure that all criteria are sufficiently captured in the sample the total score per criterion as well as the number of countries capturing each criterion were calculated.

2.2.2.1.5 Step 5: Consideration of additional criteria for final sample

It was not suggested to simply select the highest scoring countries in each region, but to apply a qualitative selection to ensure sufficient coverage of the individual criteria and more importantly of all the evaluation questions.

A final qualitative country sampling approach has therefore been applied. The qualitative assessment was used to reflect the following aspects:

⁷ A score of 1 was given to those countries having an actual Environmental policy dialogue with the EU.

⁸ A score of 1 was given to those countries having at least one relevant budget support intervention.

- To ensure a balance, where all the different quantitative criteria are adequately represented in the sample (i.e. covered by a sufficient number of countries)
- To ensure that countries with different levels of economic development⁹ were represented
- Consideration of the actual interventions behind the inventory figures.
- To prioritise countries with available country-level evaluations of EC cooperation strategy and/or coverage of environmental related cooperation in the country in EC regional and/or thematic worldwide level evaluations¹⁰, with preference given to recent evaluations.

The following table presents, from the list of 35 countries, the 25 countries (all regions) that were found to best combine the different criteria after Step 5.

⁹ As defined by the World Bank: LI - Low-income economies (\$1,035 or less), LMI - Lower-middle-income economies (\$1,036 to \$4,085); UMI - Upper-middle-income economies (\$4,086 to \$12,615); HI - High-income economies (\$12,616 or more).

¹⁰ This type of evaluations is usually the only ones allowing to get a comprehensive overview on the success of EU support, as they analyse support at the country level, i.e. at an aggregate and strategic level comparable to the level of this evaluation – which project and programme evaluations do usually not provide.

Table 3 Selected countries for case studies after Step 5 (11 out of 25 countries, marked in purple)

		Values	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
	COUNTRY	Region	ENV focal sector	RD focal sector	INFR focal sector	ENRTP	non-ENRTP	biodiversity	Climate change	Energy	Environmental governance	ENV policy dialogue	Relevant Budget support	Total score	TOTAL criteria covered	% of criteria covered	Income level
1	Chad	Africa	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	0	2			18	8	73%	LI
2	Rwanda	Africa	2	3	3	2	2	0	2	2	0		1	17	8	73%	LI
3	Mozambique	Africa	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	0			16	8	73%	LI
4	Senegal	Africa	3	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	2		1	14	7	64%	LI
5	Sierra Leone	Africa	3	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	2			14	6	55%	LI
6	Uganda	Africa	0	3	3	2	2	2	2	0	0			14	6	55%	LI
8	RDC	Africa	1	0	3	2	2	2	2	0	0			12	6	55%	LI
13	Ghana	Africa	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	2			10	5	45%	LMI
1	Tonga	Pacific	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2			9	4	36%	UMI
1	China	ASIA	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	1		13	7	64%	UMI
2	Pakistan	ASIA	3	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	0			11	5	45%	LMI
3	Bhutan	ASIA	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0		1	9	5	45%	LMI
4	Bangladesh	ASIA	3	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0			9	4	36%	LI
1	Brazil	LA	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1		10	5	45%	UMI
2	Colombia	LA	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0			7	4	36%	UMI
3	Bolivia	LA	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0		1	7	4	36%	LMI
1	Ukraine	ENP East	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	2	2		1	14	7	64%	LMI
2	Moldova	ENP East	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0		1	9	5	45%	LMI
3	Azerbaijan	ENP East	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0		1	8	4	36%	UMI
1	Egypt	ENP South	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0		1	9	5	45%	LMI
2	Jordan	ENP South	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0		1	9	5	45%	UMI
3	Morocco	ENP South	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0			9	4	36%	LMI
4	Tunisia	ENP South	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0		1	8	4	36%	UMI
1	Uzbekistan	Central Asia	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			5	2	18%	LMI
2	Turkmenistan	Central Asia	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			5	2	18%	UMI
TOTAL SCORE			55	28	32	22	36	16	17	20	10	2	10				
TOTAL No. of countries covered			23	10	15	13	21	8	10	11	6	2	10				
% of countries covered			70%	30%	45%	39%	64%	24%	30%	33%	18%	6%	30%				

2.2.2.2 Field visits

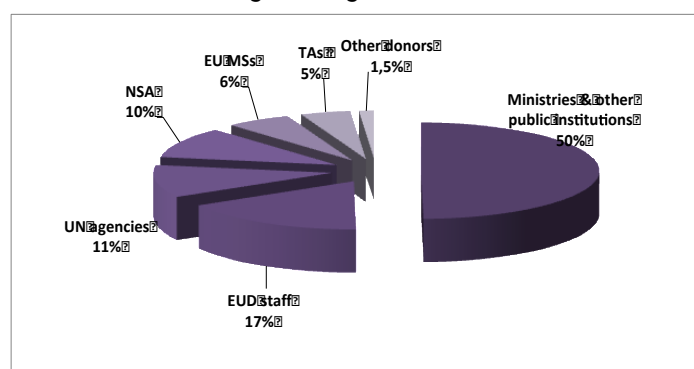
Based on the above-mentioned analysis of the operational translation of EU policy and overall strategy in the twenty five selected countries, and from the list of 11 countries, the evaluation team identified six countries for deeper analysis through field visits: Egypt (ENPI South); Ukraine (ENPI East); DRC, Ghana (ACP); China (Asia) and Bolivia (Latin America). Kenya and Rwanda (ACP) were, for different reasons¹¹, added to the list. These countries are representative of:

- the overall EU Intervention logic (IL) for ENV/CC-related support at global policy level;
- the overall EU ENV&CC commitments by key areas;
- different policy dialogue frameworks and different aid approaches and modalities

Interviews

Interviews were the main method of information collection. Direct interviews were organized with different target groups. In total, 219 persons were interviewed in the eight countries.

Figure 2: Key stakeholders coverage during the field visits



Source: Particip analysis

Documents

In addition to the interviews, the evaluation team collected extensive documentation, enriching the analysis. The main sources were EUDs, programme managers, beneficiary institutions and organizations, other donors, EU Member States, civil society organizations and academic centres.

2.2.3 Challenges and limitations

Overall, the different steps, techniques and tools utilized throughout the evaluation exercise, were successfully followed and applied. The most important challenges and limitations were:

- Regarding the reconstruction of the worldwide inventory of EU ENV/CC interventions:
 - While the situation has improved for more recent entries, still in many cases no Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector code has been attributed to the interventions in the CRIS database. This required the team to tediously, i.e. line-by-line, review all entries in the database. Interventions have been made distributed by sector and the categorised based on the (limited) information found in the CRIS-database, supplemented, where relevant, through further Internet research regarding the interventions in question. This implies that a number of choices have been made by the team to allocate the various interventions to the specific sectors.

¹¹ For the Kenya selection: Since 2009, the EU has increasingly directed its assistance to environment and climate change through international bodies, such as the UNEP. For a number of the EQs, the influence of UNEP and the UN family is particularly important since they relate to global efforts that are not implemented by EUDs and in some cases are not country based or likely to be informed through country visits, nor through the surveys to EUDs and National counterparts. Many of the global efforts that have country level interventions are present in different countries that do not otherwise have other relevant EU support. A visit to UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi was therefore proposed, together with a standard country-level visit.

For the Rwanda selection: After considering a number of alternatives, Rwanda was selected because it offers an example of mainstreaming in the agriculture and energy sectors. Rwanda is also an example of how EU can support environment and climate change in a country that is open to reforms and promotion of the private sector. In addition, EU support is channelled via budget support.

- Additional challenges emerged through the sometimes-inconsistent way of how data is entered in the system leading to problems in the computer-based search for relevant contracts.
- An inventory of interventions at the level of contracts was only feasible for the ENRTP. For other budget lines, it was technically impossible to establish a list of all contracts covering each contract within each financing decision (i.e. all contracts financed by DEVCO between 2007- 2013) - there are simply too many entries in CRIS. It was agreed with the Reference Group that, for the purpose of this evaluation, the level of financing decisions was sufficient for the inventory of non-ENRTP interventions.
- The quantity, quality and relevance of the information available for collection and analysis to allow informing of the indicators, from various sources and in different ways, on the results and effects of EC support to Environment and Climate change related areas, appeared in some occasions limited - in spite of the sustained and diversified efforts by the evaluation team and Commission HQs and/or other institutions' officials.
- Overall the surveys and data collection provided a reasonable and representative overview of EU cooperation strategy but encountered some limitations:
 - Not all EUDs provided comments or explanations on certain issues;
 - With some few exceptions, a lack of response on the part of national counterparts.

3 Annex 3: Overall policy framework analysis

3.1 Abstract

The period considered by this evaluation covers major changes in the EC external development policy agenda. To better understand these changes, it is necessary to recall the importance of previous international commitments and that of EU internal policies that set the basis for consideration of environment and climate change in external EC actions.

Since the early 90s', and especially during the last decade, relationships with the United Nations system have been strengthened as a result of the increased commitment to multilateralism. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, also known as the Rio Summit) represents a major milestone in this framework. Sustainable development was identified as the main guiding concept for global development and poverty alleviation. Rights and obligations of states vis-à-vis exploitation of natural resources and environmental protection, integration of environmental protection and development, priority to needs of poor and vulnerable countries, international cooperation, and liability for environmental damage were among the stated principles. The Rio Summit principles have been known since then two main follow-up summits, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, also known as Rio+10) and the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, also known as Rio+20). Furthermore, the 1992 Rio Summit agreed establishing three main legally binding Conventions (the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)), around which most EU support to environment and climate change related issues focuses on.

EU internal policies and their external dimension, consequently translated into the EU's overall development policy, have been aligned to respond to multilateral commitments agreed upon in international fora. EU development policy has thus been made coherent with Multilateral Environment Agreements, with the MDGs and with EU internal policies.

The inclusion of environmental concerns into all Community activities and policies was stated since the Single European Act of 1986, and has been since then acknowledged in the successive consolidated versions of the EC Treaty. Since 1997, it is a requirement of the EC Treaty.

The Luxembourg European Council of December 1997 stressed its conviction that environmental protection requirements were to be integrated into the Community's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development. Since then, different means have been proposed and integrated into EU development policy, such as capacity strengthening to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements and inclusion of environmental concerns into policy dialogue with developing countries and into EC cooperation programming and project cycle. In 2003, the EU established the Green Diplomacy Network, with the aim of integrating environment into external relations by promoting a European diplomacy on environment and sustainable development. Since the establishment of the EEAS, and in coordination with the EC, EU Climate diplomacy has been strengthened, as shown by the last European Councils on Climate diplomacy.

With the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1997, and in particular since the Brussels European Council of 1999, climate change started to be integrated into EU development cooperation. The focus was put on traditional ODA but also on the policy dialogue with developing countries with the aim of scaling-up climate change in the political agenda of the countries. A comprehensive approach to climate change is recognised and developed in different documents. The goal being to strengthen attention to climate change by addressing the interlinked environmental concerns such as loss of biodiversity, degradation of ecosystems, and desertification as well as their social and human impact. Synergies between climate, energy and development policies were also prioritised. Greater coherence was sought between the internal (EU) and external dimension of the EU climate change policies

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) led to the adoption of the European Community Biodiversity Strategy in 1998.

The EU Sustainable Development Strategy, elaborated as a preparatory input to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, enriches the Lisbon Strategy in that it adds a third dimension (the environmental one) to the existing economic and social ones. The global and external dimension of this new approach is rapidly introduced into EU development policy and further enriched over the considered period. Of particular importance among the instruments considered already since 2002, are the EU Water Initiative (EUWI), the EU Energy Initiative (EUEI) and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). Of special importance for this evaluation is the establishment in 2006 of the Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP).

Obtaining coherence between non-aid policies' and development policy, in particular in relation to the MDGs, has been a central goal. A particular emphasis was given in this regard to the potential impact that EU environmental and energy policies, but also trade, agriculture, fisheries and transport policies, could have in the progress towards MDG 7 on environmental sustainability. Leading global efforts to curb unsustainable consumption and production patterns, assisting developing countries in implementing the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, helping developing countries incorporate environmental concerns into development and promoting pro-poor environment-related initiatives have become key objectives of EU development policy. The Communication A decent Life for all goes further and places the Sustainable management of natural resources as one of the five priority elements for the overarching framework of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

More recently, support towards economic growth that produces fewer greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change (green growth) is introduced in EU development cooperation. Also in the framework of the external dimension of Europe 2020 and the Agenda for Change. The so-called EU climate and energy package and its "20-20-20" legally-binding targets on greenhouse emissions, renewable sources and energy efficiency, and the new EC Communication A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies, that goes further on the targets, must be highlighted.

1.1 The international framework and multilateral agreements

1.1.1 The Rio Summit and Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

In 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, also known as the Rio Summit, Rio Conference and Earth Summit) was held in Rio de Janeiro with high-level participation of 172 national governments. Sustainable development was identified at the Rio Summit as the main guiding concept for global development and poverty alleviation. The Summit resulted in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which comprises 27 principles for sustainable development in relation to a range of issues, including human rights to healthy and productive lives and development, rights and obligations of states vis-à-vis exploitation of natural resources and environmental protection, integration of environmental protection and development, priority to needs of poor and vulnerable countries, international cooperation, and liability for environmental damage. Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan for sustainable development.

The Rio Summit also agreed on establishing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) was signed (UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD are also known as the Rio Conventions).

In 2002, a follow-up summit was held in Johannesburg, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, also known as the Earth Summit 2002 or Rio+10). The principle outcomes were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, which reaffirms the commitment to sustainable development and emphasises multilateralism as the way forward. The Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) was also agreed upon.

In the 2012 the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, also known as Rio 2012, Rio+20) was held in Rio de Janeiro. It resulted in the non-binding working paper "the Future We Want", which reaffirms the commitment to sustainable development and renews political commitments.

1.1.2 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and related agreements and instruments

The UNFCCC became effective in 1994. Its objective is to "*stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system*". It does not contain any binding agreements and commitments itself, but provides the framework for negotiating international protocols with binding agreements on curbing greenhouse gas emissions. There are annual high-level meetings, Conferences of Parties (COPs), where commitments related to curbing emissions as well as providing technical and financial assistance to developing countries are negotiated. Key results include:

- The adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in December 1997, which provides binding emission targets for the signatory countries for the 2005-2012 and 2012-2020 periods.
- It was agreed that LDCs should prepare National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) to identify priority actions for adaptation to climate change.
- The Bali Action Plan was adopted in 2007, where it was agreed to "quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, while ensuring the comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances". It was agreed that countries should

prepare Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), plans with targets for reducing emissions.

- The Copenhagen Accord was taken note of, but not formally adopted in 2009.
- Commitments were made in 2009 in Copenhagen made for fast start financing in 2010-12 for adaptation, mitigation and REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation).
- It was agreed in 2010 in Cancun that global warming in the future should be limited to below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels.
- The Cancun Adaptation Framework from 2010 enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs).
- In 2011 the Durban Platform to "develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties" was agreed upon. This new treaty is due to be adopted at the COP21 in 2015 and implemented in 2020.

To support developing countries in their adaptation and mitigation efforts a series of financing and support mechanisms have been established or are under establishment: These include UN-REDD, World Bank funded REDD+, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as well as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for emission reduction projects and trade in emission credits.

1.1.3 UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

CBD became effective in 1993 and is signed by 193 countries. Its objectives are *"the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding"*.

Key results include:

- The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety became effective in 2003 It addresses issues related to genetically modified organisms and specifies that a precautionary principle shall be applied.
- In 2010 Conference of Parties (COP), the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted. It aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way, taking into account all rights over those resources.
- In 2010 in Nagoya, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and Aichi Biodiversity Targets were established for 2011-2020. The Strategic Plan provides the overarching framework on biodiversity the biodiversity related conventions and for the entire United Nations system in order to reach the Aichi Targets. The 20 Targets fall within the following strategic goals:
 - a) Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
 - b) Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
 - c) Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
 - d) Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - e) Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the principal instruments for implementing CBD at the national level. CBD requires that countries prepare NBSAPs and mainstream them into the planning and activities of all sectors, which can impact on biodiversity.

1.1.4 UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

UNCCD became effective in 1996 and is signed by 195 countries. UNCCD is the only binding MEA linking environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the dry lands. UNCCD has a special focus on Africa. The 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD for 2008-2018 further specifies the goal of the Convention: *"to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability"*.

National Action Programmes (NAPs) are the key instruments for implementing UNCCD. They are often supported by Action Programmes at the sub-regional (SRAP) and regional (RAP) levels. They spell out the steps and measures to be taken to combat desertification in specific ecosystems.

Box 3 *The Rio markers*

The developed countries that signed the three Rio Conventions on Climate Change, Biological Diversity and Desertification in 1992 committed themselves to assist developing countries in the implementation of these Conventions. The OECD/ DAC is monitoring aid targeting the global environmental objectives of the Rio Conventions using the "Rio markers". Every aid activity reported to the OECD/DAC should be screened and marked as either (i) targeting the Conventions as a '*principal*' objective (which means the main objective of the intervention is to support one of the conventions and it would not have been done otherwise) or a '*significant*' objective (which means that the intervention significantly contributes to implementing the conventions but is not the only or necessarily the main purpose) , or (ii) not targeting the objective.

Five statistical markers exist to monitor aid for environmental purposes. These are:

- the '**environment** marker', introduced in 1992;
- the 'Rio markers' covering climate change **mitigation**, **biodiversity**, and **desertification**, introduced in 1998;
- the 'Rio marker' for climate change **adaptation**, introduced in 2010

Source: OECD/DAC 2014

1.1.5 Other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

In addition to the three Rio Conventions and their protocols, a number of other MEAs have been established. The table below provides an overview of the MEAs of relevance to EU's external assistance related to environment and climate change. Those of particular importance for EU's support are highlighted. In the following sections, EU's approach to these is described.

Table 4 *Overview of relevant MEAs and processes*

Thematic area	MEA
Air and ozone depletion	Geneva Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution and its protocols
	Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer and Montreal protocol
Chemicals and waste	PIC (Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent)
	POP (Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants)
	Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes
	SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management)
Climate change	UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and Kyoto Protocol
	Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership
Governance	EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative)
	UNCED (Rio Summit), Johannesburg Declaration (WSSD, Rio+10) and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, UNCED (Rio+20)
	Aarhus Convention on Access to Environmental Information
	Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment and SEA Protocol
Industry	Helsinki Convention on Industrial Accidents
	Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents
Nature and biodiversity	CBD (UN Convention on Biological Diversity) and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
	CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)
	UN Forum on Forests, UNCED Declaration
	Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species
	EU-Africa Agreement on Migratory Waterbirds
	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
Land degradation	UNCCD (UN Convention to Combat Desertification)
Water and marine	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
	Barcelona Convention on Protection of the Mediterranean Sea
	Bucharest Convention/Black Sea commission
	HELCOM Baltic Sea Convention

	UN Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea
<i>Source: Own elaboration, adapted and updated from ENRTP Mid-term review report, December 2009</i>	

1.1.6 The Millennium Declaration and related Development Goals

The global consensus arising from the Rio Summit on sustainable development led, at the turn of the millennium, to the Millennium Development Declaration. Poverty reduction became the overarching goal of development activities. The emphasis progressively shifted from growth and trade to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

The “overarching” international Declarations and Agreements provide the enabling framework for the MDGs. The adoption of the 2000 UN Millennium Declaration by the largest ever gathering of Heads of State placed human rights, in the broad sense of economic, political and democratic rights, at the centre of the concrete targets for advancing development and reducing poverty by 2015.

Responding to the world's main development challenges and to the calls of civil society, the MDGs promote poverty reduction, education, maternal health, gender equality and sustainable environment, and aim at combating child mortality, AIDS and other diseases. Thus the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs provide a legislative framework for partnership in working towards complying with International Conventions and Agreements.

1.2 The influence of Multilateralism in EC Development policy in general, and in Environment and Climate change related policies in particular

1.2.1 The Millennium Declaration and related Development Goals

An independent assessment of EU action

In 2005 the Communication *Policy Coherence for Development - Accelerating progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals*¹² focused on non-aid policies that can assist developing countries in attaining the MDGs.

Among the eleven priority areas identified by the EC in which synergies with development objectives can be found, reference is made to a) Environment and b) Energy.

Environment

The objectives are for the EU:

1. *To lead global efforts to curb unsustainable consumption and production patterns*, globally and at home. At global level, reference is made to the thematic strategy on the sustainable use of natural resources.¹³
2. *to assist developing countries in implementing the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), and (...) to ensure that the capacities of developing countries are taken into account during MEA negotiations*. Climate change challenges¹⁴, the EU willingness to have a leading role in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) target on biodiversity and the protection of developing countries from hazardous substances and waste, are key objectives.
3. *to promote pro-poor environment-related initiatives and policies*. Here, six initiatives for sustainable development are mentioned:
 - a) The EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)
 - b) The EU Water Initiative and ACP-EU Water Facility, aiming at the achievement of the MDG and WSSD targets for water and sanitation, within the context of an integrated approach to water resources management at the basin level.
 - c) The EU Energy Initiative and the ACP-EU Energy Facility, that aim to facilitate access to modern energy services, implementing the WSSD commitments that established the link between energy and achieving the MDGs. The EU also supports the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition, a platform for policy co-operation on renewable energy.

¹² COM(2005) 134

¹³ COM(2006) 20. *External Action: Thematic Programme For Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy*

¹⁴ The Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol is mentioned.

Energy

Here, one of the aims is *to contribute to the special needs of developing countries by promoting access to sustainable energy sources.*

As the Communication recalls, *sustainable, high quality, reliable and affordable access to adequate energy sources is essential, both for those currently without access to energy services, and for the future productivity increases and economic development needed to accommodate the forecast population growth and urbanisation in developing countries.*

Trade, Agriculture, Fisheries and Transport sectors are also among the eleven priorities. As showed by the Communication, these sectors have wider dimensions and environmental concerns are part of them.

- EU **trade** policy towards developing countries aims to clarify the rules and liberalise trade in environmental goods and services. In pursuit of these aims, the EU seeks to integrate sustainable development using Sustainability Impact Assessments into regional negotiations (e.g. Economic Partnership Agreements, negotiations with Mercosur & Central America, the Andean Community and the Mediterranean region).
- In the **agricultural** field, the sustainable use of natural resources is key. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation aim at sustainable development. As stated by the Communication, *CAP objectives include helping agriculture to fulfil its multifunctional role in society: producing safe and healthy food, contributing to sustainable development of rural areas, and protecting and enhancing the status of the farmed environment and its biodiversity.*
- Under **fisheries**, and in particular via the Fisheries Partnership Agreements, the goal is to effectively promoting sustainable exploitation of the fisheries resources in the partner countries.
- In relation to **transport**, among other, the EU will work and assert its influence in international organisations (such as the International Maritime Organisations and the International Civil Aviation Organisation) for effective and efficient air and maritime transport services, in a safe, secure and clean environment that supports sustainable development and regional trade.

EU's contribution to speeding up progress towards the MDGs

In 2005 a Commission Communication set out the *European Union's contribution to speeding up progress towards the Millennium Development Goals*¹⁵ as part of the European Union's contribution to the UN Summit of September 2005.

To that end the Commission's proposals are i) to increase financial allocations and to enhance the quality of aid, ii) to continue exploring the concept of policy coherence for development with the aim of identifying additional contributions to development and iii) to focus on Africa. Environmental sustainability is considered as a particular leverage of the EU when working in this region. The use of incentives to countries that show their willingness to act against environmental degradation, and the support to mainstreaming of environment in policy-making are two of the means.

The European Consensus

The "European Consensus" on Development (ECD)¹⁶, that aims *to define the framework of common principles within which the EU and its Member States will each implement their development policies in a spirit of complementarity*, further sets out development policy in line with the Millennium Development Goals:

The primary and overarching objective of EU development cooperation is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the framework of policy coherence for development, the EU reconfirm its intention to, among other, lead global efforts to curb unsustainable consumption and production patterns. We will assist developing countries in implementing the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and promote pro-poor environment-related initiatives. The EU reconfirms its determination to combat climate change.

In order to meet the needs stated by partner countries, the Community will concentrate, according to the ECD, on nine areas, one being the Environment and the sustainable management of natural resources. The aim is to help developing countries incorporate environmental concerns into development and increase their capacity to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements. A particular attention would be given *to initiatives ensuring the sustainable management and preservation of natu-*

¹⁵ Brussels, 7.10.2005 COM(2005) 132 final/2

¹⁶ Council of the European Union Brussels, 22 November 2005 DEVGEN 229 RELEX 678 ACP 155

ral resources, including as a source of income, and as a means to safeguard and develop jobs, rural livelihoods and environmental goods and services. To this end it will:

- encourage and support national and regional strategies;
- take part in and contribute to European or global initiatives and organisations:
 - A stronger support to the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in order to help to halt biodiversity loss and promote biosafety and sustainable management of biodiversity.
 - On desertification control and sustainable land management the focus would be on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification through effective mainstreaming of sustainable land management issues in developing countries' strategies.
 - On sustainable forest management, the Community will support efforts on combating illegal logging and will give particular attention to implementation of Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT).

EU Action Plan on Climate Change

In relation to climate change, the focus would be on the *implementation of the EU Action Plan on Climate Change*¹⁷ in the context of development cooperation, in close collaboration with the Member States.

Adaptation to the negative effects of climate change will be central in the Community's support to LDCs and small island development states. It will also seek to promote the sustainable management of chemicals and waste, particularly by taking into account their links with health issues.

Water and Energy are also defined as areas of concentration. The *long-term protection of all water resources, preventing deterioration and promoting sustainable water use* are part of the policy objectives. And in this framework, the EU Water Initiative is mentioned. Finally, *access to modern, affordable, sustainable, efficient, clean (including renewable) energy services through the EU Energy Initiative, and other international and national initiatives* is contemplated.

Within other areas of concentration, environmental concerns are also considered. This is the case for Trade and regional integration (environmental sustainable growth), Transport (minimising negative effects on the environment), Rural development and territorial planning (environmentally sustainable territorial development) and Human development (ensure environmental sustainability mainstreaming).

The EU - a global partner for development, Speeding up progress towards the MDGs

In its 2008 Communication *The EU - a global partner for development, Speeding up progress towards the Millennium Development Goals*¹⁸, climate change and energy policies are recognised as being *policy areas with great development potential*. While confirming the priorities set up in its 2005 Communication, it also considers helping developing countries *move towards economic growth that produces fewer greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change*.

In this framework, the EU considers its support to policies on renewable energy, in particular biofuels, in the framework of climate and energy policies with the aim of helping developing countries *take advantage of the opportunities offered by the biofuel market to combat poverty, while closely monitoring the impact that this policy may have, on food production, use of land, and the environment in particular*.

PCD - Establishing the policy framework for a whole-of-the-Union approach

The COM (2009) 458 on *Policy coherence for Development - Establishing the policy framework for a whole-of-the-Union approach*, sets new priorities within the eleven 2005 priorities, to be addressed in the framework of the economic and financial crisis. In this document combating climate change is presented as one of the five priority issues.

A twelve-point EU action plan in support of the MDGs

The COM(2010) 159 on *A twelve-point EU action plan in support of the Millennium Development Goals*, linked to the *Europe 2020 Strategy*, that envisaged a renewed effort to reach the MDGs by 2015, proposes concrete actions for achieving the MDGs, including:

¹⁷ Refer to section 1.2.2

¹⁸ COM(2008) 177

- a European MDG fast track: the objective is to target the most off-track countries (fragile and orphan countries) in relation to the MDGs, and the most off-track MDGs; there is also the question of fostering ownership of MDGs in partner countries;
- a proactive Work Programme on Policy coherence for development, setting concrete targets and indicators of progress to implement the EU commitments on PCD across a range of policies impacting five global challenges, among which, climate change.
 - The comprehensive approach of Climate change is recognised and the goal is to strengthen it by addressing the interlinked environmental concerns such as loss of biodiversity, degradation of ecosystems, and desertification as well as their social and human impact. Reference is made to the Communication on a post-2010 biodiversity policy framework for the EU¹⁹, mainly in relation to *reducing the impact of EU consumption patterns on biodiversity elsewhere in the world and enhancing efforts to protect biodiversity in other countries*, to the FLEGT initiative, to the Obligations of Operators who place Timber and Timber Products on the Market²⁰, to the 7th EU Framework Programme for research and technological development and to the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security programme (GMES).
 - Seeking synergies between climate, energy and development policies. The aim is to limit the social and environmental risks associated with the increased production of biofuels. Here the EU Climate and Energy Package of April 2009²¹ and the establishment of a sound monitoring system for the impacts of EU biofuels policy in the EU and third countries are the two main steps.
 - Facilitating access of developing countries to low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies. One of the instruments is the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) that *facilitates participation in small-scale private ventures that introduce new technology in the area of renewable energy*.
 - Support for developing countries taking climate change measures including through their participation in the international carbon market. This support should be an integral part of development policies but needs to be complemented by additional resources. Thematic areas to be covered are adaptation of developing countries to the adverse impacts of climate change, mitigation focusing on capacity building and technology cooperation. For adaptation, the priority focus would be on the most vulnerable countries such as LDCs, SIDS and African countries. The EU also foresees Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) capacity building as a way of supporting developing countries to participate in the International Carbon Market. Innovative sources of financing would also increase the financial flow dedicated to adaptation and mitigation strategies.
 - The Work Programme also covers Biodiversity (within Food security). The goal is to address the linkages between biodiversity, development and poverty with the aim of *maintaining ecosystem services, avoiding the loss of biodiversity, preserving agrobiodiversity, and (...) thus contribute to food security*. The sustainability aspect of the exploitation of sea resources is also part of the food security global challenge.
- a test case of climate change. Support in adopting and implementing adequate adaptation and/or mitigation strategies, allowing development countries to develop cost-efficient ecosystem based approaches to mitigation and adaptation.

MDGs - Impact of the Financial Crisis on Developing countries

In the 2009 Commission Staff working paper *Millennium Development Goals - Impact of the Financial Crisis on Developing countries*²², biodiversity and climate patterns are presented as global public goods, preconditions for the countries' development:

Eradication of poverty in developing countries and tackling climate change are inextricably linked. The MDGs will not be achieved if climate change and environmental degradation are not tackled. A strong partnership between developing and developed countries is needed to address climate change. This

¹⁹ Options for an EU vision and target for biodiversity beyond 2010 - COM(2010) 4. 19.1.2010. Refer to section 1.2.2

²⁰ COM(2008) 644 - 2008/0198/COD

²¹ http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/package/documentation_en.htm

²² SEC (2009) 0445

includes support to countries to integrate climate resilience and low carbon strategies into their development plans through assistance for adaptation, clean energy and technology.

EU development policy in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development The EU contribution to the MDGs is more recently confirmed by the Green paper on *EU development policy in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development. Increasing the impact of EU development policy*²³. In its introduction it states:

The achievement of the MDGs by 2015 must therefore remain Europe's first and overriding priority, and the European Consensus on Development provides the fundamental principles for moving forward. Inclusive growth is considered a means of achieving the MDGs insofar as it allows people to contribute and benefit from economic growth, and to mobilize their economic, natural and human resources in support of poverty reduction strategies.

*The Agenda for Change*²⁴ while reaffirming the achievement of the MDGs as an overarching goal of EC development policy calls for a concentration of its development support to i) human rights, democracy and good governance and ii) inclusive and sustainable growth for human development.

The *Agenda for Change* that is proposed would lead, among other, *to reduce developing countries' exposure to global shocks such as climate change, ecosystem and resource degradation, and volatile and escalating energy and agricultural prices, by concentrating investment in sustainable agriculture and energy. (...) Development is not sustainable if it damages the environment, biodiversity and natural resources and increases the exposure/vulnerability to natural disasters. EU development policy should promote a 'green economy' that can generate growth, create jobs and help reduce poverty by valuing and investing in natural capital, including through supporting market opportunities for cleaner technologies, energy and resource efficiency, low-carbon development while stimulating innovation, the use of ICT, and reducing unsustainable use of natural resources. It should also contribute to improving the resilience of developing countries to the consequences of climate change.*

Climate change is also defined as one of the three challenges of energy support, *a sector with a strong multiplier impact on developing countries' economies and contribute to environmental protection, climate change prevention and adaptation.*

A Decent Life for All In the framework of the post-2015 scenario, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) need to be mentioned.

They are particularly important in the October 2012 European Council conclusions on the outcome of Rio+20 that underline the EU determination to take part in their elaboration process. The *equal footing* of the environmental dimension of sustainable development, in coherence also with the EU Sustainable development strategy (refer to section 2.3.2), is mentioned. The Communication *A decent life for all: Ending poverty and giving the world a sustainable future*²⁵ further elaborates on the three dimensions of sustainable development in response to universal challenges (including environmental degradation and climate change) and opportunities and the need for SDGs to incorporate the three dimensions. The Communication proposes the Sustainable management of natural resources as one of the five priority elements for the overarching framework. In this framework, the sustainable management and use of natural resources is presented as being essential to support economic growth. *Good stewardship of natural resources, based on transparency, accountability and good governance, is essential for poverty eradication and developing sustainably towards an inclusive green economy.*

1.2.2 The inclusion of environment and climate change related multilateral agreements in EU/EC normative documents

1.2.2.1 On Climate change

The adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 1997, and its signature by the European Community in April 1998, led to its inclusion into EC development policy.

The Kyoto protocol and the 1999 Brussels European Council The European Council of November 1999 held in Brussels recognises the need for climate change to be part of the EU agenda for development cooperation as well as the need to provide a global response to combat climate

²³ COM (2010) 629 final

²⁴ Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change, COM (2011) 637

²⁵ COM(2013) 92

change. Some specific sectors are highlighted as to be conducive to climate change mitigation:

1) desertification, and land degradation, and 2) protection, conservation and sustainable management of forests. While recognising the importance of EC ODA, the Council recommended, among other, i) increasing dialogue on climate change with partner countries *in order to give more weight to climate change on the political agenda and to respond to the identified country specific needs (...)* and ii) *initiating an in-depth discussion within the Commission and with the EIB and EBRD in order to take climate change in an explicit and systematic way into consideration and in order to mainstream sector specific measures and opportunities for integrating climate change consideration into their on-going activities.*

In 2002, the EU Sixth Environmental Programme²⁶ includes climate change as one of its objectives and priority areas for action, not only at EU level and for candidate countries, but also in its external relations policies and in its sustainable development policy. The Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol (CDM) and climate change adaptation support are mentioned.

The 1999 Brussels Council asked for a progress report on climate change integration into EC development cooperation policies, as well as for an action programme with targets, timetables and indicators. This is done in 2003 with the Communication *Climate change in the context of development cooperation*²⁷.

Climate change in the context of development cooperation

As recalled by the 2003 Communication, and as showed in previous paragraphs, climate change is part of the MDGs and the promotion of sustainable development agenda. But being climate change a low priority for partner countries, the EC considers the creation of awareness and the rising of its policy profile as major challenges.

As a result, the objective of the COM is *to assist EU partner countries in meeting the challenges posed by climate change, in particular by supporting them in the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. For this purpose, climate change concerns and its potentially disastrous long-term implications need to be fully mainstreamed into EU development cooperation so that they receive a higher profile in priority setting in a way that is completely coherent with the overarching objective of poverty reduction.*

The guiding principles are:

- Contribution to the overarching objective of poverty reduction as stated in the EC development policy.
- Contribution to the MDGs and the outcome of the Johannesburg's World Summit on Sustainable Development.
- Coherence, both internally and externally, and on the following levels: (i) coherence with other EC and MS policies, (ii) coherence with other development sector/thematic policies/strategies, (iii) and coherence/synergies with support actions for other Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
- Co-ordination and complementarity between the Community, Member States and other donors. The complementarity should be viewed from the political, financial, geographical and type of expertise point of view.
- Primacy of national ownership of development strategies and processes.
- Broad stakeholder participation in the implementation process.

The COM defines four strategic priorities²⁸:

1. Raising the policy profile of climate change, both in dialogue and co-operation (a) with partner countries and (b) within the Community.
 - i. At partner country level, one way is to clarify or make the link with other EU and international agenda topics, which already receive high political attention such as the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (i.e. making it a full com-

²⁶ DECISION No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme.

²⁷ COM (2003) 85

²⁸ Adopted in the General Affairs and External Relations Council meeting of 22 November 2004, on climate change in the context of development cooperation.

ponent of social and economic development). Another way is the strengthening of the environmental dialogue within EC-partner countries' existing institutional frameworks.

2. Support for adaptation,
3. Support for mitigation, and
4. Capacity development for the implementation of agreed international commitments.

These strategic priorities are adopted in the Brussels European Council of November 2004, which also calls for a bi-annual review.

The European Consensus on Development

As previously mentioned, the 2005 European Consensus on Development *reconfirms its determination to combat climate change*. The focus would be on the *implementation of the EU Action Plan on Climate Change in the context of development cooperation, in close collaboration with the Member States*.

Adaptation to the negative effects of climate change will be central in the Community's support to LDCs and small island development states. It will also seek to promote the sustainable management of chemicals and waste, particularly by taking into account their links with health issues.

Winning the Battle Against Global Climate Change

In 2005, in the Communication *Winning the Battle Against Global Climate Change*²⁹, within the Recommendations for EU climate policies, the Commission recommends the European Council, in the framework of the definition of future EU climate change policy, to further increase cooperation with third countries on low greenhouse gas technologies in the field of energy, transport, industry and agriculture.

Special reference is made to the necessity of ensuring internal and external dimension of the EU climate change policies.

Under the Participation challenge §, the need for developing countries to adopt climate change policies that are responsive to broader development goals is seen particularly relevant considering that these countries, as the Communication recalls, are concerned that reducing emissions will hinder their economic development. Their participation in emissions trading would be one mean. Also, the strengthening of their climate change adaptation capacity is mentioned under the Adaptation challenge §.

Limiting Global Climate Change to 2 degrees Celsius. The way ahead for 2020 and beyond

The Communication *Limiting Global Climate Change to 2 degrees Celsius. The way ahead for 2020 and beyond*³⁰ includes an international action chapter. Here, the need for developing countries to reduce their greenhouse emissions by 2020 to 1990 levels, as well as their emissions from deforestation is strongly stated.

The Communication enunciates examples of cost-effective policy options for developing countries³¹ and options to make these countries take further action:

- A new approach to the CDM. The scope of the CDM could be expanded to cover entire national sectors, generating emissions credits if the whole national sector exceeds a pre-defined emission standard.
- Improved access to finance. Investment in new electricity generation to be financed via a combination of CDM, development aid, innovative financing (such as GEEREF), target loans and effort by the countries themselves (if feasible).
- Sectoral approaches. Sector-wide company-level emissions trading in sectors where the capacity exists to monitor emissions and ensure compliance particularly for energy-intensive sectors such as power generation, aluminium, iron, steel, cement, refineries and pulp and paper, most of which are exposed to international competition.
- Quantified emission limits.
- No commitments for least developed countries.

²⁹ COM (2005) 35

³⁰ COM (2007) 2

³¹ Address low productivity of energy use and hence reduce growing concerns about energy costs and security. Renewable energy policies are often cost-effective, including for meeting rural electricity needs. Air quality policies improve peoples' health. Methane captured from landfills, coal beds, decomposing organic waste and other sources is a cheap source of energy.

A Global Climate Change Alliance

Some months later, the EC launched a Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)³² to help *the poorest and most vulnerable countries with respect to their capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change.*

The intention is that of providing a platform for dialogue (at regional level, with the ACP group, the African Union, SIDS and within the framework of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)) in order to integrate climate change in national development strategies and in development cooperation. It defines five priority areas:

1. Implementation of measures to adapt to climate change
2. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries
3. Enhancement of participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
4. Promotion of disaster risk reduction (DRR)
5. Integration of climate change into poverty reduction strategies and programmes

The EU Climate and Energy Package and the 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

The so-called EU climate and energy package³³ was adopted in the European Council of December 2008 and voted by the European Parliament the same month. EU Member States agreed to the "20-20-20" legally-binding targets, that set three objectives for 2020:

1. A 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels;
2. Raising the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%;
3. A 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.

The Green paper *A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies*³⁴ was published in March 2013. Acknowledging the existing framework up to 2020, the Commission considers the early agreement on the 2030 framework particularly important *to ensure regulatory certainty for investors and a coordinated approach among Member States.* The Green paper thus launches a public consultation that results in the actual presentation of the framework proposal by the EC in January 2014. Among other, if adopted by the Council:

- The EU domestic greenhouse gas emissions would need to be reduced by 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.
- The share of renewable energy would need to be increased to at least 27% of the EU's energy consumption by 2030.

Towards a comprehensive climate change agreement in Copenhagen

In 2009 the Communication *Towards a comprehensive climate change agreement in Copenhagen*³⁵ reaffirms the EU willingness to support developing countries to reduce greenhouse emissions by 15-30% by 2020 and to adapt to climate change while *stimulating innovation, economic growth and lead to long-term sustainable development.*

The proposed Global Climate Finance mechanism (that would allow early spending on climate change related actions) would be a way to support the most vulnerable and poorest countries.

Towards a renewed and strengthened EU climate diplomacy

The Joint EEAS-EC Reflection Paper "Towards a renewed and strengthened EU climate diplomacy", prepared before the July 2011 Council on EU Climate diplomacy, identifies three strands *for an active and effective EU Climate diplomacy.*

1. promotion of Climate action: coordination of efforts to reach out further and strengthen engagement with our partners in the world,
2. supporting implementation of climate action: focus on stepping up co-ordinated European efforts to assist developing countries in their institutional and capacity building efforts to address climate change, and
3. Climate change and international security: build on the work on climate change and international security and raise global awareness of the security risks.

³² COM (2007) 540, *Building a global climate change alliance between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change*

³³ http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/package/index_en.htm

³⁴ COM(2013) 169

³⁵ COM (2009) 39

As a result, it proposes 13 recommendations for the EU to act as a global actor in climate change diplomacy (refer to box).

Box 4 *Recommendations for the EU to act as a global actor in climate change diplomacy*

1. Recognise the important role that the High Representative the European Commission and the EEAS can play in working collaboratively with Member States, in particular Environment and Foreign Affairs Ministers, on climate diplomacy;
2. Continue to raise climate change concerns in relations with strategic partners;
3. Strengthen climate expertise in Delegations by appointing climate change experts to EU Delegations in selected key countries, subject to the budgetary resources available;
4. Provide specific climate diplomacy training to EEAS staff both at Headquarter and in Delegations as well as Commission services and Member States;
5. Reinforce the capacity of the EEAS to engage in climate diplomacy by establishing a focal point in the Service for Climate change issues;
6. Establish local climate change working groups in strategic partner countries to share information and co-ordinate actions between EU Delegations and Member States and to provide the Commission services and the EEAS with relevant reporting;
7. Mainstream climate action in the multiannual country and regional strategy papers, in the context of the next programming cycle;
8. Encourage EU Joint Programming aimed at improving aid effectiveness, donor co-ordination and a better use of dedicated funds, and thereby maximising synergies and avoiding duplication;
9. Continue to raise the security implications of climate change in political dialogues with key partners.
10. Provide expertise to assist partner countries in developing adaptation strategies and in seeking to prevent conflicts;
11. Undertake further pilot “early warning” reviews of countries/regions susceptible to be affected by climate change leading to security risks. This will aim to identify conflict risks and to develop adaptation strategies, using EU conflict prevention and crisis management tools;
12. Strengthen exchanges with Member States through the informal Steering Group on climate change and international security, as a platform to keep in touch with civil society, academic and think tanks and discuss related best practices and key emerging issues;
13. Revert to these issues in light of existing and forthcoming proposals with a view to an early 2012 Foreign Affairs Council.

Source: Joint EEAS-EC Reflection Paper “Towards a renewed and strengthened EU climate diplomacy”, 9 July 2011

European Councils on Climate Diplomacy The July 2011 Council Conclusions on EU Climate diplomacy further call to limit the temperature increase below 2°C compared to the pre-industrial level.

Further to the Joint Reflection paper, it proposes to step-up efforts on climate diplomacy at all political levels and *to strengthen EU voice and activities internationally, including through regional initiatives, by complementing and facilitating efforts being deployed under the UNFCCC*. The aim is that of increasing the profile of climate change in the relations with third countries and regions. The June 2013 Council Conclusions on EU Climate diplomacy further confirm the EU's position and call for more proactive and targeted EU climate diplomacy agenda, building on the *success achieved in Durban and Doha*. It also emphasises the challenge climate change represents for sustainable development and for the post-2015 agenda. Finally, it encompasses the steps proposed in the reflection paper jointly prepared in March 2013 by the EEAS-EC “An EU climate diplomacy for 2015 and beyond”.

Strategic toolbox for EU climate diplomacy It mentions in particular the idea of developing a *strategic toolbox to deploy an effective EU climate diplomacy and strengthen the EU's voice internationally in support of the 2015 Agreement and of a low emission development path*.

The paper operationalizes the three strands identified in July 2011:

1. Climate change as a strategic priority in diplomatic dialogues and initiatives;

2. Support to low-emission and climate resilient development: the importance of the linkage between climate and development actions, the need to strengthen the overall communication on the EU's support globally and to individual recipient countries and the need to further integrate climate considerations in the broader aid portfolio; and
3. The nexus between climate, natural resources, prosperity and security: sharpening an EU narrative on the intricate links between climate change, security and natural resource scarcity, awareness raising, raising climate and resource (water) security in bilateral political dialogues, engaging with business, engaging with institutional investors, elaborating and sharing briefing, outreach and training material on climate and finally coordinating with EU and international initiatives to continue to assess and manage climate and resource security risks.

Linked to the resources' scarcity security risks, the July 2013 Council Conclusions on EU water diplomacy need to be mentioned. The EU confirms its commitment to address the root-causes of water challenges as part of the EU contribution to the MDGs. It stresses the need to promote water cooperation worldwide and the inclusion of water diplomacy considerations in EU and member states' regional strategies and actions.

1.2.2.2 On Biodiversity

European Community biodiversity strategy The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) led to the adoption of the *European Community biodiversity strategy*³⁶ in 1998. Its objective was *to anticipate and prevent significant reduction in or loss of biodiversity and to tackle its root causes*.

Structured along four themes (conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information; education, training and awareness), it was replaced in 2006 by the Communication *Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 - and beyond - Sustaining ecosystem services for human well-being*³⁷.

Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 - and beyond The latter updates and further define its priority objectives, clustered in four policy areas:

- biodiversity in the EU,
- the EU and global biodiversity: strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, strengthen support in EU external assistance through funding as well as sector and geographical programs, reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- biodiversity and climate change: need to cut greenhouse gas emissions in order to reduce future pressure on biodiversity, minimising potential damage to biodiversity arising from climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.
- the knowledge base.

Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 More recently, a new biodiversity strategy was adopted: *Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020*³⁸. One of its six targets being: *By 2020, the EU has stepped up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss*.

To that aim, it foresees four actions:

1. Reduce indirect drivers of biodiversity loss: reduce the biodiversity impacts of EU consumption patterns, ex-ante Trade Sustainability Impact Assessments and ex-post evaluations, include in all new trade agreements a chapter on sustainable development providing for substantial environmental provisions of importance in the trade context including on biodiversity goals, eliminate harmful subsidies at both EU and Member State level, and to provide positive incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
2. Mobilise additional resources for global biodiversity conservation, by, among other, supporting natural capital assessments in recipient countries and the development and/or updating of Na-

³⁶ COM (1998) 42

³⁷ COM (2006) 216

³⁸ COM (2011) 244

tional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and by improving coordination within the EU and with key non-EU donors in implementing biodiversity assistance/projects.

3. 'Biodiversity proof' EU development cooperation. Systematic screening of development cooperation actions to minimise any negative impact on biodiversity, and undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments and/or Environmental Impact Assessments for actions likely to have significant effects on biodiversity.
4. Regulate access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.

1.2.3 A strengthened UN-EU collaboration

As described above during the 1990s the multilateral dimension of EC policy formulation increased. This also led to an increase in EU-UN collaboration. In 2003 the Communication *The European Union and the United Nations: The choice of multilateralism*³⁹ set out the course for multilateralism and the strengthening of collaboration with the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Communication reaffirmed *inter alia* the commitment to fulfilling international obligations in terms of the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals. The Communication *Accelerating progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals - Financing for Development and Aid Effectiveness*⁴⁰ further reinforces the commitment to supporting achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Of critical importance are the two key statements in the introductory section, namely: "First, the EU's ability to act as a 'front-runner' in developing and implementing multilateral instruments and commitments. And second, support, where necessary, for the capacity of other countries to implement their multilateral commitments effectively."

This implies that regional and country programming should incorporate provision to help countries meet international obligations, which is a rights-based approach.

1.3 The influence of EU internal policies on EC Environment & Climate change related Development policy

1.3.1 Integration of Environmental concerns

A requirement since the 1997 EC Treaty

The inclusion of environmental concerns into all Community activities and policies was stated since the Single European Act of 1986, and has been since then acknowledged in the successive consolidated versions of the EC Treaty.

Since 1997, it is a requirement of the EC Treaty, whose Article 6 stated, "*environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Community policies [...] in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development*".

The Luxembourg and Cardiff European Councils

The Luxembourg European Council of December 1997 stressed its conviction *that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the Community's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development* and asked the Commission to submit a strategy to it before June 1998.

In order to operationalize this objective, at the European Council of 27 May 1998 held in Cardiff the EC presented its Communication *A strategy for integrating the environment into EU policies*⁴¹. Being a long-term objective, it proposes a gradual approach based on two priority objectives: Agenda 2000 package (Common Agricultural Policy and Cohesion policies' reforms, as well as Enlargement process) and the Kyoto Protocol on climate change.

