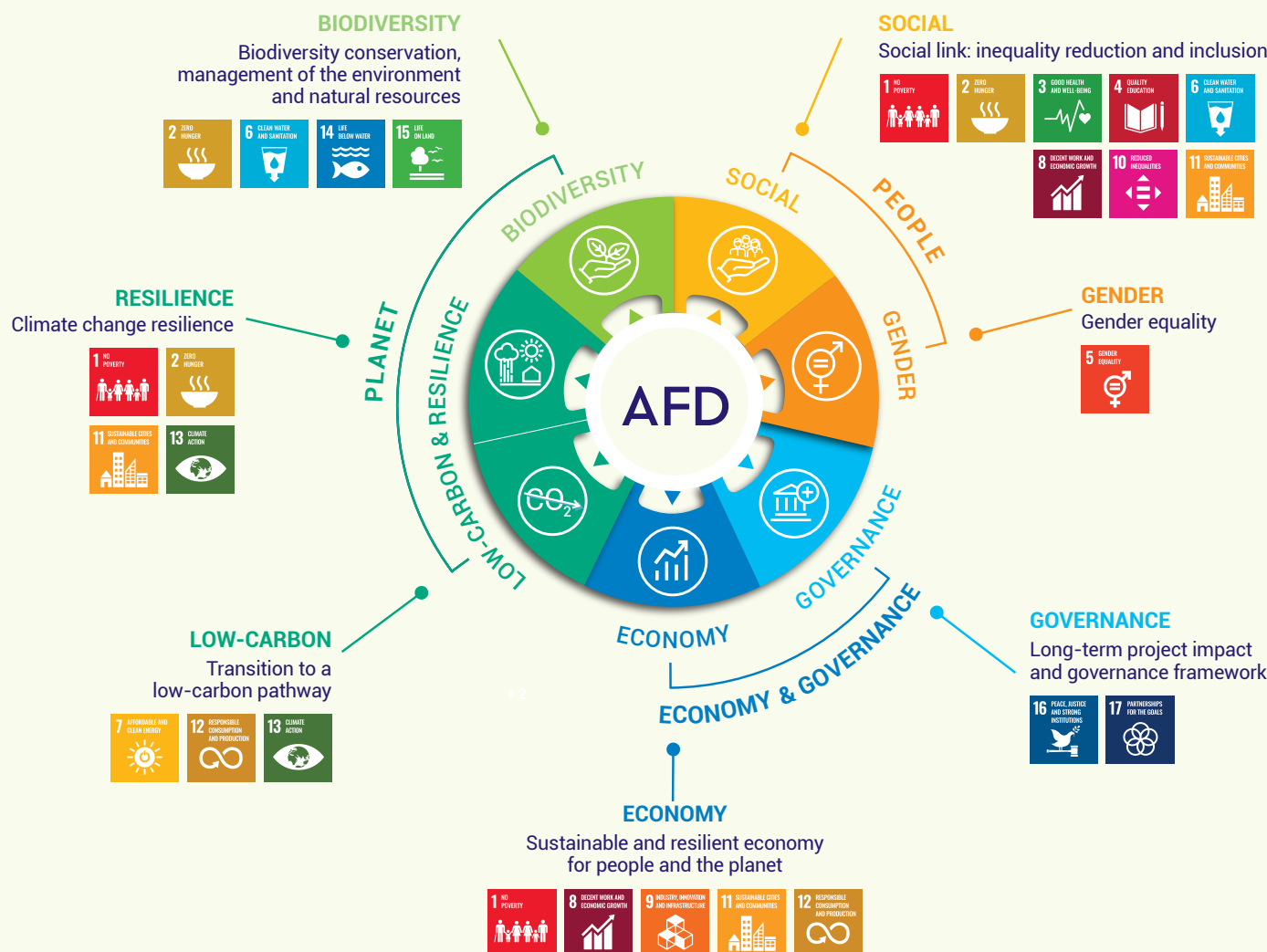



# Sustainable development analysis

Questioning and integrating sustainable development issues into projects from the outset










  
 Interactive PDF,  
 click on the icons or titles  
 to access the details  
 of the dimensions.

# Sustainable development analysis – Summary grid

## User guidelines

- 1 The summary grid allows you to identify the expected level of impact for each of the project dimensions.
- 2 Refer to the analysis grids for each dimension, in order to examine the sub-criteria and thus enrich the impact analysis.
- 3 If two or more sub-criteria are relevant, the predominant impact will be selected, depending on the context.
- 4 If the project presents positive and negative effects on the same dimension (differentiated impacts on populations, territories, resources), a double rating (-1; +1) can be applied.
- 5 Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative: the higher level can only be reached if the conditions of the lower level are met.

PILLARS		DIMENSIONS		- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
PLANET		<b>BIODIVERSITY</b> Biodiversity conservation, management of the environment and natural resources	The project significantly degrades biodiversity and natural resources in the long term: it is likely to substantially modify critical habitats or to convert/degrade natural habitats without compensatory measures	The project has residual impacts on biodiversity and natural resources: – it degrades modified habitats in the absence of mitigation measures – OR it degrades natural habitats despite the definition of mitigation measures – OR it encourages practices that are harmful to biodiversity	The project has no negative impact on biodiversity and natural resources, nor does it identify opportunities to develop or improve the state of biodiversity or natural resources	A dialogue has been conducted with the project sponsor on biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable natural resource management issues AND/OR the project has unintended and unproven positive impacts on biodiversity or natural resources	A secondary objective of the project is to contribute to biodiversity conservation or the sustainable management of natural resources	The project aims to structurally improve the state of biodiversity and/or ensure the ecological quality and sustainability of natural resources	
		<b>LOW-CARBON</b> Transition to a low-carbon pathway	The project implies a long-term lock-in effect that jeopardises the relevance of using less carbon-intensive solutions in its sector or implementing a low-carbon development pathway	The project is not consistent with the objectives of the country's climate policies or with the issues identified in the analysis of its low-carbon development pathway	After analysis, the project has no impact on levers for change but remains consistent with a low-carbon development pathway	The project is aligned with the country's climate challenges and contributes to a low-carbon pathway through its action on at least one of the following levers (i) technical measures; (ii) mobilisation of financial and private actors; (iii) impact on public policies	The project contributes significantly to a low-carbon pathway through its action on at least two of the following levers: (i) technical measures; (ii) mobilisation of financial and private actors; (iii) impact on public policies	The project structurally contributes to the country's low-carbon pathway through its action on all the levers for change: (i) technical measures; (ii) mobilisation of financial and private actors; (iii) impact on public policies	
		<b>RESILIENCE</b> Climate change resilience	The project is not consistent with public policy adaptation objectives and locks the country into a non-climate resilient development pathway	Two scenarios: 1) The project is not consistent with the public policy adaptation objectives AND may significantly increase the climate risks of the area OR 2) the project is exposed to significant climate risks or the project sponsor is exposed to physical risks, without adaptation measures being taken to address them	The project and its impacts on the sector/ system/ territory are not exposed to significant climate risks but remain consistent with the adaptation objectives of national public policies (sectoral strategies, spatial planning schemes, etc.)	The project (or project sponsor) is adapted: it takes into account the climate risks identified in the project's intervention area ["adaptation of the project"], in its design and implementation (or in its procedures), in line with national adaptation policies or issues	The project (or project sponsor) is adapted: – it takes climate risks into account in its design and implementation (or in its procedures), in line with the adaptation priorities of public policies – AND it has an impact on the transition of sectors/ value chains and/ or territories towards development paths that are more resilient to climate change ["adaptation through the project"] – OR it allows for capacity-building actions to reduce significant climate risks for the project/ value chain	The project has a structuring effect on the country's climate-resilient development trajectory, in line with public policy adaptation priorities, as it activates the three levers below: (i) it is adapted; (ii) it reduces climate risks for sectors/ value chains and territories or provides for capacity-building actions that reduce climate risks; (iii) it is transformational or integrates uncertainty	
PEOPLE		<b>SOCIAL</b> Social link: inequality reduction and inclusion	The project exacerbates inequalities and exclusion or discrimination with respect to one or more groups	The project presents a non-controlled risk of deteriorating living conditions, access to essential services, opportunities or income	The project has no significant impact on the social link (reducing inequalities and promoting inclusion)	The project improves living conditions through actions on access to essential goods and services, opportunities or income. It has also been the subject of a dialogue with the counterparty on including disadvantaged populations among the beneficiaries	A secondary objective of the project is to contribute to reducing multidimensional inequalities and strengthening inclusion	The principal objectives of the project are: to reduce multidimensional inequalities (targeting the lowest 40% of income earners in particular) and to strengthen inclusion	
		<b>GENDER</b> Gender equality	The project presents a significant risk of increasing gender inequalities	The project presents an opportunity to reduce gender inequalities, but no dialogue or measures have been initiated, which would thus lead to persistent inequalities	After analysis and dialogue, the project does not have a significant effect on gender equality	The needs and interests of women and men have been analysed and discussed with the counterparty, leading to ad-hoc measures when possible	A secondary objective of the project is to contribute to empowering women and reducing gender inequality	Women's empowerment and structurally improving gender equality is the main objective of the project	
ECONOMY & GOVERNANCE		<b>ECONOMY</b> Sustainable and resilient economy for people and the planet	The project may weaken the economy by promoting an unsustainable and non-resilient growth model	The project may weaken the company/entity sponsoring the project OR encourage the continuation of unsustainable production and consumption patterns	The project has no effect on the sustainability and/ or resilience of the economy	The project contributes to improving the social and/ or environmental impact of the economic growth model (competitiveness, creation of decent jobs, resource efficiency)	The project contributes substantially to the transition to a more sustainable and resilient economy, capable of meeting future challenges (demographics, resource depletion, climate, etc.)	The project introduces structural changes into economic growth models to ensure human development within ecological limits	
		<b>GOVERNANCE</b> Long-term project impact and governance framework	The project is not in line with the institutional environment (legislative and normative framework) OR is in contradiction with one of the governance sub-criteria endorsed by AFD OR the project set-up does not take the State's regulatory role into account	The weaknesses of the project have not been sufficiently addressed, putting the sustainability of the project at risk OR despite the measures foreseen, the context makes it impossible to ensure the sustainability of the project	After analysis, the lasting impacts of the project cannot be determined: – no impact on the governance framework – no monitoring and evaluation mechanism, no plan for recurrent operating costs, no exit strategy	The sustainability of the project's impacts was taken into account in the project design (human resources, project sponsor's financing, monitoring and evaluation tools, technical assistance) and affected groups participate in steering groups, monitoring committee, etc.	The project foresees lasting impacts on the institutional framework via decision-making methods (consultation and participation), information and transparency	The project foresees significant impacts on one or more structural areas of governance (taxation, rule of law, human rights, citizen participation, commons-based governance, etc.)	