The need to integrate environment into other policies, including that of development, is mentioned as an issue that would require early attention. This is finally done in the European Council held in Vienna in December 1998 and in two important normative documents:

Integrating environment and sustainable development into economic and develop-

1. The Communication Integrating environment and sustainable development into economic and development cooperation policy - elements of a comprehensive strategy . The COM foresees support to developing countries to tackle environmental challenges arising from interna-

³⁹ COM(2003) 526 final

⁴⁰ COM (2005) 133 final

⁴¹ COM (1998) 333

ment cooperation policy

tional agreements as well as the inclusion of environmental concerns into programming and project cycle. The COM also calls for enhanced in-house capacity building and for the need to constantly evaluating performance of the environmental integration.

Measures to promote the full integration of the environmental dimension in the development process of developing countries

2. The Council Regulation on measures to promote the full integration of the environmental dimension in the development process of developing countries . This regulation defines i) the areas that are eligible for aid and assistance, among others global environmental issues (climate change, desertification, biological diversity, etc.), as well as ii) the forms .

The Barcelona European Council

The European Council held in March 2002 in Barcelona on environmental integration in the external policies further identifies ways to pursue environmental objectives in the conduct of external relations.

Regular dialogues, and in the case of developing countries, inclusion in cooperation instruments and programmes are proposed. The inclusion of environmental concerns in conflict prevention activities and in areas of post-conflict reconstruction, as well as the improvement of human rights, democratisation and governance, thus contributing to environmental ends, are considered as crosscutting issues.

The Green Economy Network

In 2003 the Green Diplomacy Network was created in the framework of the European Council held in Thessaloniki with the aim of integrating *environment into external relations by promoting a European diplomacy on environment and sustainable development*.

It is composed by EU Member State and Commission's diplomatic networks. Its creation responds to the increasing external dimension of EU internal policies into external ones. In this framework, *the Network has an important role in increasing the coherence, consistency and effectiveness of European actions in the field of environment*.⁴²

In 2004 the EC Working paper *Integrating environmental considerations into other policy areas - a stocktaking of the Cardiff process*⁴³ reviews the progress made in different fields, among which, development cooperation. It synthesises the priority objectives of environmental integration and the different milestones accomplished at that time, and identifies challenges and opportunities ahead.

The 2009 "*Guidelines on Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation*", although they do not constitute a normative document, must be mentioned.

As showed in other paragraphs, environmental integration into EC development policy has been since then effectively pursued.

1.3.2 Sustainable development

EU Sustainable Development Strategy

In 2001 the EU adopted its Sustainable Development Strategy⁴⁴ in the framework of the European Council held in Gothenburg in June.

The Strategy enriches the Lisbon Strategy⁴⁵ in that it adds a third dimension (the environmental one) to the existing economic and social ones. Elaborated as a preparatory input to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, it includes four pillars (economic, social, environmental and global governance) that reinforce each other.

Strategy for the integration of environmental considerations into development policy to promote sustainable development

The Council Conclusions of 31 May 2001 *Strategy for the integration of environmental considerations into development policy to promote sustainable development* call for priority actions:

⁴² http://eeas.europa.eu/environment/gdn/docs/gdn_more_en.pdf

⁴³ COM (2004) 394

⁴⁴ *A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development*, COM (2001) 264

⁴⁵ Launched in 2000, its aim was to make Europe *the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion*.

- enhanced policy dialogue with partner countries on environmental issues;
- systematically incorporating environmental considerations into the preparation of all strategic plans and programmes for EC development cooperation;
- mainstreaming environmental considerations into the six priority themes for EC development cooperation (trade and development, regional cooperation, poverty reduction, transport, food security and institutional capacity building);
- monitoring the progress made.

Towards a global partnership for sustainable development

While the global dimension of the 2001 sustainable development strategy was limited to the enlargement countries, the 2002 Communication *Towards a global partnership for sustainable development*⁴⁶ further develops its external dimension in several areas, among which, Sustainable management of natural and environmental resources.

The priority objectives are those of: i) *Ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed at national and global levels by 2015* and ii) *Develop sectoral and intermediate objectives in some key sectors – water, land and soil, energy and bio-diversity*. The related actions are: i) launch a sustainable water resource management initiative (EUWI) based on a strategic partnership with international organisations, governments and stakeholders, ii) adopt a European Union initiative on co-operation in the field of energy (EUEI) and development within poverty eradication efforts (COOPENER⁴⁷ and the external dimension of the EC programme “Intelligent Energy Europe), iii) Promote the effective implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, including the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, iv) Replenish by 50% the Global Environment Facility (GEF), v) Develop a European Union action plan by end 2002 on forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT), vi) Encourage investment in affordable, sustainable and environmentally friendly modes of transport, vii) Develop a European Union strategy for distant water fisheries to contribute to sustainable fishing outside Community waters, viii) integrate disaster prevention into European Union development and environment policies and ix) Extend the application of the European Union Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) initiative to developing countries.

Box 5 *The EU Water Initiative - EUWI*

Launched at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg of 2002 *to create the conditions for mobilising all available EU resources (human & financial), and to coordinate them to achieve the water-related MDGs in partner countries.*

Source: <http://www.euwi.net/about-euwi>

Box 6 *The EU Energy Initiative - EUEI*

Launched at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg of 2002 *to contribute to providing the access to energy necessary for the achievement of the MDGs, particularly, but not exclusively, that of halving the number of people in extreme poverty by the year 2015. It is also part of the EU response to achieve universal access by 2030 in the context of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative.*

Source: <http://www.euei.net/about-euei>

Box 7 *FLEGT*

The EU Action Plan for *Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade* (FLEGT) (COM (2003) 251) objective is *to improve governance in timber-producing countries and to set up voluntary partnerships with them so that only legally harvested timber enters the EU*. It targets four

⁴⁶ COM (2002) 82

⁴⁷ COOPENER was the external component of the first Intelligent Energy Europe programme that aimed at promoting policies, technologies and best practices on renewable energy and energy efficiency. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/in-action/iee-in-developing-countries/index_en.htm

regions (Central Africa, Russia, Tropical South America and Southeast Asia). It was complemented in 2005 by the Council regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 for the establishment of a FLEGT voluntary licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community that defines a set of rules for the import of certain timber products. In 2008 the European Parliament proposes a Regulation *laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market*.

Source: (COM (2008) 644)

Review of the Sustainable Development Strategy

The external dimension is again further developed with the revision made in 2005⁴⁸ of the 2001 SD Strategy, that *suggests that the external dimension of sustainable development (e.g. global resource use, international development concerns) be factored into internal policymaking and that the impact of European policy choices on global sustainable development be more consistently assessed*.

Indeed, *effective responses require international cooperation and solidarity*. In this framework, it foresees its support to developing countries in climate change adaptation. It also foresees *to actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments*.

Europe 2020 Strategy

As for the newly adopted Europe 2020 Strategy⁴⁹, it is too soon to analyse its external dimension or its influence on external development policy. What can be said is that one of its three priorities⁵⁰, *Sustainable growth for a resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy*, has been to some extent transposed into the third priority of the Thematic Programme for Environment and sustainable management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP)⁵¹ Strategy Paper for 2011-2013:

to implement the international environmental and climate dimension of the EU's 2020 vision. It has to be noted also that within this priority, the Europe 2020 Strategy limits its action to new technologies, resource efficiency and renewable energy. Furthermore, the 2012 European (environment) Council conclusions on the outcome of Rio+20 call *to build on the directions envisaged in the "Europe 2020" Strategy and the Resource Efficiency Roadmap and the need to pursue the use of appropriate indicators already developed, and where necessary to agree on the development of a set of interlinked indicators that complement GDP, to be applied at international, EU and Member State levels*.

The Green Paper on *EU development policy in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development*⁵² re-confirms its commitment to linking climate change and development. *Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of this century affecting the developing world and poses the greatest risks to the progress towards achieving the MDGs. To lift people out of poverty will require ensuring that more people have access to energy; this will lead to a huge increase in energy consumption with an associated impact on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the global environment. Therefore, sustainable development needs to be at the core of both our development and climate change policy to ensure that action to combat Climate Change benefits, rather than increases the risk to, the growth potential of the world's poorest citizens*.

1.4 The ENRTP (Thematic Programme for Environment and sustainable management of Natural Resources, including Energy)

Until 2006, EU support to address environmental issues was delivered through three means:

1. Two budget lines covering environment and forests,

⁴⁸ COM (2005) 658 On the review of the Sustainable Development Strategy. A platform for action.

⁴⁹ EUROPE 2020 A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2010) 2020

⁵⁰ The other two being *Inclusive growth & Smart Growth – developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation*.

⁵¹ Refer to section 1.4 for further details on the ENRTP

⁵² *GREEN PAPER. EU development policy in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development. Increasing the impact of EU development policy*, COM (2010) 629 final

2. LIFE-Third Countries Programme⁵³, to support global and European regional MEAs and other international environmental processes, and
3. Budget line to cover regular and voluntary EU contributions to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

Due to lessons learned from past assistance, the EU decided to abolish the budget line to support MEAs and instead make all EU voluntary contributions through development cooperation instruments. In January 2006, the Communication on the *Thematic Programme for Environment and sustainable management of Natural Resources, including Energy*⁵⁴ proposed a new approach to the environmental dimension of development and other external policies and proposed promoting the EU's environmental, climate and energy policies abroad. The Communication stresses the importance of seeing environmental issues in a global context requiring concern for and active engagement in the sustainable development of the rest of the planet.

The programme priorities are:

- working to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability), principally by building capacity to integrate the environment in developing countries, support civil society actors, monitoring and evaluation and the preparation of innovative solutions;
- promoting implementation of EU initiatives and commitments at international level, including in the areas of sustainable development, climate change, biodiversity, desertification, forests and their governance, marine resources, waste and chemical products, etc.;
- improving the integration by the EU of environmental questions, particularly as regards combating poverty, by expanding the EU's responsibilities and through cooperation and specialist aid;
- improving international governance as regards the environment and the EU's driving role, particularly by assisting regional and international environmental monitoring and assessment, aid for implementing multilateral agreements on the environment, and support for international organisations and processes concerned with the environment and energy;
- promoting options for renewable energy, particularly through institutional support and technical assistance, the creation of a legislative and administrative framework propitious for investment and business and encouragement for regional cooperation.

The added value of the ENRTP, as recalled in the Communication, would be that of providing:

- the possibility of greater integration of the environment and energy into development policies/strategies and planning through more targeted activities and more effective instruments;
- greater opportunity to address issues that are too often not priorities under the geographical instruments;
- the possibility of addressing issues that are common to groups of countries that do not belong to a single region (i.e. that are not easily covered by a single geographical instrument); and
- finally, and very importantly, enhanced ability to address the external dimension of EU environment and energy policies, for which purpose no other instruments are available.

Consequently, a specific thematic programme on Environment and Natural Resources (including Energy) ENRTP, was included in the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)⁵⁵. The ENRTP strategy (p.18) states that "*the overall objective of the ENRTP as set out in Article 13 of the DCI Regulation is 'to integrate environmental protection requirements and climate change action into the Community's development and other external policies as well as to help promote the Community's environmental, climate and energy policies abroad in the common interest of the Community and partner countries and regions'*".

⁵³ Started in 1992, the general objective of LIFE is *to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation by co-financing pilot or demonstration projects with European added value.* <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/about/>

⁵⁴ COM(2006)20final: Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - External Action - Thematic programme for environment and sustainable management of natural resources including energy

⁵⁵ The Development Cooperation Instrument adopted on 18 December 2006 replaces, inter alia, the ALA regulation. The overall goal of the instrument is eradication of poverty in partner countries and regions in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the MDGs, as well as promotion of democracy, good governance and respect for human rights and the rule of law. In this framework, the cooperation aims at achieving the objectives already stated in the EC Treaty.

The two ENRTP Strategic papers (2007-2010 and 2011-2013) operationalize the Communication. The first one adopts the COM's five priorities while the second one, following a mid-term evaluation conducted in 2009⁵⁶, further rationalises it and identifies three main clusters:

- Climate change and sustainable energy.

The overall objective is to assist developing countries in preparing for climate-resilient low- emissions development and to contribute to more fruitful policy dialogue and negotiations; as well as to promote increased access to sustainable and affordable energy services.

- Environment for development.

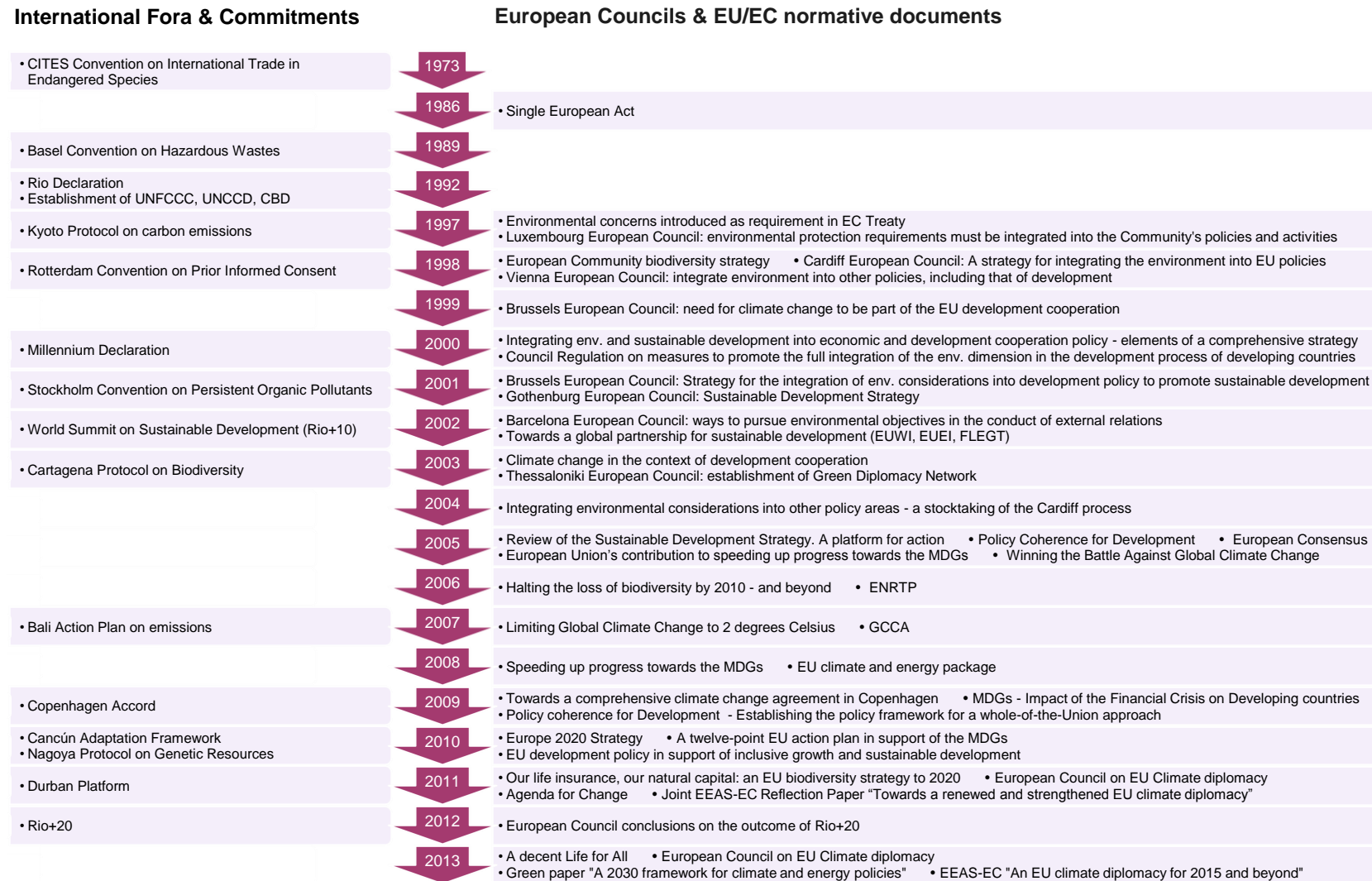
The overall objective is to assist developing countries in preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of natural resources while improving the resource efficiency of economic growth and reducing pollution.

- Strengthening environment and climate governance.

The overall objective is better international environment and climate governance shaped by the external dimensions of the EU's environment and climate change policies and the provision of methodological and governance tools appropriate to developing countries, and to improve mainstreaming of environment as well as promote governance and transparency of natural resources management.

⁵⁶ Soges S.p.A (2009): Review of the ENRTP. Final Report.

Figure 3 Chronology of International commitments and EU/EC normative documents



Source: Own elaboration

4 Annex 4: Analysis of European Union strategy in environment and climate change in third regions

The evaluation period witnessed a broadening and deepening of Europe's relations with the rest of the world through targeted cooperation for specific regions. This section presents the overall strategic co-operation frameworks with these regions and how the environment and climate change were integrated in such frameworks.

4.1 Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific

Relationships with ACP countries, regulated by the *Cotonou Agreement*⁵⁷ have evolved in the last decade in the form of agreements with regions. Some of them are therefore previous to the evaluation period of the present exercise, but as for the overall EU/EC Environment and climate change policy definition, they need to be looked at since they also have relevant implications for the 2007-2013 period. These have included the EU-Caribbean Partnership for Growth, Stability and Development⁵⁸, the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership⁵⁹ and relations with the Pacific Region⁶⁰.

The Cotonou Agreement

The Cotonou Agreement states in its Article 1 the overall objective of *reducing and eventually eradicating poverty consistent with the objectives of sustainable development and the gradual integration of the ACP countries into the world economy.*

The integrated approach of development is also recognised in the article: *These objectives and the Parties' international commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals⁶¹, shall inform all development strategies and shall be tackled through an integrated approach taking account at the same time of the political, economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects of development.*

In the Cooperation Strategies part of the Agreement (Part 3), *environmental sustainability regeneration and best practices, and the preservation of natural resource base* are stated as one of the aims of ACP-EC cooperation strategies. Art 32 details ACP-EC cooperation's aims in the framework of Environment and natural resources:

1. mainstreaming environmental sustainability into all aspects of development cooperation and support programmes and projects implemented by the various actors;
2. building and/or strengthening the scientific and technical human and institutional capacity for environmental management for all environmental stakeholders;
3. supporting specific measures and schemes aimed at addressing critical sustainable management issues and also relating to current and future regional and international commitments concerning mineral and natural resources such as:
 - a) tropical forests, water resources, coastal, marine and fisheries resources, wildlife, soils, biodiversity
 - b) protection of fragile ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs);
 - c) renewable energy sources notably solar energy and energy efficiency;
 - d) sustainable rural and urban development;
 - e) desertification, drought and deforestation;
 - f) developing innovative solutions to urban environmental problems; and
 - g) promotion of sustainable tourism.
4. taking into account issues relating to the transport and disposal of hazardous waste.

The vulnerability of small islands, especially in relation to climate change, and the worsening situation of least developed and land lock countries in relation to drought and desertification, are specifically considered.

⁵⁷ The "Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the one part and the European Community and its Member States of the other part" was signed on 23 June 2000 in Cotonou, Benin and revised in June 2010.

⁵⁸ Brussels, 2.3.2006 COM(2006) 86 final, {SEC(2006) 268}

⁵⁹ Strategy for Africa: An EU regional political partnership for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa COM (2006) 601 and the Lisbon Declaration - EU Africa Summit (Lisbon, 8-9 December, 2007)

⁶⁰ EU Relations with the Pacific Islands - a Strategy for a Strengthened Partnership Brussels, COM(2006) 248 final, {SEC(2006) 642} 29.5.2006

⁶¹ The reference to the MDGs was introduced in the 2010 revision.

Finally, the *mutual supportiveness of trade and environment* as recognised by the Rio principles is stated.

The environmental concerns of development are further enriched in the 2010 revision, thus translating the overall development policy evolution presented in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of the present report, as well as other regional policy frameworks⁶², via different means:

1. with the inclusion of the MDGs (and therefore of environmental sustainability)
2. with the inclusion of climate change in different articles of the Agreement.
 - o The same Article 1 on Objectives of the Partnership is concluded with the following statement: The principles of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, including climate change, shall be applied and integrated at every level of the partnership.
 - o the political dimension of the Partnership, mainly the Political dialogue (art. 8) foresees the consideration climate change (environment was already covered) among the sectoral dialogues to be established.
 - o Both environmental sustainability and climate change are added in 2010 among the list of crosscutting themes.
 - o Before the revision, only environment was considered among EC regional cooperation and integration support. With the revision, it is further developed and detailed: *the sustainable management of natural resources, including water and energy, and addressing climate change* are added.
 - o Art 32 is complemented in 2010 with a new section on Climate change, recognising its challenge and threat to the achievement of the MDGs. Among other, the following is foreseen: i) Support to mitigation and adaptation policies and programmes, ii) support to ACP countries' participation in the global carbon market, iii) support to climate change adaptation in the fields of agriculture, water management and infrastructure, iv) promotion of renewable energy sources and low-carbon technologies and v) support for the integration of climate change into development policies and poverty reduction efforts.
3. The need to include in the Intra-ACP, Regional and Country strategy papers an environmental analysis.

In addition to the Cotonou agreement, that provides the legal basis for ACP-EC cooperation, further policy orientations have been developed at African, Caribbean and Pacific levels.

The EU-Africa Strategic Partnership

With regard to Africa, in the framework of the strengthened policy dialogue started with the Cairo Summit in 2000 and culminated with the adoption of the EU-Africa Strategic Partnership (2007), clean environment, climate change, environmental degradation and water management are within the common challenges of concern.

Strengthening and promoting, among other, sustainable economic development and ensuring that the MDGs are met by 2015, are one of the four objectives of the long-term strategic partnership. As such, environmental sustainability and climate change are listed within the key development issues to be tackled in order to accelerate progress towards the MDGs⁶³. The integrated nature of development is stressed in this framework: *Africa-EU cooperation in this field will link positively with economic growth, job creation, social stability, and the building of capacities for adaptation to, and mitigation of, negative effects of climate change. It will address interrelated areas such as food security, sustainable agriculture and land management and will cover a vast number of interrelated areas and issues such as land degradation, desertification, the preservation of biodiversity, bio-safety issues including GMOs, prevention of toxic waste dumping, environmentally sound waste management, sustainable use and management of natural resources including forest, fish stocks and integrated water management, weather observation and early warning systems to improve disaster risk management.* ACP and EU collaboration will also consider international commitments, such as the 2007 Bali Climate Change Conference. Finally, it is agreed that the EU would promote a better geographical distribution of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) allowing Africa to better benefit from such instrument.

⁶² Such as the 2007 EU-Africa Strategic Partnership.

⁶³ This was already considered in the *EU Strategy for Europe: Towards a Euro-African pact to accelerate Africa's development* COM(2005) 489.

The EU-Africa Strategic Partnership includes specific partnerships on key areas, each one including priority areas (with objectives, expected outcomes, activities and finance). One is on the MDGs but it is only focused on: i) Finance and policy base for achieving the MDGs, ii) Food security targets of the MDGs, iii) health targets, and iv) education targets.

The fifth partnership relates to Energy. From the premises that *global concerns on energy security, energy access and climate change have reinforced the links between the energy future of Africa and Europe*, the partnership will aim at *scaling up European and African investments in energy infrastructure, including promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency and improving the management of energy resources, as well as to mainstream climate change into development cooperation*.

The sixth partnership relates to Climate change. Acknowledging the vulnerability of the least developed countries and other vulnerable developing countries and the effects climate change would have on food security, sustainable water supply and extreme weather phenomena such as floods, droughts and threats of desertification, the partnership aims providing for *dialogue, cooperation and exchange on concrete actions to respond to climate change and an effective channel for holding deliberations on a shared Africa-EU vision*. The consideration of both international Conventions (UNFCCC, and its related Kyoto protocol, and the UNCCD) and African initiatives such as the African Climate Information for Development in Africa (ClimDev Africa⁶⁴) are considered.

Strategic partnership with South Africa The Action Plan⁶⁵ for the *EU-South Africa Strategic partnership*⁶⁶ drawn up in 2007 provides the new framework for the cooperation with this country.

It includes Environmental cooperation and Climate Change as an area to be developed and foresees the *establishment of a high-level dialogue on the environment as part of the Mogôbagôba Dialogue*. Possible areas to be covered include *climate change, biodiversity, waste management, air pollution, renewable energy, support for South-South cooperation and environmental governance*.

An EC-South Africa Forum on Environment and Sustainable Development was put in place in 2007.

The EU Strategy for the Caribbean The *EU-Caribbean partnership for growth, stability and development* (2006)⁶⁷ includes among its three dimensions *Addressing Economic and environmental opportunities and vulnerabilities*.

Within this area, support to address environmental challenges and capacity development in climate change, mitigation and adaptation and sustainable natural resource management are planned.

In the framework of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean⁶⁸ held in Lima in May 2008, the Cariforum and the EU sign the *Cariforum-EU Declaration on Climate change and Energy*. The objective is twofold: i) *enhance cooperation in international negotiations and strengthen efforts by all Parties to address climate change, energy and food security including through regular consultations, joint initiatives and leadership in their respective regions*; and ii) *cooperate towards the successful conclusion of a post-2012 agreement under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol and in the implementation of their respective commitments*. Support for the implementation of the Caribbean Regional Climate Change Strategy, the inventory and assessment of the vulnerability of infrastructure and economic sectors to climate change and the improved management of the regional natural resources were the three immediate priorities for action.

The 2006 Partnership is updated in 2012 with the *Joint Caribbean-EU Partnership Strategy*⁶⁹. Climate change is further stressed and constitutes one of its five areas of action. The shared interest of reaching *an ambitious international climate agreement* in the framework of the UNFCCC, as well as the possibility to *reduce risks and mitigate impacts by addressing the root causes of vulnerability and increasing capacity to cope with the consequences*, leads to the identification of five priority areas:

1. Adapting to the effects of climate change without prejudice to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;
2. Strengthening disaster prevention and risk reduction as well as enhancing monitoring, situation awareness, assessment and early warning systems for disaster management and response, and reducing deforestation through the sustainable management of forests;

⁶⁴ <http://www.climdev-africa.org>

⁶⁵ The South Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership Joint Action Plan, 15 May 2007

⁶⁶ COM (2006) 347

⁶⁷ COM (2006) 86

⁶⁸ Further discussed under section 8.5

⁶⁹ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/133566.pdf

3. Promoting sustainable water management;
4. Enhancing participation in the global carbon market through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM);
5. Integrating climate change into poverty reduction efforts.

The EU Strategy for the Pacific

In the EU Strategy for the Pacific (2006)⁷⁰ one of the three reasons for EU engagement are *Natural resources and environmental challenges of global significance*.

The Pacific Ocean, that covers one third of the Earth's surface, is considered as a global public good. The vulnerability of the ecosystems and the increased demand of natural resources, as well as the increased logging in some of the islands, represent a global threat. One of the three components of the strategy, *A more focused development action*, proposes to deal, among other, *with the sustainable management of natural resources and to support Pacific ACP countries in their action to deal with the consequences of climate change, rising sea-level, diminishing fish-stocks, coral bleaching, unsustainable logging, land degradation and increasing pollution and waste*. It is also proposed to integrate EU-Pacific cooperation efforts into international efforts (such as the Kyoto Protocol). Fisheries sustainable utilisation and good governance, as well as the Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs), are considered. Illegal logging and its threat to biodiversity are covered via the FLEGT Action Plan for the ACPs but the Strategy proposes to adopt a regional approach. Disaster preparedness and reduction (including climate change adaptation and mitigation), as well as renewable energy and energy efficiency (via the EUEI and the EU-ACP Energy initiative) are considered for EC support.

Finally, as in other regional strategies, the integrated approach of development is stressed: *Action on sustainable management of natural resources should help create the conditions for economic growth leading to the creation of productive and decent employment, social cohesion and protection, as well as less poverty thereby contributing to attaining the Millennium Development Goals*.

EU relations with the OCTs

Cooperation with Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) is regulated by the *Overseas Association Decision*⁷¹.

Cooperation is focused in three issues, one of them being Sustainable development. Under the areas of cooperation, there is no specific article on environment or climate change. The environment is nevertheless covered among a long list of social and also productive (within forestry) sectors. It has a more prominent role when associated with trade: *Development of international trade shall be promoted in such a way as to ensure sustainable and sound management of the environment, in accordance with the relevant international agreements and undertakings and with due regard to the respective levels of development of the OCTs. (...) Bearing in mind the Rio Principles, cooperation shall aim at ensuring the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment policies, in particular through the reinforcement of quality controls of goods and services related to the environment and the improvement of environment-friendly production methods*.

The *Elements for a new partnership between the EU and the overseas countries and territories (OCTs)*⁷², following the *Green Paper of 25 June 2008 on future relations between the EU and the overseas countries and territories*⁷³, does provide a more prominent role to environment, which is at the core of one of its three central objectives: *Strengthening resilience*. Here we can read (...) *the future association could thus focus on improving the OCTs' capacity to respond to economic shocks, energy dependency and environmental challenges as well as their extreme vulnerability to the consequences of natural disasters*. Environment and disasters are therefore a cooperation axe. In this section the EC states its willingness to examine (...) *proposals that could help the OCTs to embark on a sustainable development path ('greening the economy') and help them to implement environmental measures (such as adaptation to climate change, networks of protected areas, environmental assessments, waste management and renewable energies)*.

4.2 Mediterranean and Middle East countries

The Barcelona process

The EU-Mediterranean Partnership (formerly known as the Barcelona Process, November 1995), which represents the framework of the relationship

⁷⁰ COM (2006) 248

⁷¹ Council Decision 2001/822/EC of 27 November 2001

⁷² COM(2009) 623

⁷³ COM (2008) 383

with the region, emphasizes the link between economic development and environmental protection and thus the need to integrate environmental concerns in economic policy.

Environment is one of the established areas for cooperation. In this framework, the elaboration of a short to long-term priority environmental action programme is foreseen. It would include areas such as water, soil and coastal management, waste, pollution, forestry and desertification. Additionally, it would also consider *transfer of Community experience in financing techniques, legislation and environmental monitoring; integration of environmental concerns in all policies*. The promotion of environment-friendly agriculture and energy-related environmental issues are considered within their respective sectoral sections.

The Communication *Reinvigorating the Barcelona process*⁷⁴ confirms EU's commitments to work in environment, mainly at regional level, and to integrate *environmental concerns and the objectives of sustainable development into all activities undertaken within the Partnership*. The two MEDA Regulations⁷⁵ (1996 and 2000) stress in their Art. 1 the need to *mitigate any social and environmental consequences which may result from economic development*. There is no additional reference to environmental cooperation. The Communication *Wider Europe — Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours*⁷⁶ refers to the trans-border dimension of environmental hazards as a common threat to mutual security. In this framework, the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP)⁷⁷ and the Danube-Black Sea Task Force are mentioned as models for their collaborative approach. It also stresses the need to link environmental and economic efficiency as well as EU *acquis* in environmental protection as a potential model for countries undertaking institutional and economic reform. The Council Conclusions of June 2004 on an *EU Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East* do not refer to the environment.

European Neighbourhood Policy The *European Neighbourhood Policy* (ENP)⁷⁸ foresees the opening of Mediterranean countries to participate in EU programmes is also foreseen.

Also that Action Plans to be concluded *will promote good environmental governance in partner countries to prevent environmental degradation and pollution, protect human health, and achieve a more rational use of natural resources. Priorities will be identified in key areas such as water quality, waste management, air pollution and the fight against desertification. Regional co-operation between the partner countries needs to be further enhanced and ratification and implementation of international agreements promoted*. In line with this, the *European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument*⁷⁹ contemplates within the scope of EC assistance support to *environmental protection, nature conservation and sustainable management of natural resources including fresh water and marine resources*.

Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development In the tenth anniversary of the Barcelona Process, the Council conclusions (Nov. 2005) propose to *Promote environmental sustainability and implement the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development*⁸⁰.

*To develop as soon as possible a road map for de-polluting the Mediterranean by 2020*⁸¹ (...). *The goal should be to tackle all the major sources of pollution including industrial emissions, municipal waste and particularly urban wastewater. Exchange experience on sustainable development in the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea*. In the five-year work programme⁸² for Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, that aims to implement the objectives agreed by partners at the 10th Anniversary Euro-Mediterranean Summit in accordance with the Barcelona Declaration of 1995, the

⁷⁴ COM (2000) 497

⁷⁵ Council Regulation (EC) No 1488/96 of 23 July 1996 and No 2698/2000 of 12 December 2000 were the legal bases for financial and technical cooperation in Mediterranean countries till the adoption of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) in 2006

⁷⁶ COM (2003) 104

⁷⁷ <http://ndep.org/>

⁷⁸ COM (2004) 373

⁷⁹ REGULATION (EC) No 1638/2006

⁸⁰ Adopted in 2005 in the framework of the 1975 Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and the 1976 Barcelona Convention between 16 Mediterranean countries and the European Community, under the umbrella of the UNEP.

⁸¹ Known as Horizon 2020.

⁸² Tenth anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership : A work programme to meet the challenges of the next five years., COM (2005) 139

Commission proposes, among other, to establish by 2006 a timetable with Mediterranean partners on the adoption of de-pollution measures of the Mediterranean sea by 2020.

In the article specifically dedicated to cooperation in the Middle East, the DCI Regulation does not explicitly mention the environment, or climate change. Only reference to energy, within regional cooperation, and to the conclusion and implementation of multilateral conventions, is made.

Establishing an Environment Strategy for the Mediterranean

If previous normative documents mostly consider the environment as one co-operation issue among others, it is with the Communication *Establishing an Environment Strategy for the Mediterranean*⁸³ that environment receives a more prominent role.

While recognising the need for a regional coordinated action, considering the interdependencies between ecosystems and movements of goods, people and services, the Commission proposes to target its environmental cooperation with the region on several aims:

- To assist partner countries to develop functioning environment institutions and a sound, effectively enforced environment policy and legal framework that enables integration of environmental concerns into sectoral policies.
- To achieve measurably reduced levels of pollution, consistently applied across the region, leading to corresponding health benefits and in addition to reduce the impacts of uncontrolled activity on our natural environment.
- To promote preparedness of the environment administrations to address both emergency situations as well as punctual and long-term environment issues.
- To promote a more sustainable (economically efficient, socially appropriate and environmentally viable) use of the land and sea areas in the Mediterranean region.
- To promote a strengthened civil society with environmental awareness, in which the public has access to environmental information and participates in environmental decision-making.
- To encourage regional cooperation amongst partner countries to support these aims.

The Strategy foresees the use of the ENRTP and that of the ENPI to finance support interventions. The use of the TAIEX instrument, the LIFE programme and the EU Research framework programmes are foreseen to ENP countries. Climate change is briefly mentioned as one of the global environmental threats to be deal with in the next years. The Strategy proposes the Horizon 2020 depollution timetable.

EU- Mediterranean partnership

Horizon 2020 will be in the following years at the core of EU-Mediterranean environmental cooperation, as showed in 2007 in the Communication *The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership: Advancing Regional Cooperation to support peace, progress and inter-cultural dialogue*⁸⁴, in 2008 in the Communication on *Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean*⁸⁵ and in 2011 in the Joint Communication *A Partnership for democracy and shared prosperity with the southern Mediterranean*⁸⁶.

It must be highlighted that no other environmental initiative is proposed in these normative documents and that climate change is not tackled.

A new response to a changing Neighbourhood

This is solved with the Joint Communication *A new response to a changing Neighbourhood*⁸⁷ in which it is stated that the *EU will make full use of the Lisbon Treaty's provisions in addressing other security concerns and specific common interests, e.g. energy and resource security, climate change (...).*

The EU will join up efforts with its neighbours on climate change by enhanced co-operation to address low-carbon development and improve resilience to climate impacts (adaptation), with a view to implementing the Cancun agreement and moving towards a comprehensive global climate regime. The EU and partner countries should also pursue a higher level of environment protection aimed at enforcing higher standards of air and water quality, improved environmental governance, higher resource effi-

⁸³ COM (2006) 475

⁸⁴ COM (2007) 598

⁸⁵ COM(2008) 319

⁸⁶ COM (2011) 200

⁸⁷ COM (2011) 313

ciency, protection of biodiversity and ecosystems and supporting the necessary infrastructure investments. The development of new partnerships on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency are also considered.

4.3 Eastern Europe and Central Asia

The policy framework with this region is given by the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCA)⁸⁸ that the EU signed with each country during the 1990s, with similar objectives and structure, and since 2005 by the European Neighbourhood Policy for part of the countries⁸⁹. The PCAs do consider environmental protection under economic cooperation.

At the level of the financing cooperation instruments, in TACIS Regulation⁹⁰, whose overall objective was to support the transition to market economy, the integration of environmental aspects into cooperation was considered central to the long-term sustainability of the economic reforms and development. It's Art. 2 called for a special attention *to the need to reduce environmental risks and pollution, including transboundary pollution and to the need to promote the sustainable use of natural resources, including energy resources*. One of the six areas of cooperation was Promotion of environmental protection and management of natural resources, including: i) development of sustainable environmental policies and practices, ii) promotion of harmonisation of environmental standards with European Union norms, iii) improvement of energy technologies in supply and end use, and iv) promotion of sustainable use and management of natural resources, including energy efficiency and improvement of environmental infrastructure.

EU relations with Russia Russia has further developed its dialogue with the EU through four Common Spaces.

The Economic common space, other than considering forestry, timber and fisheries under general issues of economic cooperation, does consider a specific section on Energy *To intensify EU-Russia cooperation, in the framework of the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue; with particular emphasis on addressing issues related to the sustainability and continued reliability of the production, distribution, transportation and use of energy, including energy efficiency, energy savings and the use of renewable energies*. And on Environment *To promote respect of the environment and commitment to international environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, and regional conventions, such as the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, in order to foster sustainable development, with particular emphasis on stepping-up cooperation on climate change and the marine environment. Environmental issues should be integrated into and 'mainstreamed' in all sectors. Activities in this area should consider existing programmes, such as the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership*.

An EU-Russia environmental dialogue was established in 2006. It consists on high-level meetings around five areas: biodiversity and nature; climate change; forestry law enforcement, governance and conservation; monitoring and convergence; and water and marine issues.

EU relations with Central Asia In the article specifically dedicated to cooperation in Central Asia, the DCI Regulation foresees, among other:

i) *supporting efficient border management and cross-border cooperation to promote sustainable economic, social and environmental development in border regions, and ii) promoting regional cooperation, dialogue and integration, including with countries covered by Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006 and other Community instruments, in particular promoting cooperation in the environment — notably water and sanitation —, education, energy and transport sectors, including the security and safety of international energy supply and transport operations, on interconnections, the networks and their operators, renewable energy sources, energy efficiency*. The ENPI Regulation for the cooperation areas with Eastern European countries and Russian Federation refers to the PCAs.

⁸⁸ The PCAs represent legal treaties setting out the political, economic and trade relationships between the EU and individual countries and provide policy direction in formulating country and regional strategies.

⁸⁹ These are: Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

⁹⁰ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 99/2000 of 29 December 1999 concerning the provision of assistance to the partner States in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. It was replaced in 2006 by the financing instrument for development cooperation – DCI (Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006) and by the above-mentioned ENPI.

The *EU and Central Asia: Strategy for a New Partnership* adopted in 2007⁹¹ proposes a strengthened EU approach to cooperation with the region. One of the areas is Environmental sustainability and water. Other than supporting the region via the EU water initiative (the EECCA (Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia) component), it is also foreseen to cooperate on climate change for the introduction and further implementation of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms at regional level, of CBD and UNCCD and to improve the sustainable management of forest via the FLEGT initiative. A EU-Central Asia environment dialogue was launched in the spring summit of 2006.

The Eastern Partnership

The Eastern Partnership is launched in 2009⁹². It is a joint initiative of the EU together with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine aiming to create the necessary conditions to accelerate political association and further economic integration between the European Union and interested partner countries.

In the Communication text, under the Economic integration and convergence with EU policies section, we can read: *Multilateral cooperation should be extended to environment policy and climate change, to address issues such as multilateral conventions, strategic planning, environmental governance, enforcement, specific environment themes, the financing of environment investments in a regional context, climate change mitigation and adaptation, the involvement of partners in international discussions on future climate action and experience sharing on emissions trading.* As a result, one of the Partnerships' five flagship initiatives is on environmental governance. Its specific objectives are: i) promote the availability of reliable environmental information, ii) promote stakeholder awareness and involvement and iii) promote environmental assessments and avoid unintentional negative impacts in other policy sectors. A panel on Environment and climate change was also established, aiming at *promoting the greening of the economies and best practice in aligning partner countries' environmental legislation to the EU "acquis"*.

4.4 Asia

Policy orientations with this region derive from two global communications on EU-Asia relationship⁹³ and from the ASEM (Asia Europe Meeting) process and then regionally by specific communications and Cooperation Agreements signed between 1994 and 2004 with five of the SAARC (South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation) countries. Although the EU-Asia relations are regulated by separate sub-regional communications (e.g. on ASEM and relations with ASEAN, China and India)⁹⁴, they share a common emphasis on the importance of strengthening the economic partnership between the EU and the sub-regions and promotion of sustainable and equitable economic growth.

Europe and Asia: A Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships set action areas for collaboration between the EU and Asia. The link between environmental conservation and poverty when promoting development is stated. Also, it is proposed to build global partnerships and alliances with Asian partners, in particular, among others, in relation to climate change and sustainable resource management. The integration of environmental considerations into all areas of bilateral and inter-regional cooperation is also foreseen.

The ASEM

The EC Working paper on *Perspectives and Priorities for the ASEM Process into the new decade*⁹⁵ proposes as one of the six general priorities to collaborate within the relevant international fora in areas such as the environment.

It proposes to intensify formal dialogue among economic Ministers and senior officials, as well as informal dialogue with the academia and civil society, in several areas including the environment. *The Fourth Asia-Europe Meeting Summit in Copenhagen, September 22-24, 2002 (ASEM 4): Unity and Strength in Diversity*⁹⁶ set objectives on a variety of fields. On environment, in line with what was foreseen in the previous working paper, it foresees:

⁹¹ Council of the European Union, Permanent representatives Committee, 31 May 2007

⁹² At the Prague Eastern Partnership Summit of May 2009, further to the *Eastern Partnership*, COM (2008) 823

⁹³ COM (1994) 314: Towards a new Asia Strategy, and COM (2001) 469: Europe and Asia: A Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnership

⁹⁴ COM (2003) 399 Final: A new partnership with South East Asia; COM (2000) 241 Final: Working Document: Perspectives and Priorities for the ASEM Process into the new decade; COM (2006) 631 Final: EU-China: Closer partners, growing responsibilities; and COM (2004) 430 Final: An EU-India Strategic Partnership.

⁹⁵ COM(2000) 241

⁹⁶ SEC(2002) 874 final

- reviewing the results of the Johannesburg Summit with a view to contributing to their implementation and ensuring coherence;
- reinforcing commitments on ratification and early entry into force of certain multilateral environment agreements (Kyoto and Biosafety Protocols, Persistent Organic Pollutants Convention, etc.);
- underlining the importance of policy dialogue on environmental matters and developing synergies.

Relations with ASEAN The Communication *A new partnership with South East Asia*⁹⁷ goes further in-depth in the priority areas proposed by the 2001 Communication *Europe and Asia*:

A Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships. It includes the environment in two of them: Continuing to support the development of prosperous countries (support to environment and forestry) and Intensifying dialogue and cooperation in specific policy areas. In the latter, in agreement with the EC-ASEAN Joint cooperation committee of September 2001, the following priorities areas are identified:

- Climate change and energy efficiency;
- Environmental and clean technologies
- Capacity building in implementing and negotiating multilateral environment agreements;
- Coastal and marine environment.

The 2007 Nuremberg Declaration on *an EU-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership* reaffirms the willingness of continuing cooperating in the field of Climate change and Environment and sets different aims, among which:

- Promote cooperation to enhance capacity building in renewable energies and energy efficiency so as to ensure energy security and energy for sustainable development (...)
- Undertake concrete action for the swift implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, with the emphasis on the promotion of energy saving, energy efficiency and renewable energy
- Strengthen cooperation between the EU and ASEAN in the field of climate change, in particular reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality, consistent with the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.
- Promote closer cooperation in environmental conservation and protection, sustainable development and natural resource management, including sustainable management of forest resources, and the areas of biodiversity and transboundary environmental pollution control and management.
- Cooperate to promote a more effective implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and pave the way for the negotiations on a global and comprehensive post-2012 climate regime.
- Strengthen EU-ASEAN cooperation in promoting measures to meet the UN Convention on Biodiversity target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.

Relations with SAARC The EU concluded between 1994 and 2004 bilateral agreements with five countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):

Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Country agreements are geared towards promotion of different forms of development and in particular to support the fight against poverty on one side and bilateral trade on the other. Environmental protection is considered in the five countries but with different nuances:

- In the 1996 agreement with Nepal⁹⁸ and in the 2004 agreement with Pakistan⁹⁹ Environmental cooperation has its own article. Environmental protection is to be considered as an integral part of economic and development cooperation. Attention should be given in particular to wa-

⁹⁷ COM (2003) 399

⁹⁸ COUNCIL DECISION of 20 May 1996 concerning the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Nepal (96/354/EC)

⁹⁹ COUNCIL DECISION of 29 April 2004 concerning the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, (2004/870/EC)

ter, soil and air pollution, erosion, deforestation and sustainable management of natural resources, taking into account the work done in international forums.

- The 1995 agreement with Sri Lanka¹⁰⁰ considers environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources as one of its general objectives. Environmental cooperation (art. 15) would be targeted to: ecosystems, natural forests, support to forestry institutes, rural and urban energy problems, industrial pollution and urban environment.
- The 1999 agreement with Bangladesh¹⁰¹ states as one of its objectives *to pursue equilibrium between policies for sustainable economic growth, social development and protection and conservation of the natural environment*. Disaster reduction, soil degradation, pollution, tourism as a sustainable source of revenue preventing the potential damage to the environment, environmental impact assessment and achievement of MEAs constitute the areas to be tackled.
- The 1994 agreement with India¹⁰² also considers environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources as one of its general objectives. As for the Sri Lanka agreement, it covers: ecosystems, natural forests, support to forestry institutes, rural and urban energy problems, industrial pollution and urban environment.
- The 2004 EU-India Strategic partnership¹⁰³ states that two strategic dialogues should be developed, one being on environment: *India and the EU should work together to promote cooperation on global environmental challenges, like the UN Conventions on Biological Diversity, where an alliance could be forged on "protected areas" and a constructive dialogue developed on "Access and Benefit Sharing" (ABS); the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol; or the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.*
- The EU-India Strategic partnership Joint Action Plan of 2005, revised in 2008, thus include a specific section on environment and a second one on clean development and climate change. An India-EU Initiative on Clean Development and Climate Change is launched and a Joint working group on Environment is established in 2006.

Relations with China

With regard to China, relations are governed by the 1985 *Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation*¹⁰⁴.

The objectives are to intensify trade between the parties and to encourage economic cooperation. Under the chapter on Economic cooperation, environmental protection appears as one of the cooperation areas.

The Communication *A maturing partnership - shared interests and challenges in EU-China relations*¹⁰⁵ places the environment as a common global challenge for which collaboration is needed. It proposes new actions on a range of issues, including environmental policies: Strengthen existing policy dialogue on environment (initiated in 2001) and complement it with cooperation interventions, and further involve civil society in exchanges, among other.

In 2005 a Joint declaration on Climate Change is signed. It includes common goals and defines the areas for technical cooperation (energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy, clean coal, methane recovery, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen and fuel cells and power generation and transmission). The 2006 Communication *EU-China: closer partners, growing responsibilities*¹⁰⁶ assesses bilateral cooperation while analysing their respective developments. This leads to a major focus on sustainable development, on the need to promote energy efficiency (due to China's increase energy demand) and environmental protection (*to prevent pollution, safeguard biodiversity, make the use of energy, water and raw materials more efficient, and improve transparency and the enforcement of environmental legislation. Both sides should work together to tackle deforestation and illegal log-*

¹⁰⁰ Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on partnership and development, L85, 19/04/1995.

¹⁰¹ COOPERATION AGREEMENT between the European Community and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on partnership and development, C 143/9

¹⁰² Council Decision of 18 July 1994 concerning the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of India on Partnership and Development; OJ L223 of 27/08/1994

¹⁰³ COM (2004) 430

¹⁰⁴ L250, 19/09/1985

¹⁰⁵ COM (2003) 533

¹⁰⁶ COM (2006) 631

ging, sustainable management of fisheries resources and maritime governance). It also further pursues cooperation on climate change to achieve Kyoto's goals.

With regard to the financing instruments, the ALA Regulation 92/443 has provided financial resources and the overall cooperation framework till 2006¹⁰⁷. The ALA regulation included protection of the environment as one of its priority areas for cooperation. Special attention to tropical forest was given. In the article specifically dedicated to cooperation in Asia, the DCI Regulation foresees, among other: *promoting sustainable development in all its dimensions, with particular attention to the protection of forests and biodiversity.*

4.5 Latin America

In 1994 the EU defined a renewed strategy towards Latin America¹⁰⁸ in which it explicitly declares the shift of the EU's interest in the region. From a focus on the democratic consolidation of the Latin-American region in the 1980s, the EU's interest led in the 1990s to a widened economic agenda linked to an increase in trade and European investments in the emerging markets of Latin America.

Approved by the Council in October 1994, this strategy sought to establish an "association" based on the existing "third generation" agreements and on new "fourth generation" agreements with the "emerging markets" of Latin America, recognizing the progress achieved by the regional integration schemes. These latter agreements were signed between 1995 and 1997 with Mercosur, Chile and Mexico. They include political dialogue oriented to i) promotion of democracy; ii) "advanced economic cooperation" that reflects the greater weight of these economies; and iii) commitment to initiating negotiations leading to the establishment of free trade areas. The strategy sought to respond to the heterogeneity of the region, offering differentiated schemes according to the degree of development of each regional group, or non-member countries such as Chile. The trade and investment potential and the economic interests, as well as recognition of the asymmetries with the EU, are the factors that explain the different scope and intensity of the relations, since the new model of "association" and the advanced agreements were mainly reserved to the "emerging markets" of Mercosur, Mexico and Chile.

Relations with Mercosur

The protection of the environment and natural resources, as well as energy, were included in the Bilateral framework agreements for cooperation with the Mercosur countries, from 1990 to 1995 and in the Interregional Framework Cooperation Agreement of 1999.

Relations with Brazil have evolved with the 2007 Communication *Towards a EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership*¹⁰⁹. With this document, the Commission reinforces its dialogue and cooperation with the country and proposes *to develop and reinforce our Environmental Policy dialogue with Brazil on topics such as climate change, water management, bio-diversity and deforestation, including the role of indigenous people so that we better understand each others' positions, thereby enhancing our collective influence in these areas.* Common work on climate change and deforestation, as well as on biodiversity and mercury pollution, are also contemplated.

Relations with Andean Community

The EEC-Andean Community Cooperation Agreement of 1993 foresees regional environmental cooperation and the EEC-Central America Framework Cooperation Agreement of 1999 has as main objective to strengthen and diversify relations between the two parties in the areas such as the environment.

Colombia and Peru signed a Trade Agreement in 2010 that takes into account the different levels of development of the signatory countries by establishing a cooperation chapter aimed at promoting competitiveness and innovation; modernising production; facilitating trade; and facilitating transfer of technology between the parties. A core principle of the agreement is the commitment of the parties to

¹⁰⁷ Council Regulation No 443/92 on financial and technical assistance and economic cooperation for Latin America (and Asian non-MEDA countries). It was replaced by the DCI Regulation

¹⁰⁸ This strategy was debated at the Councils of Corfú (June 1994), Essen (December 1994) and Madrid (December 1995). Also refer to the Communication of the Commission *The European Union and Latin America: The present situation and prospects for closer partnership 1996-2000*, COM (95) 495, 23 October of 1995 and to the Communication of the Commission on *a new European Union-Latin America partnership on the eve of the 21st century*, COM (1999) 105 final, March 1999, prepared as a contribution to the first EU-LAC Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1999.

¹⁰⁹ COM (2007) 281

the respect for human rights and the development of sustainable economies based on the protection and promotion of labour and environmental rules and standards.

Relations with Central America

Co-operation under the Framework Co-operation Agreement signed in 1993 with the countries of the region (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) is opened to all possible areas of common interest and in particular in the economic, financial commercial social, science and technology and environmental sectors.

Contribute to the sustainable development of their economies and standards of living were among the areas of cooperation. It is said that cooperation should focus on the vital interest of the poorest, take into consideration the link with environment and soften the impact of structural adjustment programmes while promoting job creation, sectoral reforms and institutional development. In 2012 an Association Agreement between the EU and Central America was signed. It addresses the linkage between trade and social and environmental policies. Under the Environment, Natural disasters and Climate change Title of the Cooperation chapter, the parties agree *to cooperate in order to protect and improve the quality of the environment at local, regional and global levels with a view to achieving sustainable development, as set forth in the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Also, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, the priorities and national development strategies, the Parties shall pay due attention to the relationship between poverty and the environment and the impact of economic activity on the environment including the potential impact of this Agreement.* Climate change, clean development mechanisms, desertification, deforestation and biodiversity are areas of cooperation.

Relations with Mexico

In the 2000 Economic Partnership, Political Coordination and Cooperation Agreement with Mexico,

the Parties undertake to develop cooperation to prevent degradation of the environment; to promote the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources; to develop, spread and exchange information and experience on environmental legislation, to stimulate the use of economic incentives to promote compliance; to strengthen environmental management at all levels of government; to promote the training of human resources, education in environmental topics and the execution of joint research projects; to develop channels for social participation. Energy and fisheries are also covered. Since 2008 the EU and Mexico are strategic partners *to act as global allies in all key multilateral fora and institutions*¹¹⁰. One of the areas for which the dialogue and cooperation was deepened is *Environmental issues, such as climate change, natural disasters, fight against overexploitation of fish stocks.*

Relations with Chile

The 2002 Association agreement with Chile states as one of its four objectives: *Promoting social development, which should go hand in hand with economic development and the protection of the environment.*

The aim of environmental cooperation is *to encourage conservation and improvement of the environment, prevention of contamination and degradation of natural resources and ecosystems, and rational use of the latter in the interests of sustainable development.* The integrated approach of development is key.

A stronger partnership

The Communication *A stronger partnership between the European Union and Latin America*¹¹¹, *proposes to give a fresh impetus to the partnership.*

As such, one of its objectives is *to develop effective sectoral dialogues (e.g. on social cohesion or the environment) with a view to the sustainable reduction of inequalities and promoting sustainable development. (...) The Commission considers that the long-term prosperity of the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean is largely dependent on good management of their natural resources and their ability to ensure sustainable economic development. In its view, there should be a dialogue on environmental issues with a view to seeking joint positions in international bodies. Special attention should be paid to the following: climate change; energy (energy efficiency, use of clean technologies and security of supply); water (European Water Initiative, cross-border water management, sanitation); biodiversity (implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity) and forests (combating deforestation).*

¹¹⁰ Towards an EU-Mexico Strategic Partnership, COM (2008) 447

¹¹¹ COM(2005) 636

Global Players in Partnership

In the communication *The European Union and Latin America: Global Players in Partnership*¹¹², the EC proposes to stepping-up bioregional dialogue in five areas, among which, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction, and energy.

The Communication also launches the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF), to be focused on three areas, including *Social and environmental sectors including climate change mitigation and adaptation*.

Inter-parliamentary dialogue

Inter-parliamentary dialogue, via the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat), has entailed an improvement in EC development cooperation in Latin America.

In this framework, the environment and climate change have been at the core of several EuroLat resolutions¹¹³: i) Sustainable development and environmental balance in the relations between the EU Member States and Latin America in the context of global warming, December 2007, ii) Energy (including renewable energy and efficiency) (May 2008), iii) Trade and Climate Change and Water-related issues in EU-LAC relations (April 2009), iv) Tackling climate change challenges together: for an EU-LAC coordinated strategy in the framework of the UNFCCC negotiations (May 2010) and v) Prevention of natural disasters in Europe and Latin America (January 2013).

EU-LAC Summits of Heads of State and Government

These areas have also been at the core of EU-LAC political relations, within the EU-Rio Group¹¹⁴ meetings, within the EU-LAC Summit of Heads of State and Government¹¹⁵ and more recently within the EU-CELAC Summits.

The first EU-LAC Summit was a turning point as it was decided to establish a "bi-regional strategic partnership" between the EU and Latin America based on democratic consolidation, trade liberalization and harmonization of positions on international issues. The EU-LAC Bi-regional Strategic Partnership covers three main thematic areas, one of which includes the environment.

The Summits' purpose is to forge consensus, establish general policy guidelines, set a common agenda before international organizations, and identify priorities for bi-regional cooperation. Indeed, since 1999 the Commission has formally assumed the objectives set up in the Summits as a framework for regional cooperation programming.

Therefore, the consideration of environmental and climate change related issues in these fora constitute the premise for their integration into EC development cooperation. The Summits' declarations always concentrate on a limited number of priority issues in the biregional relation. Reference to the environment, mainly in the framework of sustainable development, and to climate change (mainly in relation to the regions' commitments to the objectives of the UNFCCC and to its influence on natural disasters) are present since the beginning but they have been at the core of the agenda in several occasions:

- In the IV EU-LAC Summit held in Vienna in 2006 Environment (including disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness) was one of the core issues. The two regions decide *to launch a dialogue at a political level to exchange views on environmental issues of mutual interest. Special attention will be given to cooperation in areas such as climate change, desertification, energy, water, biodiversity, forests and chemical management*. In relation to climate change, they reiterate the importance of multilateral fora. Energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources are also covered under the Energy chapter.
- In the V EU-LAC Summit held in Lima in 2008 *Sustainable Development: Environment, Climate Change and Energy* is one of the two priority areas covered. It is decided to promote biregional dialogue and cooperation on climate change. Multilateral agreements are the main framework in which to intervene. The exchange of experiences, dialogue on *sustainable policies that take into account the need for economic growth, environmental protection and the strengthening of social inclusion, paving the way for low carbon economic growth, Foster policies and programmes in collaboration with the private sector and other relevant actors, to encourage environmental corporate responsibility*, are among the identified means.

¹¹² COM(2009) 495/3

¹¹³ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/eurolat/key_documents/resoluciones_en.htm

¹¹⁴ A ministerial forum for political consultation

¹¹⁵ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/eurolat/key_documents/summits_eu_alc/default_en.htm

- In the VI EU-LAC Summit held in Madrid in 2010 both regions reiterate the central place of environment and climate change and refer to common but differentiated responsibilities in this regard. The objectives do not change: i) *to promote the sustainable development of all countries and to support the achievement of the MDG and the other international agreements on these issues*; ii) *to ensure the effective implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, recognizing the scientific views regarding the limit for the increase in the global temperature*; iii) *to develop policies and instruments for adaptation and mitigation, to address the adverse effects of climate change and enhance long-term cooperation initiatives and to reduce the vulnerability to natural disasters*; iv) *to support activities oriented to reduce intensity of greenhouse gas emissions in consumption and production activities in our countries, according to existing international commitments*; v) *to facilitate access to and exchange of information related to best environmental practices and technologies*; vi) *to ensure and support the full implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity*; vii) *to improve energy efficiency and saving as well as accessibility*; viii) *to develop and to deploy renewable energies and to promote energy interconnection networks, ensuring the diversification and complementarity of the energy matrix*.
- In the VII EU-LAC Summit (I EU-CELAC¹¹⁶ Summit) held in Santiago in January 2013 the core theme was to *Promote Investments of Social and Environmental Quality in both regions*. While recognising the existence of different approaches to tackle support to productive investments that comply with social, economic and environmental dimensions, both regions consider *the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development, and that it could provide options for policy-making but should not be a rigid set of rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty, as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems*.

In terms of financial instruments the legal basis was, up until 2006 (when the Development Cooperation Instrument – DCI – came into force), the so-called ALA Regulation identified three strategic axes of cooperation: (i) promotion of development in the poorest countries; (ii) expansion of trade with the recipient countries and integration into the multilateral trading system, mainly through promotion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation; and (iii) cooperation in the area of environmental conservation. The DCI Regulation envisaged for Latin America (art. 6) as a cooperation area *promoting sustainable development in all its dimensions, with particular attention to the protection of forests and biodiversity*.

¹¹⁶ The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States created in December 2011.

5 Annex 5: Methodology for the Elaboration of the worldwide Inventory of EC Environment and climate change related interventions

The team has undertaken the reconstruction of an inventory of EC financed interventions in Environment and Climate change from 2007 to 2013. The list of the interventions included in the Inventory is presented in Annex 8. This inventory presents a complete overview of EC financial contributions. Different aid modalities have been considered and are therefore present in the inventory: projects, programmes and budget support operations.

The objective of the Inventory is twofold. First, the Inventory allows illustrating the *realised* intervention logic, as compared to the *intended* intervention logic coming from the analysis of normative policy documents (Refer to section 3). Second, it also allows illustrating in a synthetic way, through tables and graphs, the size, the sectors and the geographical distribution of EC interventions and their evolution over time, through very objective data, directly extracted from the available EC project database, such as contracted funds, year of commitment, budget line, etc.

5.1 Limits and key challenges

The primary source for identifying EC direct support to Environment and Climate Change during 2007-2013 is the European Commission's Common RELEX Information System (CRIS)¹¹⁷&¹¹⁸, the sole systematic source for identifying EC development support worldwide. Limits inherent to CRIS for the purpose of an inventory for a thematic evaluation have to be taken into account.¹¹⁹

The specific and systematic approach used for the analysis of financial contributions is considered by the evaluation team as the best possible and most comprehensive way of tackling this exercise. However, it is important to make explicit a number of limits and the choices that were needed to be made.

- i. The **main challenge** for conducting the inventory is that, while the situation has improved for more recent entries, still in many cases **no Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector code** has been attributed to the interventions. Mostly for this reason, the Commission, evaluators and others have recognised for years that strict logic alone is not enough when dealing with CRIS. A more subjective and innovative approach, such as that outlined below, is required, including tedious line-by-line review of interventions.

As a response to this challenge, a distribution by sector and the categorisation of interventions has been made according to the information found in the CRIS-Database and over the Internet about the programmes and projects in question. This implies that a number of choices have been made by the team to allocate the various interventions to the specific sectors.

- ii. Additional challenges emerge through the sometimes-inconsistent way of how data is entered in the system leading to problems in the computer-based search for relevant contracts.
- iii. The inventory of interventions could be done at the level of contracts only for ENRTP interventions. The generation of the full contracts' list within each financing decision for all budget lines (i.e. all contracts financed by DEVCO between 2007- 2013) was indeed technically not possible on CRIS as there are too many. It has been agreed with the Reference Group that for the purpose of this evaluation, the level of financing decisions was sufficient for the inventory of non-ENRTP interventions.
- iv. The global inventory is based on financing decisions over the period 2007-2013. However, there is sometimes a time difference between the financing decision and the actual contracting of funds. The inventory has thus been crosschecked and completed with additional interven-

¹¹⁷ The CRIS database gathers operational data (decisions, projects, contracts descriptions) and financial data (budget lines, commitments, payments) on the EC's external assistance managed by the EuropeAid Co-operation Office (AIDCO), now DG DEVCO, and DG for External Relations of the European Commission (RELEX), now part of the newly created EEAS, and the DG for Enlargement (ENLARG). Since 15 February 2009, CRIS also encompasses data relating to the European Development Funds (previously in the On Line Accounting System - OLAS-database); in addition to data on interventions financed by the general Community budget.

¹¹⁸ CRIS data extraction used by the evaluation team was done in February 2014.

¹¹⁹ The limits inherent to CRIS for the purpose of an inventory for sectoral/thematic evaluations are described in depth in the Inventory Notes and final reports of the *Thematic global evaluation of European Commission support to the education sector in partner countries (including basic and secondary education, for the Evaluation of Commission's external co-operation with partner countries through the organisations of the UN family, May 2008, for the Evaluation of Commission's aid delivery through development banks and EIB, November 2008, available on the EuropeAid website.*

tions indicated by the RG members. This should enable to fully encompass all relevant interventions that were actually implemented during the evaluation period.

Limitations i to iii) here above explain the discrepancy between the ENV/CC relevant funding presented in this report and the funding reported in the Court of Auditor's special report 17/2013 on EU climate finance in the context of external aid.

5.2 Data extraction

5.2.1 Approach for the inventory of ENRTP worldwide interventions

The data extraction from CRIS has been done at contract level, by selecting all interventions financed through the DCI-ENV budgetary line and contracted between 2007 and 2013¹²⁰.

5.2.2 Approach for the inventory of EU worldwide support to environment and climate change through other thematic and geographic budgetary lines

5.2.2.1 Financing instruments considered

The analysis differentiates between two broad categories of instruments: the geographical budgetary lines and the thematic DCI-ENV budgetary line (referred to in section 4.2.1).

External action for the period under consideration is mainly based on three **instruments**: Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) (disaggregated between thematic¹²¹ and geographic¹²² budget lines), European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) and European Development Fund (EDF). The **geographic financing instruments** are directly linked to the national cooperation programme and are a result of a negotiation between the EC and the region/country.

Other than these financing instruments, the evaluation team decided not to disregard, as requested also by the RG, additional budgetary lines for external actions through which external interventions were financed between 2007 and 2013. As a result, the Instrument for Stability, the general budget line ADM-Multi, or PP-AP, are included.

It needs to be recalled that only those funds managed by EC DG DEVCO are part of the evaluation scope and therefore of the reconstructed inventory and that as a result ECHO and European Investment Bank's funds are not part of the inventory.

5.2.2.2 Extraction from the CRIS database

CRIS does not provide a search option allowing a key words screening. Therefore, as a first step, the evaluation team extracted from CRIS the data at decision level for all interventions financed by the Commission from 2007 to 2013. The team then compiled these data in one single list that was suitable for key word screening.

5.2.3 Recoding country and regional codes

All contracts were classified with regard to the zone that was benefitting from the specific intervention. If the codes did not allow for an unambiguous geographical classification (e.g. combination of country codes (NE+SN+ACPTPS¹²³)), judgements were made on the basis of the decision title.

In the case that one contract was assigned to various countries from one major region and did not allow for an unambiguous identification of the intervention area this intervention was clustered and accounted for the entire region.

5.2.4 Identifying budget support modality

Unfortunately, information on aid modalities is not available in CRIS. The categorisation of Budget Support interventions by the evaluation team was based on tables provided by the EC, listing all Budget support operations. These tables have been used to identify BS operations in our inventory and all BS interventions falling under our scope are included in the inventory.

¹²⁰ This extraction is dated from end of November 2013.

¹²¹ DCI-ENV and DCI-FOOD for example

¹²² DCI-ALA for Latin America and DCI-Asia

¹²³ Niger, Senegal and All ACP countries

5.2.5 Complementary sources and data validation process

The extraction that results from CRIS (from the thematic and geographic budgetary lines) has been complemented and cross-checked by information obtained from other sources, such as: i) inventories and other databases of the EC made available to the evaluation team by members of the Reference group, especially the mapping of ENRTP interventions managed by DG ENV and DG CLIMA, and ii) information obtained from EC staff in Brussels through interviews.

The inventory obtained was then sent to the Reference Group members for comments and potential amendments. This allowed the evaluation team to complete the inventory with 29 additional decisions (out of 448 decisions included in the inventory, 10% of the total contracted amount¹²⁴) that were missing in the inventory, due to the limitations of the CRIS database explained above.

5.3 Data filtering

In order to identify the environment/climate change related interventions, the evaluation team has undertaken a comprehensive and systematic screening of the information contained in the CRIS-database.

5.3.1 DAC sector codes

First, it has selected all the interventions having **DAC sector codes** (see table below) that fall within the scope of this evaluation as defined in the Terms of Reference as well as the most relevant normative policy papers, which helped reconstructing the Intervention logic presented in section 3.

Table 5 List of DAC sectors used for the filtering

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
140		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	
	14015	Water resources protection	Inland surface waters (rivers, lakes, etc.); conservation and rehabilitation of ground water; prevention of water contamination from agro-chemicals, industrial effluents.
	14050	Waste management / disposal	Municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse.
230		ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	
	23010	Energy policy and administrative management	Energy sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to energy ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified energy activities including energy conservation.
	23030	Power generation/renewable sources	Including policy, planning, development programmes, surveys and incentives. Fuelwood/ charcoal production should be included under forestry (31261).
	23065	Hydro-electric power plants	Including power-generating river barges.
	23066	Geothermal energy	
	23067	Solar energy	Including photovoltaic cells, solar thermal applications and solar heating.
	23068	Wind power	Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation.
	23069	Ocean power	Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power.
	23070	Biomass	Densification technologies and use of biomass for direct power generation including biogas, gas obtained from sugar cane and other plant residues, anaerobic digesters.
	23081	Energy education / training	Applies to all energy sub-sectors; all levels of training.
	23082	Energy research	Including general inventories, surveys.
312		FORESTRY	
	31210	Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; un-

¹²⁴ After having filtered out decisions:

- with status CA (cancelled), PO (provisional), DE (decided),
- with domain IPA

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
			specified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
	31220	<i>Forestry development</i>	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
	31261	<i>Fuelwood / charcoal</i>	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuel wood and charcoal.
	31281	<i>Forestry education / training</i>	
	31282	<i>Forestry research</i>	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
	31291	<i>Forestry services</i>	
313		FISHING	
	31310	<i>Fishing policy and administrative management</i>	Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing; marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting; fishing boats/equipment; unspecified fishing activities.
	31320	<i>Fishery development</i>	Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects.
	31381	<i>Fishery education / training</i>	
	31382	<i>Fishery research</i>	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
	31391	<i>Fishery services</i>	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.
410		General environmental protection	Non-sector specific.
	41010	<i>Environmental policy and administrative management</i>	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrative institutions and practices; environmental and land use planning and decision-making procedures; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures not specified below.
	41020	<i>Biosphere protection</i>	Air pollution control, ozone layer preservation; marine pollution control.
	41030	<i>Bio-diversity</i>	Including natural reserves and actions in the surrounding areas; other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats (e.g. wetlands preservation).
	41040	<i>Site preservation</i>	Applies to unique cultural landscape; including sites/objects of historical, archaeological, aesthetic, scientific or educational value.
	41050	<i>Flood prevention / control</i>	Floods from rivers or the sea; including seawater intrusion control and sea level rise related activities.
	41081	<i>Environmental education / training</i>	
	41082	<i>Environmental research</i>	Including establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies if not sector specific.

5.3.2 Key words search

As mentioned, the DAC sector codes are not always (correctly) encoded in CRIS. Thus, they could not serve as a basis to identify all interventions financed by the Commission support to environment and climate change. An additional screening was therefore conducted using **a set of key words**¹²⁵, based on the scope defined in the Terms of Reference as well as the most relevant normative policy papers, which helped reconstructing the Intervention logic.

Each key word was translated from English to French and Spanish, so as to be able to capture interventions that would have their title displayed in one of these languages. In an additional step the selected key words were shortened where possible in order to capture various writing styles and wordings and to avoid data loss due to the use of special characters or spelling mistakes.

¹²⁵ Air quality, biodiversity, chemical, climate, coastal, ecosystem, electricity, emission, energy, environment, fish, FLEGT, forest, green economy, pollution, protected areas, renewable, sustainable consumption, sustainable production, SWITCH, timber, waste, wetland, wildlife.

5.3.3 Rio markers

The inventory that resulted from the previous two steps was completed with the Rio markers information provided by DEVCO. For each intervention, information pertaining to each of the four Rio markers (Biodiversity, Climate Change adaptation, Climate change mitigation and Combat desertification), was included.

5.3.4 Final check

In order to ensure the correct selection of entries, the evaluation team has manually checked the preliminary dataset produced through the screening process. The resulting dataset serves as the basis for the inventory. It provides the following information:

- The amount allocated (in EUR) - Level of decision
- The amount contracted (in EUR) - Level of decision
- The DAC sector - Level of decision
- The DAC code - Level of decision
- The Decision reference number
- The Decision title
- The domain - Level of decision
- Zone benefitting from the action (or geographical zone, i.e. country or region for regional interventions) - Level of decision

Box 8 Clarifications on the terms used

Some clarifications of the wording used are necessary before considering the results of this analysis.

The following terms have been used to characterise the various *financial amounts*:

- **Allocated amount** (*related to the financing decisions*): this refers to the financial amount indicated in the *financing decision* of an intervention. The details of a financing decision are usually entered in the EC financial system at the latest at the formulation stage of an intervention¹²⁶. These sums are found at “decision level” in the CRIS database and are marked as “allocated amount” in the database.
- **Contracted amount**: these sums are found at “decision level” in the CRIS database. They refer to the amount agreed between the EC and a contracting party that will implement part of an intervention. These sums are also to be found at “contract level” in the CRIS database and marked as “planned amount”.
- **Paid amount**: these amounts refer to the money that has been disbursed by the EC to implement the intervention until February 2014. These sums are also to be found at “contract level” in the CRIS database. Funds contracted can be only partially disbursed for two main reasons: 1) the contract is still on-going and further disbursements are planned; 2) the intervention funded under the contract has been only partially carried out due to difficulties faced during the implementation. The team will try to collect additional information during the desk phase to explain in more detail the observed differences.

5.4 Sectorial classification of the interventions

In order to be able to reconstruct the *realised* intervention logic, a thorough ‘one-by-one approach’, aiming at understanding the nature of the intervention, was done. Interventions were carefully analysed and selected, or excluded, based on their global and specific goals’ relevance to the evaluation’s purpose. Information given by the DAC sector allocated to a given intervention and information available on Internet or at level of financing decision were used for this classification. Furthermore, for ENRTP related contracts, the information on the sectorial priority and sub priority included in the annual Action Plans was also used.

Based on this comprehensive data set, and both for consistency (between the different budgetary lines – i.e. priority and sub priority sectorial information is only available for the ENRTP, not for the interventions financed through the geographic budgetary lines) and accuracy (DAC codes are not sufficiently developed so as to translate the complexity and richness of EC support to environment and climate change (i.e. there are no DAC sectors that allow dealing with environment or climate change international governance, with adaptation or mitigation, with green economy related issues, etc.) reasons, all decision titles were analysed line by line in order to categorise them by sectors and sub-sectors (consistent with those that emerge from the Intervention logic).

The **main-sectors** definition corresponds to the analysis of the *Intended* intervention logic and its main sectorial areas.

¹²⁶ See 2004 EC Project Cycle Management (PCM) guidelines.

The **classification by sub-sector** has been done based on the specific areas of intervention identified in the policy documents, and on the content of the inventory.

The following table shows the categorisation by sector and sub-sectors.

Table 6 *Categorisation by sector and sub-sectors*

Main sector	Sub sector	What is inside
Biodiversity & Ecosystem protection		
<i>Interventions that directly tackle preservation and conservation. Most of them are implemented in protected biosphere/ecosystems.</i>		
	Forest ecosystem protection	Those that directly target forests protected areas
	Marine/coastal zone protection	Those that directly target marine/coastal protected zones
	Other	Other interventions that tackle biodiversity at a more general level
Climate change		
<i>Interventions in which specific adaptation and mitigations measures are foreseen (i.e. not the programmes that tackle for example general forest management issues that would impact ultimately on climate change). Normally they are really specific in their objectives.</i>		
	Adaptation	Those that directly target adaptation measures. Include also those that refer to resilience. Mention to GCCA is included.
	Adaptation & mitigation	Those that directly target both adaptation and mitigation measures. It includes those that refer to carbon sequestration, low emissions.
	Mitigation	Those that directly target both mitigation measures. Mention to REDD is included.
	Other	Those that clearly directly tackle CC but cannot be classified (according to the available info) to any of the above
Energy		
<i>Energy specific programmes.</i>		
	ACP-EU energy facility	ACP-EU Energy Facility related interventions.
	Energy efficiency	Those that directly tackle energy efficiency measures. For those interventions tackling both energy efficiency and renewable energy, a decision was made by the evaluation team to allocate the sub-sector to the one that, based on available information, seem to receive most attention.
	Energy policy	Those that directly tackle broad energy policy reforms
	GEEREF	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund related interventions
	Other	Other interventions that tackle Energy at a more general level (with the exception of those targeting energy reforms, classified as "Energy policy")
	Renewable energy	Those that directly tackle renewable energy measures. For those interventions tackling both energy efficiency and renewable energy, a decision was made by the evaluation team to allocate the sub-sector to the one that, based on available information, seem to receive most attention.
	Sustainable energy management	Those that directly tackle sustainable energy management.
Environmental governance		
	Country level	Those that directly tackle the development of a comprehensive framework for environmental governance at country level (including those that tend to comply with international commitments), that support the implementation of an environmental strategy, etc.
Fisheries and coastal/marine resources		
<i>Interventions aiming at improving fisheries and coastal resources management systems (monitoring, control and surveillance capacities (MCS) to combat illegal fishing, fisheries research capacities</i>		
	Fisheries	Those that directly tackle the management of Fisheries
	Coastal/marine resources	Those that directly tackle the management of coastal/marine resources
Forest		
<i>Interventions aiming at supporting forest governance (including illegal logging)</i>		
	FLEGT	FLEGT related interventions, including VPAs related programmes
	Forest governance	Those that directly tackle timber commercialisation or similar and not being FLEGT
	Sustainable forest management	Those that directly tackle the management of forests with a poverty, income-generating approach
	Other	Those that clearly directly tackle forests but cannot be classified (according to the available info) to any of the above
International Climate governance		
<i>Interventions aiming at supporting international fora and institutions dealing with climate change negotiations and commitments. Interventions benefit to more than one country (they mostly apply to All countries)</i>		
	Climate change	Those that directly tackle CC international commitments

Main sector	Sub sector	What is inside
	Climate change: UNFCCC	Those that directly support the UNFCCC
International Environmental governance		
<i>Interventions aiming at supporting international fora and institutions dealing with environmental negotiations and commitments. Interventions benefit to more than one country (they mostly apply to All countries)</i>		
	Biodiversity	Those that directly tackle Biodiversity at a general level (including the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan)
	Biodiversity: CBD	Those that directly support the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat
	Biodiversity: CITES	Those that directly support the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat
	Biodiversity: other	Those that directly target international biodiversity issues but cannot be classified to any of the above
	Biodiversity: Water resources	Those that directly support water related secretariats or Conventions (Barcelona Convention, African-Eurasian Migratory Water bird Agreement (AEWA) secretariat, the Mediterranean Network of Water Training (EMWIS) Centres, the Black Sea Commission, the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM), etc.
	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	Those that combine both the economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development
	UNCCD	Those that directly support the UNCCD
	UNEP	Those that directly support the UNEP
	Waste & Chemicals	Those that directly support waste and chemicals related secretariats or Conventions (Rotterdam Conv. Secretariat, Stockholm Convention Secretariat, Montreal Protocol, etc.)
	Other	Those that directly target international environmental issues but cannot be classified to any of the above (i.e. broad capacity building interventions related to MEAs, OECD global forum on sustainable development, Earth Neg. Bulletin – IISD, FAO - Global Soil Partnership, etc.)
Natural resources management		
<i>Interventions aiming at improving the sustainable management of natural resources, focusing on land resources</i>		
	Dry land management/desertification	Those that directly target dry areas
	Other	Other broad natural resources management interventions
Sound chemicals and waste management		
<i>Interventions aiming at mitigating the impact of Hazardous Wastes and chemicals, of the air pollution, at improving Waste Governance and Management, etc.</i>		
	Waste	Those that directly target waste
	Chemicals	Those that directly target chemicals
Sustainable economic development		
<i>Interventions aiming at promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production</i>		
	SWITCH	SWITCH related interventions
	Tourism	Those that directly target sustainable tourism activities
	Other	Those that directly target sustainable consumption and production issues but cannot be classified to any of the above
Water resource management		
<i>Interventions aiming at improving water resources management</i>		
	EUWI	EUWI related (regional and multi-regional) interventions on Policy Development and Implementation for Sustainable Water Management, implementation of National Policy Dialogues, etc.
	Water resource management	Those that directly target the improvement of water resources management and that do not fall under the EUWI. They are mostly country-level interventions.
Other		
	Administration	Dummy contracts, audits, evaluations, administrative provisions, etc.
	Other	Interventions having a relevant DAC sector code but cannot be allocated to any of the above-mentioned sectors

6 Annex 6: The *realised* Intervention logic: Analysis of EU worldwide financial resources allocated to environment and climate change related sectors in third countries in the period 2007-2013

This chapter presents the inventory and analysis of the resources allocated by the EU to environment and climate change in the period 2007-2013 in the countries covered by this evaluation¹²⁷.

The methodology used to reconstruct EU worldwide support to environment and climate change in third countries is presented in Annex 3. Any inventory of environment and climate change is complicated by different interpretations and difficulty in defining the terms. The methodology finally adopted is based on an internally coherent consensus reached within the team and discussed with the Reference group. According to the evaluation team, the specific and systematic approach used for the inventory reconstruction and analysis would be the best possible and most comprehensive way of tackling this exercise. However, it is important to make explicit a number of limits and the choices that were made.

The main challenges and limitations are:

Box 9 *Main challenges and limitations encountered in the inventory reconstruction*

- The **main challenge** for conducting the inventory is that, while the situation has improved for more recent entries, still in many cases **no Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector code** has been attributed to the interventions. Mostly for this reason, the Commission, evaluators and others have recognised for years that strict logic alone is not enough when dealing with CRIS. A more innovative approach was required, including tedious line-by-line review of interventions.
- As a response to the previous challenge, a distribution by sector and the categorisation of interventions has been made according to the information found in the CRIS-Database and over the Internet about the interventions in question. This implies that a number of choices have been made by the team to allocate the various interventions to the specific sectors.
- Additional challenges emerge through the sometimes-inconsistent way of how data is entered in the system leading to problems in the computer-based search for relevant contracts.
- The inventory of interventions could be done at the level of contracts only for ENRTP interventions. The generation of the full contracts' list within each financing decision for all budget lines (i.e. all contracts financed by DEVCO between 2007- 2013) was indeed technically not possible on CRIS as there are too many. It has been agreed with the Reference Group that for the purpose of this evaluation, the level of financing decisions was sufficient for the inventory of non-ENRTP interventions.
- The global inventory is based on financing decisions over the period 2007-2013. However, there is sometimes a time difference between the financing decision and the actual contracting of funds. The inventory has thus been crosschecked and completed with additional interventions indicated by the RG members. This should enable to fully encompass all relevant interventions that were actually implemented during the evaluation period.
- For the energy sector the global inventory only includes those energy sub-sectors that can be directly related to the scope of the present evaluation. These are: Energy efficiency, GEEREF, Renewable energy and Sustainable energy management.
In agreement with the Reference group, those energy sub-sectors for which it was not possible to state their 100% relevance for the current exercise were not included in the global-inventory, nor in the analysis presented in this chapter. They would have had overinflated the total figure. These are: ACP-EU energy facility, Energy policy and Energy: Other.

The fact that the ENRTP represents an important part of the overall funding invites for a more thorough analysis of this programme. Therefore, in addition to the **global inventory of all funding on decision level**, a second inventory has been created, taking into account all **ENRTP interventions at contract level**. This allows the analysis of some factors that cannot be addressed on a global level and also facilitates the comparison between the global analysis (ENRTP and geographic budget lines) and the ENRTP analysis.

The titles of all graphs and tables state explicitly if they refer to the global analysis or only to ENRTP interventions.

6.1 Main findings

The main findings are provided in the box below.

¹²⁷ ECHO and European Investment Bank's funds are not part of the inventory.

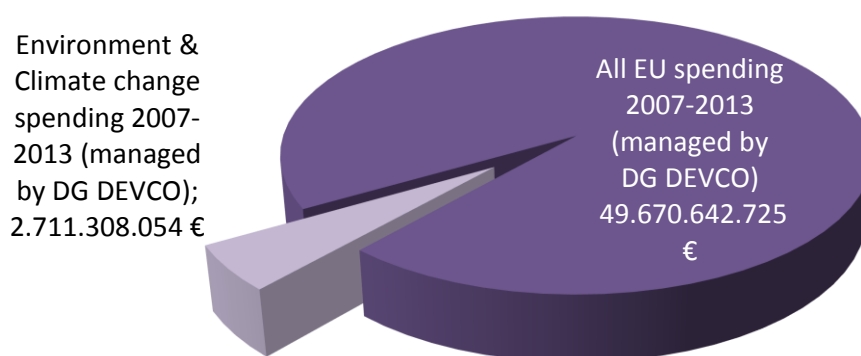
Box 10 Key findings of the inventory

- The EU's support to environment and climate change amounted to around EUR 2.83 billion during the period 2007-2013.
- Out of this, EUR 1.1 billion were disbursed under the ENRTP.
- The EU's support to environment and climate change had a peak in 2012, with EUR 684.5 million (24% of all funding) being disbursed under decisions from that year. The decline for the year 2013 can be explained by the fact that for decisions from that year, much of the allocated funds had not been contracted yet at the time that the inventory was created.
- The main beneficiary regions of the EU support to environment were the ACP countries, receiving 45% of all funds. The top 10 ACP countries receive 53.4 % of all ACP countries' contracted amounts.
- The ACP are followed by ENP countries (9% for ENP East and 6% for ENP South), Asia (11%), Latin America (7%) and Central Asia (1%). The remaining funds (21%) were directed at all countries.
- If we consider the three main clusters of the EU *intended* intervention logic, it appears that Cluster 1 (Climate change and sustainable energy) receives almost half of all funds (47%). Cluster 2 (Environment for development) receives 37% of all funds and Cluster 3 (Strengthening environment and climate governance) receives 15% of all funds.
- Most of the EU's support to environment and climate change during the period 2007-2013 was focused on the Energy sector, in which 30% of all funds were contracted. It is followed by the sectors Climate Change (18%) and Forest (11%), International Environmental Governance (7%), Water Resource Management (7%) and Biodiversity (6%).
- Aggregated sectorial allocations (several topics are presented both as sector and as sub-sectors; i.e Biodiversity appears for example as a sector but also as a sub-sector under the sector "International environmental governance") show interesting insights: Climate Change, now representing 19% of all funding, stays the second-most funded sector. Forest, now with 16%, stays the third-most funded sector. Also the share of Biodiversity increases. With 8%, it is now the fourth-most funded sector.
- For interventions under the ENRTP, international organisations were the most-used channel (56%), followed by CSOs (16%).
- The Rio marker for Climate Change Adaptation has particularly risen between 2008 and 2012, with an important decrease in 2013. The remaining Rio markers show less clear patterns.

6.2 Global overview of total allocations

Before the actual analysis of the inventory, it is interesting to see how much of the European Union's overall funding in the period 2007-2013 was dedicated to environment and climate change related sectors¹²⁸. The following figure shows that environment and climate change funding in this period made out 5.7% of all of the EU's contracted amounts.

Figure 4 EU support to environment and climate change: Total contracted amount vs. total EU overall contracted funding



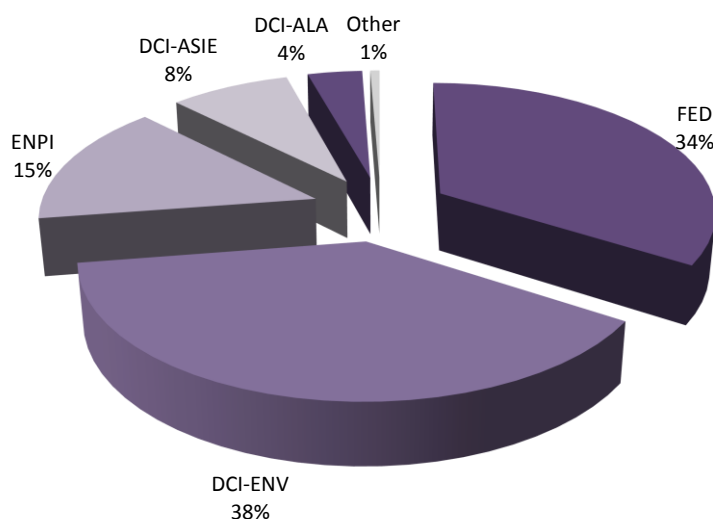
Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

¹²⁸ The figure shows only funds that are managed by DG DEVCO. Funds managed by DG CLIMA and DG ENV (of a total value of EUR 119.4 million) are not included in this particular figure. They are, however, included in the global analysis that follows.

6.2.1 Allocations by instrument

The EU's support to environment and climate change was funded by a variety of financing instruments. Of the total of EUR 2.83 billion that have been contracted during the evaluation period, more than one third (38%) have been financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument for Environment (DCI-ENV) and were disbursed under the Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP). Another third (34%) of the support came from the EDF. The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) covered 15% of the overall funding, while the DCI for Asia (DCI-ASIE) represents 8% and the DCI for Latin America (DCI-ALA) 4% of the funding. The following figure illustrates the distribution among the different financing instruments.

Figure 5 *EU support to environment and climate change: Total contracted amount by financing instrument in %*



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

6.2.2 Allocations over time

The amounts contracted under the ENRTP programme do not fluctuate to a great extent, mainly moving between roughly 100 and 200 million euros per year. Only for the decision year 2009, a small peak can be observed, with almost 250 million euros contracted¹²⁹.

In contrast, bigger fluctuations can be perceived for non-ENRTP interventions. Starting at EUR 160.0 million in 2007, there has been a decline in the funding between 2008 (EUR 301.2 million) and 2011 (EUR 191.6 million), followed by a sharp rise and resulting in a peak for decisions concluded in 2012 (EUR 556.6 million)¹³⁰, only to drop again in 2013 (EUR 66.8 million)¹³¹.

¹²⁹ Out of which EUR 30 million relate to the 2009 allocation for the GEEREF.

¹³⁰ Out of which EUR 379 million relate to the *EU Support to the Sustainable Energy for all (SE4ALL) initiative*.

¹³¹ The reason for the apparent sharp decline for the year 2013 can be attributed to the fact that for decisions from the year 2013 many contracts had not yet been concluded at the time of data collection for this inventory. As the inventory does not show amounts allocated to a specific decision, but only the amounts that are already contracted, parts of the funds that were allocated to decisions from 2013 are consequently not shown in the inventory.

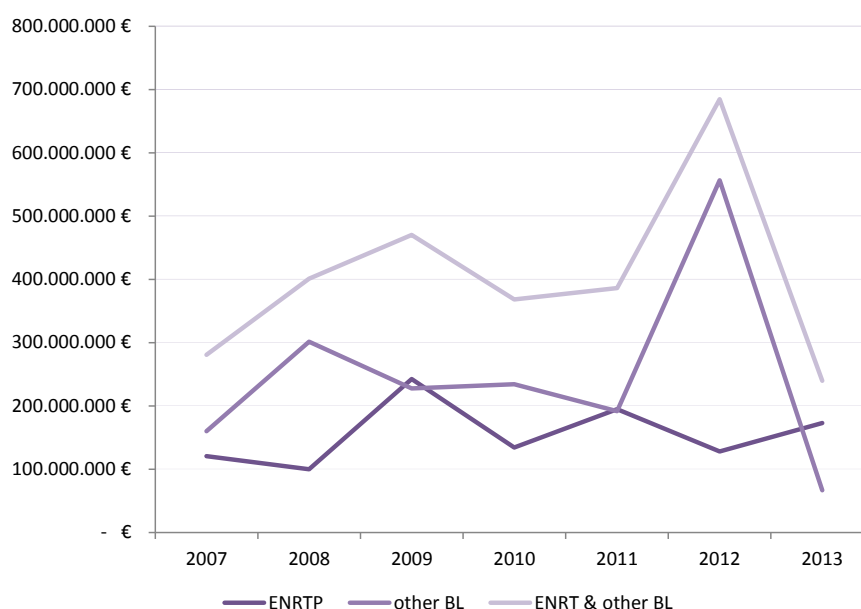
Table 7 *EU support to environment and climate change: Contracted amounts by decision year (global analysis)*

<i>Decision year</i>	<i>ENRTP</i>	<i>non-ENRTP</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
2007	120,679,777 €	160,005,834 €	280,685,611 €
2008	99,733,547 €	301,289,933 €	401,023,481 €
2009	242,401,431 €	227,729,083 €	470,130,514 €
2010	134,053,645 €	234,261,165 €	368,314,810 €
2011	194,642,393 €	191,585,977 €	386,228,370 €
2012	127,908,333 €	556,573,488 €	684,481,821 €
2013	173,020,467 €	66,811,454 €	239,831,921 €
Grand Total	1,092,439,593 €	1,738,256,934 €	2,830,696,527 €

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

In general, it can be concluded that funding in the environment sector – especially under the geographic budget lines – received a remarkable peak in 2012. The graph below illustrates the evolution of the overall funding by year and contracted amount.

Figure 6 *EU support to environment and climate change: Evolution of contracted amounts by decision year (global analysis)*

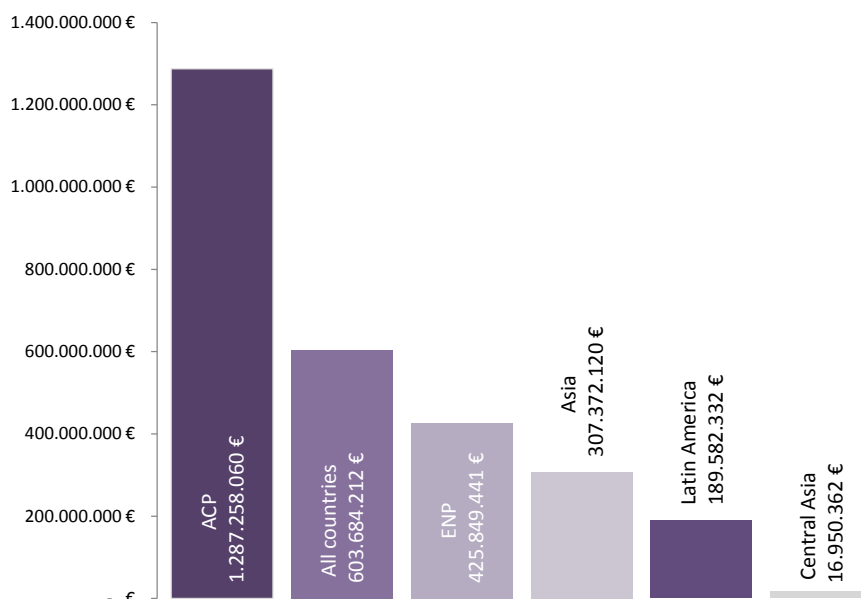


Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

6.2.3 Allocations by region

The graph below provides an overview of the geographical distribution of the EU's support to environment and climate change within the evaluation period. With EUR 1.287 billion and 45%, the ACP countries make up for almost half of all funding. 15% of the funding was allocated to ENP countries, 11% to Asia and 7% to Latin America. Central Asian countries only receive roughly 1%. EUR 603.7 million (21%) were not allocated to any specific regions, but to "all countries".

Figure 7 *EU support to environment and climate change: Geographical distribution of funds (global analysis)*



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

Out of the 58 ACP countries that were benefitting from EU relevant funding during the evaluation period, the ten following countries together received more than half of all funds:

Table 8 *EU support to environment and climate change: Top 10 ACP recipient countries (global analysis)*

ACP country	Contracted amount 2007-2013	Percentage of total
Democratic Republic of Congo ¹³²	49,137,734 €	11.5%
Senegal ¹³³	33,769,220 €	7.9%
Uganda ¹³⁴	26,923,282 €	6.3%
Cameroon	21,368,394 €	5.0%
Mozambique	21,202,550 €	5.0%
Ethiopia	18,485,660 €	4.3%
Chad	16,499,993 €	3.9%
Malawi	14,149,341 €	3.3%
Tanzania	13,317,532 €	3.1%
Total ten most receiving ACP countries	227,596,016 €	53.4%
Total all ACP countries ¹³⁵	426,595,704 €	100%

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

The main recipient among the ACP countries is the DRC, with 11.5% of all funds directed at ACP countries¹³⁶. It is followed by Senegal and Uganda, receiving 7.9% and 6.3% respectively. Further

¹³² 60.4% of this amount relates to the *Appui à la politique nationale de conservation et de gestion des forêts et biodiversité*. Another 24.1% relates to *Prise en compte du changement climatique en RDC*.

¹³³ 84.4% of this amount relates to the budget support programme *Contrat de réforme sectorielle en appui au développement durable (Environnement)*.

¹³⁴ 40.9% of this amount relates to *Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA): Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda* and 29.3% to the *Sawlog Production Grant Scheme (SPGS)*. Another 24.7% went into the *Kampala Sanitation Program (Sanitation Measures for enhanced Basic Sanitation Coverage and Lake Victoria Protection)*.

¹³⁵ Funds going to more than one ACP country were not considered.

¹³⁶ Funds going to more than one ACP country were not considered.

main recipients were Cameroon, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Chad, Malawi, Tanzania and Cuba (each receiving between 3% and 5%).

For the ENP countries, the distribution of the ten main recipients is the following:

Table 9 EU support to environment and climate change: Top 4 (> 10% of total contracted amount) ENP recipient countries (global analysis)

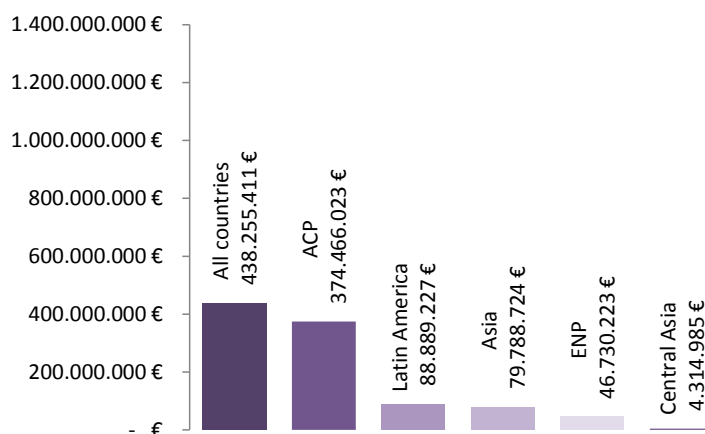
ENP country	Sub-region	Contracted amount 2007-2013	Percentage of total
Ukraine	ENP East	129,464,892 €	48.5%
Jordan	ENP South	38,641,812 €	14.5%
Morocco	ENP South	33,009,850 €	12.4%
Egypt	ENP South	29,000,000 €	10.9%
Total four most receiving ENP countries	ENP	230,116,553 €	86.2%
Total all ENP countries ¹³⁷		267,069,875 €	100%

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

It is interesting to see that the Ukraine receives almost half of all funds going towards ENP countries (48.5%)¹³⁸. It is followed by Jordan (14.5%), Morocco (12.4%) and Egypt (10.9%). These three countries together make out already more than 86% of all funds going to ENP countries¹³⁹. When comparing ENP East and ENP South countries, ENP East receives more funds (57%), while ENP South receives only 43%. This difference is mainly due to the large amount contracted in support of the Ukraine, which makes out more than 85% of the funds going to ENP East.