# BIODIVERSITY Dimension BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES



General  
rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

	- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
	The project significantly degrades biodiversity <sup>1</sup> and natural resources <sup>2</sup> in the long term: – it is likely to substantially modify critical habitats <sup>3</sup> – or to convert/degrade natural habitats <sup>4</sup> without compensatory measures	The project has residual impacts <sup>5</sup> on biodiversity and natural resources: – it degrades modified habitats <sup>6</sup> in the absence of mitigation measures – OR it degrades natural habitats despite the definition of mitigation measures – OR it encourages practices that are harmful to biodiversity	The project has no negative impact on biodiversity and natural resources, nor does it identify opportunities to develop or improve the state of biodiversity or natural resources	A dialogue has been conducted with the project sponsor on biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable natural resource management issues and/or the project has unintended and unproven positive impacts on biodiversity or natural resources	A secondary objective of the project is to contribute to biodiversity conservation or the sustainable management of natural	The project aims to structurally improve the state of biodiversity and/or ensure the ecological quality and sustainability of natural resources
Ecosystem integrity, functionality and connectivity	– Destruction or significant modification of habitats essential for species diversity – Reduction or elimination of so-called 'regulating' <sup>7</sup> or 'supporting' <sup>8</sup> services (water cycle, climate regulation, carbon sequestration, soil productivity, etc.) – Spread of invasive alien species threatening native species and ecosystem functionality	Modification of ecosystems located in anthropized areas: – diminution in the number of species, greater fragility of animal and plant populations, reduction in endemic ecological diversity, fragmentation of habitats and loss of connectivity between peripheral biodiversity areas or in the area impacted by the project – intentional introduction of invasive alien species that threaten native species	The integrity, functionality and connectivity of the ecosystems in the project's area of influence are not lastingly modified and/or affected by the project activities	Localised and ad-hoc ecosystem improvements even if these are unintentional and unproven: – marginal reduction of pollution in anthropized environments – rapid intervention on newly detected invasive alien species through environmentally friendly means	Approaches contribute, secondarily, to enhancing the integrity, functionality and connectivity of ecosystems: <sup>9</sup> – creation of ecological continuities (urban and peri-urban environments, intensive agricultural areas, etc.) – ecological restoration <sup>10</sup> of ecosystems heavily disturbed by human activities (wetlands, watercourses, woodlands, etc.) – extension-recovery of biodiversity areas – renaturation of degraded environments – reduction of pollution in degraded or sensitive environments – management of very widespread invasive alien species, through environmentally friendly means	Approaches aimed at sustainably improving the integrity, functionality and connectivity of ecosystems: – protection of natural areas (networks of protected areas, hotspots, etc.) – reinforcement of ecological continuity (urban and peri-urban environments, intensive agricultural areas, etc.) – extension-recovery of biodiversity areas – protection or reintroduction of threatened wild species – ecological restoration at the scale of a catchment areas, mountain range or a bio-geographical entity – reduction of a major source of pollution – prevention of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species through environmentally friendly means
Sustainable use of natural resources	Overexploitation of natural resources, irreversibly modifying their capacity for renewal	Degradation of ecological quality and/or overexploitation of natural resources, compromising their availability and sustainability at local level	Project-induced changes in the use of natural resources do not have a long-term effect on the ecological quality and availability of natural resources	Improved efficiency in the use of natural resources without a demonstrable link to the project	Approaches contribute, secondarily, to improving the quality and availability of exploited natural resources: – integrated water resource management – promotion of agro-ecological practices at plot and family farm level – sustainable practices at the level of a value chain – development of local and endemic species (agriculture, forestry, reforestation, etc.)	Approaches aimed at improving the sustainability of exploited natural resources (in quantitative or qualitative terms): – integrated and sustainable management of natural resources at the level of a catchment area, a mountain range, a bio-geographical sector or a territory – long-term commitment to sustainable practices by economic sectors dependent on natural resources (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry) – combating soil degradation/ artificialisation
Including communities in natural resource and ecosystem management	Exclusion of populations from access to biodiversity and natural resources	Increased risk of conflict over access to and use of biodiversity and natural resources	No involvement of affected populations in any action to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity	Occasional involvement, as needed, of the populations concerned	– Approaches enable continuous participation of the populations in the project's systems for management, ecological monitoring, surveillance and/or control – Collaborative construction of rules for access to and management of resources	Approaches aimed at the institutional and legal recognition of the role of local populations and indigenous communities in conserving and sustainably using biodiversity (common spaces, community-based management, co-management, etc.)
Improving and sharing knowledge, data and technologies relevant to biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources	Deterioration of collective capacities to improve scientific knowledge and technologies to prevent species extinction or irreversible environmental degradation	Deterioration of individual capacity to access knowledge and technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	No effect on the enhancement and sharing of scientific knowledge and relevant technologies	– Provision of scientific information on the ecological status of the area or natural resources – Information and awareness-raising on biodiversity	Approaches contribute, secondarily, to improving knowledge on biodiversity: – capacity building on the sustainability of uses and practices, and on the best available and accessible techniques – support for action research programmes on sustainable resource management – setting up of control and monitoring tools (forest cover, species, etc.)	Approaches aimed at improving scientific knowledge of the country's biodiversity in the long term (stronger inventory, monitoring and evaluation systems), and at their inclusion in sectoral decisions (decision-making tools)
Developing or consolidating a biodiversity-friendly policy, regulatory and governance framework	Regulations, economic incentives and financing encourage the destruction of ecosystems and overexploitation of resources	Creation of economic incentives and regulations harmful to biodiversity and natural resources	– No effect on the creation of standards or regulations – No effect on the mobilisation of finance for biodiversity conservation or sustainable natural resource management	Dialogue with the project sponsor on regulatory or institutional measures for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources, but this does not lead to any specific action within the project	Approaches contribute, secondarily, to the implementation of measures for biodiversity conservation or natural resource management: – creation of incentives at the local level – planning and rules for the management and use of natural resources – recognition of customary land rights in biodiversity conservation	Approaches aimed at implementing regulatory/institutional measures or mobilising finance for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, at the scale of a value chain or sector (voluntary standards, inclusive and sustainable land-use policies, mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies, integrated spatial planning for rural and urban territories, implementation of sustainable/ innovative financing mechanisms f or biodiversity)



## GLOSSARY ON BIODIVERSITY



Click on the number or notion  
to return to the biodiversity grid



Back to summary grid



Back to diagram

	Term	Definition	Information sources
1	<b>Biodiversity – Biological diversity</b>	Variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. It includes ecological diversity and functionalities (diversity and functionalities of living organisms) and natural resources that are both "supporting" (water, soil & subsoil, air) and "living" (forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, animal husbandry).	<a href="https://www.cbd.int">https://www.cbd.int</a>
2	<b>Natural resources</b>	Includes life-supporting natural resources (water, soil & subsoil, air) and living resources (forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, animal husbandry).	
3	<b>Critical habitats</b>	Areas with high biodiversity value, including (i) habitats of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species; (ii) habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or range-restricted species; (iii) habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species; (iv) highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; and (v) areas associated with key evolutionary processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– AFD Group Exclusion List</li><li>– Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN): <a href="https://www.iucnredlist.org">https://www.iucnredlist.org</a></li><li>– Red List of Ecosystems (IUCN): <a href="http://iucnrl.org/">http://iucnrl.org/</a></li></ul>
4	<b>Natural habitats</b>	Areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. Significant conversion or degradation of a natural habitat is (i) the elimination or severe diminution of the integrity of a habitat caused by a major and/or long-term change in land or water use; or (ii) a modification that substantially minimises the habitat's ability to maintain viable populations of its native species.	<a href="https://data-gis.unep-wcmc.org/portal/home/item.html?id=4e2d929b580b40f48513906ca5097140">https://data-gis.unep-wcmc.org/portal/home/item.html?id=4e2d929b580b40f48513906ca5097140</a>
5	<b>Residual impact</b>	Measurable impact of a project on a biodiversity value (i.e., deteriorated conservation status of species, habitats or ecological functions), after the application of avoidance and mitigation measures, but before the application of restoration and compensation measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– AFD Group Exclusion List</li><li>– Guide to ecological compensation: <a href="https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Approche_standardis%C3%A9e_dimensionnement_compensation_%C3%A9cologique.pdf">https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Approche_standardis%C3%A9e_dimensionnement_compensation_%C3%A9cologique.pdf</a> (in French)</li></ul>
6	<b>Modified habitats</b>	Areas that may contain a large proportion of animal and/or plant species of non-native origin and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.	<a href="https://data-gis.unep-wcmc.org/portal/home/item.html?id=4e2d929b580b40f48513906ca5097140">https://data-gis.unep-wcmc.org/portal/home/item.html?id=4e2d929b580b40f48513906ca5097140</a>
7	<b>Regulating ecosystem services</b>	Services that maintain air and soil quality, control flooding and disease, crop pollination, etc.	
8	<b>Supporting ecosystem services</b>	Services that provide living space for plants and animals and preserve the diversity of plant and animal species	
9	<b>Ecological connectivity</b>	Connectivity is the unimpeded movement of species and the flow of natural processes that sustain life on Earth. It can therefore also refer to continuous ecosystems often linked by ecological corridors. There are two types of connectivity: structural (where continuity between ecosystems is identified) and functional (where the movement of species or processes is verified). Disruption or lack of ecological connectivity is due to "human-induced fragmentation".	
10	<b>Ecological Restoration</b>	A process that helps restore an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.	

# LOW-CARBON Dimension TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON PATHWAY



General rating scale

- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
The project implies a long-term lock-in effect that jeopardises the relevance of using less carbon-intensive solutions in its sector or implementing a low-carbon development pathway	The project is not consistent with the objectives of the country's climate policies or with the issues identified in the analysis of its low-carbon development strategy	After analysis, the project has no impact on levers for change but remains consistent with a low-carbon development pathway	The project is aligned with the country's climate challenges and contributes to a low-carbon pathway through its action on at least one of the following levers: (i) technical measures; (ii) mobilisation of financial and private actors; (iii) impact on public policies	The project contributes significantly to a low-carbon pathway through its action on at least two of the following levers: (i) technical measures; (ii) mobilisation of financial and private actors; (iii) impact on public policies	The project contributes structurally to the country's low-carbon development pathway through its action on all the levers for change: (i) technical measures (ii) mobilisation of financial and private actors; (iii) impact on public policies

## Criteria

## Impact

Alignment with low-carbon climate challenges	Project is consistent with the objectives of the nationally determined contribution (NDC), related national policies, long-term transition strategies (LTSs) and the issues identified in the analysis of the country's low-carbon growth trajectory (notably the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use [AFOLU] and energy sector challenges)	Neutral
	Project is not consistent with the objectives of the NDC or with the issues identified in the analysis of the country's low-carbon transition	Negative

## LEVERS

## Impact

(i) Technical measures / long-term carbon efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation project with a substantial and lasting impact on the country's emissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Renewable energy project contributing massively to the transformation of the country's energy mix</li> <li>– Electric mobility project in a country whose energy mix is on a decarbonisation trajectory (a growing share of renewable energy)</li> <li>– Forest conservation and/or restoration project, or afforestation project with high sequestration impact</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mitigation project that contributes little to reducing country-wide emissions, but has a significant positive knock-on effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Pioneer mitigation projects in a sector with potential for replication – Pilot ecology project</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Carbon-emitting project contributing to the introduction of a carbon-efficient technology on a sectoral level and relevant to the national long-term low-carbon development pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Energy-efficient new buildings (greenfield), gas (for cooking projects)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Positive
	Non-structuring project in the long term. Low-emission project with a short lifespan; project evolving towards lower-carbon solutions	Neutral
	Project involving a long-term lock-in effect that jeopardises either the relevance of using less carbon-intensive solutions in its sector or the implementation of a low-carbon development pathway such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– High-emission projects with a lasting and substantial impact on the country's emissions. Large-scale projects (in terms of surface area) without monitoring systems</li> <li>– Long-term infrastructure favouring high-emission sectors (e.g., fossil fuel transport infrastructure leading to a structural physical/economic advantage that crowds out necessary low-carbon solutions)</li> </ul>	Negative
(ii) Mobilisation of financial and private actors	Project contributes to mobilising financial and private actors in support of low-carbon development in the country/countries of intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Line of credit to support actions in sectors contributing to a low-carbon pathway or allowing actors to develop and implement their energy transition strategy (Pro-Climate Facilities)</li> <li>– Project facilitates the sustained participation of other financial actors, immediately or in the future (pioneer project)</li> <li>– Project mobilises local public financing or the local market to support investments in favour of low-carbon development, and which would not have participated without AFD</li> <li>– Project promotes innovative actions in line with corporate low-carbon transitions</li> </ul>	Positive
	No effect in terms of mobilising financial and private actors to finance low-carbon development solutions in the country/countries of intervention	Neutral
(iii) Impacts on public policy	Implementation and testing of tools and mechanisms that are economic, fiscal and budgetary, voluntary, regulatory, informational, educational or related to research and development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project contributes to the implementation of regulatory or strategic decisions that promote sustainable low-carbon growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Supports or implements sectoral policy decisions (energy, electricity, agricultural development, forestry, urbanisation, waste, transport, etc.) that promote low-carbon development</li> <li>– Supports the crafting of strategic planning (long-term low-carbon strategy)</li> <li>– Contributes to the establishment of laws and regulations facilitating the sustainable development of renewable energies (feed-in tariffs, regulatory framework, energy-mix decarbonisation targets, formalised policies)</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Implements fiscal measures: sustainable carbon tax, fiscal incentives for non-carbon solutions, removal of fossil fuel subsidies</li> <li>– Project enables or supports the implementation of quality standards, certifications or labels that exceed current standards and are consistent with the challenges of a low-carbon trajectory</li> <li>• Project impacts the institutional environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Drives the setting up of institutions to promote policies and/or investment plans consistent with low-carbon development</li> <li>– Improves data collection useful for developing low-carbon strategies - Improves the stakeholders' planning and coordination capacities to implement low-carbon projects</li> <li>– Capacity building, training and support for public actors for the implementation of low-carbon strategies in different sectors</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Positive
	No long-term structuring effect on public policy	Neutral
	Project is sponsored by an actor that is working against the low-carbon transition in its sector or hindering the implementation of a low-carbon development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Non-earmarked financing ❶ supporting an energy actor that is failing to engage in the energy transition ❷</li> <li>– Non-earmarked and non-climate-friendly financing that supports a financial institution highly exposed to the main carbon-emitting sectors ❸</li> </ul>	Negative

❶ Non-earmarked financing: balance sheet financing (equity, debt) where the criteria triggering the disbursement(s) are not linked to a specific investment but to a business plan or a commitment matrix.

❷ Tier 3 energy player category, defined in the Mid-Term Review of the Energy Transition Strategy. ❸ According to the definition of the categories of Financial Institutions defined in the methodology to align Financial Institutions with the Paris Agreement (in test phase until the end of 2022).