Going back to the geographical distribution of funds on the regional level, it is also interesting to compare ENRTP funds to the global analysis. The graph below shows the geographical distribution of funds, taking into account only ENRTP funding. Here, almost half of the funding is directed to all countries (EUR 438.3 million; 42%), confirming one of the ENRTP's added value, the decision of addressing issues that are common to groups of countries that do not belong to a single region. With EUR 374.4 million and 36%, ACP is also here clearly the region that receives most ENRTP funding. Latin America, Asia, ENP and Central Asia together make out a mere fifth of all funds.

Figure 8 EU support to environment and climate change: Geographical distribution of funds (ENRTP)



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

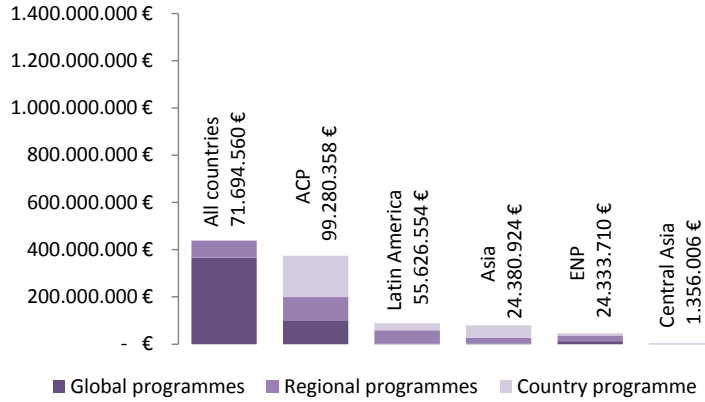
¹³⁷ Funds going to more than one ENP country were not considered.

¹³⁸ From 2007-2013, Ukraine benefitted from eight interventions (out of which one was not contracted yet at the time the inventory was established, only committed). Two of these interventions represent the 79.6% of the total contracted amount (*Support to the implementation of Ukraine's strategy in the area of energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy* for EUR 68.1 million and *Support to the implementation of Ukraine's Energy Strategy* for EUR 35 million).

¹³⁹ Funds going to more than one ENP country were not considered.

A further breakdown of the ENRTP interventions into global, regional and bilateral funds is shown in the following graph. While supra-regional ENRTP funding is, as expected, mostly financed by global programmes (84%), a big part of the funding in ACP countries relies on country programmes (47%). Interventions in the ENP region are mostly funded by regional programs (52%). The same is true for Latin America (63%), whereas in Central Asia and Asia the majority of interventions are country-based (69 and 67% respectively).

Figure 9 EU support to environment and climate change: Geographical distribution of funds by level of coverage (ENRTP)

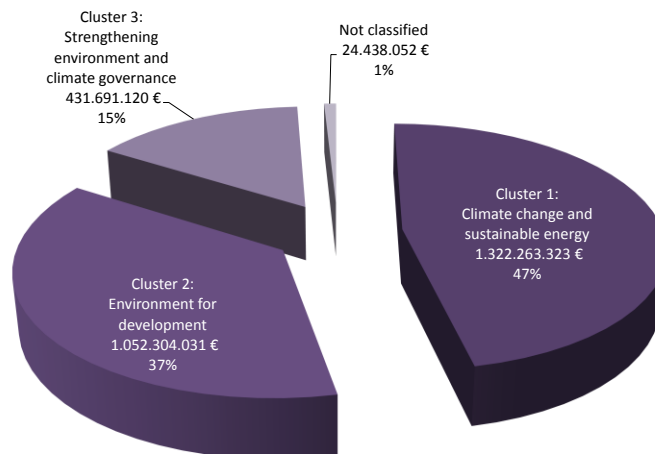


Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

6.2.4 Allocations by sector¹⁴⁰

Before presenting the breakdown of EU environment and climate change related funding into different sectors and sub-sectors, the following figure shall present the distribution of all funds towards the three main clusters of the intended EU intervention logic. The figure shows that almost half of all funds (47%) can be allocated to Cluster 1 (Climate change and sustainable energy). Another major part of the funding went into Cluster 2 (Environment for development), receiving 37% of all funds. 15% of funding was distributed within Cluster 3 (Strengthening environment and climate governance). The remaining 1% of interventions refers to interventions having a relevant DAC sector code but that cannot be allocated to any of the above-mentioned sectors, and to dummy contracts, audits, evaluations and administrative provisions.

Figure 10 EU support to environment and climate change: Distribution of funds by intended Intervention Logics' clusters (global analysis)

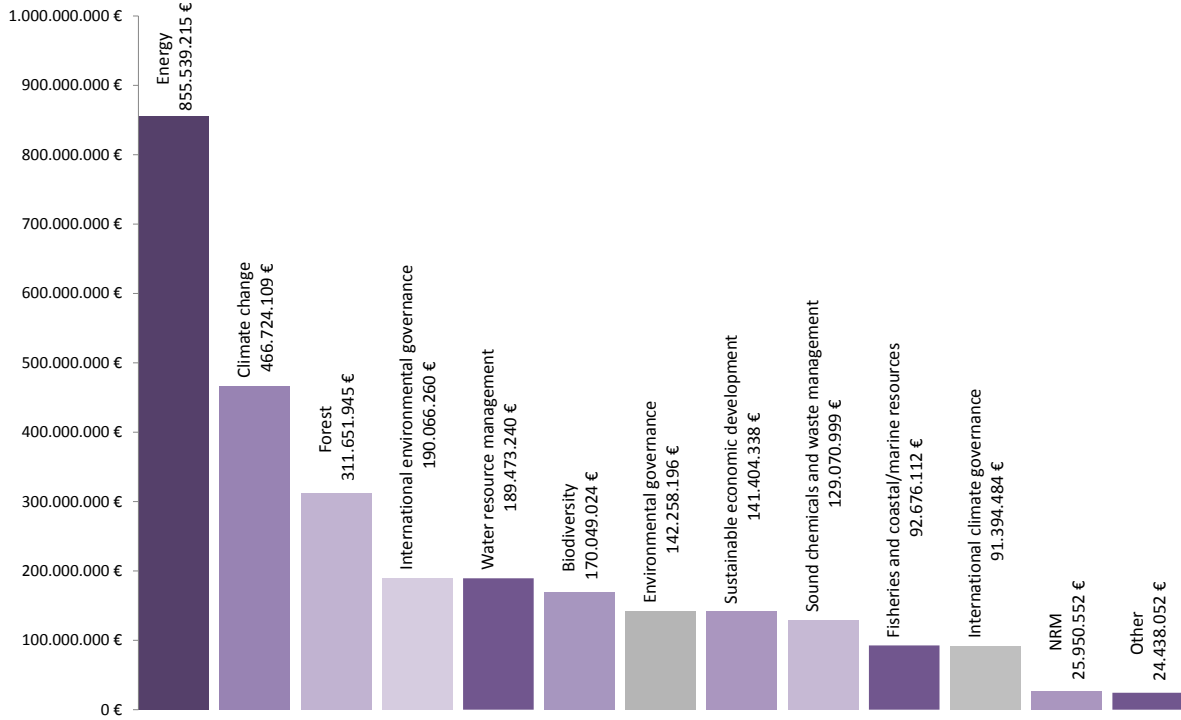


Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

¹⁴⁰ Refer to Annex 3, section 5.4 for details on the sectoral classification of the worldwide inventory

The figure below shows a breakdown of the funding into the different sectors that were targeted. With EUR 885.5 million and 30.2% of all funding, the Energy sector is clearly the most targeted sector. It is followed by the sectors Climate Change (18.0%) and Forest (11.0%). These, together with International Environmental Governance (6.7%), Water Resource Management (6.7%) and Biodiversity (6.0%) make out more than three thirds of all funding.

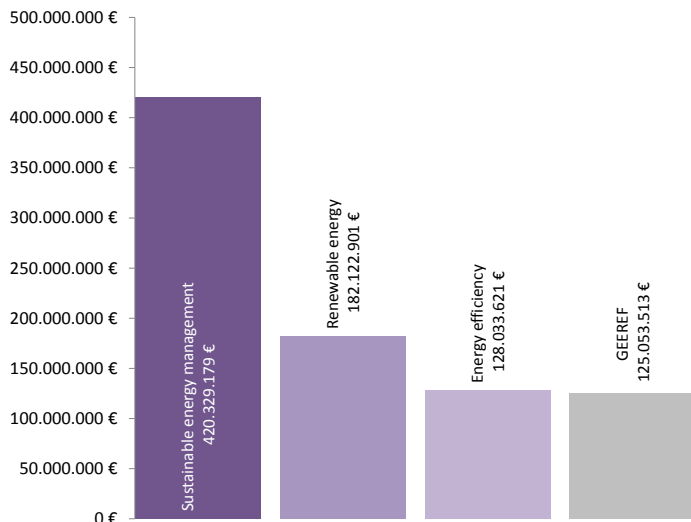
Figure 11 EU support to environment and climate change: Main sectors receiving funding (global analysis)



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

As the energy sector represents such a large part of the overall funding, it is interesting how the funding is distributed on a sub-sector level. The figure below breaks down the Energy funding into different sub-sectors. Sustainable energy management makes out half of the EU's Energy funding (49.1%), while the rest of the funding is distributed among Renewable energy (29.3%), Energy efficiency (15.0%) and GEEREF (14.6%).

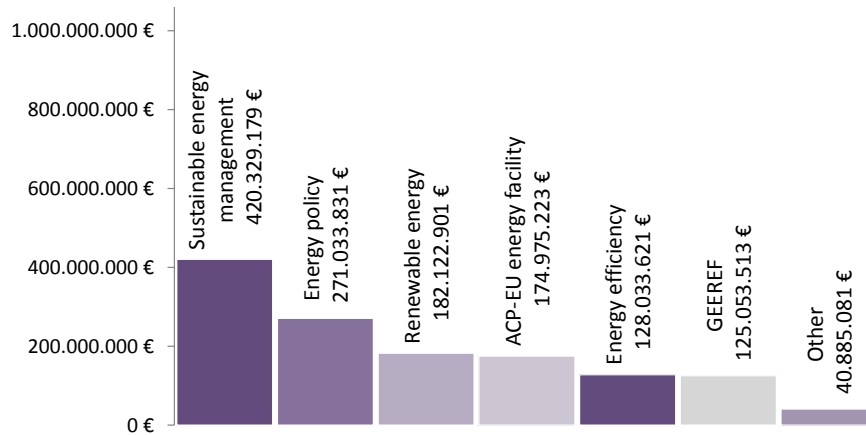
Figure 12 EU support to environment and climate change: Energy funding on sub-sector level (global analysis)



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

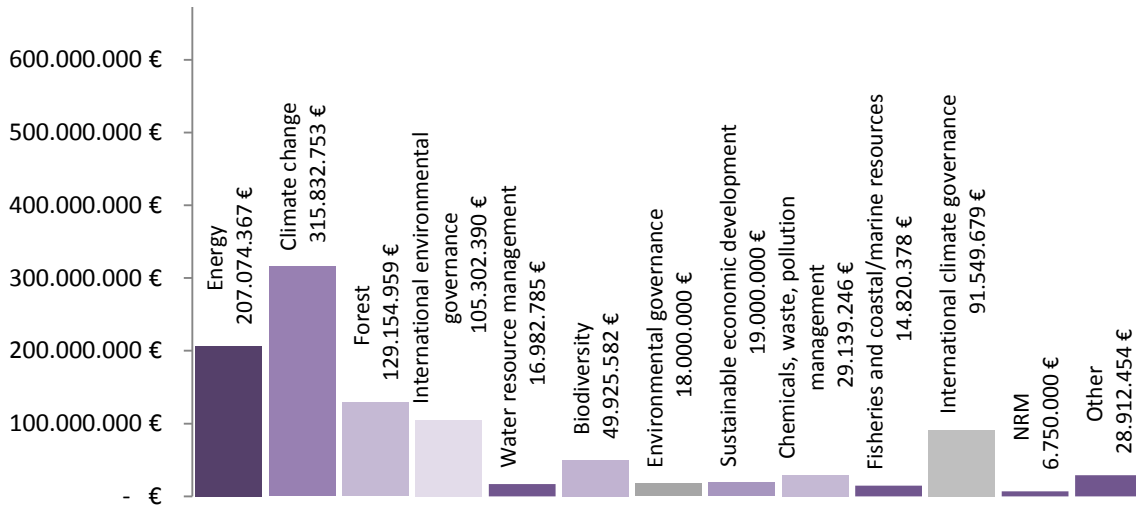
As mentioned before, Energy sub-sectors for which it was not possible to state their 100% relevance for the current exercise were not included in the global-inventory. If we consider them here, the situation would be as follows: Sustainable energy management (31%) and Energy policy (20%) would make out half of the EU’s Energy funding. They would be followed by Renewable energy (14%), the ACP-EU energy facility (13%), Energy efficiency (10%) and GEEREF (9%). 41 million (3%) are not allocated to a specific sub-sector because there are different topics but not enough to create a new sub-sector.

Figure 13 EU support to environment and climate change: Energy funding on sub-sector level (global analysis)



Back on sectoral level, the comparison of the global analysis with the interventions exclusively funded through the ENRTP shows that for the latter the Energy sector – whilst remaining the second-largest sector – plays a much smaller role, receiving 20.1% of all funds. The Climate Change sector receives with EUR 315.8 million slightly less than one third of all ENRTP funding. Like in the global analysis, the Forest sector takes the third place, accumulating 12.5% of all ENRTP funding.

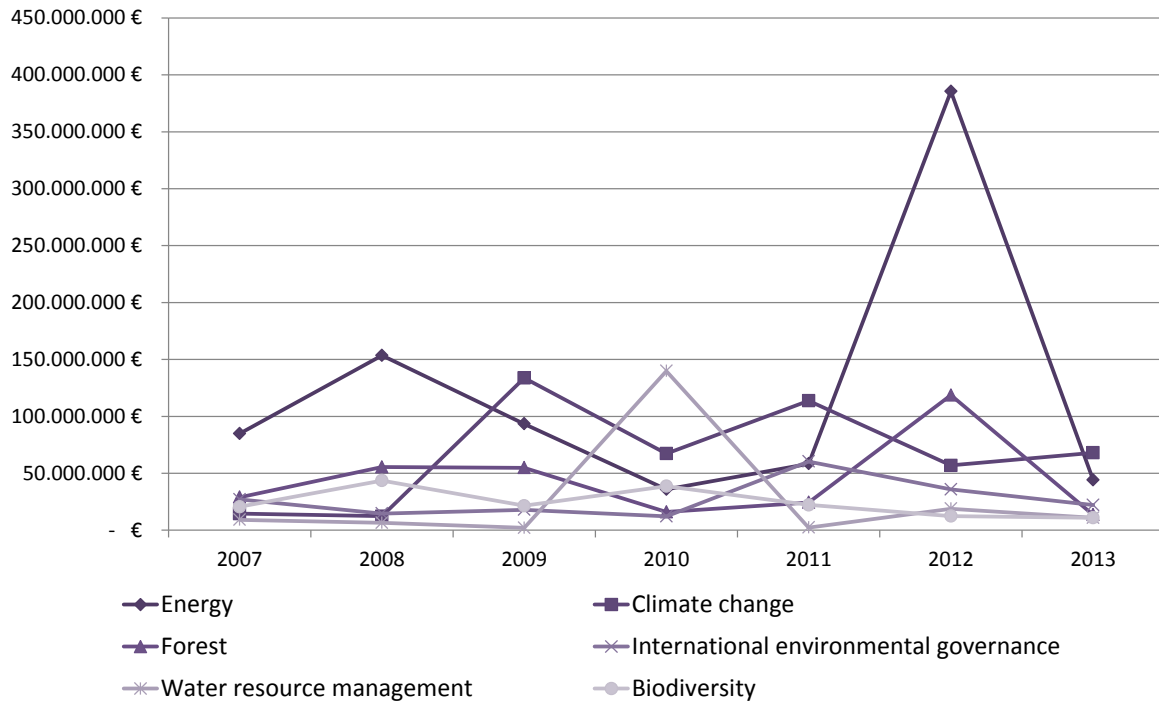
Figure 14 EU support to environment and climate change: Main sectors receiving funding (ENRTP)



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

The following graph shows the evolution of the six biggest sectors during the evaluation period.

Figure 15 *EU support to environment and climate change: Evolution of contracted amounts by decision year for six biggest sectors (global analysis)¹⁴¹*

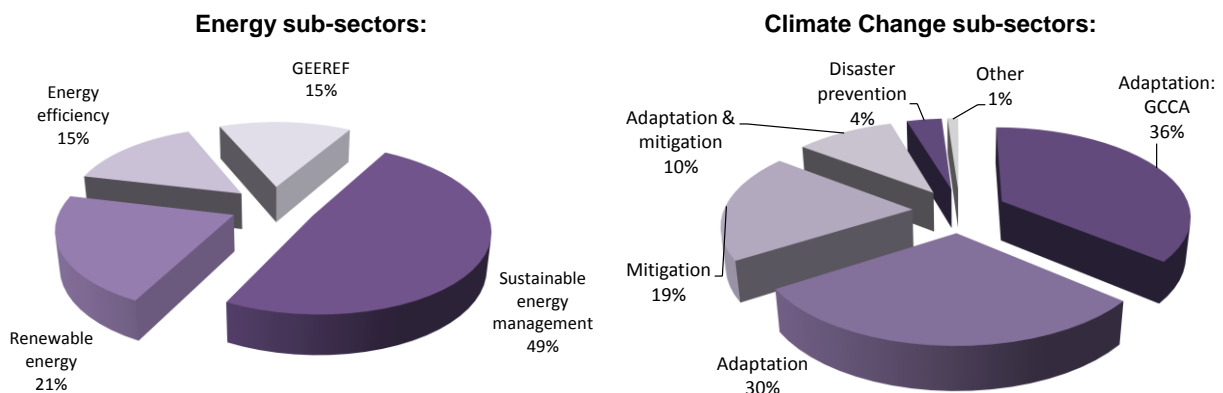


Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

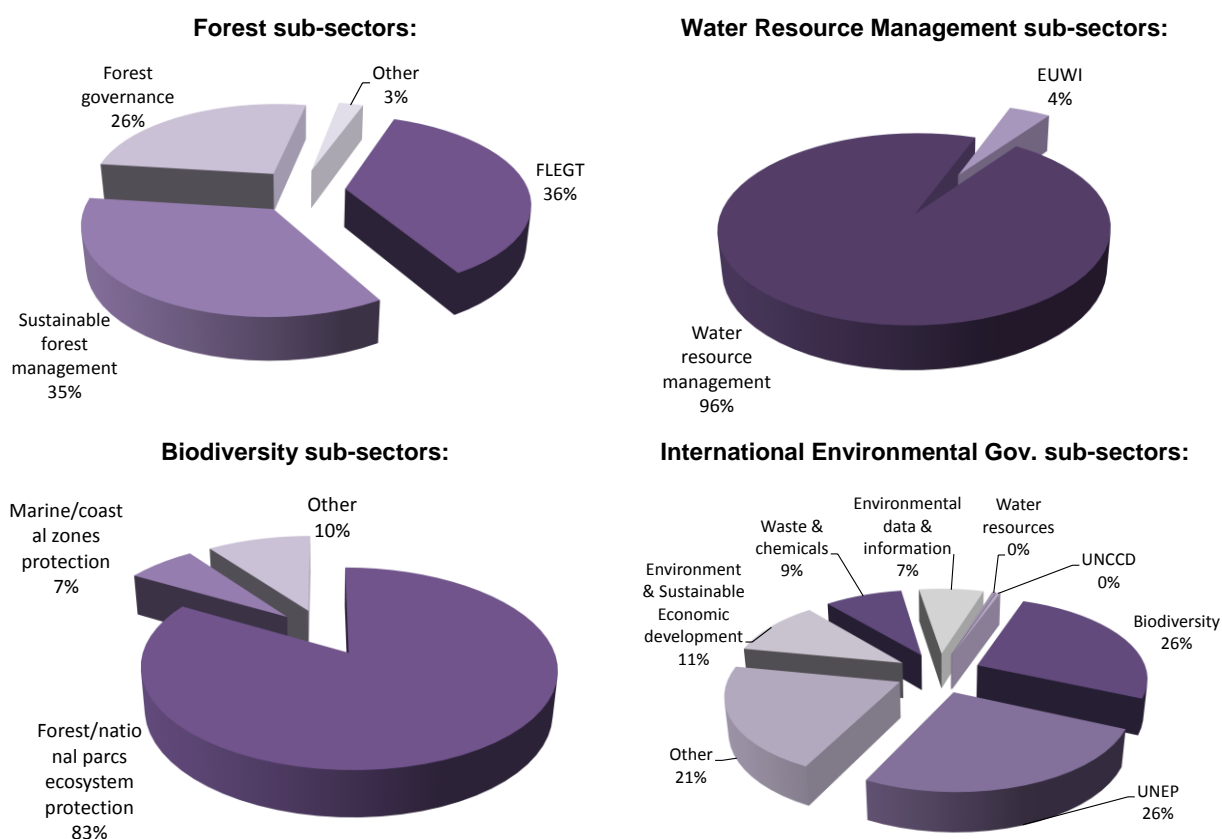
The graph shows the dominance of contracts in the Energy sector in 2008 and even more so in 2012, where it accumulates to EUR 385.5 million, making out 56.3% of all support received in that year. Energy receives its lowest share in 2010, where it, while still being the fourth biggest sector overall, received only EUR 35.9 million funding, which is less than one tenth of what it received in 2012. The opposite is true for the Water Resource Management sector: Here, a peak of EUR 139.8 million can be observed in 2010, making it the most supported sector of that year. The Climate Change sector, starting low in 2007 and 2008, reached its peak in 2009 with EUR 133.8 million. Again, the decline in some sectors between 2012 and 2013 might have its origin in the fact that for decisions from the year 2013 many contracts have not yet been concluded. As the inventory does not show amounts allocated to a specific decision, but only the amounts that are already contracted, parts of the funds that were allocated to decisions from 2013 are consequently not shown in the inventory.

The following figures show the repartition of the six biggest sectors into their respective sub-sectors.

Figure 16 *EU support to environment and climate change: Repartition of the funding in sub-sectors by contracted amount (global analysis)*



¹⁴¹ As mentioned in Annex 5 to reconstruct the worldwide inventory of EC interventions in environment and climate change, the extraction date for the ENRTP contracts is end of November 2013.



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

The graphs show that in the Energy sector the sub-sector *Sustainable Energy Management* (49%)¹⁴² makes out almost half of all funds. Interventions directed at *Renewable Energy* receive 21% of all funds, while interventions going into *Energy Efficiency* and *GEEREF* each make out 15% of the overall Energy funding.

In the Climate Change sector, funds are distributed between the *Climate Change Adaptation (incl. adaptation under the GCCA)* (66% in total)¹⁴³ and *Climate Change Mitigation* (19%). A part of the funded interventions also cover both of these sub-sectors (10%). Interventions targeted at *Disaster prevention* make out 4%.

The Forest sector is almost equally divided into the three sub-sectors *FLEGT* (36%), *Sustainable Forest Management* (35%) and *Forest Governance* (26%), while the Water Resource Management sector – apart from the *EUWI*, which covers merely 4% of the funding – is not split into sub-sectors.

Under the Biodiversity sector, 83% of the funding went to *Forest/National parks Ecosystem Protection*¹⁴⁴, while 7% have been allocated to *Marine/Coastal Zones Protection*. 10% of the funding go to broader biodiversity interventions, not directly (or not only) targeting forest/national park and/or marine and coastal resources, or to interventions for which the available information only allow to classify it under Biodiversity, with no additional detail (i.e. AAP 2012 World bank component)

Concerning International Environmental Governance, the distribution of funding into sub-sectors looks quite scattered at first glance. Here as well, 21% are not allocated to a specific sub-sector since they refer either to broader, more comprehensive, interventions, (i.e. *Capacity-Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in ACP Countries* of EUR 19,4 million or the *Regional Environmental Programme for Central Asia (EURECA)* of EUR 8,7 million) or to the contribution of communication, meeting, visibility measures (i.e. *OECD's Global Forum on SD focused on eco-innovation*,

¹⁴² It must be highlighted that 90% of this sub-sector (and 45% of the whole Energy sector) relates to only one single intervention, the *EU Support to the Sustainable Energy for all (SE4ALL) initiative*.

¹⁴³ Out of which 54.8% (EUR 168,6 million) are channelled via the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) and 9,3% (EUR 28,5 million) going to the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF).

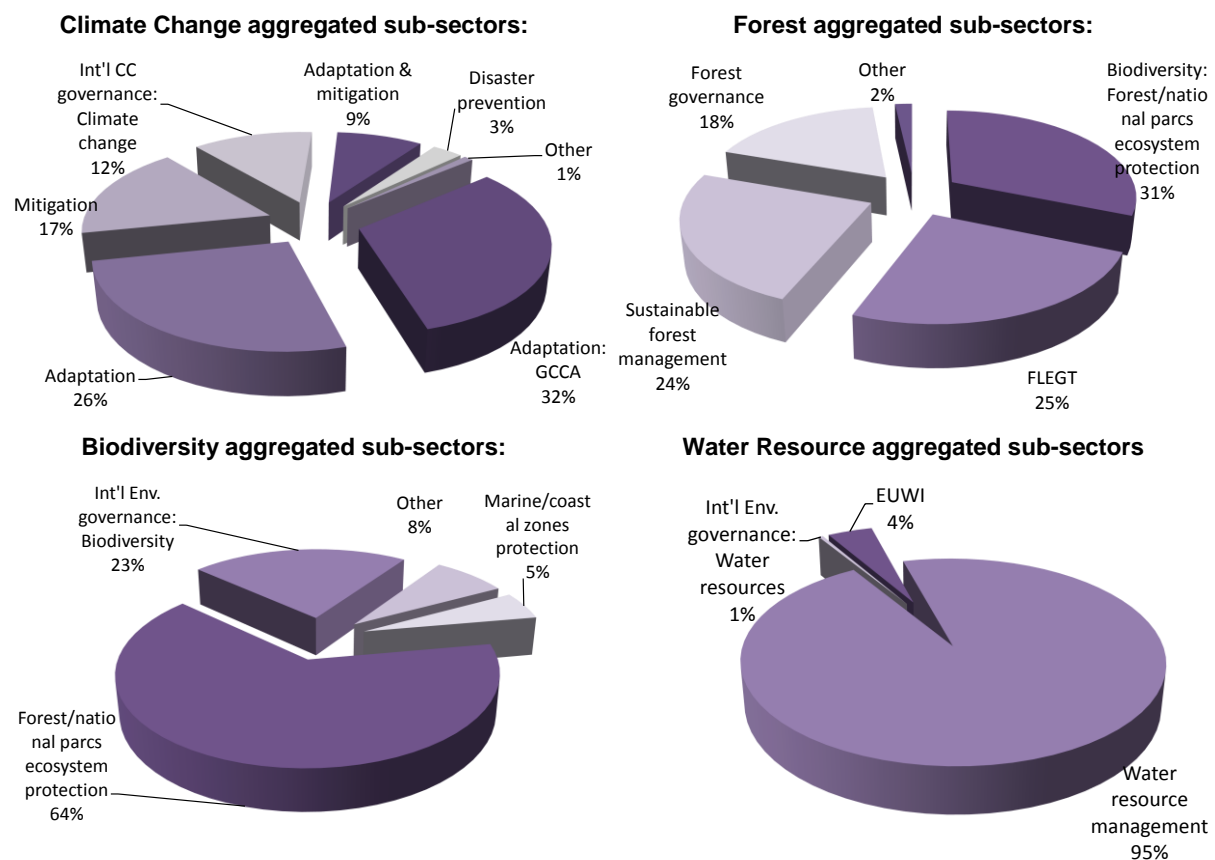
¹⁴⁴ 20.9% of this sub-sector (and 17.5% of the Biodiversity sector) benefit the DRC via the intervention *Appui à la politique nationale de conservation et de gestion des forêts et biodiversité*.

Earth Negotiation Bulletin – IISD, Arctic Footprint and Policy Assessment, International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, etc.). Further allocations went to various elements of *Biodiversity* (26%), *Environment & Sustainable Economic Development* (sustainable consumption and production) (11%), support to *Waste and Chemicals* convention secretariats (9%) or *Environmental Data & Information* (7%).

Direct support to the *United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)* through the Strategic Cooperation Agreements between the EC and UNEP (included under the International Environmental Governance) amounts to EUR 48.7 million. Direct support to *UNCCD* (also included under the International Environmental Governance) amounts to EUR 0.78 million.

Some themes can be found both at sector and at sub-sector level (i.e. “Biodiversity” exists as a sector, but some interventions under “International Environmental Governance” have “Biodiversity” as a sub-sector). Taking this aggregated approach into account, Climate Change, now representing 18.8% (EUR 532 million) of all funding, stays the second-most funded sector. Forest, now with 16.0% of all funding, stays the third-most funded sector. Also the share of Biodiversity increases; it is now the fourth-most funded sector (7.8%).

Figure 17 *EU support to environment and climate change: Repartition of the funding in (aggregated) sectors by contracted amount (global analysis)*



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

6.2.5 Allocations by region and sector

The following table shows the allocation of the EU's support to environment and climate change by region and sector. The biggest amount per sector is written in bold, showing that throughout almost all sectors, ACP countries are the main recipients. The two exceptions are the Sustainable Economic Development sector, in which Asia is with 71% of all funds the main recipient¹⁴⁵, and the Sound Chemicals and Waste Management sector, in which most funds (80%) go to ENP South and East countries.

¹⁴⁵ This is explained by the allocations given to the SWITCH programme, aiming at promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production.

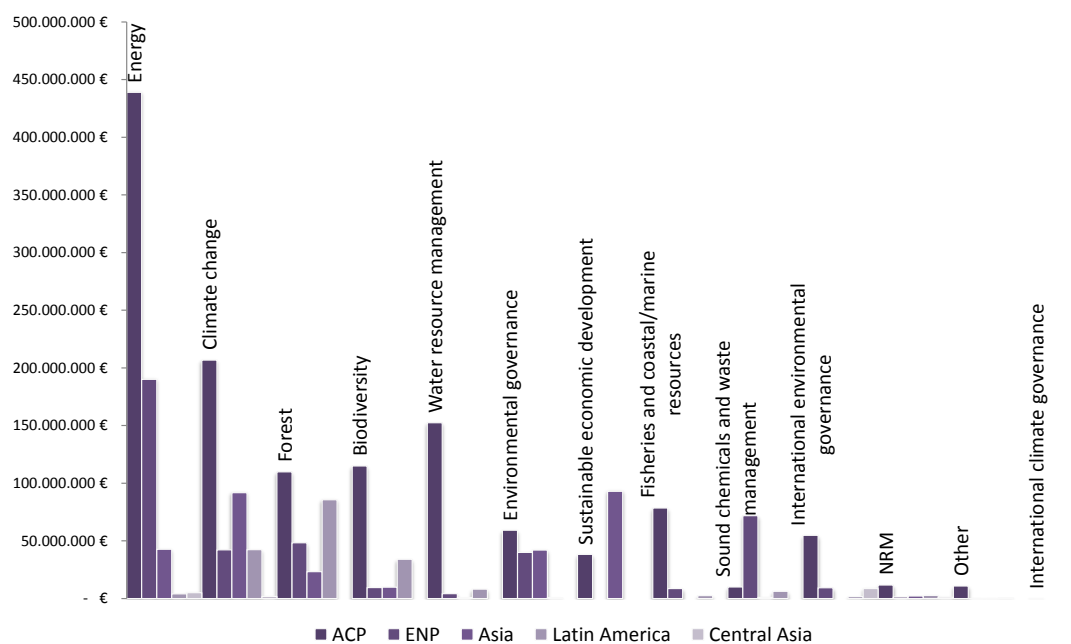
Table 10 EU support to environment and climate change: Allocation of funding by region and sector in EUR¹⁴⁶ (global analysis)

	ACP	ENP	Asia	Latin America	Central Asia	Grand Total
Energy	438,996,225	190,090,714	42,826,085	4,166,868	5,159,323	681,239,215
Climate change	206,815,082	42,321,634	91,860,616	42,414,696	1,836,964	385,248,992
Forest	109,969,424	48,327,728	23,399,874	85,695,188		267,392,214
Biodiversity	115,020,602	9,568,517	9,923,051	34,033,513		168,545,683
Water resource management	152,492,182	4,220,900	841,099	8,227,855		165,782,036
Environmental governance	59,382,317	40,000,000	42,018,694	857,186		142,258,196
Sustainable economic development	38,334,623		93,069,715	-		131,404,338
Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	78,543,236	8,694,873		2,600,574		89,838,682
Sound chemicals and waste management	10,102,670	71,829,083	1,125,000	6,406,889		89,463,643
International env governance	54,828,481	9,370,175		1,798,875	8,672,027	74,669,558
NRM	11,782,251	1,353,663	2,199,859	2,832,731	1,282,048	19,450,552
Other	10,870,969	72,154	108,127	512,256		11,563,506
International climate governance	120,000			35,700		155,700
Grand Total	1,287,258,060	425,849,441	307,372,120	189,582,332	16,950,362	2,227,012,315

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

The following graph gives an alternative view of these findings.

Figure 18 EU support to environment and climate change: Allocation of funding by region and sector (global analysis)



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

¹⁴⁶ Funds going to "all countries" were not considered.

6.2.6 Top 20 countries receiving EC support in environment and climate change

The following table shows the top 20 countries that received support during the evaluation period, as well as the sector that received the biggest proportion of the funding in these countries.

Table 11 *EU support to environment and climate change: Top 20 countries receiving EU support (global analysis)*

Country	Region	Total contracted amount	Main sector receiving support (%)
Ukraine	ENP	129.464.892 €	Energy (72%)
China	Asia	57.459.326 €	Environmental Governance (64%)
Honduras	Latin America	53.624.106 €	Forest (100%)
Democratic Republic of Congo	ACP	49.137.734 €	Biodiversity (70%)
Jordan	ENP	38.641.812 €	Energy (100%)
Bangladesh	Asia	37.959.940 €	Climate Change (75%)
Senegal	ACP	33.769.220 €	Environmental Governance (84%)
Morocco	ENP	33.009.850 €	Forest (95%)
Egypt	ENP	29.000.000 €	Sound chemicals and waste management (100%)
Uganda	ACP	26.923.282 €	Climate change (41%)
Pakistan	Asia	25.368.175 €	Energy (95%)
Cameroon	ACP	21.368.394 €	Forest (47%)
Mozambique	ACP	21.202.550 €	Climate Change (84%)
Ethiopia	ACP	18.485.660 €	Forest (53%)
Bolivia	Latin America	17.380.300 €	Biodiversity (100%)
Brazil	Latin America	16.837.109 €	Forest (54%)
Chad	ACP	16.499.993 €	Environmental Governance (47%)
Republic of Moldova	ENP	15.511.357 €	Energy (100%)
Malawi	ACP	14.149.341 €	Climate Change (57%)
Tanzania	ACP	13.317.532 €	Other ¹⁴⁷ (70%)

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

6.2.7 Top 5 countries/regions receiving support per sector

The following tables illustrate the top five receiving countries per sector for the six largest tors¹⁴⁸. Ukraine receives with 41% the largest portion of all Energy funding, followed by Jordan (17%), Pakistan (11%), China (8%) and Moldova (7%).

¹⁴⁷ The 70% (EUR 9.27 million) of the environment and climate change-related support to Tanzania that categorised as *Other* refer to the Environment component of the *10th EDF Support to Non State Actors Programme*.

¹⁴⁸ In the first five tables, only funds allocated to a specific country were included in the percentage; therefore funds going to "all countries" or regions were not considered.

Table 12 *EU support to environment and climate change: Top 5 countries receiving support in the Energy sector (global analysis)*

Country	Region	Total contracted amount	Proportion of all funding in this sector
Ukraine	ENP	93.100.358 €	41%
Jordan	ENP	38.641.812 €	17%
Pakistan	Asia	24.123.073 €	11%
China	Asia	18.703.012 €	8%
Republic of Moldova	ENP	15.511.357 €	7%

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

In the Climate Change sector, Bangladesh is with 13% of all funding the main recipient country. It is followed by Mozambique (8%), DRC and Uganda (both 5%) and Bhutan (4%).

Table 13 *EU support to environment and climate change: Top 5 countries receiving support in the Climate Change sector (global analysis)*

Country	Region	Total contracted amount	Proportion of all funding in this sector
Bangladesh	Asia	28.500.000 €	13%
Mozambique	ACP	17.727.459 €	8%
Democratic Republic of Congo	ACP	11.862.805 €	5%
Uganda	ACP	11.000.000 €	5%
Bhutan	Asia	9.518.830 €	4%

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

The following table shows the 5 main receiving countries in the Forest sector. Here, Honduras is the largest receiver, accumulating almost one third of all sector funding. It is followed by Morocco (17%) and Liberia, Cameroon and Ethiopia.

Table 14 *EU support to environment and climate change: Top 5 countries receiving support in the Forest sector (global analysis)*

Country	Region	Total contracted amount	Proportion of all funding in this sector
Honduras	Latin America	53.595.630 €	29%
Morocco	ENP	31.500.000 €	17%
Liberia	ACP	10.337.858 €	6%
Cameroon	ACP	10.015.763 €	5%
Ethiopia	ACP	9.788.809 €	5%

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

As can be seen in the table below, the main funding in the Water Resource Management sector went to ACP countries. Almost three fourths of all funding went to only two countries: Cameroon received 42% and Uganda 30% of all funding in the sector. They are followed by Mali, which received 17%.

Table 15 *EU support to environment and climate change: Top 5 countries receiving support in the Water Resource Management sector (global analysis)*

Country	Region	Total contracted amount	Proportion of all funding in this sector
Cameroon	ACP	9.385.161 €	42%
Uganda	ACP	6.651.399 €	30%
Mali	ACP	3.772.099 €	17%
Rwanda	ACP	1.079.506 €	5%
Nicaragua	Latin America	975.000 €	4%

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

In the Biodiversity sector, DRC is the main recipient, receiving 39% of all funding. It is followed by Bolivia, which receives one fifth of the Biodiversity funds.

Table 16 *EU support to environment and climate change: Top 5 countries receiving support in the Biodiversity sector (global analysis)*

Country	Region	Total contracted amount	Proportion of all funding in this sector
Democratic Republic of Congo	ACP	34.279.357 €	39%
Bolivia	Latin America	17.298.785 €	20%
Brazil	Latin America	6.840.000 €	8%
Chad	ACP	5.037.947 €	6%
Central African Republic	ACP	2.999.295 €	3%

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

The table below shows the allocation of EU funding in the International Environmental Governance sector to different regions. Almost two thirds of all international funds that are targeted at several countries cover worldwide programmes (“All countries”). The ACP region receives almost one third of all regional funding (27%). ENP, Asia and Latin America receive only very limited support (5%, 5% and 1% respectively).

Table 17 *EU support to environment and climate change: Top 5 regions¹⁴⁹ receiving support in the International Environmental Governance sector (global analysis)*

Country	Region	Total contracted amount	Proportion of all funding in this sector
All countries	All	118.111.702 €	62%
Regional: ACP	ACP	51.374.064 €	27%
Regional: ENP	ENP	9.855.175 €	5%
Regional: Asia	Asia	8.672.027 €	5%
Regional: Latin America	Latin America	1.161.886 €	1%

Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

6.2.8 Rio marker analysis

This chapter presents an analysis of the Rio markers only for the decisions included in the global inventory reconstructed for the purpose of this specific evaluation. Differences between the figures shown in this analysis and DG DEVCO’s internal figures are based on the fact that while Rio markers were given to most of DG DEVCO’s interventions, not all of these are relevant for this specific evaluation and are therefore not part of the reconstructed inventory analysed hereafter.

¹⁴⁹ Only funds allocated to more than one country are taken into account.

6.2.8.1 Rio marker analysis – regions

Box 11

The Rio markers

The developed countries that signed the three Rio Conventions on Climate Change, Biological Diversity and Desertification in 1992 committed themselves to assist developing countries in the implementation of these Conventions. The OECD/ DAC is monitoring aid targeting the global environmental objectives of the Rio Conventions using the "Rio markers". Every aid activity reported to the OECD/DAC should be screened and marked as either (i) targeting the Conventions as a '*principal*' objective (which means the main objective of the intervention is to support one of the conventions and it would not have been done otherwise) or a '*significant*' objective (which means that the intervention significantly contributes to implementing the conventions but is not the only or necessarily the main purpose) , or (ii) not targeting the objective.

Five statistical markers exist to monitor aid for environmental purposes. These are:

- the '**environment** marker', introduced in 1992;
- the 'Rio markers' covering climate change **mitigation**, **biodiversity**, and **desertification**, introduced in 1998;
- the 'Rio marker' for climate change **adaptation**, introduced in 2010

Source: OECD/DAC 2014

The following figures show the Rio markers for Biodiversity, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation and Combat Desertification and their significance in different regions. It can be observed that the role of specific Rio markers differ much across regions.

The Rio marker for Biodiversity, for example, is used for many interventions in Central Asia, as well as in Latin America, where 28% and 21% respectively of all interventions have Biodiversity as a main objective, while 62% have it as a significant objective in the latter region. Central Asia and Latin America are followed by Asia, for which 7% of all interventions have Biodiversity as a main and 38% as a significant objective. For interventions targeted at ACP, ENP and "all countries", the role of Biodiversity as a main or significant objective seems less important, with between 25% and 35% of all interventions having Biodiversity coded as main or significant objective.

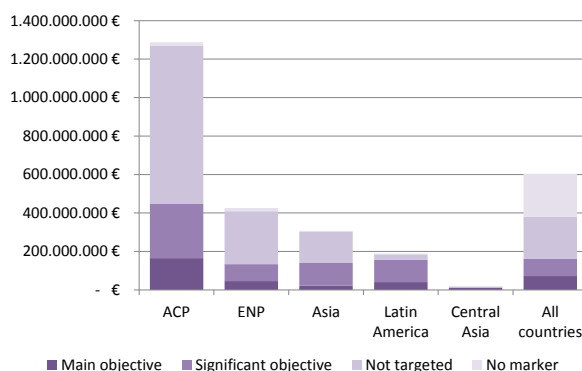
Regarding Climate Change Adaptation, the overall percentage of interventions that are coded positively with this marker is significantly smaller than for Biodiversity. Still, Latin America is also here a region with an important percentage of interventions having Climate Change Adaptation as a main or significant objective (48%), followed by interventions targeted at all countries (36%) and Asia (30%).

In contrast, Climate Change Mitigation seems to be the main or a significant objective in the majority of interventions targeting Central Asia (100%), Asia (94%) and Latin America (85%). Also for ENP countries, it seems to play a significant role, with being the main objective for 26% and a significant objective for 25% of all interventions in that region.

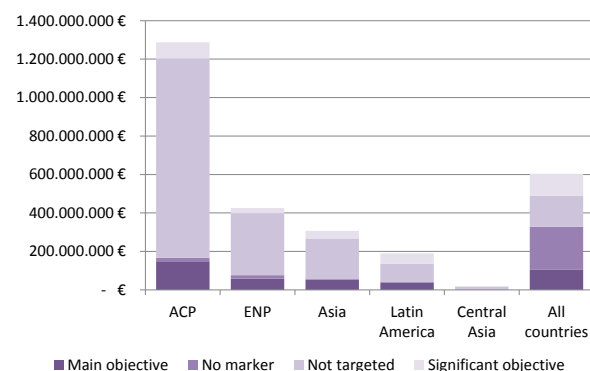
When looking at the Rio marker "Combat Desertification", it can be observed that throughout all regions, combatting desertification is only very rarely the main objective of an intervention. However, for 74% and 66% of interventions in Central Asia and Latin America respectively, it is stated at least as a significant objective. In all other regions, its importance seems to be rather low.

Figure 19 EU support to environment and climate change: Rio markers in different regions (global analysis)

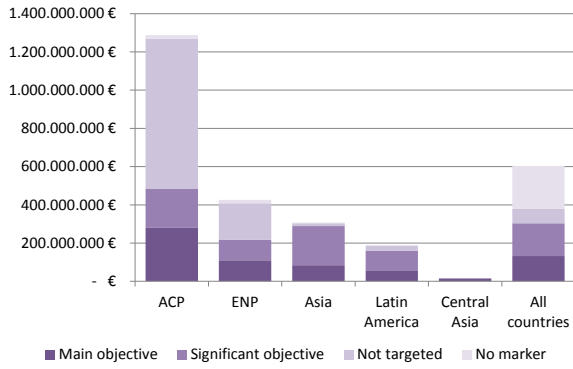
Rio marker "Biodiversity"



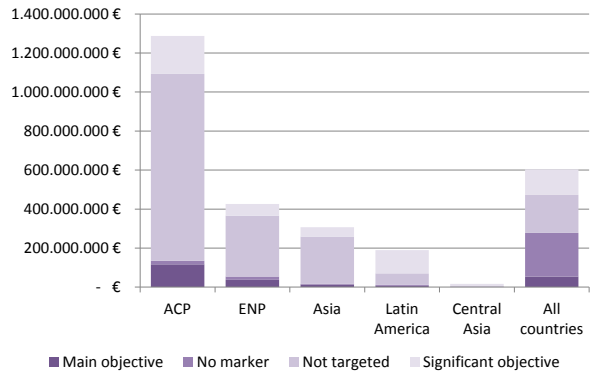
Rio marker "Climate Change Adaptation"



Rio marker “Climate Change Mitigation”



Rio marker “Combat Desertification”



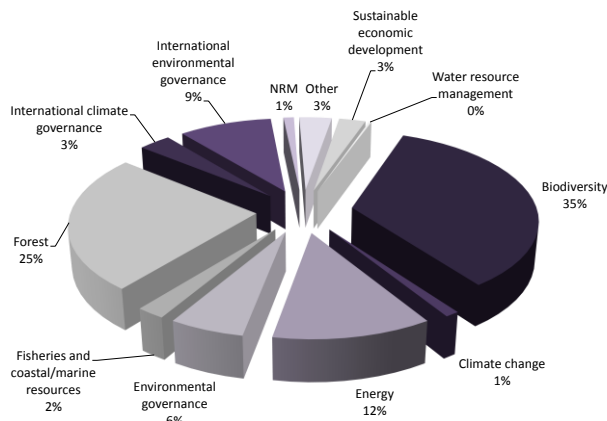
Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

6.2.8.2 Rio marker analysis – Rio markers consideration in the evaluation’s reconstructed inventory, by sectorial distribution

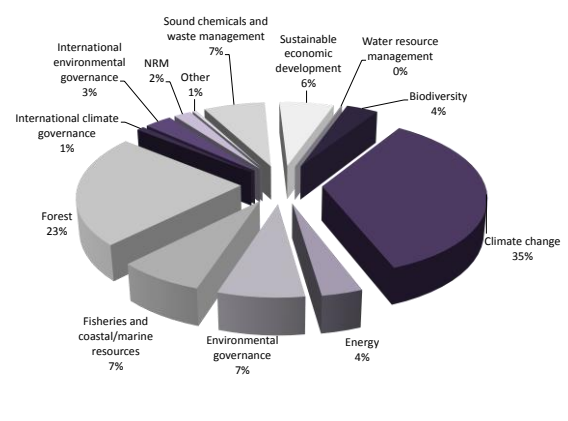
The following graphs give an overview of the Rio markers’ consideration in the evaluation’s reconstructed inventory, by sector. The analysis is conducted for the Rio markers Biodiversity, Climate Change Adaptation and Climate Change Mitigation.

Figure 20 EU support to environment and climate change: Rio markers vs. sectorial classification of the evaluation’s reconstructed inventory (global analysis)

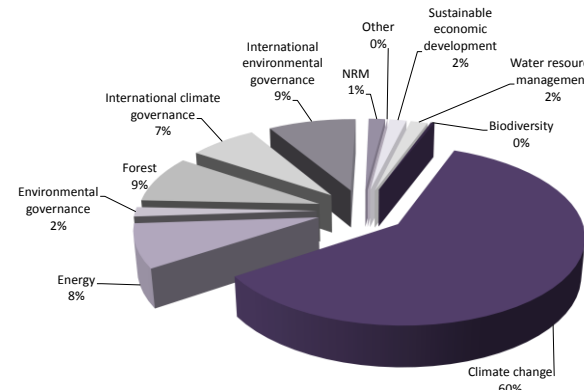
Rio marker “Biodiversity” (Main objective)



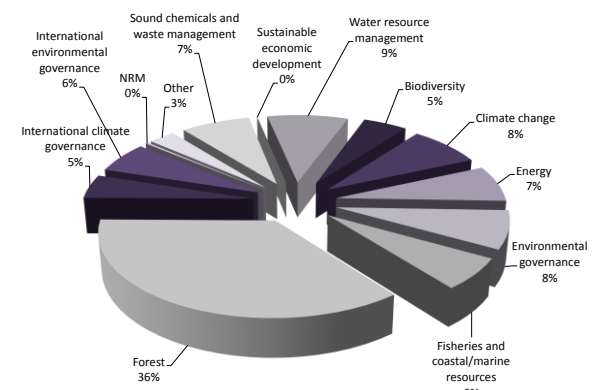
Rio marker “Biodiversity” (Significant objective)



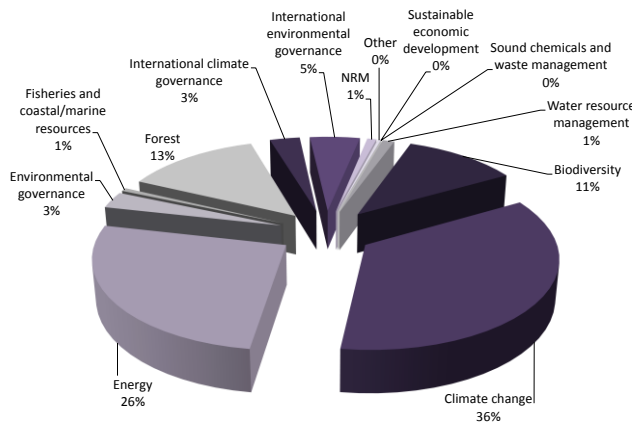
Rio marker “Climate Change Adaptation” (Main objective)



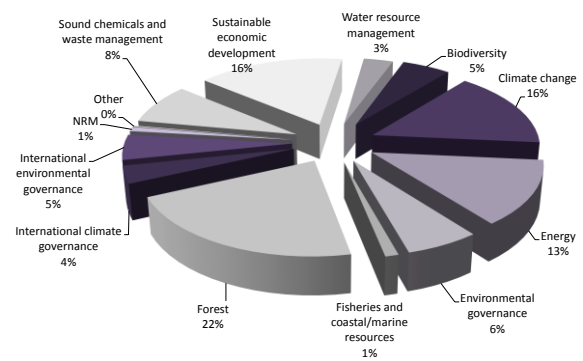
Rio marker “Climate Change Adaptation” (Significant objective)



Rio marker “Climate Change Mitigation” (Main objective)



Rio marker “Climate Change Mitigation” (Significant objective)



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

The above figures show that the Rio marker Biodiversity is set as a main objective mostly for interventions classified under Biodiversity (35%), Forest (25%), Energy (12%) and International environmental governance (9%). These four sectors together make out 81% of the interventions marked as having the Rio Marker Biodiversity as a main objective. When looking at those interventions that have Biodiversity as a significant objective, the majority of interventions come from climate change (35%), Forest (23%) and Energy (4%).

The Rio marker for Climate Change Adaptation shows a less diverse picture: 67% of all interventions that are marked as having Climate Change Adaptation as a main objective also have the sectorial classification Climate Change (60%) or International Climate Governance (7%). Other sectors that have the same Rio marker are International environmental governance (9%), Forest (9%) and Energy (8%). Interventions where Climate Change Adaptation is marked as a significant objective are mostly in the Forest sector (36%).

The figures also show the sectorial classification for the Rio marker Climate Change Mitigation. Here as well, the Climate Change sector is the main representative (Climate Change 36%, International Climate Governance 3%). But also many interventions from the Energy (26%), Forest (13%) and Biodiversity (11%) sectors are marked with Climate Change Mitigation as main objective. Looking at interventions with Climate Change Mitigation as a significant objective, the distribution is more diverse. The main sectors represented here are Forest (12%), Climate Change (16%), Sustainable economic development (1%) and Energy (13%).

All in all, the analysis shows that often interventions that are not specifically in the sectors of Biodiversity or Climate Change are marked as having these themes as a main objective.

6.2.8.3 Rio marker analysis – changes over time

When looking at the change in the importance of the Rio markers over time, a diverse picture appears. While the importance of both Biodiversity and Combat Desertification as a main objective seem to decline slightly since 2007 (with an exception in 2012 for Biodiversity), there is no steady pattern visible regarding these two markers as a significant objective. They both attain a peak for decisions from 2009, and then again, to a smaller extent, for decisions from 2012.

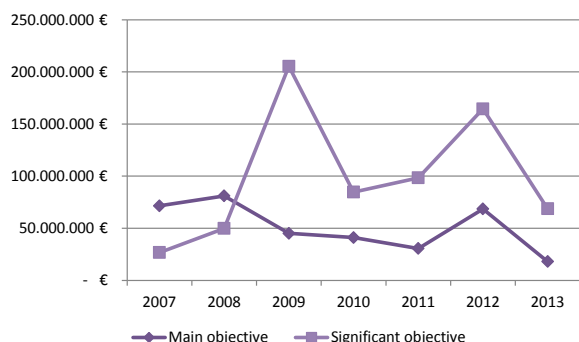
Regarding Climate Change Adaptation, the picture is different: It is clearly visible that its importance has risen between 2007 – being neither the main nor a significant objective of any decision of this year – and 2011, where it was mostly a main objective, and 2012, where its use as a significant objective attained a peak.

Regarding Climate Change Mitigation, the pattern is similar to Biodiversity and Combat Desertification: Its use as a main objective declines between 2008 and 2013, while its use as significant objective peaks in 2009 and 2012, being much smaller in the years in between.

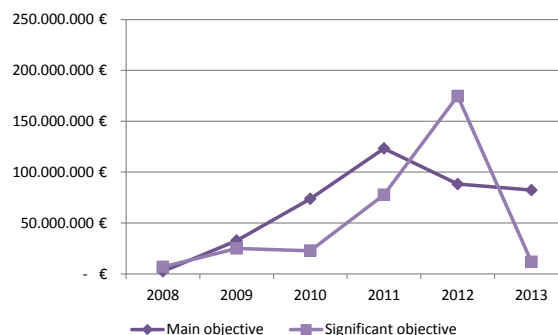
Again, for the year 2013, the decline can be explained by the fact that for decisions from that year, much of the allocated funds have not been contracted yet.

Figure 21 EU support to environment and climate change: Rio markers over time (global analysis)

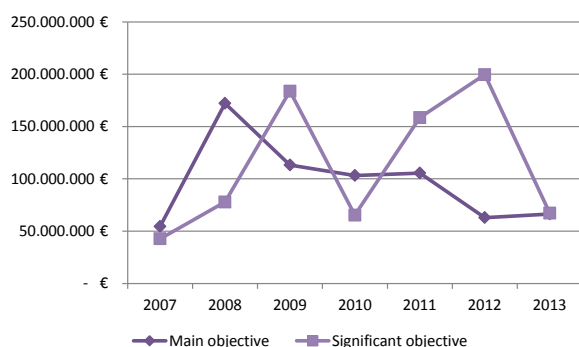
Rio marker "Biodiversity"



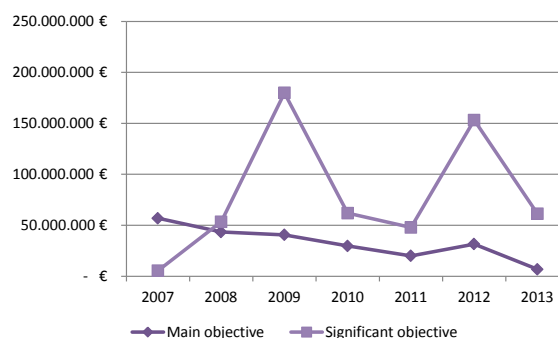
Rio marker "Climate Change Adaptation"



Rio marker "Climate Change Mitigation"



Rio marker "Combat Desertification"

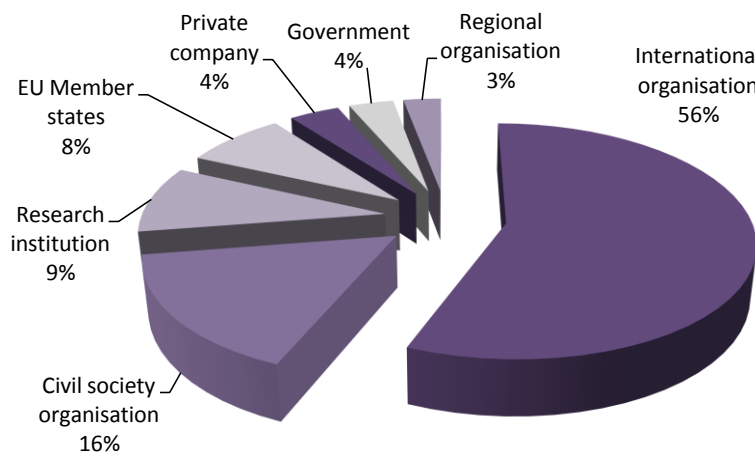


Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

6.2.9 ENRTP funding: distribution of funds by channel

The following figure illustrates the channels used for interventions under the ENRTP. International organisations are the main channel, with 56% of all funds going through them. Civil society organisations are the second-most used channel with 16%, followed by Research institutions (9%) and EU Member states (8%).

Figure 22 EU support to environment and climate change. Distribution by channel (ENRTP)

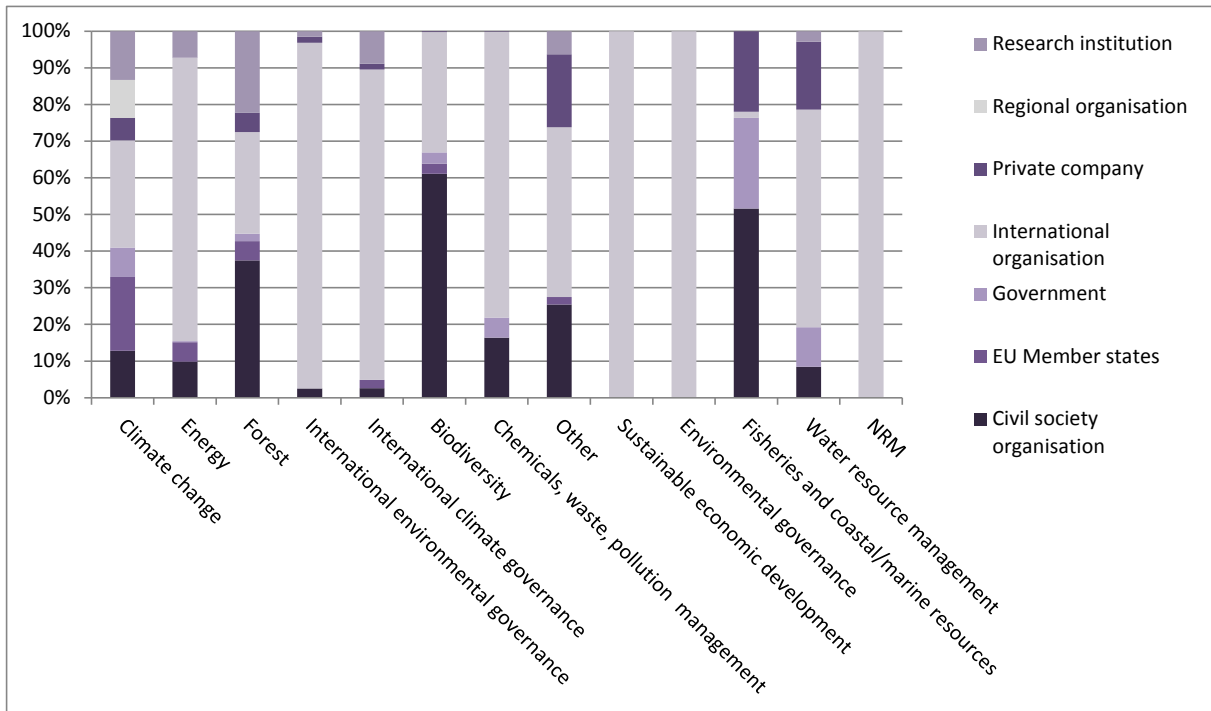


Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

When looking at the channels used in different sectors, the following picture shows: For most sectors, funding goes mainly through international organisations. This is particularly the case in Sustainable Economic Development, (International) Environmental Governance and Natural Resource Management, where international organisations represent almost the only channel used. Civil society organi-

zations are used as a channel especially in the Biodiversity (61%) and Fisheries and Coastal/Marine Resources (52%) sectors, as well as in Forest (37%). The only sector that seems to show a bit more variety regarding different channels used is the Climate Change sector.

Figure 23 *EU support to environment and climate change: Distribution by sector and channel (ENRTP)*



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

7 Annex 7: Final Evaluation Matrix

<p>EQ 1: Policy & instruments <i>To what extent has EU support to environment and climate change across different instruments (geographic and thematic) contributed to the EU's overall environment and climate change policy aims?</i></p>
<p>JC11. EU Environmental and Climate change policy and strategy have led, or paved the way, to national partners prioritising environmental and climate change</p>
<p>I-111. Volume of support to environment and climate change (as evidence of partner prioritisation), also compared to total amount of cooperation funds</p>
<p>I-112. Evidence of the reasons why environment and climate change were either chosen or not chosen as a focal (or non-focal) sector (throwing light on the reasons behind partner prioritisation being high or low)</p>
<p>I-113. Evidence that policy dialogue has addressed issues related to prioritisation of environment and climate change</p>
<p>JC12. The extent to which ENRTP and geographic instruments enable EU to engage in environment and climate change in a relevant manner at the country and regional level and enhance achievement of the EU's environmental and climate change policy</p>
<p>I-121. Evidence that global processes (e.g. personnel from partner countries involved in climate change conferences and MEAs through EU support) have influenced national policy debates in a way that supports EU policy positions (as this is a major strategy for enhancing adoption (and better understanding) of EU policy positions by national partners)</p>
<p>I-122. Evidence that EU interventions are responsive to country / regional needs and priorities</p>
<p>I-123. Evidence that the EU interventions have triggered processes whereby the socio-economic importance and development perspective of environment and climate change is better understood and reflected in policies</p>
<p>JC13. Level of inclusion of environment and CC in EU policies and strategies with third countries and regions</p>
<p>I-131. Evolution of specific references and consideration of Environment and Climate change in overall development policy documents related to cooperation with third regions and countries</p>
<p>I-132. Evolution of specific references and consideration of Environment and Climate change in regional strategic frameworks with third regions and countries</p>
<p>EQ 2: Low emission <i>To what extent has EU support (via the ENRTP and geographic instruments) contributed towards developing countries being better prepared for climate resilient low emissions development?</i></p>
<p>JC21. Increased capacity to Monitor, Verify and Report (MRV)</p>
<p>I-211. Progress in initiating and strengthening country based systems for MRV</p>
<p>I-212. The extent to which the EU support has approached and targeted its interventions so that MRV systems are perceived as relevant and are likely to be sustained by partner countries.</p>
<p>JC22. Availability of strategies and actions that support a low emission development</p>
<p>I-221. Progress in LEDS adoption (either drafted, submitted or approved)</p>
<p>I-222. Progress in NAMA adoption (either drafted, submitted or approved) (in countries where there was no NAMA, a draft 2 years after the intervention would be satisfactory (submission and approval could take longer and be dependent on other processes)</p>
<p>JC23. Increase in knowledge on implementing low emission development</p>
<p>I-231. Evidence that knowledge-sharing actions have taken place.</p>
<p>I-232. Evidence that awareness and new knowledge is contributing to development of low emission strategies</p>
<p>EQ 3: Sustainable energy <i>To what extent has EU support (via the ENRTP and geographic instruments) contributed to improving the enabling environment for investments in sustainable energy development?</i></p>
<p>JC31. Reduction of barriers for accessing finance for energy efficiency and renewable energy</p>
<p>I-311. Evidence of an increase in the investment level for energy efficiency</p>
<p>I-312. Evidence of an increase in the investment level for renewable energy</p>
<p>I-313. Financial leverage of GEEREF investments</p>
<p>I-314. Increase in MW of installed renewable energy</p>
<p>JC32. Presence of non-financial benefits of GEEREF involvement in energy efficiency and renewable</p>

energy
I-321. Increase in participation of SMEs in renewable energy and/or energy efficiency
I-322. Evidence of social, environmental and governance benefits arising from GEEREF involvement in energy efficiency and renewable energy
EQ 4: Biodiversity <i>To what extent has EU support (via the ENRTP and geographic instruments) helped improving the capacity of partner countries to prevent/reduce the loss of biodiversity?</i>
JC41. Enhanced capacity of partner countries to implement their commitments under the CBD/post-2010 Global Biodiversity Strategy and CITES
I-411. Availability of improved national policies, plans and budgets for biodiversity conservation and CBD/post-2010 Global Biodiversity Strategy nationalisation
I-412. Progress against national targets for CBD/post-2010 Global Biodiversity Strategy
I-413. Availability of national legislation, institutions, resources and tools to implement the requirements of the CITES Convention ensuring sustainable wildlife trade
JC42. Strengthened national capacity to conserve habitats/ecosystems
I-421. Strengthened institutional frameworks to identify and manage protected areas
I-422. New/innovative approaches to habitat/biodiversity conservation tested and adopted
I-423. Surface of protected areas receiving EU support for improved protection/management in selected region(s)
JC43. Improved availability of, and access to, knowledge and information on biodiversity
I-431. Strengthened monitoring of, and reporting on, information and data on biodiversity at the national level
I-432. Collection and sharing of new knowledge and data on biodiversity
EQ 5: Green economy <i>To what extent has the EU support enhanced sustainable and resource-efficient production and consumption policies and practices and therefore contributed to the greening of the economy of supported countries?</i>
JC51. Increase in capacity of policy makers, business groups and civil society to develop and implement actions in SCP and resource-efficiency
I-511. Key stakeholders have identified opportunities and challenges for promoting SCP/incl. integrated waste management and resource efficiency.
I-512. Existence of policies, regulatory framework in which SCP/incl. integrated waste management and resource efficiency are mainstreamed - [Number of activities related to promotion of the use of SEA, EIA, LCA and other essential planning tools used for an environmentally sustainable economic development.]
I-513. EU used as a source of standards and expertise
JC52. Progress on actual implementation of interventions and signs that the economy is changing to a greener one and best practices are being adopted
I-521. Existence of a national 10 years action plan on SCP or similar planning document
I-522. Evidence of successful pilot projects in SCP/resource efficiency and potential for up scaling
I-523. The effective use of economic instruments related to green products, (e.g. existence of green taxes, etc.)
I-524. Support by different stakeholders for enterprises to provide access to affordable financing and appropriate technology and management systems
EQ 6: Environmental governance <i>To what extent has ENRTP contributed to strengthening international environmental governance in relation to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and UNEP-related processes?</i>
JC61. Extent to which EU support to UNEP and its MEA Secretariats has strengthened the MEA related international institutional framework and processes in relation to biodiversity
I-611. Capacity and effectiveness of UNEP hosted MEA Secretariats in ensuring implementation of MEA strategic plans
I-612. Degree of participation (higher level of participation in meetings, higher capacity to engage) of developing countries in MEA negotiation processes in relation to biodiversity – as a result of support/facilitation from UNEP and its MEA Secretariats
I-613. Strengthened debates and tangible commitments (e.g. funding) from North and South parties vis-à-vis developing country needs and priorities in CBD and related negotiation processes

JC62. Extent to which EU support to UNEP and its MEA Secretariats has improved access to knowledge on biodiversity and biodiversity conservation (with a view to ensure informed decision-making)
I-621. Evidence of new data, knowledge, methodologies, guidelines/manuals, tools, and experiences being generated and made accessible to developing country decision-makers and stakeholders
JC63. Extent to which EU support to UNEP and its MEA Secretariats has enhanced developing countries' capacity to engage effectively in biodiversity related policy formulation and planning to meet their commitments
I-631. Evidence of application, by national stakeholders and decision makers of skills and knowledge transferred/promoted by EU supported international entities
I-632. Quality, outreach and application by national stakeholders and decision-makers of the skills provided through capacity-building and TA provided by UNEP and its MEA Secretariats
EQ 7: Climate governance To what extent has ENRTP contributed to strengthening international climate governance?
JC71. Strengthened UNFCCC related negotiation processes and institutional frameworks in view of developing country participation
I-711. Degree of participation (higher level of participation in meetings, higher capacity to engage) of developing countries in UNFCCC negotiation processes
I-712. Strengthened debates and tangible commitments (e.g. funding) from North and South parties vis-à-vis developing country needs and priorities in UNFCCC negotiation processes
I-713. Progress in testing and establishing international financing mechanisms, e.g. the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund
JC72. Improved access for developing country stakeholders to knowledge on climate change (with a view to ensure informed decision-making)
I-721. Engagement of developing country scientists and experts in the IPCC and Expert Groups
I-722. Evidence of new data, knowledge, methodologies, guidelines, manuals, tools, and experiences being generated and made accessible to developing country decision-makers and stakeholders
JC73. Extent to which EU support to international entities has enhanced developing countries' capacity to engage effectively in national climate change policy formulation and planning to meet their commitments in relation to UNFCCC and new initiatives and/or responding to EU climate initiatives
I-731. Evidence of application, by national stakeholders and decision makers, of skills and knowledge transferred/promoted by EU supported international entities (linked to EQ2 – Mitigation)
I-732. Progress made by developing countries in formulating climate policies and emissions trading, MRV, and NAPA/NAMA development (linked to EQ2 – Mitigation)
EQ 8: Mainstreaming approach To what extent has the EU developed both an appropriate framework and an approach for environmental and climate change mainstreaming in its support to partner countries?
JC81. Appropriateness of the strategic approach and related guidelines and tools to deal with environmental and CC mainstreaming
I-811. Adequacy and consistency of EU policies in relation to promoting mainstreaming/integration of environment and climate change concerns across sectors
I-812. Adequacy of the tools and methodologies developed in support of mainstreaming environment and CC in relation to all steps in the programme cycle
JC82. Increased capacity developed within the Delegations to mainstream environment and CC in their operations
I-821. Availability, quality and use of technical support for Delegation staff on environment and climate change mainstreaming
I-822. Increased capacity (time, skills) of Delegations to identify relevant needs for environment and CC mainstreaming and to apply the tools developed
EQ 9: Mainstreaming practice To what extent has environment and climate change been mainstreamed throughout the programme and project cycle of EU support to a) agriculture and rural development and b) infrastructure?
JC91. Extent to which mainstreaming provisions have been incorporated in the design of EU support to the agriculture and rural development sector and infrastructure sector in project and sector budget support modalities (throughout the programme cycle)
I-911. Existence and quality of Country Environment Profiles
I-912. Rigour with which SEAs and EIAs have been applied in the preparation of interventions

I-913. Existence of EU plans to support in national sector frameworks in relation to: a) sector policy reform, b) environment and climate change indicators and targets in sector monitoring plans, and c) inclusion of environmental and climate items in sector budgets
JC92. Extent to which the policy dialogue with partner governments and sector stakeholders and other elements of environmental mainstreaming have promoted the integration of environment and climate change in the agriculture and rural development sector and infrastructure sector
I-921. Level of incorporation of Country Environmental Profile recommendations in the design of sector support
I-922 Degree of monitoring and implementation of SEA and EIA recommendations
I-923 Degree of support provided by EU to mainstreaming in national sector frameworks in relation to: a) sector policy reform, b) environment and climate change indicators and targets in sector monitoring plans, and c) inclusion of environmental and climate items in sector budgets
EQ 10: Complementarity <i>To what extent has EU used its available instruments in a way that enhances complementarity in support of the overall EU goals of a healthy environment, sound natural resource management and strong environmental and climate governance in developing countries?</i>
JC101. ENRTP has enabled the EU to address environment and climate change issues, which could/would not have been better, or equally well, addressed through its geographical instruments
I-1011. Interventions under ENRTP differ in their focus, approach, scope and implementation from interventions that can be, and are, implemented under geographical instruments
I-1012. Degree to which the ENRTP has been used for interventions that could not have been done equally well or better using available geographic instruments.
JC102. Environment and climate change interventions financed by ENRTP and geographic instruments have benefitted from/complemented each other
I-1021. Evidence that environment and climate change interventions implemented under geographic instruments have benefitted from interventions financed by ENRTP in their country/region
I-1022. Evidence that ENRTP interventions have benefitted from interventions financed by EU under its geographic instruments
JC103. Environment and climate change interventions financed by ENRTP and those financed by EU Member States or other donors have benefitted from/complemented each other
I-1031. Evidence that environment and climate change interventions implemented under non-EU financing have benefitted from interventions financed by ENRTP in their country/region
I-1032. Evidence that ENRTP interventions have benefitted from interventions financed by other EU Member States and/or other donors

8 Annex 8: Worldwide Inventory of EC Environment and climate change related interventions (ENRTP & geographic budget lines; decision level)

Organised by Recipient, decision year and decision number

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ASIE	2007	DCI-ASIE/2007/018-909	Capacity Building and Institutional Development Programme for Environmental Management in Afghanistan - Phase III	4.975.349 €	Afghanistan	Environmental governance	Country level	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/026-114	Projet FLEUVE : Front Local Environnemental pour une Union Verte	- €	African Union	NRM	Other	Sub-Saharan Africa
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-474	PAPS ENVIRONNEMENT (Programme d'Appui à la Politique Sectorielle de l'Environnement)	- €	Algeria	Environmental governance	Country level	ENP SOUTH
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-469	DIVECO II - Programme d'appui à la diversification de l'économie - Secteur Pêche	- €	Algeria	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/028-252	Maximising the climate benefits of the HCFC phase-out	- €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/025-306	Independent timber Market Monitoring: analysis of the reception of FLEGT licensed timber on the EU market as framed by FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements	- €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/025-070	Capacity building for CO2 mitigation from international aviation.	- €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-691	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2013	820.000 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-655	TA Facility for Sustainable Energy for All - allocation 2013	25.300.000 €	All countries	Energy	Sustainable energy management	All countries
ADM-MULTI	2013	ADM-MULTI/2013/024-631	Administrative support 2013 - Thematic Programme Environment (ENRTP) under DCI Regulation	1.453.876 €	All countries	Other	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-464	Regional Project of Watershed and Coastal Management in the context of Climate Change in Latin America and Caribbean (WATERCLIMA-LAC)	7.000.000 €	All countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	All region
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-108	Integrated Approaches for Climate Change Adaptation	8.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		The Local Climate Adaptative Living Facility (LoCAL)	4.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		Capacity building for CO2 mitigation from international aviation.	6.500.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries

¹⁵⁰ These amounts refer to the contracted amounts under the specific decision at the time of the CRIS data extraction by the evaluation team, which was done in February 2014.

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2013		RECAREDD- Strengthening national and regional capacities for reporting on the mitigation actions of the forest sector	5.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		New Market Mechanism Demonstration project	3.600.000 €	All countries	Climate Change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		Improve modelling capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies	1.900.000 €	All countries	Climate Change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		Supporting more ambitious Low-Emission Development pathways in key developing countries by promoting international cooperative initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through improvements in energy efficiency policies and reforming energy subs	10.000.000 €	All countries	Energy	Energy efficiency	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		Independent timber Market Monitoring: analysis of the reception of FLEGT licensed timber on the EU market as framed by FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements	4.000.000 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		Maximising climate benefits of the HCFC phase-out	3.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate Change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		Strengthening international climate governance and policy development	2.600.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		UNDESA Stakeholder engagement post Rio+20	1.500.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		FAO - Global Soil Partnership	1.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		Strategic Cooperation Agreement with UNEP - 2nd Replenishment	7.500.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	UNEP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		UNECE - Support to CLRTAP implementation in EECCA countries	600.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		OECD - Chemicals assessment	800.000 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013		OECD - Waste EPR	300.000 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/024-588	AAP 2012 World bank component	10.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/024-588	AAP 2012 World bank component	18.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/024-583	Building capacities for increased public investment in integrated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction: 2012 - 2015	7.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation	All countries
FED	2012	FED/2012/024-545	10th ACP-EU Water Facility - POOLING MECHANISM	18.874.925 €	All countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	895.910 €	All countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system protection	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.571.252 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-787	GREEN MED - towards a Greener Economy and Healty Environment	24.000.000 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	All countries
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-728	Clima East: Supporting Climate Change Mitigation and Adpatation in Russia and eastern Neighbourhood countries (part II)	11.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	287.386 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	West Africa
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-703	Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP-GREEN)	10.000.000 €	All countries	Sustainable economic development	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		Implementation of the decisions of the Durban COP17/CMP7 Climate Conference, including Support to the start-up of the Green Climate Fund	4.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: COP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		Support the Alliance of Small Island States ('AOSIS') in the UNFCCC Negotiations	3.450.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: COP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		Support the Durban Platform (ADP) leading to the development of concrete options for a new multi-lateral agreement	1.500.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: COP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		Support the dissemination of the Results of the 5th IPCC Assessment Report	750.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: IPCC	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		World Bank - WAVES	2.500.000	All countries	International	Biodiversity	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
						environmental governance		
DCI-ENV	2012		IUCN support CITES COP 16 Analysis of proposals from Parties	70.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CITES	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		Environment Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Facility	2.000.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Environmental data & information	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		INTERPOL - Support International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime	1.730.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		Strategic Cooperation Agreement with UNEP - 1st Replenishment	11.000.000	All countries	International environmental governance	UNEP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		UNECE - Support to CLRTAP Secretariat	300.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		GIZ - Support to Economics of Land Degradation study	500.000	All countries	NRM	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2012		OECD - Modulat approach for management of chemicals	2.000.000	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Advancing a legal and sustainable global timber trade through the EU FLEGT Action Plan	1.990.693 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/024-024	Support to the Global Forest Resources Assessment Process (with FAO)	505.265 €	All countries	Forest	Forest governance	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/024-023	Improving capacities to eliminate and prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticides as a model for tackling unused hazardous chemicals in the former Soviet Union	6.000.000 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Chemicals	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/024-022	FAO FLEGT Programme – Phase II	10.000.000 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/024-021	Opportunities and Challenges to Developing REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanisms in Developing Countries	5.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/024-019	Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy	2.500.000 €	All countries	Energy	Renewable energy	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-608	Reduction of Toxic pollution threatening the environment and health of vulnerable communities	5.000.000 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Chemicals	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-604	Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies in Emerging Economy Countries	6.700.000 €	All countries	Energy	Energy efficiency	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-601	Building transformative policy and financing frameworks to increase investment in biodiversity management	4.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-599	Support to ITTO: CITES Implementation for Tree Species and Market Transparency	5.000.000 €	All countries	Forest	Forest governance	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-577	Climate Smart Agriculture: Capturing Synergies between Agricultural Mitigation and Adaptation	3.300.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-567	EU support to UN-REDD Programme 2011-15	10.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-546	Topical Trust Fund (TTF) on Managing Natural Resource Wealth	5.000.000 €	All countries	NRM	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-527	Strategic Cooperation Agreement (SCA) between European Commission and UNEP (covering ENRTP priorities 1, 2 and 3.3 – Support for mainstreaming) – managed by DG DEVCO	15.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	UNEP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	114.972 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	199.475 €	All countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-024	Administrative support 2011 - Thematic Programme Environment (ENRTP) under DCI Regulation	31.989 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-024	Administrative support 2011 - Thematic Programme Environment (ENRTP) under DCI Regulation	49.290 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Programme d'appui à la surveillance et à la valorisation du Parc National d'Odzala-Kokoua (ASV-PNOK)	5.000.000 €	All countries	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2011		Support to the Preparation and Development of Pilot Carbon Sector Mechanisms	1.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Support to the Voluntary REDD+ Partnership (VRP)	1.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Modelling capacity to support CC mitigation strategies of key LA countries	749.940 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Modelling capacity to support CC mitigation strategies of key LA countries	60 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Summer universities on emission trading systems	2.249.720 €	All countries	Climate change	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Integration of Climate Action in Bilateral Strategic Partnerships (2014-2020)	155.815 €	All countries	Climate change	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Integration of Climate Action in Bilateral Strategic Partnerships (2014-2020)	44.185 €	All countries	Climate change	Other	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2011		Dummy contract - Accompany developing countries in complying with the Implementation of Regulation 1005/2008 on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing	437.747 €	All countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		RAC level 1 commitment SI2.614995.3"PRIORITY 3.2 OF ENRTP 2011-2013 RELATED TO EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY"	280 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Implementation of the Cancún Agreements	4.936.106 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: COP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Implementation of the Cancún Agreements	2.500.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: COP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Implementation of the Cancún Agreements	63.894 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: COP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Implementation of the Cancún Agreements	4.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: UNFCCC	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		CABI on IAS	500.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		OECD Financing mechanisms for biodiversity	200.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		IISD - Earth negotiation bulletin	1.400.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Environmental data & information	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		UNDP - Support to NGOs in ENP region	3.000.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		UNDESA Stakeholder engagement Rio+20 Phase 2	600.000	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Strategic Cooperation Agreement with UNEP	15.200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	UNEP	All countries
DCI-ENV	2011		Dummy Contract - Additional Services GCCA Support Facility	2.980.000 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2010		Accompany developing countries in complying with the Implementation of Regulation 1005/2008 on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing	1.199.683 €	All countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-999	Implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Phase II	3.000.000 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-996	EU-UNDP climate change capacity building programme	18.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-995	Guiana Shield Facility (GSF)	1.500.000 €	All countries	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-994	PRO-FORMAL: Policy and Regulatory Options to recognise and better integrate the domestic timber sector in tropical countries	3.000.000 €	All countries	Forest	Forest governance	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-993	The Global Automotive Fuel Economy Campaign of the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV): Managing Vehicle Growth in Developing and Transitional Countries	1.500.000 €	All countries	Energy	Energy efficiency	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-992	EU REDD Facility (REDD = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)	8.000.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-914	Forest Carbon Partnership facility - readiness Fund	4.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-913	Partnership For Market Readiness (PMR)	5.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	58.541 €	All countries	Forest	Forest governance	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	65.124 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All region
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	21.058 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	7.850 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	5.580 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	185.622 €	All countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	185.356 €	All countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-045	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	24.050 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-045	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	13.555 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-045	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	8.684 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-045	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	31.972 €	All countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	261.302 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	238.698 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	119.280 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010		Consolidation et extension de l'Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (OFAC) - FORAF II - rider to ENV/2006/108387	2.700.000 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010		Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR11)	500.406 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate Change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		CLIMA.A2-UN-GSP - ENRTP-JM	1.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		CLIMA.A1-OECD-CCXG-ENRTP-JM	450.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		CLIMA-A4-IPCC/WMO-SUPPORT TO THE IPCC - ENRTP	600.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: IPCC	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		CLIMA.A1-UNFCCC-SUPPORT TO SECRETARIAT-ENRTP-JM	3.500.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: UNFCCC	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		UNEP Millenium Ecosystem Assessment	1.500.000 €	All countries	International environmental	Biodiversity	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
						governance		
DCI-ENV	2010		CBD Support	1.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CBD	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		CBD Work Programme on Protected Areas	1.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CBD	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		CITES Secretariat CoP 15 implementation	500.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CITES	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		Green Economy and Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship in Africa	3.200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All region
DCI-ENV	2010		Outlook to Rio+20 - SCP and Green Growth	650.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		OECD JWPTE	180.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		Stakeholder engagement and preparation for a Rio+20 Summit	350.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		Dialogue on the state of the environment in the Arctic Region	299.350 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		UNCCD Support	600.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	UNCCD	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		UNEP International Negotiation Committee for Mercury	1.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		Support to the Basel Convention Secretariat	484.611 €	All countries	International environmental	Waste & chemicals	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract- ¹⁵⁰ ed	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
							governance	
DCI-ENV	2010		Support to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	481.180 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		Support to the Rotterdam Conv. Secretariat	400.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		Follow-up of the Extraordinary CoPs of Basel, Rott., Stock.	300.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		OECD - Develop a modular approach to chemicals management	200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		Advisory service, methodological support and seminars on integrating the environment in development co-operation. Follow-up on contract 168975 to enable payment of last invoice	107.102 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010		"Dummy contract"	5.030 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/022-050	Securing Rights and Restoring Lands for Improved Livelihoods	1.600.000 €	All countries	other	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/024-064	Stengthening the CITES implementation capacity of developing countries to ensure sustainable wildlife managemet and non-detrimental trade (phase II)	1.500.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CITES	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/024-045	Strengthening the regional environmental governance capacity of the Caspian states	250.000 €	All countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Other	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/024-044	Integrating Climate Change Finance into Sustainable Land Management Investment Strategies	2.300.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/024-043	EU FLEGT Facility	9.500.000 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/023-973	Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Asset Development Fund: Support to Development of Ambitious Joint Implementation / Clean Development Mechanism (J/CDM) Methodologies. Multi-donor Trust Fund (TF No. TF071156)	2.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/023-966	Programme on Forests (PROFOR)	3.600.600 €	All countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/023-957	GEEREF - Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund - 2009 allocation	30.000.000 €	All countries	Energy	GEEREF	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/022-050	Securing Rights and Restoring Lands for Improved Livelihoods	268.384 €	All countries	Other	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	54.164 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	85.000 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	38.000 €	All countries	Other	Administration	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	21.088 €	All countries	Other	Administration	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	26.090 €	All countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.500.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.869.496 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.468.256 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.430.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.154.192 €	All countries	Climate change	Mitigation	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.235.860 €	All countries	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.200.000 €	All countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	901.532 €	All countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.999.265 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.279.804 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.455.000 €	All countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South America
DCI-ENV	2009		JRC Scientific-Technical support on Sustainable Energy Development: Rural Electrification and Energy Efficiency.	1.300.000 €	All countries	Energy	Renewable energy	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Economic analysis of adaptation options to support decision making and advance the climate change adaptation debate.	200.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate Change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		GTZ-A3-CAPACITY BUILDING ON MONITORING GHG EMISSIONS & ACTION IN	1.940.000 €	All countries	International	Climate	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
			DVPCOUNTRIES			climate govern- ance	change	
DCI-ENV	2009		Greenhouse gas emissions trading system outreach to developing countries	959.000 €	All countries	International climate govern- ance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Greenhouse gas emissions trading system outreach to developing countries	499.600 €	All countries	International climate govern- ance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Support to the AEWA Secretariat	200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Support to CBD Secretariat	500.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CBD	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		IUCN - Analysis of proposals for amendment of CITES appendices	70.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CITES	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Dissemination of findings on TEEB study	1.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Support to the IPBES	1.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		UNEP Stocktaking of existing SCPs	200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustaina- ble Econom- ic develop- ment	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Earth Neg. Bulletin - IISD	300.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environmen- tal data & information	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management	990.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Arctic Footprint and Policy Assessment	249.591 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		OECD's Global Forum on SD focused on eco-innovation	100.000 €	All countries	International	Other	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
						environmental governance		
DCI-ENV	2009		Support to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	400.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Support to the Rotterdam Conv. Secretariat	300.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Extraordinary CoPs Stock., Rott., Basel	250.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Support to the Montreal Protocol	200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		Support the reduction of Mercury emissions	160.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009		RAC SI2.540063 "ENRTP 2009/PRIORITY 4/TWO PROJECTS OF UNIT C1 IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"	101.400 €	All countries	Other	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Social justice in forestry	2.000.000 €	All countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/024-034	Support to the implementation of the Integrated Drylands Development Programme (IDDP).	1.000.000 €	All countries	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/024-032	Building local capacity to address the flow of e-wastes and electrical and electronic products destined for reuse in selected African countries and augment the sustainable management of resources through the recovery of materials in e-wastes.	961.875 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/024-031	Understanding the findings of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report "Climate Change 2007" - Integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation in development planning.	1.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change: IPCC	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/024-030	Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change & GHG Mitigation in Non Annex I Countries.	2.499.520 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-947	Towards the establishment of a comprehensive reporting and monitoring system for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).	180.000 €	All countries	International environmental	UNCCD	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
							governance	
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-946	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) - Participation to the Carbon Fund.	5.000.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-945	Support for the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in the EU Neighbourhood Policy Area and Russia: extension of the implementation of the EU's Natura 2000 principles through the Emerald Network.	1.482.243 €	All countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs ecosystem protection	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-944	Strengthening the CITES implementation capacity of developing countries to ensure sustainable wildlife management and non-detrimental trade.	1.000.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CITES	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-943	Sustainable Public Procurement to achieve environmental, social and economic goals.	995.100 €	All countries	Other	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-942	Support to the Global Forest Resources Assessment Process (with FAO).	3.100.000 €	All countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-960	Support facility: Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	2.980.000 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	28.736 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	42.276 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	77.219 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	60.631 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	23.766 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	20.926 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	16.697 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	2.509 €	All countries	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-802	GEEREF - Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund - 2008 allocation	20.000.000 €	All countries	Energy	GEEREF	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	2.500.000 €	All countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system pro-tection	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	1.724.000 €	All countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system pro-tection	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	919.787 €	All countries	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	South Amer-ica
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	999.973 €	All countries	Forest	Sustainable forest man-agement	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2008		Central Africa World Heritage Forest Initiative - CAWHFI	2.500.000 €	All countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system pro-tection	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2008		pilot study of climate change screening of the EC's development co-operation portfolio	108.415 €	All countries	Climate change	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Climate Change - Finding synergies between projects from the Thematic Budget Lines "Environment & Tropical Forests in Developing Countries" - Workshop to be held in Nairobi, Kenya; 18-19 November 2006	32.817 €	All countries	Climate change	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Support to the Global Forest Resources Assessment Process.	500.000 €	All countries	Forest	Forest gov-ernance	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Environment and community based framework for designing afforestation, refor-estation and revegetation projects in the CDM: methodology development and case studies (ENCOFOR)	10.947 €	All countries	Forest	Sustainable forest man-agement	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Supporting the World Conservation Congress and Countdown 2010 activities in Latin America and Southern Africa.	658.139 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan (UNEP) - P2	250.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		CBD Secretariat support	500.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CBD	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2008		CITES Secretariat CoP 14 implementation	500.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CITES	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Global Biodiversity Outlook - UNEP WCMC	400.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Global Taxonomy Partnership and Fund - BioNet International	100.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		SCP workshops in emerging economies	150.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Earth Neg. Bulletin - IISD	100.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environmental data & information	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management	550.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		<i>Study on MEAs in the context of UN reform</i>	- €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		HCFC Phase-out obligation under Montreal Protocol	400.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		UNEP's ad-hoc Open-Ended WG on Mercury	160.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Black Sea Commission	150.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Participation of dev. Countries in Rotterdam Conv. CoP 4	100.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Advisory Service, methodological support and seminars on integrating the environment in development co-operation. renewal of contract 2007/139-333.	674.236 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Global Identification and Evaluation of Polluted Sites - Blacksmith	580.000 €	All countries	Sound chemi-	Waste	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
							icals and waste management	
DCI-ENV	2007		'Management of a participation of the European Community in the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund' ("GEEREF")	45.000.000 €	All countries	Energy	GEEREF	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2008/023-940	Support to OECD for the implementation of National Policy Dialogues in EECCA countries under the EU Water Initiative.	1.700.000 €	All countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-566	Amendment of AAP 2007 ENRTP to top up funds of CFP	2.300.000 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-397	"Support Facility for the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)"	5.000.000 €	All countries	Energy	GEEREF	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-350	Global Commitment for Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) under Priority 5 of ENRTP	25.000.000 €	All countries	Energy	GEEREF	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	2.000.000 €	All countries	Energy	Renewable energy	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	317.382 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	270.000 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	2.700.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	999.915 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	2.400.000 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	565.482 €	All countries	Sound chemicals and waste	Chemicals	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
							management	
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	201.000 €	All countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	179.180 €	All countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	960.000 €	All countries	Forest	FLEGT	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	900.000 €	All countries	Forest	Forest governance	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	2.169.094 €	All countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	North East Asia
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	880.050 €	All countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	767.638 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	745.721 €	All countries	International climate governance	Climate change	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	3.341 €	All countries	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	4.949 €	All countries	Forest	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	405.712 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	25.000 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	589.059 €	All countries	Other	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	105.560 €	All countries	Other	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	4.611 €	All countries	Other	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		UNEP WCMC - 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership	350.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan (UNEP) - P1	250.000 €	All countries	International	Biodiversity	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
						environmental governance		
DCI-ENV	2007		Support to the AEWA Secretariat	50.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		CBD Support	620.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity: CBD	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		OECD JWP Trade and Environment	150.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		<i>World Bank COED Support</i>	- €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Earth Neg. Bulletin - IISD	98.916 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environmental data & information	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Support to the INECE	50.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Environmental data & information	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		UNEP Resource Panel	550.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		UNEP Strengthening International Governance - Civil Society debate	100.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Other	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Montreal Protocol	300.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Barcelona Convention MAP-Marine Protected Areas (Med)	200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2007		UNEP Mercury	120.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2007		Stockholm Convention	100.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Support to the Rotterdam Conv. Secretariat	80.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Support to UNECE for Water mgt in EECCA	200.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Water resources	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		OECD for Water strategic priorities	130.000 €	All countries	International environmental governance	Water resources	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Assessment of targeted project proposals (identification fiches) under the ENRTP for 2008	24.300 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Amendment to contract Ciudad de los Niños - Lima-Perú / Punto di Solidarietà (audit) CRIS 2005 / 111-266	12.925 €	All countries	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2007		Amendment to contract Block Grant 2002 DSW (audit) CRIS 2006 / 126 539	870 €	All countries	Other	Administration	All countries
DCI-ENV	2007		Water Knowledge Management Platform: support tools and interactive publication of the European Commission guidelines "toward a sustainable water resources management"	90.000 €	All countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	All countries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	959.934 €	Angola	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Marine/coastal zones	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	15.570 €	Azerbaijan	Energy	Sustainable energy management	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	500.000 €	Azerbaijan	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP EAST
DCI-ASIE	2011	DCI-ASIE/2011/023-054	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)	20.000.000 €	Bangladesh	Climate change	Adaptation	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/022-105	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)	8.500.000 €	BANGLADESH	Climate change	Adaptation	South Asia
DCI-ASIE	2009	DCI-ASIE/2009/020-133	Sundarbans Environmental And Livelihoods Security (SEALS)	9.459.940 €	Bangladesh	Sustainable economic development	Other	South Asia
FED	2013	FED/2013/024-187	Barbados Smart Renewable Energy Program for the Public Sector	5.810.000 €	Barbados	Energy	Renewable energy	Caribbean
ENPI	2008	ENPI/2008/019-597	Support to the development of a comprehensive framework for international	5.000.000 €	Belarus	Environmental	Country	ENP EAST

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
			environmental co-operation in the Republic of Belarus			governance	level	
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-636	GCCA - Enhancing Belize's resilience to adapt to the effects of climate change	2.900.000 €	Belize	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/022-962	Global Climate Change Alliance - Climate Change Adaptation in the Renewable Natural Resources Sector	3.746.972 €	BHUTAN	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/022-962	Global Climate Change Alliance - Climate Change Adaptation in the Renewable Natural Resources Sector	171.858 €	BHUTAN	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	South Asia
DCI-ASIE	2010	DCI-ASIE/2010/021-841	Renewable Natural Resource Sector Programme (RNRSP)	5.600.000 €	Bhutan	Climate change	Adaptation	South Asia
DCI-ALA	2011	DCI-ALA/2011/022-834	PROGRAMA DE APOYO AL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE AREAS PROTEGIDAS EN BOLIVIA	17.298.785 €	Bolivia	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system protection	South Amer-ica
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	19.769 €	Bolivia	Other	Administra-tion	South Amer-ica
DCI-ENV	2009		Auditoria riesgo manejo sostenible de bosques en la región amazónica de Bolivia	31.940 €	Bolivia	Other	Administra-tion	South Amer-ica
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	29.806 €	Bolivia	Forest	Sustainable forest man-agement	South Amer-ica
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	28.236 €	BRAZIL	Other	Administra-tion	South Amer-ica
DCI-ALA	2010	DCI-ALA/2010/022-018	Consolidação de Unidades de Conservação na Região da Terra do Meio	6.840.000 €	Brazil	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system protection	South Amer-ica
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	26.602 €	BRAZIL	Other	Administra-tion	South Amer-ica
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.719.040 €	BRAZIL	Forest	Forest gov-ernance	South Amer-ica
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	770.322 €	BRAZIL	NRM	Dry land man-agement/desert ification	South Amer-ica
DCI-ALA	2009	DCI-ALA/2009/020-409	Municipal agreement for reduction of deforestation	4.910.000 €	Brazil	Forest	Forest gov-ernance	South Amer-ica

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	32.307 €	BRAZIL	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	24.806 €	BRAZIL	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	2.485.796 €	BRAZIL	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South America
FED	2013	FED/2013/024-177	Projet de Production Solaire Photovoltaïque de Zagtouli	- €	Burkina Faso	Energy	Renewable energy	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-643	Gouvernance climatique et gestion durable et décentralisée des forêts (CLIM-GDDF)	7.800.000 €	Burkina Faso	Climate change	Adaptation	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012		Contrat pour paiement intérêts de retard	1.609 €	Burkina Faso	Other	Administration	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	104.417 €	Burkina Faso	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	797.000 €	Burkina Faso	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	500.000 €	Burkina Faso	Climate change	Adaptation	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	796.018 €	Burkina Faso	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-476	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Allocation from Swedish contribution to Cambodia	2.205.816 €	Cambodia	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.138.500 €	Cambodia	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	713.000 €	Cambodia	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem pro-	South East Asia