# RESILIENCE Dimension CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

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General  
rating scale

Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative, the higher level cannot be reached if the conditions of the lower level are not met

- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
The project is not consistent with public policy adaptation objectives and locks the country into a non-climate resilient development pathway	Two scenarios: 1) The project is not consistent with the public policy adaptation objectives AND may significantly increase the climate risks in the area OR 2) The project is exposed to significant climate risks ❶ or the project sponsor is exposed to physical risks ❷, without adaptation measures being taken to address them	The project and its impacts on the sector/system/territory are not exposed to significant climate risks ❶, but remain consistent with the adaptation objectives of national public policies (sectoral strategies, spatial planning, etc.)	The project is adapted: it takes into account the climate risks identified in the project intervention area ["adaptation of the project"], in its design and implementation (or its procedures), in line with national adaptation policies or issues	The project is adapted: – it has taken climate risks into account in its design and implementation (or its procedures), in line with the adaptation priorities of public policies – AND it has an impact on the transition of sectors/value chains and/or territories towards development paths that are more resilient to climate change ["adaptation through the project"] – OR it enables capacity-building actions to reduce significant climate risks for the project/value chain	The project has a structuring effect on the country's climate-resilient development trajectory, in line with public policy adaptation priorities, as it activates the three levers below: (i) it is adapted (ii) it reduces climate risks for sectors, value chains and territories or provides for capacity-building actions that reduce climate risks (iii) it is transformational or integrates uncertainty

Questionnements

Is the project adapted to climate change?		
Can the project deliver the outcomes for which it is designed, despite the climate risks?		+ 1
Does the project protect and/or improve infrastructure to make it more resistant to climate change and climate variability?		
For non-earmarked funding ❸, does the project sponsor have climate risk management procedures in place?		
The project has current and future impacts on the adaptation plan of the territory and/or the sector / system in which it operates	Capacity building	+ 2
Does the project contribute to raising the population's awareness of the expected effects of climate change and the most appropriate responses?	To what extent does the project support end-users in the effective use of available climate information?	
Does the project increase the number of people covered by and familiar with early warning systems?		
Does the project reduce the number of people killed, injured and affected by extreme weather events?		
Does the project reduce climate disaster risks to property and people?	To what extent does the project enhance the capacity of the project sponsor to adapt to climate change?	
Does the project maintain or improve ecosystem services and natural resource management in the context of climate change?		
Does the project increase the percentage of the population with more climate-resilient livelihoods?		
Does the project protect key economic sectors from the negative impacts of climate change and climate variability? Does it enable opportunities to be seized?		
Transformational impact of the project and/or the sector / system in which it operates	The project integrates uncertainty	+ 3
The project structurally directs sectors/territories/systems towards new, more climate-resilient development pathways. What is the potential for the project to be replicated and scaled up?	<b>Adaptation of the project and adaptation through the project remain effective even in extreme climate scenarios.</b> Is the project able to produce benefits in the case of extreme IPCC scenarios? To what extent do the project's information and awareness-raising actions lead to deep and lasting changes in ways of thinking and acting (behavioural changes)? <b>OR</b> <b>The project has anticipated corrective measures in the event that the climate evolves towards new climate scenarios.</b> Can the project be modified easily according to new available information (climate-related or based on monitoring and evaluation), and move cost-effectively from solution A to a previously identified solution B (change or gradual progression)? To what extent does the project promote inter- and intra-sectoral coordination on climate change adaptation, systematic integration of climate risk into decision-making processes, planning and budgeting, and the involvement of key stakeholders in the development of adaptation projects (including at the local level)?	

❶ Climate risks are to be analysed using AFD's climate risk screening tool. ❷ Physical climate risks are to be analysed during the scoring of the risk assessment sheets.

❸ Non-earmarked financing: balance sheet financing (equity, debt) where the criteria triggering the disbursement(s) are not linked to a specific investment but to a business plan or a commitment matrix.

# SOCIAL Dimension SOCIAL LINK: INEQUALITY REDUCTION AND INCLUSION



General  
rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

- 2

- 1

0

+ 1

+ 2

+ 3

The project exacerbates inequalities and exclusion or discrimination with respect to one or more groups

The project presents a non-controlled risk of deteriorating living conditions, access to essential services, opportunities or income

The project has no significant impact on the social link (reducing inequalities and promoting inclusion)

The project improves living conditions through actions on access to essential goods and services, opportunities or income. It has also been the subject of a dialogue with the counterparty on including disadvantaged populations among the beneficiaries

One of the expected effects of the project (secondary objective) is to contribute to reducing multidimensional inequalities and strengthening inclusion

The principal objectives of the project are: to reduce multidimensional inequalities (targeting the lowest 40% of income earners in particular) and to strengthen inclusion

Reducing factors of vulnerability to tensions and conflicts (including social, economic, institutional, climatic, demographic)

Aggravation of conflict or tensions (tensions between groups, inequalities in access to a service or resource, vulnerability to a shock, exclusion from political, social or economic life, etc.)

Deterioration of the social groups' capacity to resolve their tensions or conflicts (disappearance of concertation mechanisms, emergence of feelings of injustice, marginalisation, discrimination in access to services or resources, rivalries, etc.)

Absence of project-related factors of vulnerability to tensions and conflicts

Efforts to strengthen connectors (i.e. actors, institutions, symbols, etc. that facilitate coexistence and dialogue bringing conflicting parties together)

Strengthens the collective capacity of social groups to manage their tensions and conflicts peacefully, and to act on the well-being of the affected populations (psychosocial support, mediation, etc.)

- Sets up institutional mechanisms for socio-political stabilisation
- Strengthens the collective capacity of social groups to resolve their tensions and conflicts peacefully, with priority given to the social groups most vulnerable to tensions and conflicts (internally displaced persons, refugees, host populations, etc.)

Fair, sustainable and effective access to good quality essential goods and services, and improved living conditions

Exclusion of one or more groups, leading to a deterioration in the community's living conditions

Deterioration in the conditions of access to essential goods and services (discrimination, high cost, distance, etc.)