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.849.709 €	Cambodia	Climate change	Adaptation	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.634.724 €	Cambodia	Climate change	Mitigation	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	5.580 €	Cameroon	Other	Administration	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.902.510 €	Cameroon	Climate change	Mitigation	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.472.146 €	Cameroon	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	99.719 €	Cameroon	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	98.500 €	Cameroon	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	97.246 €	Cameroon	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	96.891 €	Cameroon	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	79.600 €	Cameroon	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
FED	2010	FED/2010/021-779	sécurisation du barrage du lac nyos	9.385.161 €	Cameroon	Water resource management	Water resource management	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	39.827 €	Cameroon	Other	Administration	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	19.554 €	Cameroon	Other	Administration	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	987.139 €	Cameroon	Forest	Forest governance	Central Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-957	APPUI A LA GOUVERNANCE FORESTIERE VIA PROCESSUS FLEGT	6.727.249 €	Cameroon	forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	357.273 €	Cameroon	Forest	Forest governance	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.152.000 €	Central African Republic	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	100.000 €	Central African Republic	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-447	Ecosystèmes Fauniques du Nord-Est RCA (ECOFAUNE-RCA)	2.999.295 €	Central African Republic	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	Central Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-941	SIDRAT - SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL ETAMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE	7.740.313 €	Chad	Environmental governance	Country level	Central Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-939	PAFGA - PROGRAMME D'APPUI A LA FILIAIRE GOMME ARABIQUE	3.721.733 €	Chad	forest	Sustainable forest management	Central Africa
FED	2007	FED/2007/018-829	CONSERVATION ET UTILISATION RATIONNELLE DES ECOSYSTEMES SOUDANO-SAHELIENS – PHASE 2 (CURESS 2)	5.037.947 €	Chad	Biodiversity	Other	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	9.950 €	CHILE	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	9.500 €	CHILE	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	27.607 €	CHILE	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	22.890 €	CHILE	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ALA	2007	DCI-ALA/2007/019-014	AAP 2007-2010 CHILE SUPPORT TO THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN CHILE	857.186 €	Chile	Environmental governance	Country level	South America
DCI-ASIE	2011	DCI-ASIE/2011/023-093	EU-China Low Carbon, Urbanisation and Environmental Sustainability Programme	22.486.947 €	China	Environmental governance	Country level	North East Asia
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-045	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	195.506 €	CHINA	Climate change	Mitigation	North East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	197.128 €	CHINA	Climate change	Mitigation	North East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	26.225 €	CHINA	Other	Administration	North East Asia
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-941	Provincial Strategies & Actions for Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation in China.	1.294.111 €	CHINA	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	North East Asia
DCI-ASIE	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/020-141	EU-China Institute for Clean and Renewable Energy (ICARE)	9.416.296 €	China	Energy	Renewable energy	North East Asia
DCI-ASIE	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/019-804	EU-China Environmental Governance Programme	14.556.398 €	China	Environmental	Country	North East

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
						governance	level	Asia
DCI-ASIE	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/019-218	EU-China Clean Energy Centre	9.286.716 €	China	Energy	Renewable energy	North East Asia
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	35.700 €	Colombia	International climate governance	Climate change	South America
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	29.524 €	Colombia	other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	26.354 €	Colombia	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.097.335 €	Colombia	Climate change	Adaptation	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.830.000 €	Colombia	Forest	FLEGT	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	514.152 €	Colombia	Forest	Forest governance	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.496.358 €	Colombia	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	700.000 €	Colombia	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South America
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-605	AMCC - Programme d'appui a l'Union des Comores pour le renforcement de la resilience au changement climatique	3.000.000 €	Comores	Climate change	Adaptation	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	500.007 €	Congo	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	219.701 €	Congo	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	180.000 €	Congo	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
FED	2010	FED/2010/021-724	projet de dépollution en matière explosive du site de la Poudrière de Maya Maya à Brazzaville	723.428 €	Congo	Sound chemicals and waste management	waste	Central Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/021-014	DEVELOPPEMENT SYSTEME TRACABILITE BOIS ET PRODUITS FORESTIERS REP CONGO	2.738.133 €	Congo	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	306.933 €	Côte d'Ivoire	Forest	Forest governance	West Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	19.392 €	Cuba	Other	Administration	Caribbean
DCI-ALA	2011	DCI-ALA/2011/022-714	Environmental bases for local sustainability of food production	7.000.000 €	Cuba	Sustainable economic development	Other	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2010		Adaptación Ganadera. Una propuesta para zonas de extrema sequía en la provincia Camaguey	500.000 €	Cuba	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-947	Local Call for proposals (Climate change and energy)	1.368.344 €	Cuba	Energy	Renewable energy	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-947	Local Call for proposals (Climate change and energy)	520.275 €	Cuba	Forest	Sustainable forest management	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2009/020-655	Local Call for Proposals in Cuba (biodiversity and climate change)	890.503 €	Cuba	Climate change	Mitigation	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2010/021-947	Local Call for proposals (Climate change and energy)	563.156 €	Cuba	Biodiversity	Other	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-655	Local Call for Proposals in Cuba (biodiversity and climate change)	1.183.759 €	Cuba	Energy	Renewable energy	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-655	Local Call for Proposals in Cuba (biodiversity and climate change)	696.880 €	Cuba	Energy	Renewable energy	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	2.995.572 €	Democratic Republic of Congo	Forest	Sustainable forest management	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-162	Prise en compte du changement climatique en DRC	299.883 €	Democratic Republic of Congo	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-162	Prise en compte du changement climatique en DRC	11.562.922 €	Democratic Republic of Congo	Climate change	Mitigation	Central Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/021-032	APPUI A LA POLITIQUE NATIONALE DE CONSERVATION ET GESTION DES FORETS ET BIODIVERSITE	29.678.776 €	Democratic Republic of Congo	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	Central Africa
FED	2007	FED/2007/018-886	Projet d'appui à la réforme de l'Institution en charge des aires protégées en RDC - ICCN	4.600.581 €	Democratic Republic of Congo	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	Central Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-181	Alliance Mondiale contre le Changement Climatique à Djibouti – Réponses au changement climatique dans les secteurs de l'énergie et de l'eau	3.000.000 €	Djibouti	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-292	Preparation of a Geothermal-based Cross-Border Electrical Interconnection in the Caribbean	1.450.000 €	Dominica	Energy	Renewable energy	Caribbean
FED	2007	FED/2007/018-853	STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR DISASTER PREVENTION	6.152.889 €	Dominican Republic	Climate change	Disaster prevention	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	20.060 €	Ecuador	Sound chemicals and waste management	waste	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	25.852 €	Ecuador	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	938.778 €	Ecuador	Climate change	Mitigation	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	715.787 €	Ecuador	Climate change	Mitigation	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	883.130 €	Ecuador	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	715.000 €	Ecuador	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	South America
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/020-028	Apoyo a la estrategia nacional para la GIRH - FWC for Experts + FWC for conference, meetings - Ecuador	130.573 €	Ecuador	Water resource management	Water resource management	South America
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/020-028	Apoyo a la estrategia nacional para la GIRH - FWC for Experts + FWC for conference, meetings - Ecuador	122.282 €	Ecuador	Water resource management	Water resource management	South America
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	894.728 €	Ecuador	Biodiversity	Other	South America
ENPI	2013	ENPI/2013/023-393	National Solid Waste Management Programme	- €	Egypt	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	ENP SOUTH
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-390	Improved Water and Wastewater Services Programme - Phase II	- €	Egypt	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	ENP SOUTH
ENPI	2008	ENPI/2008/019-609	Improved Water and Wastewater Services Programme	29.000.000 €	Egypt	Sound chemi-	Waste	ENP SOUTH

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
							calls and waste management	
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	19.518 €	El Salvador	Other	Administration	Central America & Mexico
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-491	National Heritage Programme	501.610 €	Eritrea	Environmental governance	Country level	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	69.373 €	Ethiopia	Other	Administration	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-456	Ethiopia Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA-E): Building the national capacity and knowledge on climate change resilient adaptation actions	8.500.000 €	Ethiopia	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-456	Ethiopia Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA-E): Building the national capacity and knowledge on climate change resilient adaptation actions	127.478 €	Ethiopia	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-962	PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT PFM ETHIOPIA (CRIS 2008/019763)	5.330.932 €	Ethiopia	forest	Forest governance	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	2.463.867 €	Ethiopia	Forest	Sustainable forest management	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	1.994.010 €	Ethiopia	Forest	Sustainable forest management	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	195.185 €	Gabon	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/022-527	GCCA support project to The Gambia for Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the mainstreaming of Climate Change	1.302.600 €	Gambia	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/022-527	GCCA support project to The Gambia for Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the mainstreaming of Climate Change	185.148 €	Gambia	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	15.237 €	Georgia	Other	Administration	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	890.462 €	Georgia	Biodiversity	Other	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	1.945 €	Ghana	Other	Other	West Africa
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-678	Ghana - Natural Resource and Environmental Governance (NREG) SPSP	8.000.000 €	Ghana	Environmental governance	Country level	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	1.916.863 €	Ghana	Energy	Renewable energy	West Africa
FED	2011	FED/2011/023-275	Grenada: A Hybrid Rural Electrification Project Using Wind Energy for Island of Carriacou	- €	Grenada	Energy	Renewable energy	Caribbean

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.786.511 €	Guatemala	Forest	Sustainable forest management	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	945.702 €	Guatemala	Forest	Sustainable forest management	Central America & Mexico
IFS-RRM	2013	IFS-RRM/2013/024-963	Programme de soutien aux efforts de résilience en Guinée forestière et dans son environnement transfrontalier	6.500.000 €	Guinea	forest	Forest governance	West Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/019-809	Levée des obstacles au développement de la filière pico hydraulique en Guinée	365.000 €	Guinea	Energy	Renewable energy	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.999.156 €	Guinea-Bissau	Forest	Sustainable forest management	West Africa
FED	2013	FED/2013/021-401	Sea and River Defence Sector Budget Support Programme	- €	Guyana	Biodiversity	Other	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	585 €	Guyana	Forest	FLEGT	Caribbean
FED	2011	FED/2011/023-444	Promoting Sustainable Energy usage in Hinterland Guyana	- €	Guyana	Energy	Sustainable energy management	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-549	Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection through Mangrove Management	3.665.000 €	Guyana	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Marine/coastal zones	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-549	Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection through Mangrove Management	419.000 €	Guyana	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Marine/coastal zones	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-549	Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection through Mangrove Management	2.499 €	Guyana	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Marine/coastal zones	Caribbean
FED	2008	FED/2008/021-042	DEVELOPMENT OF LAND USE PLANNING	1.840.003 €	Guyana	Environmental governance	Country level	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-368	Alliance Mondiale contre le Changement Climatique - Haïti	6.000.000 €	Haiti	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.600.000 €	HAITI	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	Caribbean

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ALA	2012	DCI-ALA/2012/023-510	Programa de Apoyo Europeo al Sector Forestal - EuroFor	46.400.000 €	Honduras	Forest	Sustainable forest management	Central America
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-045	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	28.476 €	HONDURAS	Other	Administration	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ALA	2010	DCI-ALA/2010/021-598	Modernización del sector forestal (MOSEF)	7.195.630 €	Honduras	Forest	Forest governance	Central America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	874.311 €	INDIA	Climate change	Adaptation	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	31.592 €	INDONESIA	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	22.000 €	INDONESIA	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	944.251 €	INDONESIA	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ASIE	2011	DCI-ASIE/2011/022-948	Support to Indonesia's climate change response - Civil Society Component	4.501.366 €	Indonesia	Climate change	Mitigation	South East Asia
DCI-ASIE	2011	DCI-ASIE/2011/022-499	Support to Indonesia's climate change response - TC Component	- €	Indonesia	Climate change	Mitigation	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	249.170 €	INDONESIA	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	188.947 €	INDONESIA	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	2.198 €	INDONESIA	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.189.228 €	INDONESIA	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	886.769 €	INDONESIA	Climate change	Mitigation	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	1.796.619 €	INDONESIA	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	19.211 €	INDONESIA	Other	Administration	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	667.607 €	Israel	Energy	Energy effi-	ENP SOUTH

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-550	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction - Jamaica	4.130.000 €	JAMAICA	Climate change	Adaptation	Caribbean
FED	2007	FED/2007/018-966	REHABILITATION NEGRIL & OCHO RIOS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS	2.407.997 €	Jamaica	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	Caribbean
ENPI	2011	ENPI/2011/022-721	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme in Jordan	29.280.769 €	Jordan	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP SOUTH
ENPI	2009	ENPI/2009/020-479	Capacity-Building in Wind Energy and Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) in Jordan	9.361.043 €	Jordan	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-539	Call for Proposals: Cooperation on clean coal technology (CCT) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) with coal-dependent developing and emerging country partners.	480.958 €	KAZAKHSTAN	Climate change	Mitigation	Central Asia
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-846	Innovative Approaches Towards Rehabilitating the Mau Ecosystem	2.114.560 €	Kenya	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	610.860 €	Kenya	Forest	Sustainable forest management	East Africa
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-648	Solar Energy for Outer Islands	3.201.439 €	Kiribati	Energy	Renewable energy	Pacific
FED	2007	FED/2007/020-825	ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE AGGREGATES FOR TARAWA (ESAT)	3.080.000 €	Kiribati	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Marine/coastal zones	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	570.537 €	Kyrgyzstan	Energy	Renewable energy	Central Asia
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/022-959	Lao PDR Global Climate Change Alliance Programme (GCCA)	5.000.000 €	Lao PDR	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	South East Asia
ENPI	2011	ENPI/2011/022-757	Support to Reforms – Environmental Governance	- €	Lebanon	Environmental governance	Country level	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.498.778 €	Lebanon	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-850	GCCA - Support to the Climate Change Response Strategy, Kingdom of Lesotho	- €	Lesotho	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Sub-Saharan Africa
FED	2007	FED/2007/020-887	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FORSWAZILAND	321.430 €	Lesotho	Water resource management	Water resource man-	Southern African Re-

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
FED	2013	FED/2013/023-317	Support to the Voluntary Partnership Agreement implementation in Liberia	3.000.000 €	Liberia	forest	FLEGT	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/024-407	Support to the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) in Liberia	5.000.000 €	Liberia	Forest	FLEGT	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.908.006 €	Liberia	Forest	Sustainable forest management	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	300.000 €	Liberia	Forest	FLEGT	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	29.402 €	Liberia	Other	Administration	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	129.852 €	Liberia	Forest	FLEGT	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	680.000 €	Madagascar	Forest	Forest governance	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	1.600.000 €	Madagascar	Forest	Sustainable forest management	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-099	Global Climate Change Alliance - Malawi	8.000.000 €	Malawi	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Southern African Region
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-646	Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (IFMSL II) Programme - phase II	6.149.341 €	Malawi	forest	Sustainable forest management	Southern African Region
DCI-ASIE	2013	DCI-ASIE/2013/024-463	Good Governance in the areas of Climate Change in the Maldives (MIP2011 - 2013)	- €	Maldives	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	South Asia
DCI-ASIE	2009	DCI-ASIE/2009/024-054	Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the Maldives	2.700.000 €	Maldives	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-796	Pilot actions: Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	3.800.000 €	MALDIVES	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	736.995 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	511.846 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	505.000 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	461.225 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation:	West Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
							GCCA	
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	441.385 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	357.221 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	316.252 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	270.000 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	171.591 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	134.490 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	30.000 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	10.000 €	Mali	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	510.290 €	Mali	Climate change	Mitigation	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	650.000 €	Mali	Forest	Forest governance	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	44.018 €	Mali	Other	Administration	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-551	Action Globale pour le Changement Climatique - Mali	19.620 €	Mali	Other	Administration	West Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-621	Programme de mobilisation des ressources en eau et d'outils pour le développement des systèmes d'adduction d'eau potable dans les centres semi urbains et ruraux du Mali	3.772.099 €	Mali	Water resource management	Water resource management	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-374	GCCA - Mauritanie	4.000.000 €	Mauritania	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-552	General Budget Support - Global Climate Change for Mauritius	2.800.000 €	Mauritius	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-552	General Budget Support - Global Climate Change for Mauritius	171.083 €	Mauritius	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-552	General Budget Support - Global Climate Change for Mauritius	102.648 €	Mauritius	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Southern African Re-

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-403	Contribution of ENRTP to the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) and the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF) specifically for the Climate Change Windows of the facilities	7.220.000 €	Mexico	Climate change	Mitigation	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	31.280 €	Mexico	International environmental governance	Other	Central America & Mexico
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-415	Programme d'appui à la politique forestière du Maroc	31.500.000 €	Morocco	Forest	Forest governance	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	9.850 €	MOROCCO	Other	Administration	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.500.000 €	MOROCCO	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	23.572 €	Mozambique	Other	Administration	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.992.871 €	Mozambique	Biodiversity	Marine/coastal zones protection	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-341	GCCA Support Project to the Government of Mozambique	14.825.000 €	Mozambique	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	58.648 €	Mozambique	Other	Administration	Southern African Region
FED	2007	FED/2007/020-838	ECHO/MOZ/EDF/2007/01000 HUMANITARIAN AID TO SUPPORT RECOVERY OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY CLIMATE-INDUCED NATUR	2.902.459 €	Mozambique	Climate change	Adaptation	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	1.400.000 €	Mozambique	Energy	Renewable energy	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-362	Myanmar Climate Change Alliance	4.000.000 €	Myanmar	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.500.000 €	MYANMAR	Biodiversity	Forest/national parcs ecosystem pro-	South East Asia

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.347.080 €	MYANMAR	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
FED	2013	FED/2013/024-200	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, including renewable energy	2.499 €	Namibia	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	Southern African Region
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-297	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Nauru	2.105.100 €	Nauru	Energy	Renewable energy	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-504	Building Climate Resilience in Nepal	7.600.000 €	Nepal	Climate change	Adaptation	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	500.000 €	Nepal	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South Asia
DCI-ALA	2013	DCI-ALA/2013/023-668	Support to sustainable local economic development in the Caribbean Coast via the tourism sector	- €	Nicaragua	Sustainable economic development	Tourism	Central America
DCI-ALA	2012	DCI-ALA/2012/022-891	Support to the Wood Value Chain in Nicaragua	3.718.563 €	Nicaragua	Forest	Forest governance	Central America
PP-AP	2009	PP-AP/2009/021-872	Improving Governance of Water Management at micro-basin level	975.000 €	Nicaragua	Water resource management	Water resource management	Central America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	26.826 €	NICARAGUA	Other	Administration	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	605.709 €	NICARAGUA	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	680.000 €	NICARAGUA	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	614.376 €	NICARAGUA	Climate change	Mitigation	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	17.175 €	Niger	Biodiversity	Other	West Africa
FED	2013	FED/2013/023-551	Energising Access to Sustainable Energy in Nigeria (EASE)	- €	Nigeria	Energy	Sustainable energy management	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	27.374 €	Nigeria	Other	Administration	West Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	2.297.752 €	Nigeria	Energy	Renewable energy	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2008		Integrated Mangrove Forest Management Initiative	1.119.377 €	Nigeria	Forest	Sustainable forest management	West Africa
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-437	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for Niue	2.399.956 €	Niue	Energy	Renewable energy	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2008		Integrated Wind Energy Production System for Al-Ahli Hospital.	1.309.440 €	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ASIE	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/020-199	Supporting Rural Development and Natural Resources Management in NWFP and Balochistan through Capacity Building and Promotion of Sector-Wide Approaches	1.245.102 €	Pakistan	NRM	Other	South Asia
DCI-ASIE	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/019-974	Improving Livelihoods through Application of Renewable Energy	24.123.073 €	Pakistan	Energy	Renewable energy	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	545.237 €	Paraguay	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	27.702 €	Peru	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-657	Support measures from 2009 budget under ENRTP	25.707 €	Peru	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.500.000 €	Peru	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	South America
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	28.166 €	Peru	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.232.967 €	Philippines	Biodiversity	Other	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	23.737 €	Philippines	Other	Administration	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	17.867 €	Philippines	Other	Administration	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/025-080	SWITCH AFRICA GREEN	- €	Regional: ACP Countries	Sustainable economic de-	SWITCH	Sub-Saharan Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
						velopment		
FED	2013	FED/2013/025-066	ACP EU Water Facility remaining funds + Adm costs spanish contribution	- €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	All region
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-491	Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin	2.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	All countries
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-491	Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin	1.850.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-393	Partenariats Public-Privé : un mécanisme pour s'acquitter des mandats en matière de conservation, de développement et de réduction de la pauvreté dans et autour des aires protégées prioritaires d'Afrique centrale	6.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system protection	Central Africa
FED	2013	FED/2013/022-298	Initiative des Territoires pour la Gestion Régionale de l'Environnement (INTEGRE) dans les PTOM du Pacifique	11.442.580 €	Regional: ACP Countries	International environmental governance	Biodiversity	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2013		Projet FLEUVE : Front Local Environnemental pour une Union Verte	6.750.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	All region
DCI-ENV	2013		SWITCH AFRICA GREEN	19.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Sustainable economic development	SWITCH	All region
FED	2012	FED/2012/024-335	EU Support to the Sustainable Energy for all (SE4ALL) initiative	379.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Sustainable energy management	all region
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/024-114	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) project on Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Management in the Eastern Caribbean	10.600.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	23.545 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	Other	All region
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	53.513 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	GEEREF	All region
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	1.174 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	198.067 €	Regional: ACP Countries	International environmental	Other	East Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
						governance		
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.872.402 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Climate change	Mitigation	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.500.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	375.219 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	Forest governance	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	360.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	Forest governance	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	336.208 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	Forest governance	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	287.386 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	Forest governance	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-440	ABAKIR : Appui à la mise en place d'une Autorité Trilatérale (Autorité de Bassin du Lac Kivu et de la Rivière Ruzizi - ABAKIR) chargée de la gestion intégrée des eaux du bassin versant du Lac Kivu et de la Rivière Ruzizi	611.945 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-440	ABAKIR : Appui à la mise en place d'une Autorité Trilatérale (Autorité de Bassin du Lac Kivu et de la Rivière Ruzizi - ABAKIR) chargée de la gestion intégrée des eaux du bassin versant du Lac Kivu et de la Rivière Ruzizi	467.561 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-264	Appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord de Partenariat Volontaire (APV) -FLEGT en République centrafricaine	6.700.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
FED	2011	FED/2011/023-228	Programme de coopération binationale : appui à la coopération binationale dans les domaines du commerce, de l'environnement et du développement local transfrontalier	10.597.071 €	Regional: ACP Countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	51.705 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-024	Administrative support 2011 - Thematic Programme Environment (ENRTP) under DCI Regulation	5.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-024	Administrative support 2011 - Thematic Programme Environment (ENRTP) under DCI Regulation	59.033 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	All region
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-024	Administrative support 2011 - Thematic Programme Environment (ENRTP) under DCI Regulation	120.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	International climate governance	Climate change: COP	Southern African Region

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
FED	2011	FED/2011/022-553	Monitoring for the Environment and Security in Africa (MESA)	9.737.919 €	Regional: ACP Countries	International environmental governance	Environmental data & information	Sub-Saharan Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/024-002	Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECoop) – Start Up Phase (Component C)	2.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	All region
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-997	Support to the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative for the Sahara and the Sahel	1.400.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	All region
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-854	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	149.999 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Other	Administration	All region
FED	2010	FED/2010/022-853	Water and Sanitation project grants under 10th EDF ACP-EU Water Facility	125.768.148 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	All region
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-473	Increasing climate resilience of Pacific Small Islands States through the Global Climate Change Alliance	11.400.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-166	EUWI - Policy Development and Implementation for Sustainable Water Management in Africa	1.025.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All region
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-166	EUWI - Policy Development and Implementation for Sustainable Water Management in Africa	- €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
FED	2010	FED/2010/022-072	Projet régional de gestion des ressources naturelles renouvelables d'Afrique centrale	28.247.265 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	central africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/021-891	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	150.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/024-050	Demarcation and Establishment of the Caribbean Biological Corridor	2.774.835 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	Marine/coastal zones protection	Caribbean
DCI-FOOD	2009	DCI-FOOD/2009/023-959	Putting a pro-poor land agenda into practice: ensuring access and control over Natural resources helps achieve Food Security (International Land Coalition - ILC).	2.950.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Sustainable economic development	Other	Sub-Saharan Africa
DCI-FOOD	2009	DCI-FOOD/2009/022-016	Livestock for livelihoods: strengthening climate change adaptation strategies through improved management at the Livestock-Wildlife-Environment Interface	4.683.500 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	Sub-Saharan Africa
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-755	Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in Western Africa	769.585 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Sustainable energy man-	West Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-752	Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Caribbean Region	1.379.549 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	agement Sustainable energy management	Caribbean
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-508	Support to the Global Climate Change Alliance under the 10th EDF Intra-ACP financial framework	36.302.525 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	all region
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-435	North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme (North Rep)	15.404.982 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	Pacific
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-392	Development of sustainable tuna fisheries in Pacific ACP countries phase 2 (DevFish II)	7.743.671 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	Pacific
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-370	Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SCICOFish)	8.764.875 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	Pacific
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-330	Implementation of a Regional Fisheries Strategy for the ESA-IO	19.942.437 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	Sub-Saharan Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.500.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parks ecosystem protection	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.600.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	Ma-rine/coastal zones protection	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.163.984 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	Ma-rine/coastal zones protection	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.601.572 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Climate change	Mitigation	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.499.883 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	788.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Ma-rine/coastal zones	West Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.890.608 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.598.497 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	778.271 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.500.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	928.606 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Other	Other	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2009		Valorisation énergétique de la biomasse en Afrique de l'Ouest – volet biocarburants	930.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009		Mid Term Evaluation - Observatoire des Forests d'Afrique (FORAF)	28.675 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Other	Administration	Central Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-384	Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region	1.027.490 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Sustainable energy management	Pacific
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-229	Management of Protected Areas to Support Sustainable Economies	2.330.530 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	Other	all region
FED	2008	FED/2008/019-904	Bridging Phase for the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project	1.559.933 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	Sub-Saharan Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-853	Thematic Programme ENRTP- Support measures 2008 not covered by strategic papers - Unit F3	119.303 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Climate change	Other	Caribbean
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	2.434.175 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	1.330.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	456.684 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	FLEGT	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	2.500.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	Forest governance	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2008		BECRA Project - PHASE I - Bio-Economic analysis of climate change impact and adaptation of Cotton and Rice based farming systems in Mali and Burkina Faso	250.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2008		Participation des représentants des pays de la zone Caraïbes à la réunion préparatoire du sommet de Lima à Bruxelles le 4 mars 2008	39.909 €	Regional: ACP Countries	International environmental	Environment & Sustainable	Caribbean

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
						governance	ble Econom-ic develop-ment	
FED	2007	FED/2007/020-852	STRENGTHENING FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN ACP COUNTRIES (ACP FISH II)	28.409.427 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	all region
FED	2007	FED/2007/020-846	FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT, GOVERNANCE AND TRADE SUPPORT PROJECT FOR ACP COUNTRIES FLEGT-ACP	9.933.120 €	Regional: ACP Countries	forest	FLEGT	all region
FED	2007	FED/2007/020-844	Capacity-Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in ACP Countries	19.358.518 €	Regional: ACP Countries	International environmental governance	Other	all region
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	2.447.286 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system protection	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	1.539.233 €	Regional: ACP Countries	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	West Africa
FED	2007	FED/2007/019-200	Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit II (SERECU II)	3.122.987 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	Other	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	DCI-ENV support measures 2007 not covered by strategic papers	59.775 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system protection	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2007		Cross-border flows of timber and wood products in West Africa	115.470 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Forest	Forest govern-ance	West Africa
ASIE	2013	ASIE/2013/024-617	SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component	- €	Regional: Asian countries	Sustainable economic development	SWITCH	all region
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.597.790 €	Regional: Asian countries	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system protection	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.405.794 €	Regional: Asian coun-	Biodiversity	For-est/national	South East Asia

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
					tries		parcs ecosystem protection	
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	2.165.000 €	Regional: Asian countries	forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.738.692 €	Regional: Asian countries	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	790.355 €	Regional: Asian countries	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-089	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) in the Lower Mekong Basin - Addressing ecosystem challenges through the support to the Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (CCAI) of the Mekong River Commission (MRC)	4.950.000 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	50.866 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Other	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	24.371 €	Regional: Asian countries	Forest	Forest governance	South East Asia
DCI-ASIE	2011	DCI-ASIE/2011/022-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	26.524.243 €	Regional: Asian countries	Sustainable economic development	SWITCH	all region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/024-046	Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Implement the GHS in ASEAN—Phase II	1.125.000 €	Regional: Asian countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Chemicals	South Asia
DCI-ASIE	2009	DCI-ASIE/2009/021-337	Regional Environmental Programme for Central Asia (EURECA) 2009	8.672.027 €	Regional: Asian countries	International environmental governance	Other	central asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.450.000 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Adaptation	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.740.403 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Adaptation	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.488.084 €	Regional: Asian coun-	Climate change	Adaptation	South Asia

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
								tries
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.356.006 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Adaptation	Central Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.188.175 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Adaptation	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.328.580 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Mitigation	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.789.063 €	Regional: Asian countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South East Asia
DCI-ASIE	2009	DCI-ASIE/2009/020-601	Sustainable Energy Programme for Central Asia (2009): Renewable Energy Sources - Energy Efficiency (RES – EE)	3.963.350 €	Regional: Asian countries	Energy	Renewable energy	central asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-539	Call for Proposals: Cooperation on clean coal technology (CCT) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) with coal-dependent developing and emerging country partners.	500.000 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Mitigation	South Asia
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-539	Call for Proposals: Cooperation on clean coal technology (CCT) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) with coal-dependent developing and emerging country partners.	495.957 €	Regional: Asian countries	Climate change	Mitigation	South Asia
DCI-ASIE	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/024-041	Regional Support Programme for the EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia	5.800.000 €	Regional: Asian countries	Forest	FLEGT	all region
DCI-ASIE	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/019-803	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	24.693.785 €	Regional: Asian countries	Sustainable economic development	SWITCH	all region
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	841.099 €	Regional: Asian countries	Water resource management	Water resource management	South Asia
DCI-ASIE	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/019-721	EU-Asia FLEGT Support Programme	72.165 €	Regional: Asian countries	Forest	FLEGT	all region
DCI-ASIE	2007	DCI-ASIE/2007/019-266	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	22.846.336 €	Regional: Asian countries	Sustainable economic development	SWITCH	all region
ENPI	2013	ENPI/2013/024-682	Sustainable Electricity for the Mediterranean	3.000.000 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Sustainable	ENP SOUTH

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
							energy management	
DCI-ENV	2013		Dummy contract to pay late payment interest under grant contract No. 243-936.	467 €	Regional: ENP	Other	Administration	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/024-424	European Union - Council of Europe project Preparation of the Emerald Network of Nature Protection Sites, phase II (EU-CoE Emerald II)	2.000.000 €	Regional: ENP	Biodiversity	Forest/national parcs ecosystem protection	All region
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-792	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Project II for the ENP Region and Russia	9.000.000 €	Regional: ENP	Forest	FLEGT	ENP East
ENPI	2012	ENPI/2012/023-728	Clima East: Supporting Climate Change Mitigation and Adpatation in Russia and eastern Neighbourhood countries (part II)	11.000.000 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	ENP EAST
ENPI	2011	ENPI/2011/023-083	CLIMA East: Supporting Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in ENP East countries and Russia	6.995.280 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	ENP EAST
ENPI	2011	ENPI/2011/023-082	CLIMA South:Support to Climate Mitigation and Adaptation in ENPI South countries	4.999.670 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	ENP SOUTH
ENPI	2011	ENPI/2011/023-071	Cleaner and Energy Saving Mediterranean Cities	4.853.000 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Energy efficiency	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	17.585 €	Regional: ENP	Water resource management	EUWI	All countries
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2011/024-010	Support to the OECD and the UNECE to facilitate national policy dialogues on water in countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) under the EU Water Initiative	3.200.000 €	Regional: ENP	Water resource management	EUWI	ENP East
ENPI	2010	ENPI/2010/021-924	Protection of freshwater and marine environments in the wider Black Sea region	8.444.873 €	Regional: ENP	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Marine/coastal zones	ENP EAST
ENPI	2010	ENPI/2010/021-923	Strengthening institutional capacity for sustainable energy governance in countries covered by the Eastern Partnership	4.000.000 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Sustainable energy management	ENP EAST
ENPI	2009	ENPI/2009/021-725	Towards Enhanced Protection of the Baltic Sea from Mainland-based Threats: Reducing Agricultural Nutrient Loading and the Risk of Hazardous Wastes – PHASE II	955.257 €	Regional: ENP	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	ENP EAST
ENPI	2009	ENPI/2009/021-509	Paving the way for the Mediterranean Solar Plan (MSP)	4.642.500 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	950.382 €	Regional: ENP	Biodiversity	Marine/coastal zones protection	ENP East

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.447.305 €	Regional: ENP	Biodiversity	Other	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.490.000 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Adaptation	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.150.980 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Adaptation	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	849.826 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Adaptation	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.325.000 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Energy efficiency	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.400.000 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.164.791 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-542	European Union Water Initiative in the Mediterranean region	1.020.900 €	Regional: ENP	Water resource management	EUWI	ENP SOUTH
ENPI	2009	ENPI/2009/020-534	Air Quality Governance in the ENPI East countries – AIR-Q-GOV	6.935.000 €	Regional: ENP	Sound chemicals and waste management	Chemicals	ENP EAST
ENPI	2009	ENPI/2009/020-528	Programme for the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-Made Disasters (PPRD-East)	5.988.000 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Disaster prevention	ENP EAST
ENPI	2009	ENPI/2009/020-504	Sustainable Water Management and De-Pollution of the Mediterranean	6.708.500 €	Regional: ENP	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/024-033	Addressing climate change in the Middle East and North-Africa (MENA) region.	1.500.000 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Adaptation	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	1.827.728 €	Regional: ENP	Forest	Sustainable forest management	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	1.353.663 €	Regional: ENP	NRM	Other	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/019-800	Analysis for ENPI countries on social and economic benefits of enhanced environment protection.	1.290.350 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	All region
ENPI	2008	ENPI/2008/019-757	Towards Enhanced Protection of the Baltic Sea from Mainland-based Threats: Reducing Agricultural Nutrient Loading and the Risk of Hazardous Wastes	2.323.167 €	Regional: ENP	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	ENP EAST
ENPI	2008	ENPI/2008/019-583	ENPI -MEP (ENPI Mediterranean Environment Programme)	7.000.000 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	ENP SOUTH

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
ENPI	2008	ENPI/2008/019-582	ENPI East Waste Governance and Management of Environmental Data	8.845.500 €	Regional: ENP	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	ENP EAST
ENPI	2008	ENPI/2008/019-554	ESIB (Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian countries)	4.895.157 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Energy efficiency	ENP EAST
ENPI	2008	ENPI/2008/019-553	MED-ENEC II (Energy Efficiency in the Construction sector in the Mediterranean, phase 2)	4.992.500 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Energy efficiency	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2008		Barcelona Convention	685.000 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	All countries
DCI-ENV	2008		Synergies between H2020 and Barcelona Convention	199.875 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2008		Support to HELCOM (Baltic)	100.000 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2008		Euro-Med Water Information System	150.000 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Water resources	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2008		re-commitment to make the final payment of specific contract 2006/125827	8.600 €	Regional: ENP	Other	Administration	All region
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Global Decision on targeted projects Priority 1,2,3,5 of ENRTP	2.000.000 €	Regional: ENP	Biodiversity	Marine/coastal zones protection	ENP SOUTH
ENPI	2007	ENPI/2007/019-145	Improving Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) in the ENP East countries and Russia	6.000.000 €	Regional: ENP	forest	FLEGT	ENP EAST
ENPI	2007	ENPI/2007/019-143	Support to Energy Market Integration and Sustainable Energy in the NIS (SEMISE)	5.836.986 €	Regional: ENP	Energy	Sustainable energy management	ENP EAST
ENPI	2007	ENPI/2007/018-653	Programme de Prévention, de Réduction, et de gestion des Désastres naturels et d'origine humaine en région méditerranéenne (PPRD)	4.400.000 €	Regional: ENP	Climate change	Disaster prevention	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2007		Support to Black Sea Commission	80.000 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	ENP East
DCI-ENV	2007		Support to HELCOM (Baltic)	49.950 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Waste & chemicals	ENP East

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2007		Support to EMWIS (Med)	300.000 €	Regional: ENP	International environmental governance	Water resources	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/025-062	Support to the implementation of the Amazon Conservation Vision	- €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	
DCI-ENV	2013		Support to the implementation of the Amazon Conservation Vision	5.000.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	South America
DCI-ENV	2012		Auditoría financiera del proyecto "Gestión sostenible para la conservación de dos reservas (Perú y Ecuador)".	25.090 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Other	Administration	South America
DCI-ALA	2012	DCI-ALA/2012/024-258	EUROCLIMA - Second phase	5.680.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	all region
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.814.273 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Forest	Forest governance	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-403	Contribution of ENRTP to the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) and the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF) specifically for the Climate Change Windows of the facilities	10.080.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Mitigation	All region
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	24.460 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	waste	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-024	Administrative support 2011 - Thematic Programme Environment (ENRTP) under DCI Regulation	49.645 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South America
DCI-ALA	2011	DCI-ALA/2011/022-676	Integrated Management of Climate Change in the Andean Community - ANDESCLIMA (AAP 2011)	- €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	South America
DCI-ALA	2010	DCI-ALA/2010/021-126	EUroCLIMA Initiative	4.511.250 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	all region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.748.629 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	Central America & Mexico

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.719.982 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.348.183 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	823.979 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.350.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.468.040 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.198.828 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.200.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.400.574 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Ma-rine/coastal zones	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.500.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.161.886 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	International environmental governance	Environment & Sustainable Economic development	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.342.409 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	South America
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	720.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	NRM	Dry land management/desert	Central America & Mexico

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	2.461.651 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.622.588 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-558	Sustainable Energy in Central America – Contribution to the Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP)	1.500.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Energy	Renewable energy	Central America & Mexico
DCI-ENV	2008		Bosques y Territorios Étnicos en el Chocó-Darién Columbo-Ecuatoriano: Protección Territorial, Manejo y Comercialización Responsable de Productos Forestales	2.319.671 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Forest	Sustainable forest management	South America
DCI-ENV	2008		Un paisaje integrado de conservación y desarrollo sostenible: fortalecimiento de un sistema regional de áreas protegidas y territorios indígenas en la cuenca trilateral del Río Putumayo	2.500.000 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Biodiversity	Forest/national parks ecosystem protection	South America
DCI-ALA	2008	DCI-ALA/2008/020-572	Facilité d'Etudes EUroclIMA	492.418 €	Regional: Latin America Countries	Climate change	Adaptation	South America
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	11.357 €	Republic of Moldova	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP EAST
ENPI	2010	ENPI/2010/021-781	Support to the use of biomass for energy (Moldova AAP 2010)	14.000.000 €	Republic of Moldova	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.500.000 €	Republic of Moldova	Energy	Renewable energy	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	14.213 €	Russian Federation	Climate change	Other	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-539	Call for Proposals: Cooperation on clean coal technology (CCT) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) with coal-dependent developing and emerging country partners.	469.000 €	Russian Federation	Climate change	Mitigation	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-440	ABAKIR : Appui à la mise en place d'une Autorité Trilatérale (Autorité de Bassin du Lac Kivu et de la Rivière Ruzizi - ABAKIR) chargée de la gestion intégrée des eaux du bassin versant du Lac Kivu et de la Rivière Ruzizi	1.079.506 €	Rwanda	Water resource management	Water resource management	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-553	Sector Budget Support for Environment and Natural Resources Global Climate Change Alliance ¹⁵⁰	2.300.000 €	RWANDA	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-553	Sector Budget Support for Environment and Natural Resources Global Climate	2.255.000 €	RWANDA	Climate change	Adaptation:	East Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
			Change Alliance""				GCCA	
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-206	Global Climate Change Alliance:Supporting Climate Change Adaption for the Samoan Water Sector	3.000.000 €	Samoa	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-318	AMCC – Réduction de la vulnérabilité climatique à São Tomé et Príncipe	3.000.000 €	São Tomé et Príncipe	Climate change	Adaptation	Central Africa
FED	2013	FED/2013/024-569	Contrat de réforme sectorielle en appui au développement durable (Environnement)	28.500.000 €	Senegal	Environmental governance	Country level	West Africa
FED	2011	FED/2011/022-566	Aménagement Durable des Pêcheries du Sénégal (ADuPeS)	1.470.452 €	Senegal	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Fisheries	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-554	Action under GCCA for Senegal	2.250.000 €	Senegal	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-554	Action under GCCA for Senegal	1.249.818 €	Senegal	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-554	Action under GCCA for Senegal	298.950 €	Senegal	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-555	Seychelles Climate Change Support Programme (SCCSP)	2.000.000 €	Seychelles	Climate change	Adaptation & mitigation	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	766.697 €	Seychelles	Biodiversity	Ma-rine/coastal zones protection	Southern African Region
FED	2007	FED/2007/018-801	Integrated Solid Waste Management Programme	2.810.643 €	Seychelles	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2012	30.642 €	Sierra Leone	Other	Administration	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2011/023-261	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and capacity building in Sierra Leone	54.010 €	Sierra Leone	Climate change	Mitigation	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-261	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and capacity building in Sierra Leone	133.130 €	Sierra Leone	Climate change	Mitigation	West Africa
FED	2011	FED/2011/022-956	Environmental governance and mainstreaming	1.565.536 €	Sierra Leone	Environmental governance	Country level	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	2.400.000 €	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-	West Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
							system protection	
FED	2007	FED/2007/018-920	Capacity Building for the National Commission for the Environment and Forestry	974.597 €	Sierra Leone	forest	Forest governance	West Africa
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-483	Solomon Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (SICAP)	2.800.000 €	Solomon Islands	Climate change	Adaptation	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-539	Call for Proposals: Cooperation on clean coal technology (CCT) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) with coal-dependent developing and emerging country partners.	431.124 €	South Africa	Climate change	Mitigation	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	954.758 €	Sri Lanka	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	South Asia
DCI-MED	2008	DCI-MED/2008/020-307	Support to Syria waste management	1.120.297 €	Syrian Arab Republic	Sound chemicals and waste management	Waste	ENP SOUTH
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.282.048 €	Tajikistan	NRM	Dry land management/desertification	Central Asia
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	625.436 €	Tajikistan	Energy	Renewable energy	Central Asia
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	150.000 €	Tanzania	International environmental governance	Other	East Africa
FED	2011	FED/2011/022-416	10th EDF Support to Non State Actors Programme in Tanzania - Environment Component	9.274.939 €	Tanzania	Other	Other	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-477	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Allocation from Swedish contribution to Tanzania	649.800 €	Tanzania	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-477	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Allocation from Swedish contribution to Tanzania	628.715 €	Tanzania	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-477	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Allocation from Swedish contribution to Tanzania	495.000 €	Tanzania	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-477	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Allocation from Swedish contribution to Tanzania	90.265 €	Tanzania	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	798.261 €	Tanzania	Climate change	Adaptation	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Global decision on Call for Proposals under Priority 2 and 5 of the ENRTP	1.230.552 €	Tanzania	Forest	Sustainable	East Africa

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
							forest man-agement	
DCI-ENV	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-595	AMCC au Tchad – Adaptation aux effets du changement climatique et dévelop-pement des énergies renouvelables	8.000.000 €	Tchad	Climate change	Adaptation	Central Africa
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.335.000 €	Thailand	Biodiversity	Other	South East Asia
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-936	PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'ACTION DECENTRALISEES DE GESTION DEL'ENVIRONNEMENT (PNADE)	2.770.486 €	Togo	Environmental governance	Country level	West Africa
FED	2012	FED/2012/023-407	SRC Renewable Energy	6.400.000 €	Tonga	Energy	Renewable energy	Pacific
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-390	Sustainable Urban and Environmental Management - Capacity building and envi-ronmental protection	1.361.869 €	Tonga	Environmental governance	Country level	Pacific
FED	2013	FED/2013/021-982	Trinidad and Tobago - Environment Programme	7.102.499 €	Trinidad and Tobago	Environmental governance	Country level	Caribbean
ENPI	2007	ENPI/2007/019-242	Bonification d'intérêt BEI : Mise à niveau environnementale du Groupe Chimique Tunisien	9.941.362 €	Tunisia	Sound chemi-cals and waste management	Chemicals	ENP SOUTH
FED	2009	FED/2009/021-195	Tuvalu Water, Sanitation and Waste Management Project	4.160.602 €	Tuvalu	Sound chemi-cals and waste management	Waste	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-804	General Call for Proposals 2012-2013 ENRTP	1.359.427 €	Uganda	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system pro-tection	East Africa
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-189	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA): Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda	11.000.000 €	Uganda	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	East Africa
FED	2008	FED/2008/020-087	Sawlog Production Grant Scheme (SPGS)	7.912.456 €	Uganda	forest	Other	East Africa
FED	2007	FED/2007/020-900	KAMPALA SANITATION PROGRAM (SANITATION MEASURES FOR ENHANCEDBASIC SANITATION COVERAGE AND PROTECTION OF LAKE VICTORIA	6.651.399 €	Uganda	Water resource management	Water re-source man-agement	East Africa
ENPI	2013	ENPI/2013/024-642	Further support to the implementation of the National Environmental Policy of Ukraine	- €	Ukraine	Environmental governance	Country level	ENP EAST
ENPI	2011	ENPI/2011/023-541	EU 2nd contribution to the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership Fund	15.000.000 €	Ukraine	Energy	Energy effi-ciency	ENP EAST
ENPI	2010	ENPI/2010/023-983	Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership Fund	10.000.000 €	Ukraine	Energy	Energy effi-ciency	ENP EAST

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contract-ed ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region de-tailed
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	798.125 €	Ukraine	Biodiversity	For-est/national parcs eco-system pro-tecton	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-539	Call for Proposals: Cooperation on clean coal technology (CCT) and carbon cap-ture and storage (CCS) with coal-dependent developing and emerging country partners.	437.000 €	Ukraine	Climate change	Mitigation	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-539	Call for Proposals: Cooperation on clean coal technology (CCT) and carbon cap-ture and storage (CCS) with coal-dependent developing and emerging country partners.	129.409 €	Ukraine	Climate change	Mitigation	ENP EAST
ENPI	2009	ENPI/2009/020-398	Support to the implementation of an Environmental Strategy in Ukraine	35.000.000 €	Ukraine	Environmental governance	Country level	ENP EAST
ENPI	2008	ENPI/2008/019-595	Support to the implementation of Ukraine's strategy in the area of energy effi-ciency and renewable sources of energy	68.100.358 €	Ukraine	Energy	Energy effi-ciency	ENP EAST
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-827	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Vanuatu	2.250.000 €	Vanuatu	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-827	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Vanuatu	750.000 €	Vanuatu	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/021-827	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Vanuatu	37.790 €	Vanuatu	Climate change	Adaptation: GCCA	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	896.526 €	Vanuatu	Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	Ma-rine/coastal zones	Pacific
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	400.000 €	Viet Nam	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-719	Local calls for proposals related to FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	400.000 €	Viet Nam	Forest	FLEGT	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-033	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP) - 2011	40.786 €	Viet Nam	Climate change	Mitigation	South East Asia
DCI-ASIE	2010	DCI-ASIE/2010/021-662	Environmentally and Socially Responsible Tourism Capacity Development Programmme	9.545.411 €	Viet Nam	Sustainable economic de-velopment	Tourism	South East Asia
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/022-045	Support measures under the Environment Thematic Programme (ENRTP)	33.070 €	Zambia	Other	Administra-tion	Southern African Re-gion
DCI-ENV	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper ENRTP	1.066.838 €	Zimbabwe	Energy	Renewable	Southern

Domain	Decision year	Decision N.	Title	Contracted ¹⁵⁰	Recipient	Sector	Sub sector	Region detailed
							energy	African Region
FED	2007	FED/2007/020-864	FOOD SECURITY & STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOODS IN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRAGILE REGIONS OF ZIMBABWE	9.384.623 €	Zimbabwe	Sustainable economic development	Other	Southern African Region
DCI-ENV	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/024-001	Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECoop) – Start Up Phase (Component A and B)	3.000.000 €	zone benefiting from the action_2	Energy	Renewable energy	All region

9 Annex 9: List of interventions considered by EQ

EQ	Decision year	Decision or contract #	Title	Contracted amount	Zone benefitting from the action	ENRTP or other budget line
EQ 1						
	-	-	EUEI	-	All countries	ENRTP
	2007-2013	Various	FLEGT	112.300.374 €	All countries	ENRTP & Non-ENRTP
	2008-2013	Various	GCCA	168.572.354 €	All countries	ENRTP & Non-ENRTP
	2007-2011	Various	EUWI	7.972.180 €	All countries & regional	ENRTP
	2007-2010	-	Support for CBD Secretariat	3.620.000 €	Global	ENRTP
	2007-2010	-	Support for Basel/Rotterdam/Stockholm Convention Secretariat	16.406.240 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010-2013	-	Strategic Cooperation Agreement with UNEP	48.700.000 €	Global	ENRTP
	2010-2011	-	Support for UNFCCC Secretariat	7.500.000 €	Global	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/019-804	EU-China Environmental Governance Programme	14.556.398 €	China	Non-ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/020-141	ICARE (China-EU Institute for Clean and Renewable Energy)	9.416.296 €	China	Non-ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/019-218	Europe-China Clean Energy Centre (EC2)	9.286.716 €	China	Non-ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Mainstreaming environment for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth (Poverty-Environment Initiative - PEI)	2.700.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-941	Provincial Programmes and Actions for Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation in China (UNDP implemented)	1.294.111 €	China	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Supporting Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks for the Reform of Forest Tenure in China's Collective Forests and Promoting Knowledge Exchange project (FAO implemented)	2.169.094 €	China	ENRTP
	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/024-044	Integrating Climate Change into Vulnerable Ecosystems Management: natural parks in wetlands and forest areas	2.300.000 €	Ukraine	ENRTP
	2010	FED/2009/021-678	NREG (Natural Resource and Environmental Governance) Sector Policy Support Programme	8.000.000 €	Ghana	Non-ENRTP
	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	DCI-ENV/2007/019-350, DCI-ENV/2007/019-397, DCI-ENV/2008/019-802, DCI-ENV/2009/023-957	GEEREF	80.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
EQ 2						
	2009	EuropeAid/129303/C/SER/Multi	Capacity building on monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions and actions in developing countries (EUMRVCB)	1.940.000 €	All countries	ENRTP

EQ	Decision year	Decision or contract #	Title	Contracted amount	Zone benefitting from the action	ENRTP or other budget line
	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/243-093	EU-UNDP Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) project	18.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-996	EU-UNDP climate change capacity building programme	18.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	DCI-ENV/2012/024-588 DCI-ENV/2010/022-913	Partnership For Market Readiness (PMR)	10.000.000 € 5.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-604	Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies in Emerging economy countries (URBAN-LEDS)	6.700.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/025-070	Capacity building for CO ₂ mitigation from international aviation	6.500.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
EQ 3						
	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	DCI-ENV/2007/019-350, DCI-ENV/2007/019-397 DCI-ENV/2008/019-802 DCI-ENV/2009/023-957	GEEREF	80.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
EQ 4						
	2007	FED/2007/018-829	CONSERVATION ET UTILISATION RATIONNELLE DES ECOSYSTEMES SOUDANO-SAHELIENS – PHASE 2 (CURESS 2)	5.037.947 €	Chad	Non-ENRTP
	2007	FED/2007/018-886	Projet d'appui à la reforme de l'Institution en charge des aires protégées en RDC - ICCN	4.600.581 €	RDC	Non-ENRTP
	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-161	PROTECTION DE GORILLES+COOPÉRATION TRANSFRONTALIÈRE DANS LE RIFT ALBERTIN	59.775 €	Regional: ACP Countries	ENRTP
	2008	FED/2008/021-032	APPUI A LA POLITIQUE NATIONALE DE CONSERVATION ET GESTION DES FORETS ET BIODIVERSITE	29.678.776 €	RDC	Non-ENRTP
	2008	-	Central Africa World Heritage Forest Initiative - CAWHFI	2.500.000 €	regional central africa	ENRTP
	2008	FED/2008/020-229	Management of Protected Areas to Support Sustainable Economies	2.330.530 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Non-ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Development of a Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MPAs) Network through the boosting of Mediterranean MPAs creation and management in areas within national jurisdiction of third countries.	2.000.000 €	Mediterranean Region	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-945	Support for the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in the EU Neighbourhood Policy Area and Russia: extension of the implementation of the EU's Natura 2000 principles through the Emerald Network.	1.482.243 €	Regional ENP east	ENRTP
	2009	FED/2009/021-447	Ecosystèmes Fauniques du Nord-Est RCA (ECOFAUNE-RCA)	2.999.295 €	Central African Republic	Non-ENRTP
	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	General Call for Proposals for Priority 1, 2 and 5 of the strategy paper	1.500.000 €	Regional: ACP	ENRTP

EQ	Decision year	Decision or contract #	Title	Contracted amount	Zone benefitting from the action	ENRTP or other budget line
			ENRTP		Countries	
	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	Integrating Climate Change into Vulnerable Ecosystems Management: natural parks in wetlands and forest areas (Ukraine)	798.125 €	Ukraine	ENRTP
	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/020-656	Enhanced Economic & Legal Tools for Steppe Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation ("Steppe Biodiversity")	1.447.305 €	Ukraine	ENRTP
	2009	FED/2009/021-447	Ecosystèmes Fauniques du Nord-Est RCA (ECOFAUNE-RCA)	2.999.295 €	Central African Republic	Non-ENRTP
	2010	DCI-ALA/2010/022-018	Consolidação de Unidades de Conservação na Região da Terra do Meio	6.840.000 €	Brazil	Non-ENRTP
	2010	FED/2010/022-072	Projet régional de gestion des ressources naturelles renouvelables d'Afrique centrale	28.247.265 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Non-ENRTP
	2010	FED/2010/022-072	Projet régional de gestion des ressources naturelles renouvelables d'Afrique centrale	28.247.265 €	regional central africa	Non-ENRTP
	2011	DCI-ALA/2011/022-834	PROGRAMA DE APOYO AL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE AREAS PROTEGIDAS EN BOLIVIA	17.298.785 €	Bolivia	Non-ENRTP
	2012	DCI-ENV/2012/023-839	Financial audit of "Instituting effective monitoring of Protected Areas (Important Bird Areas) as a contribution to reducing the rate of biodiversity loss in Africa" - project 132278	23.545 €	Regional: ACP Countries	ENRTP
	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/024-393	Partenariats Public-Privé : un mécanisme pour s'acquitter des mandats en matière de conservation, de développement et de réduction de la pauvreté dans et autour des aires protégées prioritaires d'Afrique centrale	6.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	ENRTP
EQ 5						
	-	-	PAGE – Partnership for Action on Green Economy	-	-	-
	2010	242703	Green Economy and Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship in Africa (SEED)	3.200.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	ENRTP
	2012	ENPI/2012/023-787	GREEN MED - towards a Greener Economy and Healthy Environment	24.000.000 €	All countries	Non-ENRTP
	2012	ENPI/2012/023-703	Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP-GREEN)	10.000.000 €	All countries	Non-ENRTP
	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/025-080	SWITCH AFRICA GREEN	19.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	ENRTP
	2007, 2008, 2011	DCI-ASIE/2007/019-266 DCI-ASIE/2008/019-803 DCI-ASIE/2011/022-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	22.846.336 € 24.693.785 € 26.524.243 €	Regional: Asian countries	Non-ENRTP
EQ 6						

EQ	Decision year	Decision or contract #	Title	Contracted amount	Zone benefitting from the action	ENRTP or other budget line
	2007	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Reducing Mercury Emissions from Coal combustion in the energy sector	999.915 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2007	-	CBD Support	620.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2007	-	Support to the Rotterdam Conv. Secretariat	80.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2007	-	Montreal Protocol	300.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/023-944	Strengthening the CITES implementation capacity of developing countries to ensure sustainable wildlife management and non-detrimental trade.	1.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2008	-	CBD Secretariat support	500.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2008	-	CITES Secretariat CoP 14 implementation	500.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2008	-	Barcelona Convention	685.000 €	Regional: ENP	ENRTP
	2009	DCI-ENV/2009/024-064	Strengthening the CITES implementation capacity of developing countries to ensure sustainable wildlife management and non-detrimental trade (phase II)	1.500.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2009	-	Support to CBD Secretariat	500.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	CBD Support	1.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	CBD Work Programme on Protected Areas	1.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	UNEP International Negotiation Committee for Mercury	1.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	CITES Secretariat CoP 15 implementation	500.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	Support to the Basel Convention Secretariat	484.611 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	Support to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat	481.180 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	Strategic Cooperation Agreement with UNEP	15.200.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2011	DCI-ENV/2011/023-527	Strategic Cooperation Agreement (SCA) between European Commission and UNEP (covering ENRTP priorities 1, 2 and 3.3 – Support for mainstreaming) – managed by DG DEVCO	15.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2012	-	Strategic Cooperation Agreement with UNEP - 1st Replenishment	11.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2012	DCI-ENV/2011/023-601	Building transformative policy and financing frameworks to increase investment in biodiversity management		Regional: ACP	ENRTP
	2013	-	Strategic Cooperation Agreement with UNEP - 2nd Replenishment	7.500.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2013	-	UNECE - Support to CLRTAP implementation in EECCA countries	600.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2013	DCI-ENV/2012/024-588	Contribution to the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)	18.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP

EQ	Decision year	Decision or contract #	Title	Contracted amount	Zone benefitting from the action	ENRTP or other budget line
EQ 7						
	-	-	Support for IDDRI	-	All countries	ENRTP
	-	-	Contribution Agreement for "Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Global Sustainability	-	All countries	ENRTP
	-	-	Support for WRI (world resources institute)	-	All countries	ENRTP
	2010-2011	-	Support for UNFCCC Secretariat	7.500.000 €	Global	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2008/024-031	Understanding the findings of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report "Climate Change 2007" - Integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation in development planning.	1.000.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2007/019-346	Local Governments' backing for the development and implementation of a global and comprehensive post-2012 climate change agreement.	745.721 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2009	169199	Economic analysis of adaptation options to support decision-making and advance the climate change adaptation debate.	200.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2009	-	GTZ-A3-CAPACITY BUILDING ON MONITORING GHG EMISSIONS & ACTION IN DVPCOUNTRIES	1.940.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2010	Contribution Agreement No 21.0401/2013/649704/SUB/CLIMA.A4,	Support provided to WMO (IPCC Sec)	-	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/243-093	EU-UNDP Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) project	18.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR11)	500.406 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	CLIMA.A1-OECD-CCXG-ENRTP-JM	450.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	CLIMA.A2-UN-GSP - ENRTP-JM	1.000.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	CLIMA-A4-IPCC/WMO-SUPPORT TO THE IPCC - ENRTP	600.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2010	-	CLIMA.A1-UNFCCC-SUPPORT TO SECRETARIAT-ENRTP-JM	3.500.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	Support for REDD+ Partnership Secretariat Services (via UNEP)	1.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	Implementation of the Cancún Agreements	4.936.106 € 4.000.000 € 2.500.000 € 63.894 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2011	DCI-ENV/2012/024-588	Partnership For Market Readiness (PMR)	5.000.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	ECOLOGIC-CLIMAB3-ETS SUMMER UNIVERSITY	2.249.720 €	All Countries	ENRTP

EQ	Decision year	Decision or contract #	Title	Contracted amount	Zone benefitting from the action	ENRTP or other budget line
	2011	-	CLIMA.A1-UNFCCC-COP 17-ENRTP-JM	4.936.106 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	CLIMA.A1-UNFCCC-SUPPORT SECR-ENRTP-JM	4.000.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	CLIMA.A1-UNFCCC-POST CANCUN-ENRTP-JM	2.500.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	CLIMA.A1-UNFCCC-REGIONAL WORKSHOP LDCS-ENRTP-JM	63.894 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	CLIMA.A.2-MONDIAL-ROUNDTABLE IN AFRICA	155.815 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2011	-	CLIMA.A4-STRENGTHENING MODELLING CAPACITY TO SUPPORT CLIMATE CHANGE MITIG.-ECN	749.940 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2012	Service contract, No 210401/2012/633708/SE R/CLIMA.A4	Energy Research Center of the Netherlands (ECN)	-	All countries	ENRTP
	2012	-	Support the Alliance of Small Island States ('AOSIS') in the UNFCCC Negotiations	3.450.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2012	-	Partnership For Market Readiness (PMR)	10.000.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2012	-	Implementation of the decisions of the Durban COP17/CMP7 Climate Conference, including Support to the start-up of the Green Climate Fund	4.000.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2012	-	Support the dissemination of the Results of the 5th IPCC Assessment Report	750.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2012	-	Support the Durban Platform (ADP) leading to the development of concrete options for a new multi-lateral agreement	1.500.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2012	-	Support the Alliance of Small Island States ('AOSIS') in the UNFCCC Negotiations	3.450.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2013	-	Improve modelling capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies	1.900.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2013	-	Strengthening international climate governance and policy development	2.600.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
EQ 8						
	2008	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Mainstreaming environment for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth (Poverty-Environment Initiative - PEI)	2.700.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2008-2013	Various	GCCA	168.572.354	All countries	ENRTP & Non-ENRTP
	2010	-	International study: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB (2010)) — Mainstreaming the Economics of Nature: A synthesis of the approach, conclusions and recommendations	-	All countries	ENRTP
EQ 9						

EQ	Decision year	Decision or contract #	Title	Contracted amount	Zone benefitting from the action	ENRTP or other budget line
	2007	FED/2007/018-823	Assainissement de Dakar - Réalisation de l'émissaire en mer de Cam-bérène	11.823.723 €	Senegal	Non-ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ALA/2008/019-306	Apoyo Sectorial al Plan Nacional de Cuencas	19.000.000 €	Bolivia	Non-ENRTP
	2008	FED/2008/020-941	SIDRAT - SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL ETAMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE	8.000.000 €	Chad	Non-ENRTP
	2008	FED/2008/020-275	Plan stratégique d'amélioration de la gestion et de la gouvernance de l'énergie au Tchad	1.361.180 €	Chad	Non-ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/020-128	Institutional Capacity Building for the Civil Aviation Sector in China	5.975.177 €	China	Non-ENRTP
	2008	ENPI/2008/019-608	Targeted support for sector reforms-Transport	80.000.000 €	Egypt	Non-ENRTP
	2008	FED/2008/020-923	SUPPORT TO THE TRANSPORT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMETSDP 2008-2012	79.000.000 €	Ghana	Non-ENRTP
	2008	FED/2008/020-934	REHABILITATION DE LA ROUTE SAINT LOUIS / ROSSO	56.000.000 €	Senegal	Non-ENRTP
	2009	ENPI/2009/020-493	Support to Rural Development	10.000.000 €	Egypt	Non-ENRTP
	2009	DCI-ASIE/2009/021-581	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development through Agricultural Growth	25.000.000 €	Pakistan	Non-ENRTP
	2009	FED/2009/021-535	Projet d'entretien et réhabilitation des infrastructures routières en RDC et amélioration de l'assainissement urbain à Kinshasa	99.410.192 €	RD Congo	Non-ENRTP
	2009	ENPI/2009/021-364	Twinning/Technical Assistance	16.000.000 €	Ukraine	Non-ENRTP
	2009	ENPI/2009/020-399	Support to the Implementation of the transport strategy of Ukraine	65.000.000 €	Ukraine	Non-ENRTP
	2010	ENPI/2010/022-905	Water Sector Reform Programme □ Phase II (WSRP-II)	120.000.000 €	Egypt	Non-ENRTP
	2011	FED/2011/022-661	Appui à la politique sectorielle des transports	72.000.000 €	Chad	Non-ENRTP
	2011	FED/2011/022-739	Rehabilitation de la RN1 entre Batschamba et Tschikapa et études nécessaires pour la réhabilitation de l'axe Goma - Kisangani	113.700.000 €	RD Congo	Non-ENRTP
EQ 10						
	-	-	EUEI	-	All countries	ENRTP
	-	-	Governance Initiative for Rights & Accountability in Forest Management (GIRAF) (under FLEGT)	-	Ghana	ENRTP
	-	C-210-629_ENP	Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) in the European Neighbourhood	-	ENP East	Non-ENRTP
	2007-2013	Various	FLEGT	112.300.374 €	All countries	ENRTP & Non-ENRTP
	2007-2013	No.21.0401/2012/603409 /SUB/CLIMA.AI	All support provided to the UNFCCC Sec	7.500.000 €	All countries	ENRTP

EQ	Decision year	Decision or contract #	Title	Contracted amount	Zone benefitting from the action	ENRTP or other budget line
	2008-2013	Various	GCCA	-	Mauritius, Bhutan, Rwanda, Nepal	ENRTP
	2008-2012	Various	CITES Sec (UNEP)	3.640.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2007-2011	Various	EUWI	7.972.180 €	All countries & regional	ENRTP
	2008-2010	-	CBD Sec (UNEP)	3.620.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ENV/2007/019-347	Mainstreaming environment for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth (Poverty-Environment Initiative - PEI)	2.700.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2008	DCI-ASIE/2008/019-218	Europe-China Energy Clean Centre (EC2)	9.286.716 €	China	Non-ENRTP
	2009	-	Greenhouse gas emissions trading system outreach to developing countries	-	China	ENRTP
	2010	Contribution Agreement No 21.0401/2013/649704/SUB/CLIMA.A4,	Support provided to WMO (IPCC Sec)	-	All countries	ENRTP
	2010	DCI-ENV/2010/023-996	EU-UNDP climate change capacity building programme	18.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2011	DCI-ASIE/2011/023-093	EU China Low Carbon, Urbanisation and Environmental Sustainability Programme	22.486.947 €	China	Non-ENRTP
	2012	DCI-ENV/2011/023-601	Building Transformative Policy and Financing Frameworks to Increase Investment in Biodiversity Management	4.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2012	FED/2012/024-335	EU Support to the Sustainable Energy for all (SE4ALL) initiative	379.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	Non-ENRTP
	2012	-	Partnership For Market Readiness (PMR)	10.000.000 €	All Countries	ENRTP
	2013	DCI-ENV/2012/024-588	Contribution to the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)	18.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP
	2013	DCI-ENV/2013/025-080	SWITCH AFRICA GREEN	19.000.000 €	Regional: ACP Countries	ENRTP
	2007, 2008, 2011	DCI-ASIE/2007/019-266 DCI-ASIE/2008/019-803 DCI-ASIE/2011/022-862	SWITCH-Asia, Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production	22.846.336 € 24.693.785 € 26.524.243 €	Regional: Asian countries	Non-ENRTP
	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	DCI-ENV/2007/019-350, DCI-ENV/2007/019-397 DCI-ENV/2008/019-802 DCI-ENV/2009/023-957	GEEREF	80.000.000 €	All countries	ENRTP

10 Annex 10: Survey to EU Delegations

This annex shows the complete survey. But it must be noted that depending on the persons' position and thematic knowledge only relevant questions were asked.

Methodological note

Two different surveys were elaborated with the aim of enriching the analysis and providing answers on issues difficult to analyse through documents or interviews in Brussels. Targeted-stakeholders were EU Delegations (EUD) and national counterparts (Ministries and Public institutions and other Non-State Actors)* on environment and climate change relevant areas in thirty-five selected countries.

The surveys covered EU policy, EU response strategy and programming, Implementation, Coordination and complementarity and EU value added issues.

Box 12: EUD's survey response rate

- ✓ 30 out of 35 countries targeted by the survey replied → **86%**
- ✓ Regional coverage: Africa 9, Caribbean 1, Pacific 1, Asia 5, ENI South 4, ENI East 5, Latin America 5
- ✓ Respondents profile: 3 Heads of Section, 10 ENV/CC focal points, 10 Project managers within ENV Sections, 4 Project manager within Infrastructure Section, 3 other staff
- ✓ *Interventions in these 30 countries represent **23,5%** (EUR 660 million) of total EC ENV/CC-related cooperation*
- ✓ ***Nine of the top ten EU recipient countries are represented.***

The EUD survey results were used at two different points in time:

- Field visits preparation: they facilitated a better focus of the interview guidelines.
- Synthesis analysis: they helped complement other analyses carried out during previous phases.

* The national respondents' response rate (13%) prevented the evaluation team from extracting useful and generalizable information.

Introduction (1/12)

Identification Data (2/12)

Your personal identification details in this questionnaire will be kept confidential, and will not be reported with the results of the survey.

EUD office: _____

Position at EUD: _____

Policy framework (3/12)

The following questions focus on EU contribution to changes in the national prioritisation regarding Environment and Climate change, policy dialogue and EU policy coherence.

Overall importance of ENV and CC in National Development Strategy

How would you rate the importance given to ENV & CC related areas in the national development strategy in your country of duty?

	Very High	High	Low	Very Low	Inexistent	Do not know
--	-----------	------	-----	----------	------------	-------------

2007	()	()	()	()	()	()
2010	()	()	()	()	()	()
2013	()	()	()	()	()	()

Kindly provide reasons for your assessment over time: _____

EU contribution to ENV and CC national prioritisation

How would you rate the EU's contribution to the existence/prioritisation of ENV & CC related areas in the national development strategy in your country of duty for the period 2007 to 2013?

() Very High () High () Low () Very Low () Inexistent () Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

Overall importance of ENV and CC mainstreaming in National Development Strategy

Kindly rate the importance given to the mainstreaming of ENV & CC in sectors other than ENV & CC in the national development strategy in your country of duty?

	2007						2010						2013					
	Very high	High	Low	Very Low	In-existent	Do not know	Very high	High	Low	Very low	In-existent	Do not know	Very high	High	Low	Very low	In-existent	Do not know
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure-Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure - Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure-Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sector 1 (please specify)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sector 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sector 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Kindly provide reasons for your assessment over time:

EU contribution to ENV and CC mainstreaming in national policies

How would you rate the EU's contribution to ENV & CC mainstreaming in sectors other than ENV & CC in national sectorial strategies for the period 2007 to 2013 in your country of duty?

	EU contribution						Please give the reasons for your judgment (and if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	Inexistent	Do not know	
Agriculture	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Infrastructure - Energy	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Infrastructure - Transport	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Infrastructure - Water	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Rural development	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Water management	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Other sector 1 (please specify)	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Other sector 2	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Other sector 3	()	()	()	()	()	()	

EU Green Diplomacy Network

An EU (EU MS & EC) Green Diplomacy Network was created in 2003 and chaired since 2012 by the EEAS. How would you rate the Network's contribution to the existence / prioritisation of ENV & CC related areas in the national development strategy in your country of duty?

- () Substantial contribution
- () Reasonable contribution
- () Limited contribution
- () Attempted but no contribution
- () It was not an objective of the support provided
- () Do not know
- () Do not know the Network

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

Policy Dialogue

Is there a policy dialogue in your country of duty between the EU and the Government in any of the following ENV & CC related issues?

If yes for the period after 2006/07: How would you characterise the dialogue's contribution to the definition of a nationally owned ENV & CC policy, with clear priorities?

	Existence in 2006/07			Existence after 2006/07			Contribution of dialogue after 2006/07 to the definition of a nationally owned ENV & CC policy						Please specify the reasons for your assessment	
	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Very high	High	Low	Very low	In-existent	Do not know		
Biodiversity (including protected areas, assessment of ecosystems)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Climate change (adaptation, mitigation)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Energy (including energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable energy management)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Environmental governance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Forests (including forest governance -incl. timber trade-, sustainable forest management)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Land resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sound chemicals and waste management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sustainable consumption and production	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Water resource management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other sector 1 (please specify in the text box on the right)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other sector 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other sector 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Policy framework (3/12)

Policy dialogue and ENV & CC mainstreaming

How would you, for the period after 2006/07, characterise the dialogue's contribution to effective ENV & CC mainstreaming in sectors other than ENV & CC in national sectorial policies?

() Very high () High () Low () Very low () Inexistent () Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

Do you consider that this policy dialogue represents an EU value added for ENV & CC national prioritization?

Which of the following sectoral policy dialogues exist in your country of duty between the EU and the Government, and how would rate their quality in 2013?

	Existence in 2006/07			Overall quality in 2013						Please provide reasons for your assessment for 2013
	Yes	No	Do not know	Excellent	Good	Problematic	Very low	No such sector dialogue exists	Do not know	
Agriculture	()	()	()	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rural development	()	()	()	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infrastructure - Energy	()	()	()	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infrastructure - Transport	()	()	()	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infrastructure - Water	()	()	()	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Regarding the sector policy dialogues indicated in the previous question, how has integration of ENV & CC related issues evolved between 2006/7 and 2013?

	Level of integration of ENV & CC related issues in 2006/7						Same in 2013	Please provide reasons for your assessment
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	Do not know	Not applicable		
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rural development	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Infrastructure - Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Infrastructure - Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Infrastructure - Water	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Policy dialogue and regional coherence

How would you rate the coherence of policy dialogue at country level in these areas and related dialogue processes at sub-regional and regional levels for 2006/07, 2010 and 2013?

	Very high	High	Low	Very low	Not coherent at all	Do not know
2006/2007	()	()	()	()	()	()
2010	()	()	()	()	()	()
2013	()	()	()	()	()	()

Please specify the reasons for your assessment:

EU policy coherence

How would you characterise the level of coherence between the EU policies in support of ENV & CC and the following other EU policies from 2007 onwards?

	Level of coherence in 2013						Development over time until 2013				
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	No coherence at all	Do not know	Considerably improved	Improved	Slightly decreased	Considerably decreased	Do not know
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Policy definition

In your opinion, which EU/EC documents best define the policy for EU support to ENV & CC worldwide? You may refer to policy documents and strategy papers, operational guidelines and project documentation.

Please indicate a ranking and, to the extent possible, provide the exact title/reference of the documents:

Most relevant document: _____

Second most relevant document: _____

Third most relevant document: _____

EU institutional capacities (4/12)

The following questions focus on resources allocated to ENV & CC within EU Delegations and on operational and mainstreaming guidance & training.

Introduction (resources allocated)

Within your Delegation:

a) How many persons are managing cooperation programmes (in all areas of support)?

b) How many have been specifically working on issues related to ENV & CC?

c) For the person dealing with these topics within the Delegation, how much time was approximately spent specifically on them, in 2007, 2010 and in 2013?

d) For the person dealing with these topics within the Delegation, how much time was approximately dedicated to ENV & CC mainstreaming guidance to other staff dealing with non-specific ENV & CC support?

Note: We are aware that the answer is not easy, e.g. due to staff rotation, and that you might have to rely on rough estimates.

	a) Number of cooperation staff					b) Number of staff specifically involved in ENV & CC			
	Less than 5	Between 5 and 10	Between 11 and 15	16 or more	Do not know	No staff dedicated	1	2	3 or more
2007	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
2010	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
2013	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

	c) Average % of working time dedicated to ENV & CC by relevant staff					d) Average % of working time dedicated to ENV & CC mainstreaming guidance to other staff dealing with non-specific ENV & CC support				
	Less than 24% of working time	25-49% of working time	50-74% of working time	75-100% of working time	Do not know	Less than 24% of working time	25-49% of working time	50-74% of working time	75-100% of working time	Do not know
2007	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

2010	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2013	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Introduction (capacity)

How would you assess the capacity of the Delegation to cope with ENV & CC related tasks in 2013?

Guidance (operational and mainstreaming guidance)

How familiar are you with the following reference documents in support of mainstreaming ENV & CC into development support? And for which purposes did you use these documents?

	Degree of familiarity				Used for country programming		Used for identification of interventions		Used for formulation of interventions		Used for implementation of interventions		Used for evaluation of interventions	
	Very familiar	Familiar	Some-how familiar	Do not know it	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Integrating environment and sustainable development into economic and development cooperation policy - elements of a comprehensive strategy, COM(2000) 26	---	---	---	---	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Measures to promote the full integration of the environmental dimension in the development process of developing countries, Regulation EC No 2493/2000	---	---	---	---	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Climate Change in the context of development cooperation, COM(2003) 85	---	---	---	---	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
EC Working paper Integrating environmental considerations into other policy areas - a stocktaking of the Cardiff process,	---	---	---	---	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

COM(2004) 394														
Environmental Integration Handbook for EC Development Co-operation, EC, 2007	—	—	—	—	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Guidelines on the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation, EC, November 2009	—	—	—	—	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

Institutional capacities (Environmental Help Desk)

Between 2004 and 2009, an Environmental Help Desk was put in place at EC HQ's to support HQ staff and Delegations on all aspects related to environment and CC.

a) Do you know about the existence of this helpdesk?

b) Did you or your Delegation ever use it?

c) For which purposes did you use it, if at all?

	a) Knowledge of existence		b) Use			c) Purpose used for
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Do not know	
Environmental Help Desk	—	—	—	—	—	

The main purpose of the Environmental Help Desk was to strengthen awareness of EU external cooperation staff and governmental and non-governmental organisations on environment and to develop capacities for environmental integration.
In your view, how useful was the advice given?

	Please rate					Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	Very useful	Useful	Somehow useful	Not useful	Do not know	
Usefulness of Environmental Help Desk	—	—	—	—	—	

Institutional capacities (Mainstreaming)

Have mainstreaming tools and methodologies been defined for your country of duty?

() Yes () No () Do not know

In your view, how well have mainstreaming tools and methodologies, defined in the documents previously mentioned, and possibly also being provided via the Helpdesk and related trainings, been applied by EUD staff to rural development, agriculture and/or infrastructure sectors, across all phases of the programme cycle?

	Degree of application of environment mainstreaming					Degree of application of climate change mainstreaming				
	Very well applied	Reasonably well applied	Poorly applied	Attempted but not applied	Mainstreaming was not an objective	Very well applied	Reasonably applied	Poorly applied	Attempted but not applied	Mainstreaming was not an objective
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure - Energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure - Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure - Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sector 1 (please specify)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sector 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sector 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Please specify the reasons for your assessment (if possible, highlight constraining and/or success factors):

EU institutional capacities (4/12)

If ENV & CC mainstreaming has been applied by your Delegation in rural development, agriculture and/or infrastructure sectors: At what stages in the programme cycle was mainstreaming carried out?

Note: This question concerns basically all interventions in rural development, agriculture and/or infrastructure, so you might have to provide broad answers

Multi-annual programming phase (MAAP)

	Environment mainstreaming	Climate change mainstreaming
MAAP: Identification		
MAPP: Formulation		
MAAP: Implementation & Monitoring		
MAAP: Evaluation		

Sector policy support programmes (SPSP)

	Environment mainstreaming	Climate change mainstreaming
SPSP: Identification		
SPSP: Formulation		
SPSP: Implementation & Monitoring		
SPSP: Evaluation		

General budget support (GBS)

	Environment mainstreaming	Climate change mainstreaming

GBS: Identification		
GBS: Formulation		
GBS: Implementation & Monitoring		
GBS: Evaluation		

Project approach (PA)

	Environment mainstreaming	Climate change mainstreaming
PA: Identification		
PA: Formulation		
PA: Implementation & Monitoring		
PA: Evaluation		

If mainstreaming was carried out, to what extent has EU rural development/agriculture support in your country resulted in general environmental improvements, enhanced climate resilience and/or reduced (unintended) damage?

	Contribution of rural devpmt/agricultural support						Please specify the reasons for your assessment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	It was not an objective of the support	Do not know	
General environmental improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Enhanced climate resilience	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Reduced (unintended) environmental damage	___	___	___	___	___	___	

If mainstreaming was carried out, to what extent has EU infrastructure support in your country resulted in general environmental improvements, enhanced climate resilience and/or reduced (unintended) damage?

	Contribution of infrastructure support						Please specify the reasons for your assessment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	It was not an objective of the support	Do not know	
General environmental improvement	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Enhanced climate resilience	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Reduced (unintended) environmental damage	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

Across all phases of the programme cycle, and all different aid delivery methods:

Which of the following tools and aspects for enhancing mainstreaming did you use/apply/implement in the sectors of rural development, agriculture and/or infrastructure?

	Rural development/agriculture: (Environment mainstreaming)				Rural development/agriculture: (CC mainstreaming)				Infrastructure: (Environment mainstreaming)				Infrastructure: (CC mainstreaming)			
	Yes	No	Not relevant for country	Do not know	Yes	No	Not relevant for country	Do not know	Yes	No	Not relevant for country	Do not know	Yes	No	Not relevant for country	Do not know
Multi-annual programming phase	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

Country Environmental Profile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Regional Environmental Profile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENV & CC considered as cross-cutting issue in the Country Strategy Paper	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Allocation of financial resources for the implementation of environmental measures	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Integration of climate change concerns into Sustainability Impact Assessments	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Drafting environmental and sustainability indicators	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sector policy support programmes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Identification: Screening for environmental and climate implications (e.g. context, policy and institutional setting)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Identification: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Formulation: Analysis of environmental aspects associated with the 'seven key assessment areas'	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Implementation: Monitoring of environmental indicators associated with the supported sector	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Implementation: Policy dialogue as platform to discuss outstanding environmental concerns	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Evaluation: Determine efforts made to integrate ENV in supported policy or programme	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

General Budget Support	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: Analysis of ENV consistency with EC policy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: Analysis of the national development policy or poverty reduction strategy in relation to the associated environmental stakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: Analysis of the budget and expenditure frameworks in the light of declared priorities with regard to environmental governance, natural resource management and the response to climate change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: Choice of performance measurement indicators from an environmental perspective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: Consideration of environmental and climate-related risks and assumptions that could critically influence national development or poverty reduction efforts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: Consideration of partners' environmental requirements in donor coordination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Formulation: Consideration of environmental aspects associated with the 'seven key assessment areas'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implementation: Performance monitoring from an environmental perspective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implementation: Policy dialogue from an environmental perspective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evaluation: Determine efforts made to integrate ENV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Project approach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: ENV problems/risks integrated in the logical framework	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: Consideration of partner awareness and capacities, as well as any on-going plans or programmes that might support the project's climate risk mitigation objectives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Identification: Environmental impact assessment (EIA), if relevant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Formulation: Consideration of 'robust' measures that address the underlying causes and drivers of vulnerability and strengthen project partners' capacities to deal with climate risks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implementation: Implementation of environmental management plan, if relevant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implementation: Monitoring of environmental indicators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implementation: Environmental review to increase environmental performance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implementation: Awareness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implementation: Capacity building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evaluation: ENV & CC 'lenses' to the five standard evaluation criteria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evaluation: Ex-post evaluations of projects subjected to an ex ante EIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EU institutional capacities (4/12)

Has there been any training opportunity related to ENV & CC made available to your Delegation via HQ?

Training opportunity

- () Was available and used
 () Was available but was not used
 () Was not available
 () Do not know

Please provide details if possible:

From what you know or have been communicated by colleagues, how useful were the specific trainings organised on ENV & CC?

	Usefulness					Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	Very useful	Useful	Somehow useful	Not useful	Do not know	
Training opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—

If you have any other remarks related to the EU policy and institutional environment or the Delegation's institutional capacity to deal with ENV & CC related issues, please enter below.

Policy and institutional environment: _____

Delegation capacity: _____

Aid delivery methods, funding instruments and implementing channels (5/12)

This section deals with a broad array of how EU funds and implements its support to ENV and CC. We aim at capturing your perception on what has been most useful in which situations.

Note:

For the purpose of this survey, an **aid delivery method** is understood as the method used for transferring support to beneficiaries and it can relate to various types of approaches (project approach, sector approach and global approach) and various types of financing modalities (grants, budget support, etc.).

The funding instruments are the budget lines used by the EU to finance its external assistance in third regions and countries. For the purpose of this exercise, we differentiate between the DCI-ENV budget line (used for the ENRTP) and geographic and thematic budget lines (e.g. FED, DCI-ALA, ENPI, FOOD, etc.).

The **implementing channels** are understood as the type of organisation used to channel the aid towards the beneficiary. The evaluation uses the following categories of funding channels: partner country government, civil society (incl. NGOs), private sector (including consulting firms), EU Member States and EU Member State institutions, Non-EU development agencies and other international organisations.

Evolution

Were there any major evolutions in the way the EU delivers its aid in the area of ENV & CC in your country over the evaluation period?

Kindly indicate the type of evolutions, possibly the reasons:

Responsiveness

How would you rate, overall, the extent to which the design of all specific EU supported interventions related to ENV & CC in your country (incl. the choice of aid delivery methods and channels) has been based on a thorough analysis of the partner country's specific context?

- () Very high
 () High
 () Low
 () Very low
 () Do not know

Please specify what are the challenges and success factors

Challenges: _____

Success factors: _____

Responsiveness (implementing channels - general)

In your view, how would you rate the extent to which these EU supported interventions in relation to ENV & CC were adapted to the implementing organisations' capacity?

- () Very high
 () High
 () Low
 () Very low
 () Do not know

Please specify what are the challenges and success factors

Challenges: _____

Success factors: _____

Based on your in-country experience, how would you assess, for the period 2007 to 2013, the suitability of the following implementing channels for EU support to ENV & CC in your country?

	Suitability						Please indicate reasons for your assessment
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	Do not know	Not applicable	
Private sector	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Non-EU Development Agencies & other international organisations (e.g. UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, World Bank, regional development banks...)	___	___	___	___	___	___	
NGO and other civil society organisations	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Relevant ministries	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other public institutions	___	___	___	___	___	___	
EU Member States and EU Member State institutions (e.g. EU Member States such as UK government or organisations such as AfD, Danida, GIZ)	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other 1 (please specify in the text box on the right)	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other 2	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other 3	___	___	___	___	___	___	

Suitability of aid approach for country specificities

In general, the EU uses different approaches to support ENV & CC. Based on your in-country experience, and for the period 2007 to 2013, how would you assess the suitability of the various approaches used by the EU to tackle the specific challenges related to ENV & CC in your country?

	Was used		Suitability					Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	Yes	No	Very high	High	Low	Very low	Do not know	
ENV & CC specific project at national level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ENV & CC within wider sector reform programmes at national level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Regional (multi-country) approach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Funding instruments (ENRTP vs. non-ENRTP)

In your view, in your country, and in relation to the following topics: How would you rate the value added provided by EU support implemented via the ENRTP (DCI-ENV) compared to a situation where support to ENV & CC would only have been provided via other budget lines (mainly geographic)?

	Value added							Please indicate reasons for your assessment
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	No value added	Do not know		
Policy framework: Setting clear policy objectives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Policy framework: Better linkage with EU internal policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Greater specialisation of targeted support areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Greater scope for innovation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Helping to introduce a regional geographic dimension	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bringing in a worldwide geographic dimension	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enhancing South-South cooperation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Allowing for greater possibility for targeted public procurement (addressing a limited number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

of pre-selected organizations, on the basis of comparative advantages)							
Enhancing direct contributions to relevant Multi-Donor Trust Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Creating greater possibility for combination with lending programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Generating greater possibility for partnership agreements with Int'l organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Helping to co-finance with existing EU facilities (EU Energy Initiative, EU Water initiative, Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition - JREC-, FLEGT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enhancing greater exchange with DG ENV, DG Energy, DG CLIMA	—	—	—	—	—	—	

In your view and during the period under evaluation, to what extent has EU support implemented via the ENRTP contributed to increasing the impact of:

	Contribution					Please give reasons for your judgment (and if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	
EC ENV & CC interventions financed by other budget lines	—	—	—	—	—	
EU Member States ENV & CC interventions	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-EU ENV & CC interventions	—	—	—	—	—	

In your view, to what extent has EU support implemented via the ENRTP and via other budget lines influenced/enriched each other?

	Influence							Please give reasons for your judgment
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	No influence at all	Not applicable	Do not know	

ENRTP influence on non-ENRTP support	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-ENRTP influence on ENRTP support	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

In your view, to what extent have Non-EU ENV & CC interventions influenced ENRTP interventions?

	Influence							Please give reasons for your judgment
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	No influence at all	Not applicable	Do not know	
Influence of EU Member States ENV & CC interventions on ENRTP support	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influence of Non-EU ENV & CC interventions on ENRTP support	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Funding instruments

From the inventory of ENV & CC interventions reconstructed for the present evaluation, your country appears as having used non-ENRTP (DCI-ENV) funding instruments for funding ENV & CC and/or having contracted < EUR 50.000 from ENRTP in the period 2007-2013.

In your view, what are the reasons for exploring the opportunity of ENRTP funding to a limited extent only, or not at all? If possible, kindly highlight potential ENRTP constraints and the advantages of using other funding instruments.

Aid delivery methods, funding instruments and implementing channels (6/12)

Aid delivery methods (Cost-effectiveness)

Overall, and based on your above assessments, to what extent have the aid delivery methods and channels used in your country in relation to ENV & CC been cost-effective?

Cost-effectiveness being understood as giving the most advantage in exchange for the amount of money that has been spent.

	Cost-effectiveness					Please indicate reasons for your assessment (challenges and success factors)
	To a very	To a high	To a low	Not applicable	Do not know	

	high extent	extent	extent			
Project approach (with Governmental partners)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Project approach (with Non State Actors)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Project approach (channelled through Int'l organisations (UNEP, UNFCCC, etc.))	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sector Policy Support Programmes including Sector Budget Support	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Budget Support	—	—	—	—	—	—

Responsiveness

In your opinion, to what extent has the choice and mix of aid delivery methods and implementing channels used in your country contributed to increasing national ownership in the area of ENV & CC? National ownership being understood as the effective exercise of a government's authority over development policies and activities, including those that rely, entirely or partially, on external resources.

- Very high
 High
 Low
 Very low
 Not applicable
 Do not know

Please indicate reasons for your assessment (challenges and success factors):

Overall, do you think that the EU should play a more important role in support to ENV & CC in your country?

- Yes
 No
 Do not know

If yes, kindly let us know why and in which areas:

If no, kindly specify the reasons:

Cost-effectiveness

In your view, has the EU support in the area of ENV & CC faced obstacles/difficulties that prevent the EU from having a more important and suitable role in ENV & CC related areas?

- Yes
 No obstacles at all
 Do not know

If "No obstacles at all", please specify what have been the success factors:

Please order them starting with the most critical/important obstacle. Drag items from the left-hand list into the right-hand list to order them.

- Partner country resistance linked to low political will/interest
- Partner country resistance linked to lack of national institutional capacities
- Partner country resistance linked to weak partnership structures
- Lack of a national relevant policy & strategy
- ENV & CC related areas are not considered by the partner country as priorities for public spending
- Lack of an EU policy framework
- Inadequate EU policy framework
- Insufficient quality of design
- Inadequate EC funding instruments
- Inadequate and/or rigid EC procedures (multiannual programming exercises, etc.)
- EU disbursement pressures
- Lack of in-house technical capacity (Delegation staff)
- Lack of guidance from EC Headquarters
- Insufficient guidance from EC Headquarters
- Inadequate technical capacity of relevant external expertise
- Other (please specify in the text box below)

If you chose "Other" above, please specify: _____

Effects of the EU support (7/12)

The EU support to ENV & CC may have had effects on different areas. In this section we would like to know your opinion on such effects specifically in the following areas in your country:

- Climate change and sustainable energy
- Resilience to the impacts of climate change
- Emissions of greenhouse gases
- Access to sustainable, efficient, reliable and affordable energy services
- Environment for development:
- Biodiversity
- Sustainable use of natural resources
- Sustainable management of chemicals and waste
- Environment and climate governance:
- Mainstreaming of environment
- Governance and transparency of natural resources management.

Note:

From our inventory, we have identified the areas that have been supported in your country between 2007 and 2013. Question related to aforementioned areas that have not received support in your country have therefore been excluded from the survey questions for your Delegation.

Climate change and sustainable energy (7/12)

In your view, to what extent has EU support in your country :

a) ... contributed to increasing Monitoring, Verification and Reporting (MRV) of greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation regularity?

- Substantial contribution
- Reasonable contribution
- Limited contribution
- Attempted but no contribution
- It was not an objective of the support provided
- There is no MRV
- Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment:

b) ... contributed to increasing Monitoring, Verification and Reporting (MRV) of greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation quality?

- Substantial contribution
- Reasonable contribution
- Limited contribution
- Attempted but no contribution
- It was not an objective of the support provided
- There is no MRV
- Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment:

c) ... contributed to Low Emission development Strategies' (LEDS) adoption (drafted, submitted or approved)?

- Substantial contribution
- Reasonable contribution
- Limited contribution
- Attempted but no contribution
- It was not an objective of the support provided
- There are no LEDs
- Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment:

d) ... contributed to progress in Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions' (NAMA) adoption (drafted, submitted or approved)?

- Substantial contribution
- Reasonable contribution
- Limited contribution
- Attempted but no contribution
- It was not an objective of the support provided
- There are no NAMAs
- Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment:

e) ... contributed to increasing knowledge among relevant stakeholders (such as Ministry of Energy and Transport and also the private sector within sectors such as industry and construction who need to feel confident that a low emission development is technically feasible and economically advantageous) on implementing low emission development?

- Substantial contribution
- Reasonable contribution
- Limited contribution
- Attempted but no contribution
- It was not an objective of the support provided
- Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment:

Sustainable energy

In your view, what has been the contribution of EU support in your country to increasing the investment level for energy efficiency either through GEREER or other instruments?

	Contribution						Please provide reasons for your judgment (and if possible highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	
GEEREF	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other instruments	___	___	___	___	___	___	

In your view, what has been the contribution of EU support in your country to increasing the investment level for renewable energy either through GEREER or other instruments?

	Contribution						Please provide reasons for your judgment (and if possible highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	
GEEREF	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other instruments	___	___	___	___	___	___	

In your view, what has been the contribution of EU support in your country to increasing the participation of SMEs in renewable energy efforts either through GEREER or other instruments?

	Contribution	Please provide reasons for your judgment (and if possible highlight the constraining and/or success factors)

	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	
GEEREF	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other instruments	___	___	___	___	___	___	

In your view, what has been the contribution of EU support in your country to increasing the investment level for energy efficiency either through GEEREF or other instruments?

	Contribution						Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	
GEEREF	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other instruments	___	___	___	___	___	___	

In your view, what has been the contribution of EU support in your country related to renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy access to generating non-financial benefits such as employment, economic growth, social aspects?

	Contribution						Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the	

						support	
GEEREF	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Other instruments	___	___	___	___	___	___	

Impact on Environment for Development (8/12)

Biodiversity

In your view, to what extent has EU support in your country contributed to the availability of:

	Contribution						Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors)
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited con- tribution	Attempted but no con- tribution	Do now know	It was not an objec- tive of the support	
Improved national biodiversity policies & plans	___	___	___	___	___	___	
National budgets for biodiversity conservation	___	___	___	___	___	___	

In your view, to what extent has EU support in your country contributed to the elaboration of a national Biodiversity Strategy (in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) post-2010 Global Biodiversity Strategy)?

- () Substantial contribution
- () Reasonable contribution
- () Limited contribution
- () Attempted but no contribution

- It was not an objective of the support provided
 Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

In relation to the CITES Convention on sustainable wildlife trade, in your view, how well has EU support in your country contributed to progress in the targets of the National Biodiversity Strategies (based on CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020)?

Refer to CBD national targets: <http://www.cbd.int/countries/default.shtml>

- Substantial contribution
 Reasonable contribution
 Limited contribution
 Attempted but no contribution
 It was not an objective of the support provided
 Do not know

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

In relation to the CITES Convention on sustainable wildlife trade, in your view, how well has EU support in your country contributed to the availability of national legislation, institutions, institutional capacity, resources and tools to implement CITES' requirements?

CITES main requirements:
Management Authority
Scientific Authority
Reporting
Records of trade in species

	Contribution						Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	

Availability of national legislation	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Existence of appropriate institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Adequate institutional capacity to implement requirements	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Adequate resources to implement requirements	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Adequate tools to implement and monitor requirements	—	—	—	—	—	—	

In your view, to what extent has EU support in your country contributed strengthening/improving the following aspects relevant to enhancing conservation of habitats/ecosystems?

	Contribution						Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	
Adequacy of national budget allocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Decentralisation process (incl. capacity development at local level for NRM and land-use planning incorporating areas for protection)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quantity of human resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quality of human resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tools (e.g. development and test of new/innovative approaches to habitat/biodiversity conservation)	—	—	—	—	—	—	

In your view, to what extent has EU support in your country contributed to:

	Contribution						Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	
Availability of ecosystem assessments	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Strengthened monitoring of, and reporting on, information and data on biodiversity, especially in relation to national targets of CBD/post-2010 Global Biodiversity Strategy	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Generation/collection and sharing of new knowledge and data on biodiversity	—	—	—	—	—	—	

With a view to making knowledge and data on biodiversity available for decision making:

What types in-country mechanisms are you aware of?

- 1: _____
 2: _____
 3: _____

How would you characterise the role of the EU and EU support in these mechanisms?

- 1: _____
 2: _____
 3: _____

Green Economy – Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

Who, according to you, are the main in-country stakeholders that have promoted and strengthened SCP and those that should have promoted and strengthened SCP?

Note: Feel free to mention institutions, organizations, CSOs, individuals, etc.

Stakeholders that have promoted SCP are:	They have done the following:
_____	_____

In addition, stakeholders that should have promoted SCP are:

- 1: _____
 2: _____
 3: _____

Frameworks need to exist to make SCP work. In your view, to what extent has EU support in your country contributed to the definition/strengthening of:

	Existence			Contribution						Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	Yes	No	Do not know	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of support	
A national 10 years action plan on SCP or similar policy/planning document	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Sector policies in which SCP (incl. integrated waste management and resource efficiency) is mainstreamed (Please specify which policies)	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Regulatory framework in which SCP is mainstreamed (e.g. promotion of the use of Strategic environmental assessment (SEA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and other essential planning tools)	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	

In your view, to what extent has EU support in your country contributed to the actual implementation of SCP related policies & measures? In particular in relation to:

	Contribution						Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of support	
Successful pilot projects in SCP/resource efficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The generation of new or adaptation of existing economic instruments related to green products (e.g. existence of green taxes, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The identification / development of affordable financing and appropriate technology and management systems for enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increasing access of enterprises to affordable finance, technology and management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Impact on Environment and climate governance (9/12)

Int'l Environmental governance (effects at country level)

In your view, to what extent has EU support given through ENRTP on biodiversity in your country (channeled through UNEP and the CBD and CITES Secretariats) contributed to:

	Extent						Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	To a very high extent	To a high extent	To a low extent	Not at all	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	
Increasing the participation of national staff in int'l environmental meetings	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Increasing the national staff's capacity to engage in int'l environmental meetings	—	—	—	—	—	—	

In your view, to what extent has EU support related to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in your country (channeled through UNEP, the CBD and CITES Secretariats) contributed to:

	Extent						Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	To a very high extent	To a high extent	To a low extent	Not at all	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support	
Strengthened national debates on biodiversity related issues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strengthened negotiation processes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increasing tangible commitments by the government (e.g. funding)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increasing tangible commitments by non state actors (private sector, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In your view, to what extent has EU support in your country (channeled through UNEP and MEA Secretariats) influenced national policy debates on environmental governance in a way that supports EU policy positions (as this is a major strategy for enhancing adoption - and better understanding - of EU policy positions by national partners)?

Do policy debates on environmental governance in your country of duty exist?

Yes No Do not know

If yes, to what extent has EU support influenced them?

To a very high extent
 To a high extent
 To a low extent
 Not at all
 Do not know
 It was not an objective of the support

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

In your view, has EU support triggered processes whereby natural resources wealth, environmental degradation and their significance for economic development and poverty reduction are better understood and reflected in national policies?

Yes No Do not know

If yes, to what extent?

To a very high extent
 To a high extent
 To a low extent
 Not at all
 Do not know
 It was not an objective of the support

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

In your view, to what extent has EU support triggered processes whereby biodiversity issues and the provisions of CBD and CITES are better understood and reflected in national policies?

Issues of biodiversity and provisions of CBD and CITES are reflected in national policies, at least to a certain extent:

Yes No Do not know

If yes, to what extent?