No effect on access to good quality essential goods and services

Improves the conditions of access or quality of essential goods and services and improves living conditions, through a dialogue on the inclusion of disadvantaged populations

Reduces inequalities in access to essential goods and services (pricing policy, territorial balance, tackling discrimination in access, inclusion)

Structurally reduces inequalities of access to essential goods and services, by:

- strengthening the capacity of the institutions concerned to provide fair access to the goods and services concerned
- targeting beneficiaries, particularly the bottom 40% of income earners

Strengthening the capacities and real opportunities for decent, sustainable jobs and income growth

Exclusion of a group or groups from accessing capacity building and economic opportunities (public policies that create or reinforce pre-existing social inequalities, discrimination in access to training, employment, or financial services)

- Lack of progress in removing barriers to accessing training, support for inclusion, or financial services, which leads to reduced opportunities
- Deterioration of working conditions

No effect on capacity building and opportunities for decent work and income growth

- Improves access to economic opportunities (training, support for inclusion, labour-intensive approaches, entrepreneurship, financial services, increased income, etc.), with a dialogue on the integration of disadvantaged groups
- Improves working conditions

- Reduces inequalities in access to training, support for inclusion, and to financial services
- Real opportunities for all for decent, sustainable jobs and income growth: networking, training, knowledge building, financing mechanisms

- Institutional or structuring measures favouring the development of human and social capital and the reduction of inequalities in access to training opportunities and increased income (insertion, entrepreneurship, financial services, etc.).
- Targeting of beneficiaries, especially the bottom 40% of income earners

Redistributive policies and universal social protection floors (sickness, family, work accidents, retirement pensions and other conditional and unconditional cash transfer mechanisms)

Exclusion of a group or groups from access to social protection opportunities (discriminatory redistributive policies)

Weakening of existing social solidarity mechanisms, implying increased social inequalities in accessing income from social benefits

No effect on redistributive policies or social protection systems

Supports a social risk coverage scheme (insurance/assistance scheme), with a dialogue on the integration of disadvantaged populations

Sets up or strengthens social protection and redistribution systems

National redistributive policies and social protection systems which ensure that the most disadvantaged, especially the bottom 40% of income earners, can access social benefit income

Participation and inclusion in political and social life (social innovations for youth, disadvantaged groups, intergenerational and inter-community ties)

Exclusion of a group or groups from schemes contributing to political and social life (barrier to access, participation prohibited, etc.)

Weakening of mechanisms for inclusion in political and social life (declining participation in community life, loss of the sense of belonging to one or more groups)

No effect on "living together"

Emergence of group dynamics (participative sports or cultural initiatives, etc.), with a dialogue on integrating disadvantaged populations and youth, promoting inclusion and "living together"

- Strengthens "living together" and inclusion, based on participatory approaches (support for the media, urban incubators, participatory design, youth mobilisation, etc.)
- Strengthens tolerance and empowerment of youth through sport
- Strengthens social cohesion through culture

Dynamics of innovation and social transformation, seeking a structural effect, based on participatory approaches, particularly involving young people and the most disadvantaged (i.e., the bottom 40% of income earners).

To this end, the project mobilises, where relevant, the media, sport, culture, intergenerational and inter-community links.

Human rights and anti-discrimination

Violation of human rights, worsening discrimination

Risk of human rights violations and discrimination

No effect on human rights and discrimination

Strengthens the rights-holders' individual capacity to assert their rights, and anti-discrimination actions

Integrates a human rights-based approach into all of the project phases, and strengthens individual and collective capacities both of rights-holders to claim their rights and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations, together with structured and monitored anti-discrimination actions

Institutional measures to align public policies with international human rights obligations, and the development of mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of measures taken, including those to combat discrimination

# GENDER Dimension GENDER EQUALITY



General  
rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

- 2

- 1

0

+ 1

+ 2

+ 3

The project presents a significant risk of increasing gender inequalities

The project presents an opportunity to reduce gender inequalities, but no dialogue or measures have been initiated, which would thus lead to persistent inequalities

After analysis and dialogue, the project does not significantly affect gender equality

The needs and interests of women and men have been analysed and discussed with the counterparty, leading to ad-hoc measures where possible

The secondary objective of the project is to contribute to empowering women and reducing gender inequality

Women's empowerment and structurally improving gender equality is the principal objective of the project

**Fair, sustainable and effective access to essential goods and services of good quality and improved living conditions** (health, maternal health, sexual and reproductive health, education, water, food, energy, mobility, housing, childcare, etc.)

Risk of increased gender inequality in access to essential services and goods (especially in the case of exclusion of a predominantly female population)

In the project design (dialogue/ measures), no consideration given to women's and men's needs to access essential services and goods, which leads to persistent inequalities

After analysis, the project has no effect in terms of gender equality in access to essential services and goods

Consideration given to the different needs and interests of women and men in terms of access to essential services and goods AND dialogue with the counterparty, leading to ad-hoc measures where possible

Consideration given to the specific needs of women and men to ensure their effective access to essential services and goods AND measures to remove barriers to access (free access, cost reduction by targeting women, female heads of households, marginalised populations, empowerment, fight against gender stereotypes)

One of the principal objectives of the project is to improve gender equality in access to essential services and goods AND to remove physical, social and economic barriers hindering effective and good quality access (including the fight against gender stereotypes and the masculinities approach)

**Moving towards gender equality of capacities, opportunities and formal income** (training, employment, entrepreneurship, financial services, land...)

Risk of increased inequalities in education, employment, entrepreneurship and/or control of economic resources

No measures/dialogue to improve gender equality in access to training, employment, entrepreneurship, income and resources, despite potential opportunities

After analysis, the project has no effect in terms of equal access to training, employment, entrepreneurship, increased income or control of resources

Causes identified and a constructive dialogue conducted on:  
– training, employment, entrepreneurship, access to financial services  
OR  
– access to natural (land) and economic resources, leading to ad-hoc measures where possible

One of the main impacts expected from the project is the reduction of inequalities in access to training, employment, entrepreneurship, financial services, natural (land) and economic resources (by successfully removing barriers, including those based on gender stereotypes)

Project includes measures taken on the scale of country, sector or vulnerable territory to reduce inequalities in access to training, employment, entrepreneurship, financial services, and natural (land) and economic resources. It implies working to combat gender stereotypes and a masculinities approach

**Human rights and access to justice; combating discrimination and violence against women** (including sexual abuse)

Risk of increasing gender inequalities in terms of access to rights, justice, the fight against discrimination and/or violence against women and girls

Lack of dialogue or action to reduce violence and improve rights

After analysis, the project has no effect in terms of equal access to rights and justice, fight against discrimination and/or violence against women and girls

Causes identified and a constructive dialogue conducted on equal rights, access to justice, the fight against discrimination and the reduction of violence against women and girls, leading to ad-hoc measures where possible

Measure(s) that effectively improve:  
– the prevention and reduction of violence against women  
– the fight against harassment and discrimination  
– the respect of women's and girls' rights (including the fight against gender stereotypes)

Effective implementation of institutional changes and laws, or the project has as one of its principal objectives:  
– women's rights, access to rights and justice  
– the fight against violence against women and girls  
– the fight against gender discrimination

**Women's empowerment and leadership in decision-making arenas**

Risk of increasing gender inequalities with respect to women's empowerment and leadership, particularly in economic, political, and social decision-making positions, as well as in peace processes

In the absence of dialogue or action, continuing gender inequalities and under-representation of women's leadership, particularly in economic, political, and social decision-making positions, as well as in peace processes

After analysis, the project has no effect in terms of women's empowerment and leadership in economic, political, or social decision-making arenas

Constructive dialogue with the counterparty on women's empowerment and leadership in decision-making arenas (economic, social, political or related to the peace process), leading to ad-hoc measures if possible

Capacity building on gender sensitivity in the sector mainly by:  
– improving women's decision-making power and participation in decisions, including in peace processes  
– supporting women's empowerment and leadership  
– combating gender stereotypes and the masculinities approach

Support for women's empowerment and leadership and for equal participation of women and men in economic, political and social decision-making and in peace processes

**Project design and governance**

Risk of gender-based exclusion from decision-making processes and/or the roles assigned within the project weigh more heavily on women than on men – and to their detriment

Women or men do not participate in the project's decision-making processes or public consultations on account of their gender

After analysis, the project does not present gender issues with respect to its design and internal governance

Constraints identified that limit women's participation in the project's decision-making and governance, resulting in ad-hoc measures if possible

Equal involvement of women and men in the project's decision-making bodies, safeguards for effective participation, gender-specific monitoring (disaggregated indicators)

Equal involvement of women and men in project decision-making bodies AND inclusion of a gender expertise in the project coordination structures



# ECONOMY Dimension SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY FOR PEOPLE AND THE PLANET



General  
rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

	- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
	The project may weaken the economy by promoting an unsustainable and non-resilient growth model	The project may weaken the company/entity sponsoring the project OR encourage the continuation of unsustainable production and consumption patterns	The project has no effect on the sustainability and/or resilience of the economy	The project contributes to improving the social and/or environmental impact of the economic growth model (competitiveness, creation of decent jobs, resource efficiency)	The project contributes substantially to the transition to a more sustainable and resilient economy, capable of meeting future challenges (demographics, resource depletion, climate, etc.)	The project introduces structural changes into the economic trajectories to ensure human development within ecological limits
<b>Macroeconomic resilience</b>	Significant increase in the economy's vulnerability to shocks (increased balance-of-payments difficulties, risk of debt default, natural disasters, climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Risk of over-indebtedness</li> <li>– Reduction of own resources and self-financing capacities</li> <li>– Significant increase in the concentration of the economy on a single sector</li> </ul>	No effect on macroeconomic resilience	Improves export earnings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– improved tax revenues</li> <li>– foreign exchange earnings or savings</li> <li>– reduced risk of external shocks (prices, climate change, health, etc.)</li> </ul>	Improved balance of payments, and/or a more diversified economic model and/or reduced vulnerability to external shocks (economic diversity and mechanisms for insurance or for responding to fluctuations, climate change, health crisis, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increase in climate-resilient and sustainable investment in the economy</li> <li>– Structural reinforcement to make macroeconomic balances more resilient to vulnerabilities (external shocks, social vulnerabilities)</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced territorial development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increase in territorial economic inequalities</li> <li>– Lack of coherence with national spatial planning policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increased economic competition between territories</li> <li>– Risk of territories losing their economic attractiveness</li> </ul>	No effect on spatial planning and economic attractiveness	Strengthens the territory's economic attractiveness: establishment of companies, infrastructure, dynamic trade, facilities, development of secondary centres, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Better connection of regional and national networks / infrastructure / systems (management, transport, etc.)</li> <li>– Infrastructure allowing for a more balanced territorial economic development with future changes taken into account</li> <li>– Economic integration into regional and international networks</li> </ul>	Investment or reform introducing structural changes for more balanced planning and development of rural, urban and peri-urban territories (planning, investment, integration, decentralisation process, etc.)
<b>Inclusive economy</b>	Exclusion of the poorest populations from the value chain (customers, suppliers, subcontractors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Weakening or destruction of local entrepreneurship, without compensation</li> <li>– Unequal/opaque redistribution of added value or dividends</li> </ul>	No effect on an inclusive economy	Local business reaches a population that is disadvantaged with respect to the value chain (be they customers, suppliers or distributors)	Local business reaches a population that is disadvantaged with respect to the value chain, and provides these populations with affordable products/services	Social enterprise or "social business" where: 1) the principal objective of the activity is to have a strong social impact on poor populations (bottom 40% of income earners); 2) the financial model is sustainable; and 3) the governance is democratic and respects the CSR principles of social business
<b>Local economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Economic activities that compromise people's access to and use of natural/cultural resources for income-generating activities (resource depletion, destruction of ecosystems, etc.)</li> <li>– Local job destruction (including suppliers and subcontractors)</li> <li>– Non-respect of local economic rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Weakening of natural/cultural heritage or resources that populations depend on for their income-generating activities or to satisfy their basic needs (food, energy, etc.)</li> <li>– Weakening of the local economy (competition is not open to qualified local companies, etc.)</li> </ul>	No effect on the local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Development of income-generating activities</li> <li>– Creation of temporary local jobs, preservation of sustainable jobs or creation of marginal jobs</li> <li>– Purchase of sustainable local materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Development of income-generating activities linked to the protection of a natural/cultural heritage or the sustainable exploitation of local resources (crafts, ecotourism, traditional pharmacopoeia, etc.)</li> <li>– Substantial creation of sustainable and decent local jobs (beyond the project)</li> <li>– Structuring of local short-distance supply chains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Institutional action to enable collective agreements/certifications in order to improve conditions of local employment, production and consumption (appellations, etc.)</li> <li>– National policy for sustainable purchasing (public and private sectors)</li> <li>– Territorial anchoring of activities to enhance natural/cultural heritages (integrated into a local development plan...)</li> <li>– Mechanisms/incentives for the creation of sustainable local economic activities</li> </ul>
<b>Innovations and a green economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Economic measures (subsidies, taxes) or policies that hinder the development of a green economy or that have a lock-in effect on the development of more resource-efficient production/consumption patterns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Substances, production or transformation processes that lead to the pollution and waste of natural resources or act as a disincentive to the development of more resource-efficient production/consumption patterns</li> <li>– Loss of innovation (knowledge and know-how, reduced R&amp;D funding, etc.)</li> </ul>	No effect on innovation or a green economy	Use of low-carbon and resource-efficient technologies and processes in the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– efficient management of raw materials, water, energy</li> <li>– reduction of pollution/materials/chemical substances used in the project cycle</li> <li>– reuse, recycling and recovery of waste</li> </ul>	Conversion/structuring of value chains to adapt to future challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– development, transfer and dissemination of clean industrial technologies and processes</li> <li>– development of circular economy models</li> <li>– networking among economic actors, excellence centres for a green economy</li> <li>– technological innovations for a better match between supply and demand (intelligent networks, digital solutions, etc.)</li> <li>– knowledge-based economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Makes green value chains/businesses a strategic priority for economic development</li> <li>– incentive-based regulations, pricing, taxation, investment, standards and certifications promoting the development of a green economy or more resource-efficient production/ consumption patterns</li> <li>– National R&amp;D investment programme, environment-friendly technologies and innovations</li> </ul>