To a very high extent
 To a high extent
 To a low extent
 Not at all
 Do not know
 It was not an objective of the support

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

In your view, to what extent has EU support for biodiversity and biodiversity conservation in your country (channeled through UNEP and the CBD and CITES Secretariats) contributed to:

	Extent					Please specify the reasons for your assessment
	To a very high extent	To a high extent	To a low extent	Do not know	It was not an objective of support	
Generating new data	—	—	—	—	—	
Increasing access to new data by national decision-makers and stakeholders	—	—	—	—	—	
Generating methodologies, guidelines & tools	—	—	—	—	—	
Increasing access to methodologies, guidelines & tools by national decision-makers and stakeholders	—	—	—	—	—	
Improving exchange of experience between relevant stakeholders	—	—	—	—	—	
Experiences being applied	—	—	—	—	—	
Improving biodiversity and ecosystem monitoring	—	—	—	—	—	

Int'l Climate governance (effects at country level)

In your view, to what extent has EU support given through ENRTP triggered processes whereby climate change issues are better understood and reflected in national policies?

Issues of climate change are reflected in national policies, at least to a certain extent:

Yes No Do not know

If yes, to what extent?

- To a very high extent
 To a high extent
 To a low extent
 Not at all
 Do not know
 It was not an objective of the support provided

Please give reasons for your judgment (and, if possible, highlight the constraining and/or success factors):

In your view, what level of contribution has EU support in your country (channeled through the UNFCCC Secretariat) and other international/multilateral CC institutions) made to:

	Contribution					
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of support
Increasing the participation of national staff in int'l climate meetings (incl. in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change -IPCC- and UNFCCC negotiation processes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increasing the national staff's capacity to engage in int'l climate meetings and UNFCCC negotiation processes	—	—	—	—	—	—

Please specify reasons for your assessment:

In your view, what level of contribution has EU support in your country (channelled through the UNFCCC Secretariat and other international/multilateral CC institutions) made to:

	Contribution					
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of support
Strengthened debates about country needs and priorities regarding climate change	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strengthened national negotiation processes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strengthened national capacities to formulating climate policies and emissions trading, MRV, and NAPA/NAMA development	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangible commitments by government (e.g. funding)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Please specify reasons for your assessment:

In your view, what level of contribution has EU support in your country (channeled through the UNFCCC Secretariat and other international/multilateral CC institutions) made to:

	Contribution					
	Substantial contribution	Reasonable contribution	Limited contribution	Attempted but no contribution	Do not know	It was not an objective of the support
Generating new data	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increasing access to new data by national decision-makers and stakeholders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generating methodologies, guidelines & tools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increasing access to methodologies, guidelines & tools by national decision-makers and stakeholders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improving climate change related monitoring and assessment (in relation to impact, emissions, vulnerability, resilience/adaptation)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Please specify reasons for your assessment:

Other Impact (10/12)

Other

Kindly provide information about any other impact that you think EU support to ENV & CC had in your country:

Co-ordination and complementarity (11/12)

The following questions focus on EU coordination and coordination with other donors, as well as on complementarity and EU Value Added.

Introduction

Is there a coordination and harmonisation initiative related to ENV & CC, defined by the Government, in your country of duty?

- Yes
 No
 Do not know
 Not applicable

If yes, since when? (Approximately)

- Before 2007
 2007
 2008
 2009
 2010
 2011
 2012
 2013

Co-ordination (general)

From your in-country experience, have there been co-ordination mechanisms in place between the EU, EU Member States and other donors related to their support to ENV & CC?

	Between the EU and EU Member States	Between the EU and other donors
Around 2006/07	_____	_____
In 2010	_____	_____
In 2013	_____	_____

Which type of coordination mechanisms related to support to ENV & CC existed among donors in 2007, 2010 and in 2013? And how would you rate their usefulness in 2013?

1) Coordination mechanisms between EU and EU MS

	2007			2010			2013			Usefulness in 2013?					Comments
	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Very useful	Useful	Some-what useful	Not useful	Do not know	
Informal exchange of information	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meetings between the respective representatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint studies, analyses and evaluations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other 1 (please specify in the text box on the right)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2) Coordination mechanisms between EU and other donors

	2007			2010			2013			Usefulness in 2013?					Comments
	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Very useful	Useful	Some-what useful	Not useful	Do not know	
Informal exchange of information	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meetings between the respective representatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint studies, analyses and evaluations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other 1 (please specify in the text box on the right)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Overall, and for the entire period under evaluation, how well have EU programming, identification and implementation processes related to ENV & CC been coordinated with other (EU) donors?

Co-ordination (EC leading role)

Over the period 2007 – 2013, in which ENV & CC sectors did the EU act as a leading donor responsible for coordination?
And how would you judge the role played by the EU in co-ordinating development partners over the entire period?

	2007 Lead			2010 Lead			2013 Lead			Overall role played					Kindly provide reasons for your assessment over time	
	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Very active	Quite active	Rather inactive	Not active at all	Do not know		
Biodiversity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Climate change	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Energy	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Fisheries and coastal/marine resources	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Forest	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Land resources	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Sound chemicals and waste management	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Sustainable consumption and production	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	
Water resource mngt	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	

EU internal coordination

Between 2010 and 2013, has there been any type of coordination between your Delegation and other relevant DGs or services dealing with ENV & CC related issues at EU Headquarters?

- Yes
 No
 Do not know

If yes, focusing on which topics?

	Coordination			Focus of coordination efforts
	Yes	No	Do not know	
EEAS (or before 2011: DG RELEX)	___	___	___	
DG DEVCO (or before DG AIDCO)	___	___	___	
DG ENV	___	___	___	
DG Energy	___	___	___	
DG CLIMA	___	___	___	

Other 1 (please specify in the text box on the right)	---	---	---	
Other 2	---	---	---	
Other 3	---	---	---	

If no, what would you see as main reasons?

Over time, how would you assess the development of the quality of policy dialogue on ENV & CC between the EU and the partner government in your country?
Quality development

	2007	2010	2013
Quality in the year...			

Kindly provide reasons for your assessment over time:

Complementarity (specific contribution)

From your in-country experience, how would you judge the extent and quality of joint activities of the EU with other development partners (including EU Member States) that have taken place in relation to ENV & CC in your country?

	2007						2010						2013						
	Very high	High	Low	Very low	Do not know	Not applicable	Very high	High	Low	Very low	Do not know	Not applicable	Very High	High	Low	Very low	Do not know	Not applicable	
Extent of joint activities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Quality of joint activities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Kindly provide reasons for your assessment over time:

EU Value Added

Overall and for the entire period under evaluation, do you think the EU support to ENV & CC related sectors has provided an added value compared to the benefits to what would have resulted from Member States' interventions only in the partner country?

- Yes
 No
 Do not know
 Not applicable

What is it related to?

	Extent							Kindly provide reasons for your assessment
	To a very high extent	To a high extent	To a low extent	To a very low extent	Not at all	Do not know	Not applicable	
To the EU's political role (recognition of role and scope of EU & EU Member States leadership)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
To the EU's contribution to building and maintaining the architecture of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
To the EU's Integrated approach (economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
To the EU's approach to policy coherence (coherence between environment and other external policies such as Trade, Agriculture, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

To the EU being a source of ENV & CC standards and expertise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other 1 (please specify in the text box on the right)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Do you think that this added value is recognized by the Government and the other donors in your country? And what are the reasons for this (non) recognition?

	Recognition				Reasons for (non) recognition
	Yes	No	Do not know	Not applicable	
Government	—	—	—	—	
Other donors	—	—	—	—	

What could EU support have done better to provide an added value?

Final section (12/12)

Is there a need for more emphasis to be put on ENV & CC in your country in the future? Why or why not? If so, how? What concrete suggestions could you make?

**Please indicate any other remarks or questions in the following space:
Kindly provide reasons for your assessment over time:**

11 Annex 11: List of persons interviewed

11.1 List of persons met and/or interviewed during the inception and desk phase

Sorted by institution and last name

<i>First name</i>	<i>Last name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Unit / Position</i>	<i>Where</i>
Ravi	Sharma	CBD	Principal Officer	Skype
Peter	Brinn	Consultants	Consultants from Former Env Mainstreaming Help desk	Skype
Juan	Palerm	Consultants	Consultants from Former Env Mainstreaming Help desk	Skype
Valentina	Barbuto	DG Clima	Unit A2 Climate Finance and De-forestation	Brussels
Elina	Bardram	DG Clima	Unit A1 International and Inter-Institutional Relations	Brussels
Maja-Alexandra	Dittel	DG Clima	Unit B3 International Carbon market, Aviation and Maritime	Brussels
Dana	Iliescu	DG Clima	Unit A1 International and Inter-Institutional Relations	Brussels
Martin	Kaspar	DG Clima	Unit A2 Climate Finance and De-forestation	Brussels
Ariane	Labat	DG Clima	EU Climate Negotiation Team	Brussels
Jens	Fugl	DG DEVCO	Unit C5. Water, Energy, Infra-structures	Brussels
Sebastian	Gil	DG DEVCO	Unit C5. Water, Energy, Infra-structures	Brussels
Georgios	Grapsas	DG DEVCO	Unit C5. Water, Energy, Infra-structures	Brussels
Anastasia	Oikonomou	DG DEVCO	Unit C2. CC, ENV, NR, Energy Policy Officer	Brussels
Philippe	Thomas	DG DEVCO	Unit C1. Rural development	Brussels
Michel	van den Bossche	DG DEVCO	Unit C2. CC, ENV, NR	Brussels
Andrew	Murphy	DG Environment	Unit E1. International, Regional & Bilateral Relations	Brussels
Agne	Radzeviciute	DG Environment	Unit E1. International, Regional & Bilateral Relations	Brussels
Anne Theo	Seinen	DG Environment	Unit B2. Biodiversity	Brussels
Fabien	Sordet	DG Environment	Unit E2. Global Sustainability, Trade & Multilateral Agreements	Brussels
Nadia	Lamhandaz	DG Environment	Unit E2. Global Sustainability, Trade & Multilateral Agreements & Unit C2. CC, ENV, NR	Brussels
Hugo-Maria	Schally	DG Environment	Unit E2. Global Sustainability, Trade & Multilateral Agreements & Unit C2. CC, ENV, NR	Brussels
Per	Brixen	EEAS	International Relations Officer, West Africa Division (EEAS.II.B.1), Ghana & Togo Desk	Brussels
Douglas	Carpenter	EEAS	Chief of Division, Deputy Head of Unit	Brussels
Martin	Foeth	EEAS	Global Issues and Counter-Terrorism	Brussels
Daniel	Guyader	EEAS	Head of Unit, Global Issues and Counter-Terrorism	Brussels
Merete	Pedersen	EEAS	Global Issues and Counter-Terrorism	Brussels
Moya-Michaela	Wright	EEAS	Pakistan Desk	Brussels

<i>First name</i>	<i>Last name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Unit / Position</i>	<i>Where</i>
Arnould	Cyrille	EIB, GEEREF	Head of GEEREF	Luxembourg
Sandrine	Marques	UNEP	ENRTP Programme Management Unit Coordinator, Office for Operations (OfO)	Brussels
William	Agyeman-Bonsu	UNFCCC	Manager for Non-Annex I Support, Review, Methods and Training, , Mitigation, Data and Analysis	Bonn
Daniel	Bondi Ogolla	UNFCCC	Coordinator and Principal Legal Adviser of Legal Affairs	Bonn
Donald	Cooper	UNFCCC	Coordinator for Mitigation, Data and Analysis	Bonn
Alejandro	Kilpatrick	UNFCCC	Team Leader for Climate Finance Team, Finance, Technology and Capacity-Building	Bonn
Richard	Kinley	UNFCCC	Deputy Executive Secretary	Bonn
Sergey	Kononov	UNFCCC	Manager for Inventories and Data Services, Review, Methods and Training, , Mitigation, Data and Analysis	Bonn
Marcela	Main	UNFCCC	Executive Direction and Management	Bonn
Olga	Pilifosova	UNFCCC	Adaptation and Cross-cutting Support and Outreach	Bonn
Katia	Simeonova	UNFCCC	Manager for Review, Methods and Training, , Mitigation, Data and Analysis	Bonn
Maria	Socorro Manguiat	UNFCCC	Legal Officer for Reporting, Review and Compliance, Legal Affairs	Bonn
Halldor	Thorgeirsson	UNFCCC	Director for Implementation Strategy, Executive Direction and Management	Bonn
Dechen	Tsering	UNFCCC	Coordinator for Finance, Technology and Capacity-Building	Bonn
Yolando	Velasco	UNFCCC	Climate Finance Team, Finance, Technology and Capacity-Building	Bonn
Iulian Florin	Vladu	UNFCCC	Science and Review and Adaptation, Adaptation and Cross-cutting Support and Outreach	Bonn

11.2 List of persons met and/or interviewed during the field phase

Every country note has its own list of persons that were met/interviewed during the field visit to the respective countries. For these lists, please refer to the country notes in Volume 4.

12 Annex 12: List of documents and sources of information

12.1 Bibliography consulted during the Inception Phase

The following documents and sources of information were consulted during the Inception Phase, mainly focused on the reconstruction of the intended intervention logic of EU support to environment and climate change in third countries (2007-2013) at global policy level.

12.1.1 General

12.1.1.1 Overall policy documents

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12.1.2.2 DDR

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12.1.2.3 Green economy

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12.1.3.1 Climate Change

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12.1.3.2 Energy

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12.1.3.3 Environmental Governance

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12.1.3.4 Natural Resource Management

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12.2.10.5 Books and Articles

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12.2.10.6 Other reports

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12.2.11 EQ 10: Complementarity

12.2.11.1 Evaluations and reviews

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12.2.11.2 Monitoring reports

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12.2.11.3 Action Fiches and Annual Action Programmes

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12.2.11.4 Project Documentation, Strategies and Guidelines

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12.2.11.5 Other Reports

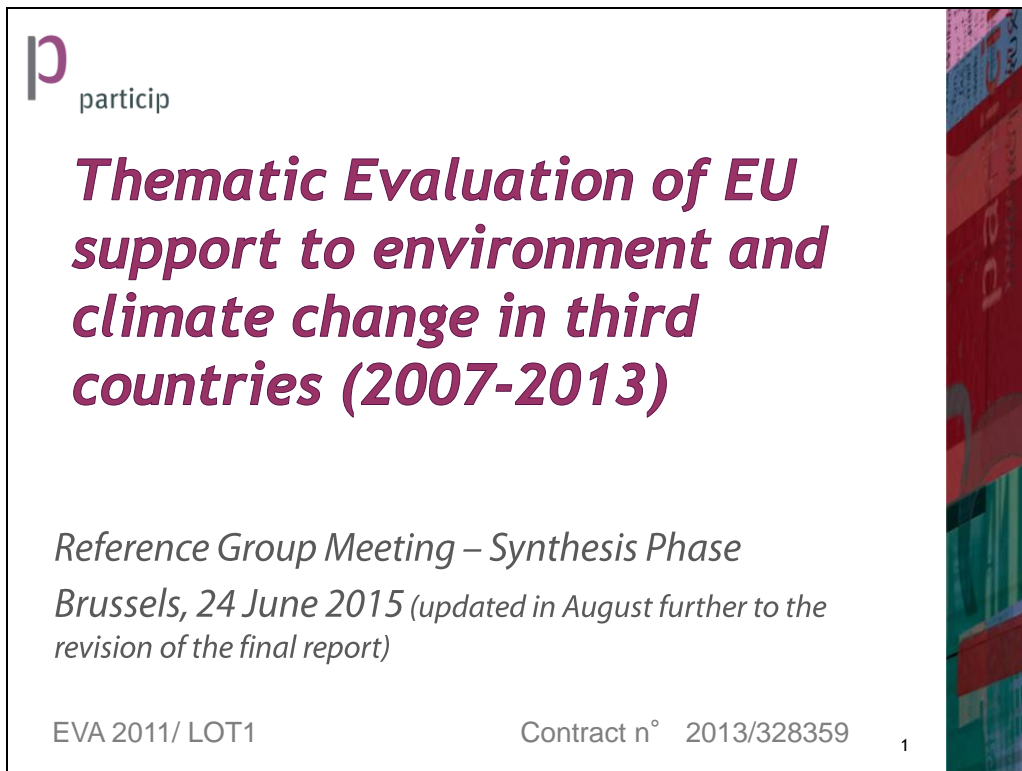
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12.3 Bibliography consulted during the Field Phase

Every country note has its own bibliography. For specific country documents and sources of information, please refer to the country notes in Volume 4.

13 Annex 13: Presentation of the RG meeting of 24 June 2015 (synthesis phase)



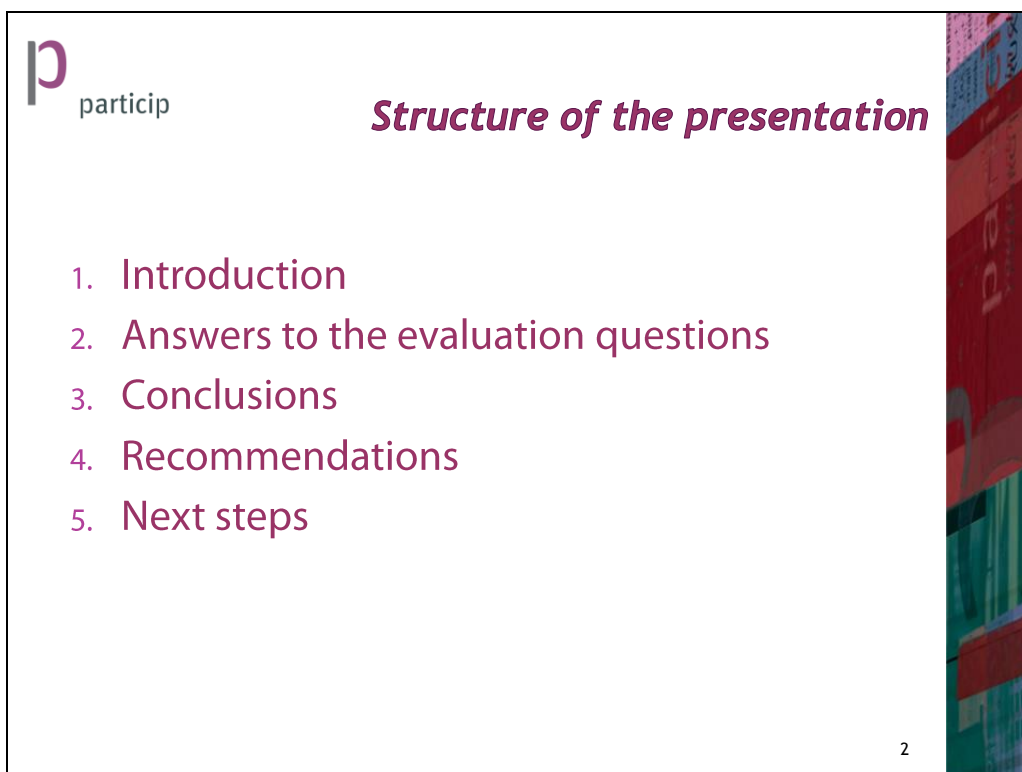
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Thematic Evaluation of EU support to environment and climate change in third countries (2007-2013)

*Reference Group Meeting – Synthesis Phase
Brussels, 24 June 2015 (updated in August further to the revision of the final report)*

EVA 2011/ LOT1 Contract n° 2013/328359 1

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Structure of the presentation

1. Introduction
2. Answers to the evaluation questions
3. Conclusions
4. Recommendations
5. Next steps

2

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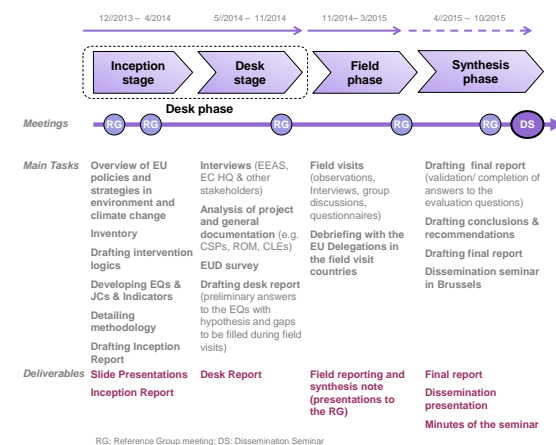
I - Introduction

Evaluation – purpose and methodology

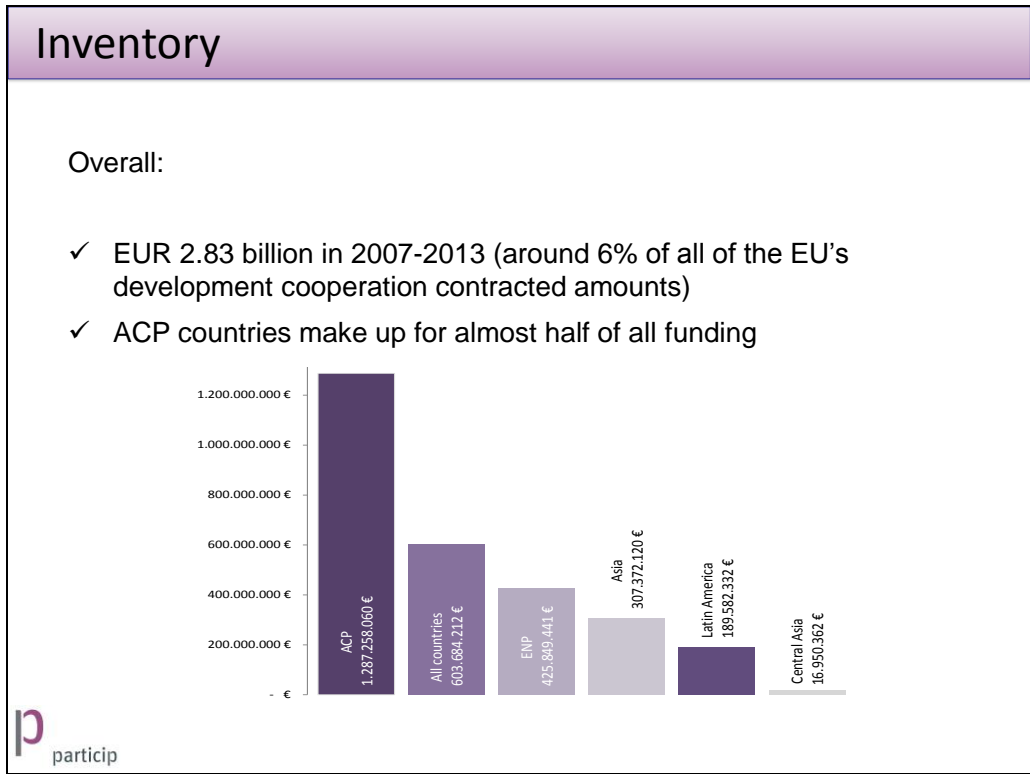
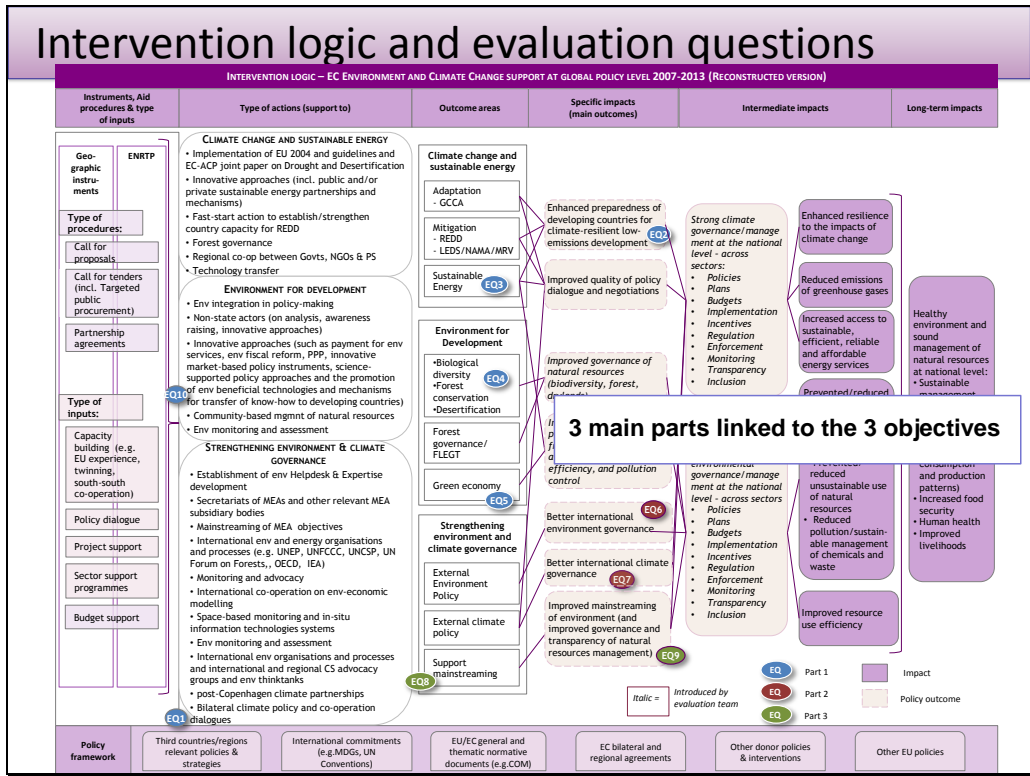
Objectives – evaluate EU support to

- Environment and Climate change (ENRTP & Geographic instruments)
- Global environment and climate governance (ENRTP)
- Mainstreaming – infrastructure and agriculture/ rural development

Methodology and steps



...proceeded mostly according to plan, a few delays due to data



Inventory

Overall:

- ✓ Energy, Climate change and Forests are the top 3 sectors of intervention. International environmental governance comes at fourth place
- ✓ For almost all sectors, ACP countries are the main recipients; the exceptions being 'Sustainable economic development' (Asia) and 'Sound chemicals and waste management' (ENPI south and east)
- ✓ A diversified geographical coverage and a predominant sector in each one of the top-20 countries



Inventory











ENRTP-specific findings:

- ✓ 38% of all ENV/CC contracted amounts relate to the ENRTP
- ✓ ENRTP funding is mostly executed at global and regional level, confirming one of the ENRTP's added value
- ✓ International organisations are the main channel, with 56% of all ENRTP funds going through them. Civil society organisations are the second-most used channel with 16%, followed by Research institutions (9%) and EU Member states (8%).
- ✓ For most sectors, funding goes mainly through international organisations (UN agencies (27% of all contracted amounts,) Int'l financing institutions (15%) and int'l NGOs (11,3%)).



II - Answers to the evaluation questions


9

Evaluation questions		
Questions		
	EQ1: Policy framework	Part 1 – Environment and climate change ENTRP & Geographic instruments
	EQ2: Mitigation	
	EQ3: Energy	
	EQ4: Biodiversity	
	EQ5: Green economy	
	EQ6: Environment governance	Part 2 Global governance
	EQ7: Climate governance	
	EQ8: Mainstreaming approach	Part 3 Mainstreaming
	EQ9: Mainstreaming practice	
	EQ10: Complementarity and synergy	Part 1 -
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The 10 questions span a wide range - some areas covered by other evaluations</p> </div>		
		Areas only partly covered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desertification • Forestry (FLEGT) • Climate change adaptation (GCCA) • Chemicals • Fisheries • Energy access (SE4ALL; EUEI/facility) • Water (EUWI/ facility)

Policy framework

<p>Question – EQ 1</p> <hr/> <p><i>EU support to environment and climate change across different instruments (geographic and thematic) has contributed significantly to the EU's overall environment and climate change policy aims.</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic instruments well aligned with national priorities; ENRTP guided by international MEAs and EU policy priorities • Climate and environment more prominent in national development processes • Commitments to implementing climate and environment governance greater • Policy dialogue has not addressed environment and climate change to full potential • EU policies on environment and climate change internally coherent but too fragmented and numerous for easy application
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A substantial contribution has been made towards achieving EU policy aims within environment and climate change



Mitigation of climate change

<p>Question – EQ 2</p> <hr/> <p><i>EU support (via the ENRTP and geographic instruments) has initiated processes that are likely to lead to developing countries being better prepared for low emissions development.</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU supported leading global programs – reaching more than 35 countries • Approaches adopted on MRV, NAMAs , LEDs and market readiness follow best practice • Approaches acknowledge low emission is a long term aim dependent on country commitment • Notable results achieved – considerable NAMA pipeline; LEDs in several countries; platforms of knowledge exchange; however MRV progress is modest
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Many countries are now better prepared for low emission development



Energy

<p>Question – EQ 3</p> <hr/> <p><i>EU support (via the ENRTP and geographic instruments) has contributed to improving the enabling environment for investments in sustainable energy development.</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on (GEEREF) where the EU is the founder and lead donor of the innovative risk capital based fund • Notable results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.6 million people accessing energy with the prospects of up to 9 million; • a high leverage with private and donor financed risk capital for renewable energy (but not for energy efficiency); • lower financial barriers and risk perception for RE • significant environment, employment and capacity development benefits (but SMEs not targeted)
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An innovative approach has demonstrated very promising results

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Biodiversity

<p>Question – EQ 4</p> <hr/> <p><i>EU support (via the ENRTP and geographic instruments) has helped improving the capacity of partner countries to prevent/reduce the loss of biodiversity</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU has support enabled partner countries to increase the area under legal protection and improved the management of protected areas • Capacities and legal enforcement to prevent illegal trade in endangered species have been strengthened, making illegal trade more difficult • Mainstreaming of biodiversity in EU actions in environmentally sensitive sectors has gradually improved • EU support has at best helped reducing the speed of national biodiversity loss
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Important results have been achieved to enhance conservation – but biodiversity is still disappearing at an alarming rate

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Green economy

<p>Question – EQ 5</p> <hr/> <p><i>The EU has supported processes that lead to sustainable and resource-efficient production and consumption policies and practices; however, it is too early to conclude that the supported countries have transitioned to a green economy development path.</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU support a range of programmes aiming at developing policy, capacity and scaling up good practice for sustainable consumption and production – but most only began recently While most projects have engaged in policy development the majority of grant money from EU-supported programmes has been used at the enterprise level. Many successful pilot projects but poor access to finance limits scaling up. There are signs of progress but it is too early to conclude that economies are becoming greener
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Late start, progress being made via top-down and bottom up approaches



Environmental governance

<p>Question – EQ 6</p> <hr/> <p><i>ENRTP has contributed to strengthening international environmental governance in relation to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and UNEP-related processes</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU support has contributed to more effective work towards achieving int'l env'l goals by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing UNEP and MEA Sec's ability to carry out strategic long-term planning of activities Enhancing synergies among MEAs for a) the biodiversity and b) chemicals and waste Strengthening developing countries' participation and implementation of decisions Strengthening UNEP's global leadership role also promotes EU policies and objectives. However, EU support for UNEP and MEA Sec's has only to a limited extent translated into national implementation of MEAs
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International environmental governance has been strengthened – but the national implementation of MEAs is lagging behind



Climate governance

<p>Question – EQ 7</p> <hr/> <p><i>ENRTP has contributed to strengthening international climate governance</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU support has strengthened the UNFCCC Sec capacity to plan and support UNFCCC processes. • EU support has contributed to enhancing the voice of developing countries, and increasing the ear to their needs and positions. • EU support played an important role in facilitating the establishment of climate financing mechanisms • EU support developed knowledge and approaches, which informed global + national decision-making. • Developing countries use the skills obtained to address climate change at the national level and good progress has been made policy formulation.
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EU has helped creating an enabling environment for ambitious climate agreements – but agreements are yet to be reached



Mainstreaming approach

<p>Question – EQ 8</p> <hr/> <p><i>EU has developed both an appropriate framework and an approach for environmental and climate change mainstreaming in its support to partner countries</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU policies demand that environment and climate change is addressed in development assistance across all sectors • HQ support has led to a significantly increased EUD capacity and engagement in mainstreaming • Mainstreaming capacity building is not always reaching non-environment staff and the access for national counterparts has declined • Economic opportunities and national systems are not fully considered. ENRTP funded leading mainstreaming initiatives, but their approaches have not been adopted in bilateral support.
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EU now has a good mainstreaming toolbox and capacity – but not fully integrated state of the art tools developed under ENTRP



Mainstreaming practice

<p>Question – EQ 9</p> <hr/> <p><i>Environment and climate change has been mainstreamed throughout the programme and project cycle of EU support to a) agriculture and rural development and b) infrastructure</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU has applied a range of key tools for mainstreaming in EU programmes, especially in the programming phase • Mainstreaming was more likely implemented, when ENV&CC indicators were specified • The degree of success varied considerably and was much dependent on partner commitment • Mainstreaming under the project modality did not prompt wider mainstreaming in sector policies • SBS (dialogue, performance targets) were in some countries instrumental for enhanced ENV&CC mainstreaming
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Good progress was made in mainstreaming – but the key challenge is to embed it in national processes

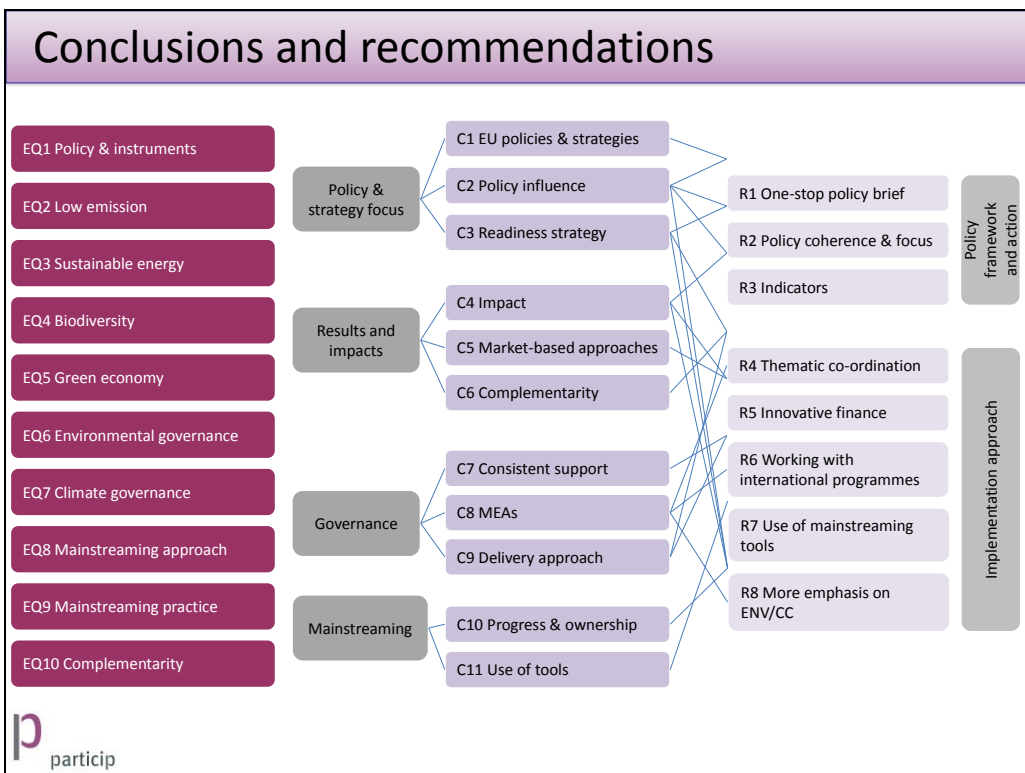
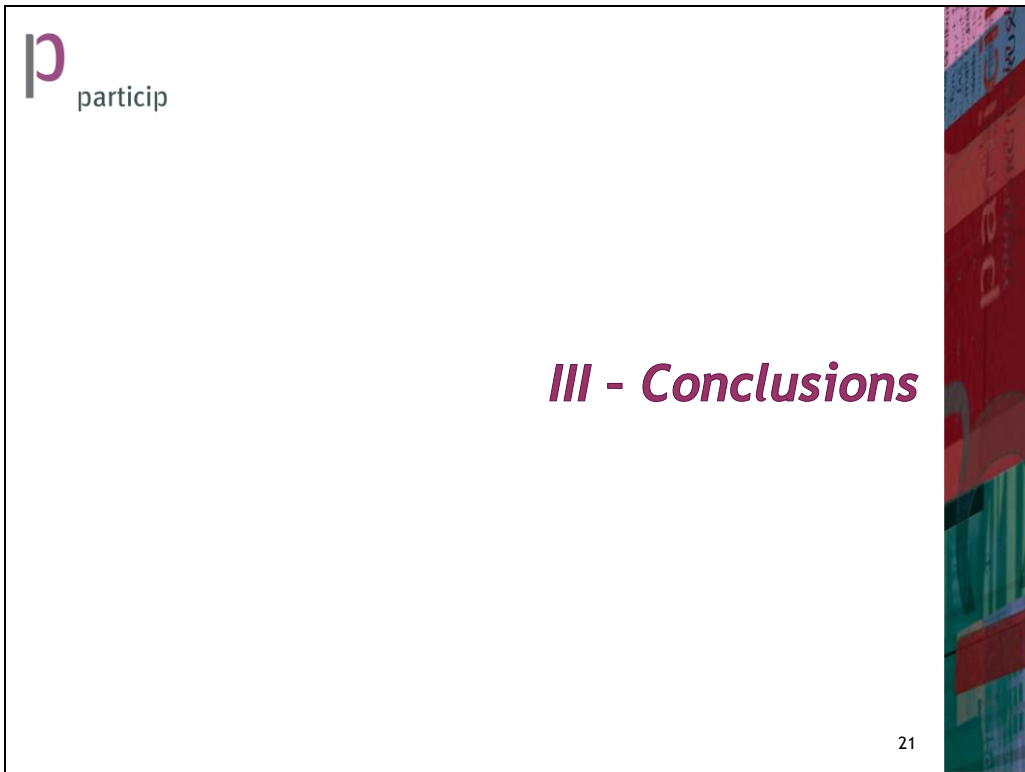


Complementarity

<p>Question – EQ 10</p> <hr/> <p><i>EU has used its available instruments in a way that enhances complementarity in support of the overall EU goals of a healthy environment, sound natural resource management and strong environmental and climate governance in developing countries</i></p>	<p>Main findings</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENRTP provided EU with an instrument to engage in global ENV&CC issues in a coherent manner • Some ENRTP funded regional and national actions innovated, but others could in principle have been under geographic instruments • Synergies between a number of ENRTP and geographic actions and actions of other DPs, but in other cases opportunities were missed • Synergies were mainly obtained when a) EUDs were involved, and b) there was a shared theme • ENRTP to some extent enabled the EU to address env'l issues, where country strategies did not • ENRTP more often provided benefits for other actions than vice-versa
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Complementarity was often achieved – but a stronger EUD involvement could have significantly enhanced synergies






Conclusions – cluster policy

<p>Conclusion 1</p> <hr/> <p>EU policies and strategies for environment and climate change are appropriate but fragmented and difficult to access</p>	<p>Supporting points</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU policies and strategies for environment and climate change are appropriate and often at the leading edge but numerous, fragmented and difficult for EUD staff and others to access. • There is no one document that summarises or provides an overview across the complex arena of environment and climate change. EUD staff and especially others outside the EU staff find it difficult to access, refer to and make use of the guidance provided.
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Conclusions – cluster policy

<p>Conclusion 2</p> <hr/> <p>The EU policy level influence on environment and climate change has been considerable but has not yet reached its full potential.</p>	<p>Supporting points</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU focus on sustainable development has substantially increased in the period 2007 to 2013 (Through policy support/ dialogue actions, the use of indicators in budget and project support). • However, the full potential for policy influence not yet reached - there are opportunities to make greater use of indicators in budget support and to strengthen the linkages between country level and global dialogue • Close to half of the Delegations surveyed report that environment and climate change still does not feature strongly in their interaction with national partners
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Conclusions – cluster policy

Conclusion 3

By supporting environment and climate change even where the initial response of national partners is weak, the EU support has been able in some countries to promote and build up a readiness to respond to change.

Supporting points

- Even where the initial response of national partners has been weak and the context unfavourable, the EU support to environment and climate change policy has often had a constructive effect.
- National partners are more likely to promote changes in the political and institutional context that are favourable to environment and climate change
- EU has sent consistent messages on the importance of environment and climate change, supported informed decision making through studies, promoted institutional reforms and built up a technical readiness.

Conclusions – cluster results and impacts

Conclusion 4

EU support has led to results across environment and climate change but there is still a long way to go before this will lead to transformative change and reverse a declining trend

Supporting points

- The EU support has led to important results within
 - biodiversity conservation,
 - use of sustainable energy,
 - mitigation of greenhouse gases,
 - improved adaptation,
 - management of natural resources,
 - control of pollution and
 - the promotion of sustainable consumption and production.
- But the scale of the support, even though the thematic EU support has been largely harmonised with global efforts, has not been sufficient to reverse declining trends and combat the strength of forces working against sustainable development.

Conclusions – cluster results and impacts


Conclusion 5

Where the EU has promoted market based approaches on a pilot basis there have been encouraging results but access to finance has proved a major challenge for scaling up

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Supporting points

- Access to sustainable energy and the promotion of the green economy through sustainable consumption and production has been promising at the pilot level and has, in some cases, also resulted in encouraging levels of replication.
- However, securing access to finance has proved a major challenge. The EU initiative to set up a risk capital facility for sustainable energy has led to significant results, which indicates the benefit of promoting dedicated, market based and innovative approaches.


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Conclusions – cluster results and impact

Conclusion 6

The thematic and geographic instruments have been complementary, have created results but opportunities for synergy have not always been taken advantage of

Supporting points

- The combination of ENRTP and geographic instruments enabled EU to engage in a relevant and substantial manner at the global, regional and country levels and this has led to results.
- Synergies have in a number of cases been achieved between actions funded by ENRTP and those funded geographic instruments, or by other DPs
- Synergy opportunities have not always been taken full advantage of, due to a limited involvement of EUDs in ENRTP.


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Conclusions – cluster governance

Conclusion 7

The scale and consistency of EU support to global governance of environment and climate change has strongly contributed to progress towards reaching global agreements and strengthening the implementation of such agreements

Supporting points

- The consistent EU support for global environment and climate change governance has been an important contribution to strengthening the participation and capacity of developing countries.
- The scale and consistency has meant that global organisations (e.g. UNEP, UNFCCC Sec) have been able to plan on the basis of a longer term and more consistent framework.



Conclusions – cluster governance

Conclusion 8

The EU support to UNEP and MEA Secretariats has led to greater effectiveness and coherence in the international efforts to support MEA implementation but the results in terms of implementation of conventions at country level is still lagging, particularly for biodiversity.

Supporting points

- EU support to UNEP and MEA Secretariats has contributed to more effective implementation of their mandates and functions in order to achieve agreed international environmental goals and priorities.
- EU support has significantly contributed to achieving synergies and coordinated work between MEAs within the clusters of biodiversity and chemicals & wastes.
- The potential for synergies between global environmental governance support and country programmes has not been fully capitalised on in terms of ensuring that the enabling environment is in place at the national level for the implementation of MEA provisions.



Conclusions – cluster governance

Conclusion 9

By working through international organisations the EU has contributed to greater effectiveness and coherence in addressing global public goods and challenges in the field of environment and climate change

Supporting points

- Working through already established international programmes such as those of UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, OECD, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) has led to greater coherence and reduced the danger of proliferating different approaches than would likely have been the case with the alternative of setting up new EU led projects.
- Addressing a global problem through involving global institutions has shown itself to be more credible and more likely to lead to voluntary adoption of climate related mitigation and environmental targets than relying on EU specific initiatives.

Conclusions – cluster mainstreaming

Conclusion 10


There has been significant progress in mainstreaming environment and climate change in EU support to sectors such as infrastructure and agriculture/rural development, especially where there is national ownership


Supporting points

- EU support has contributed to an increased focus on mainstreaming at policy level in 'environmentally sensitive sectors' in partner countries.
- There is still a gap from policy and strategies to actual implementation.
- In countries, where there is a strong national ownership of the mainstreaming agenda, the results are more convincing than in countries with less buy-in.

Conclusions – cluster mainstreaming


Conclusion 11	Supporting points
<p>The EU guidance and tools for mainstreaming are appropriate but need updating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU mainstreaming guidelines and tools are appropriate and have significantly contributed to enhancing mainstreaming in EU actions in other sectors. • But they do not fully take the economic opportunities and national systems into consideration. • ENRTP supported specialist mainstreaming projects and approaches are not taken fully advantage of in the efforts to ensure mainstreaming in EU's bilateral support.

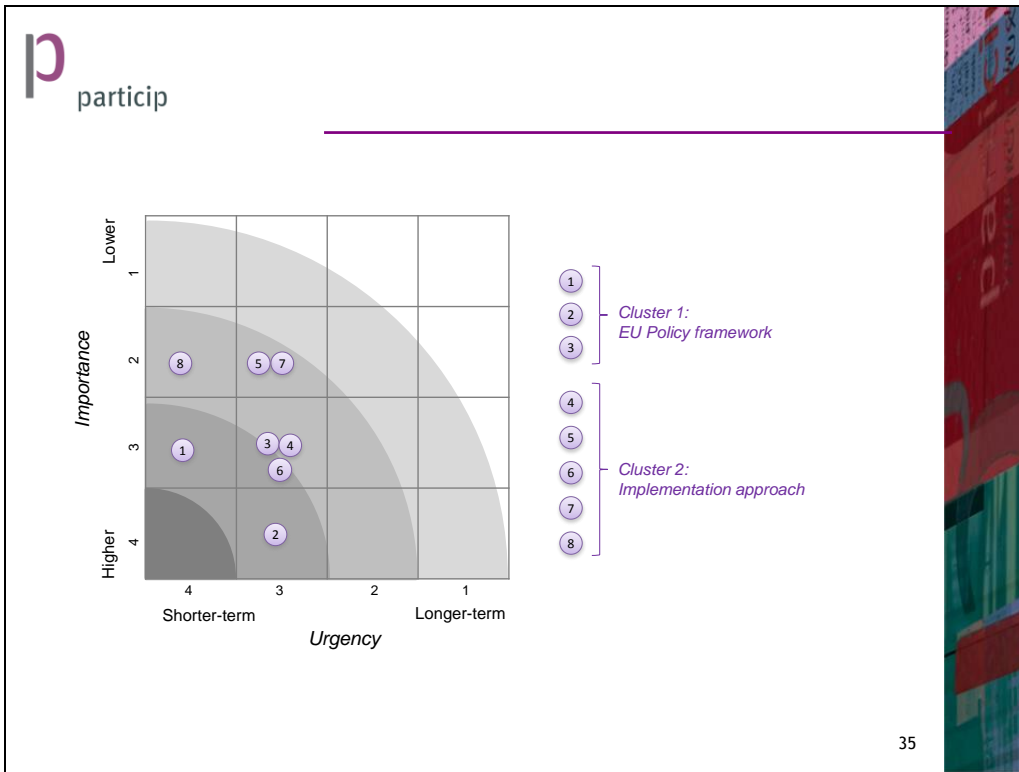




IV- Recommendations

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Recommendations	
<p>Recommendation 1</p> <hr/> <p>Develop a one stop policy brief</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <hr/> <p>Prepare a one-stop policy brief of the current EU policy positions in the form of a living document, which is kept up-to-date.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2</p> <hr/> <p>Strengthen coherence between global and national policy dialogue.</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <hr/> <p>Strengthen linkages between global, regional and national policy dialogue Mobilise EU MS embassies to help establishing a link to Government in countries where EUDs do not have a substantial engagement in the ENV/CC sectors Provide extra resources for EUDs which do not have a substantial engagement in the ENV/CC for mobilising short term inputs for specific demarches Ensure demarches are timely, so that partner governments can consider EU positions in preparation of developing their own MEA positions.</p>

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Recommendations	
<p>Recommendation 3</p> <hr/> <p>Optimise indicators in budget and project support.</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <hr/> <p>Increase the use of environment and climate change related indicators in budget support and project operations in order to improve mainstreaming.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4</p> <hr/> <p>Enhance coordination between geographic and thematic actions</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <hr/> <p>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 kept well informed, particularly for targeted actions.</p>

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Recommendations	
<p>Recommendation 5</p> <hr/> <p>Promote innovative finance.</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <hr/> <p>Increase EU support for access to finance, by especially SMEs, so that they can participate in market based approaches aimed at increasing adoption of sustainable energy and transition to the green economy</p>
<p>Recommendation 6</p> <hr/> <p>Continue to work through established multilateral institutions</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <hr/> <p>Continue to work through established international institutions for global public environment and climate change goods but place a greater emphasis on the engagement of EU and Member State actors and the transfer of technology, institutional and regulatory know-how.</p>

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Recommendations	
<p>Recommendation 7</p> <p>Enhance synergies and strengthen mainstreaming in EU support by linking future thematic supported mainstreaming projects with non-env/cc interventions in country programmes</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <p>Further integrate the approaches and capacities of specialist mainstreaming projects in the support provided to EUDs and in the implementation of non-environment/climate change interventions in country programmes, e.g. by developing joint actions between EUDs and the national interventions of mainstreaming projects.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8</p> <p>Prioritise environment and climate change in development cooperation</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <p>Promote through close coordination of the ongoing thematic programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges and support provided through geographic instruments to contribute to the goals of sustainable development</p>


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V– Next steps

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<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings / Communications</i>
Structuring / Inception Stage		November/December 2013	Briefing session in Brussels
	Slide presentation (intervention logic, EQs, and 1 st set of JCs)	January 2014	RG Meeting
	Draft Inception Report	March 2014	RG Meeting
	Final Inception Report	April 2014	
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report	September 2014	RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report	November 2014	
Field Phase		December – January 2015	Debriefing with EUD
	Presentation	February 2015	RG Meeting
Synthesis Phase		March 2014 – May 2015	
	1 st Draft Final Report	May 2015	RG Meeting
	2nd Draft Final Report	July 2015	
	Final Report and other deliverables	August 2015	
Dissemination phase	Presentation + Minutes	September/October 2015	Dissemination Seminar in Brussels