# GOVERNANCE Dimension LONG-TERM PROJECT IMPACT AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK



General rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

	- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
	The project is not in line with the institutional environment (legislative and normative framework) OR is in contradiction with one of the governance sub-criteria endorsed by AFD OR the project set-up does not take the State's regulatory role into account	The weaknesses of the project have not been sufficiently addressed, putting the sustainability of the project at risk OR despite the measures foreseen, the context makes it impossible to ensure the sustainability of the project	After analysis, the sustainable impacts of the project cannot be determined: – no impact on the governance framework – no monitoring and evaluation mechanism, no plan for recurrent operating costs, no exit strategy	The sustainability of the project's impacts was taken into account in the project design (human resources, project sponsor's financing, monitoring and evaluation tools, technical assistance) and affected stakeholders participate in steering groups, monitoring committees, etc.	The project foresees lasting impacts on the institutional framework via decision-making methods (consultation and participation), information and transparency	The project foresees significant impacts on one or more structural areas of governance (taxation, rule of law, human rights, citizen participation, commons-based governance, etc.).
<b>Operating mode, implementation and steering (to be assessed systematically)</b>	Project management and implementation processes are not aligned with the institutional environment or fail to take into account the regulating role of the project sponsor	Measures and processes planned for the project in the areas of decision-making, steering and implementation are insufficient to ensure the sustainability of the project (no plan for recurrent operating costs and inadequate maintenance plan, project sponsor's resources not included)	– No assessment* of the actors' steering and implementation capacities – Exit strategy not established (post-assistance to project sponsor, financial viability of the project)	The project sponsor already has the capacity, or its capacity is reinforced by the project, to manage and implement the project thanks to its internal human and financial resources. (minimum financial balance), its mastery of procedures and its positioning in the institutional field AND its exploitation of the data required to construct the project (reference situation, logical framework, indicators)	The project sponsor has capacity to manage and implement the project to ensure that the impacts of the project extend beyond its completion (planning of human and financial resources of the project beyond the completion date, skills transfer, financial balance ensured)	Transformational impacts on the project sponsor's operating mode: i) ability to manage its own projects, programmes or public policies ii) ability to monitor, evaluate and report on the project iii) improvement of its technical capabilities and performance in the project's sector
<b>Information and transparency</b>	Lack of data or data sharing compromises the sustainability of the project's impacts OR Institutional set-up may facilitate the concealment of information pertaining to one or more sectors or maintain institutional instability	Insufficient or incomplete data available for proper project design and implementation	No assessment* of information availability and transparency AND/OR the project does not propose clear objectives to strengthen the availability of information and transparency, based on a well-established reference situation	Availability and sharing of project design and implementation data with stakeholders	Setting-up of information systems (data and technological innovations) enabling publication of data on the public policy concerned	Adoption of processes (technological, human, financial, legislative) for the publication of reliable and exhaustive data that are necessary to improve citizen information and the transparency of public life at national level (data, statistics, technologies, freedom of information and press, e-government, etc.)
<b>Consultation and participation</b>	Individuals or groups of individuals in a territory are excluded from decision-making processes, affecting their interests and likely to create conflicts (economic, social, etc.) and crises	Absence or lack of consultation with stakeholders (especially vulnerable ones) during the project's design OR consultation modalities that encourage continuing inequalities	Consultation with project stakeholders but without their participation in the project design	Participation of local project stakeholders (design/implementation/monitoring) to ensure the sustainability of the envisaged action	Consultative and participatory processes, specific to the public policy concerned (professional and intersectoral groupings, structuring of local organisations, support for institutional change, implementation of commons-based approach, etc.) are formalised, and persist beyond the project	Establishment of national and sub-national consultative and participatory processes (citizen participation, social or public/private dialogue, administration/citizen relationship, etc.)
<b>Access to justice and effective rights</b>	Risk of human rights violations	Insufficient measures to ensure the sustainability of the project in terms of: – legal and regulatory frameworks – access to justice and rights – lack of legislative or regulatory reforms – human rights protection of vulnerable people	No assessment* of rights and justice has been carried out	The project contributes to the adoption of legislative standards, regulatory measures or thematic reforms for the protection of human rights, and includes measures to further professionalise judicial personnel and legal professionals	The project includes measures to: – promote better regulation and strengthen the organisation and administration of justice – improve the effectiveness of standards in one or more areas of the law – improve access to justice or the effective application of laws, reforms or regulatory standards at local, regional or national level	Assistance on one or more reforms to modernise and strengthen: – access to justice and the efficiency of the legal, judicial or penitentiary system at regional or national level – the effective protection of human rights and vulnerable persons, civil and political rights – the regulatory framework for economic activities or natural resource management
<b>Financial governance</b>	The project set-up is likely to increase financial risks (money laundering, corruption, public over-indebtedness, favouritism, etc.) in one or more sectors	The project set-up does not take into account the project sponsor's financial management capacities and proposes an operating mode that does not comply with usual budgetary standards	No financial governance assessment* has been carried out	Strengthens the project sponsor's financial management capacities and proposes a disbursement system compatible with the project sponsor's budgetary procedures	Capacity building in national public finance management and proposal of a disbursement system compatible with the project sponsor's budgetary procedures (project account type)	Strengthens the national public finance management capacities and proposes a disbursement system aligned with the project sponsor's budgetary procedures (via the Single Treasury Account)
<b>Scaling-up</b>	Deterioration of existing institutional processes (e.g., project team does not engage with or weakens local institutions)	Disruption of the local institutional ecosystem with a lock-in effect on possible scaling up (e.g., successive pilot projects with no institutionalisation or scaling up, total lack of articulation between the project and a well-established public policy)	No ambitions to scale up	The project has the ambition to scale up and specific measures have been planned (theory of change, analysis of barriers and levers, monitoring-evaluation and capitalisation, pilot phase, etc.)	Opportunities exist to support the scaling up process in the medium term (e.g., 2nd project phase, programmatic approach, etc.)	Scaling up is a principal objective of the project and is part of a locally anchored strategy/policy with technical (HR) and financial commitments (national/local budget, multi-year funding from another donor, private sector support, etc.), thereby allowing for a multiplication of impacts

\* Assessment: depending on the project, this can be a feedback from experience with the project stakeholders and/or references.