



IDEV

Independent Development Evaluation  
Évaluation indépendante du développement



# Evaluation of Mainstreaming Green Growth and Climate Change into the AfDB's Interventions: Technical Annexes

Corporate evaluations

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



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## Annex I: Methodological Notes

This evaluation consists of six building block studies:

**Building Block 1: Benchmark Review.** A desk-based comparison between the AfDB and other multilateral development banks (MDBs) of the extent to which GG-CC mainstreaming processes/practices/tools are relevant; good practice standards and global agendas and the strategic objectives of the Ten-Year Strategy (TYS) and the Development and Business Delivery Model (DBDM). The Benchmarking study considered the strategies, policies and safeguards in place in other MDBs to assess the clarity of concepts and assumptions underlying the AfDB's policies and strategies, and their usefulness.

**Building Block 2:** The meta-analysis captured a relevant sample of completed BDEV evaluations. An initial review of objectives, targets, progress and learnings was used during the inception phase to refine the Theory of Change (ToC), EQs, evaluation framework and evaluation tools. Key learning from previous evaluations was documented as part of the overall evidence base for lessons on the effectiveness of interventions and policies that the AfDB can use to improve or influence the way in which design and implementation of AfDB GG-CC strategies, policies and operations are undertaken.

**Building Block 3: Portfolio Review.** The portfolio review assessed the composition of the Bank's projects that mainstream GG-CC (based on BDEV's database) and its performance. The review covered a broad range of aspects to better understand the Bank's projects that mainstream GG-CC. These included: an overview of the trends of the AfDB's GG-CC lending and approvals; an assessment of the share of the GG-CC area in the AfDB's portfolio; the use of instruments (investment programs, sector budget support, TA and capacity-building); and the share of co-financing in the Bank's programs.

**Building Block 4: Project Results Assessments.** The main objective of this building block was to produce credible evidence on the development results, project performance and critical internal or external drivers of success of the selected projects with respect to GG-CC mainstreaming. The evaluation team conducted four PRAs in each of the five case-study countries, which were projects selected from the BDEV database of projects that mainstream GG-CC, prepared in 2018 and updated in 2020. The projects assessed under this building block covered a broad range of sectors, financing mechanisms, and total values, to provide a representative sample. Some projects were classified as an autonomous project (explicitly GG-CC oriented) or component (aspects of the projects were geared toward GG-CC activities). The team pre-populated a PRA template using PAR and PCR reports, and subsequently collected primary data to fill gaps and update questions around results and impacts of the GG-CC aspects of the project. A summary table of the 20 PRAs and key GG-CC considerations can be found in Annex 6 of the technical annexes of this report. An overall rating of highly satisfactory, satisfactory, unsatisfactory or highly unsatisfactory was assigned to each of the four evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

**Building Block 5: Country Case Studies and Synthesis report.** Country case studies were completed for five RMCs covering one country for each of the five African regions (Southern, Western, Eastern, Central and Northern Africa). The purpose was to understand the relevance of the AfDB's strategy and approach in addressing GG-CC issues, and to improve understanding of the external factors affecting the effectiveness of AfDB interventions across different African contexts. These case studies were also used to identify 'enabling environments' for effective mainstreaming and implementation of policies and projects.<sup>1</sup>

**Building Block 6: Sustainable Infrastructure and Natural Resources Cluster Evaluation.** The project cluster evaluation measures result from PRAs in the energy and transport sectors to synthesize findings and evaluate against the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and efficiency. The cluster evaluation also captured the performance of project management systems used by the AfDB-supported projects and drew lessons to improve future AfDB interventions in the various sectors in relation to GG-CC goals.

This evaluation focused on assessing the extent to which the AfDB has mainstreamed GG-CC, and whether project results are clearly aligned with GG-CC. The evaluation was guided by the following key Evaluation Questions (EQs):

- 1) How well has the Bank mainstreamed GG-CC into its interventions, including policies, strategies and

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<sup>1</sup> Country case studies took place in Rwanda, Senegal, Morocco, and Mozambique in September-October 2019. Following the validation workshop in December 2019 with the evaluation team and reference group, the CCS building-block activities were extended to include a country in Central Africa (Cameroon) and this was integrated into previously submitted reports.

- operations?
- 2) How well have the Bank-funded projects that mainstream GG-CC performed in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability?
  - 3) In addition, the key factors of success and failure associated with the above two overarching questions were also examined.

These questions consider AfDB's GG-CC activities at three different levels: at AfDB-level; at the country/regional-level and at the project-level. EQ1 is internally focused and will investigate the strategies, systems and processes that AfDB has used to mainstream GG-CC within its own practices and processes. EQ3 will assess the extent to which AfDB has mainstreamed GG-CC into its project portfolio and will look further along the results chain to assess the outcomes that AfDB-supported projects have achieved.

As part of the inception phase, the EQs were reviewed and refined and mapped against the ToC pathways, to ensure the information gathered would enable the Evaluation Team to adequately respond to the overarching questions, including providing lessons and recommendations as part of this evaluation.

## Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Questions	Secondary (Document/Literature Review)	Data (Key Informant Interviews)	Primary Data (Key Informant Interviews)	Analysis	Indicators	OECD-DAC Criteria
<b>EQ1) How well has the Bank mainstreamed GG-CC into its interventions, including policies, strategies and operations?</b>						Relevance; Efficiency; Effectiveness
EQ1.1 To what extent are the Bank's green growth-climate change (GG-CC) mainstreaming activities (policies, strategies and operations) clear, relevant and aligned with other strategies in the Bank?	<p>1. Clear: Review of high-level policy/strategy documents related to GG-CC (i.e. TYS, CCAP, GGF). Does it have clear objective, targets, timelines for achievement etc? Question: Which AfDB processes and documents incorporate GG-CC objectives and/or targets? Are GG-CC objectives/targets absent from any key documents/processes? Questions: How are 'activities' defined (documents, capacity building, monitoring)? How are we measuring other activities?</p> <p>2. Relevant: Review of alignment of definitions, objectives and targets compared to other MDBs/donors. Question: Relevant to what??</p> <p>3. Aligned: Alignment between CCAP, GGF etc with TYS, 5P.</p>	Interviews with AfDB staff at HQ		Assessment of the quality of AfDB's documented GG-CC approach and its alignment with the Bank's strategy.	<p>1. AfDB has clear GG-CC objectives and SMART targets.</p> <p>2. The GG-CC policies, definitions and targets set by AfDB are in-line with GG-CC policies, definitions and targets used by other MDBs/donors.</p> <p>3. AfDB policies, objectives and targets are consistently used across policy and guidance documents, with more recent documents reflecting the evolution of AfDB's approach across time.</p>	Relevance
EQ1.2 Is AfDB delivering in alignment with its GG-CC strategy in terms of the composition of its projects and programmes?	PR: % of portfolio that has GG-CC mainstreamed, % autonomous (broken down by time periods, technology, location).	CCS: Interviews with country offices/project entities:		Analysis of changes in # projects over time (time period 1 and 2) and differences in terms of technology/region.	1. The proportion of GG-CC related projects (autonomous and component) as a part of AfDB's full portfolio of interventions has increased over time.	Effectiveness

<p>EQ1.3 How effective and efficient are the Bank's GG-CC mainstreaming systems and processes for identifying, designing, supervising and learning from the project's it supports?</p>	<p>Results Framework metrics: number of staff trained in CC.</p>	<p>Interviews with HQ/regional/country offices</p>	<p>Efficiency; Effectiveness</p>	
<p>EQ1.4 How do the Bank's GG-CC mainstreaming systems and processes compare to other donors and similar financial institutions?</p>	<p>Review of other donors/banks GG-CC policies/definitions/targets.</p>	<p>Interviews with other project stakeholders in country and interviews with various Bank Fund Managers</p>	<p>Benchmarking of AfDB GG-CC objectives, targets and processes against other MDB/donor targets/strategies/processes.</p> <p>1. AfDB definitions are in-line (or clearer/stronger) with other MDB/donor definitions. 2. AfDB objectives and targets are in-line (or clearer/stronger) with other MDB/donor targets. 3. AfDB systems and processes are in-line (or clearer/stronger) with other MDB/donor processes.</p>	<p>Efficiency; Effectiveness</p>
<p><b>EQ2. How well have the Bank-funded projects that mainstream GG-CC performed in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability?</b></p>			<p>Relevance; Effectiveness; Sustainability</p>	
<p>EQ2.1 To what extent do the GG-CC mainstreaming activities reflect the norms and challenges of economies in African countries and wider global agendas?</p>	<p>1. Overview of current geopolitical, socio-economic and environmental context (in 4 CCS). 2. Review of country development strategies (i.e. development strategy, relevant sectoral strategies, environmental and climate change strategies, NDCs). 3. Review of AfDB regional</p>	<p>Interviews with <u>regional offices</u>; Interviews with <u>country governments</u></p>	<p>Analysis of alignment between AfDB regional/country strategies and African regional/country strategies.</p> <p>1. AfDB regional/country GG-CC strategies reflect African regional/country priorities and strategies.</p>	<p>Relevance and coherence</p>

strategies and CSPs (for 4 CCS) and strategies etc.

EQ2.2 What GG-CC policies and strategies did the (case study) countries adopt and how effective and sustainable are they?

PR: Analysis of composition of country project portfolio per country/regional.

Interviews with country offices

CSSR: Analysis of composition of country project portfolio and how this aligns with country/regional priorities.

1. Composition of projects at the regional level align with key priorities/challenges at the regional level.  
2. Composition of projects for four case study countries align with key priorities/challenges at the country level.

Effectiveness;  
Sustainability

EQ2.3 How has AfDB supported countries' uptake in GG-CC related activities that contribute to an improved enabling environment? (project support, sector support, policy dialogues, knowledge products)

Interviews with regional/country offices;  
Interviews with country government

1. AfDB support has contributed to the adoption of GG-CC policies and activities that improve the enabling environment.

Effectiveness

EQ2.4 To what extent has the Bank been able to leverage support and mobilise the necessary resources to meet its GG-CC objectives at the country level?

Partly linked to EQ3.6 Review of CSPs on leveraging of government/other donor support and collaboration.

Interviews with regional/country offices

Analysis of allocation of resources by sector.

**EQ3. What were the key factors of success and failure associated with the above two overarching questions?**

**Relevance;  
Efficiency;  
Effectiveness;  
Sustainability**

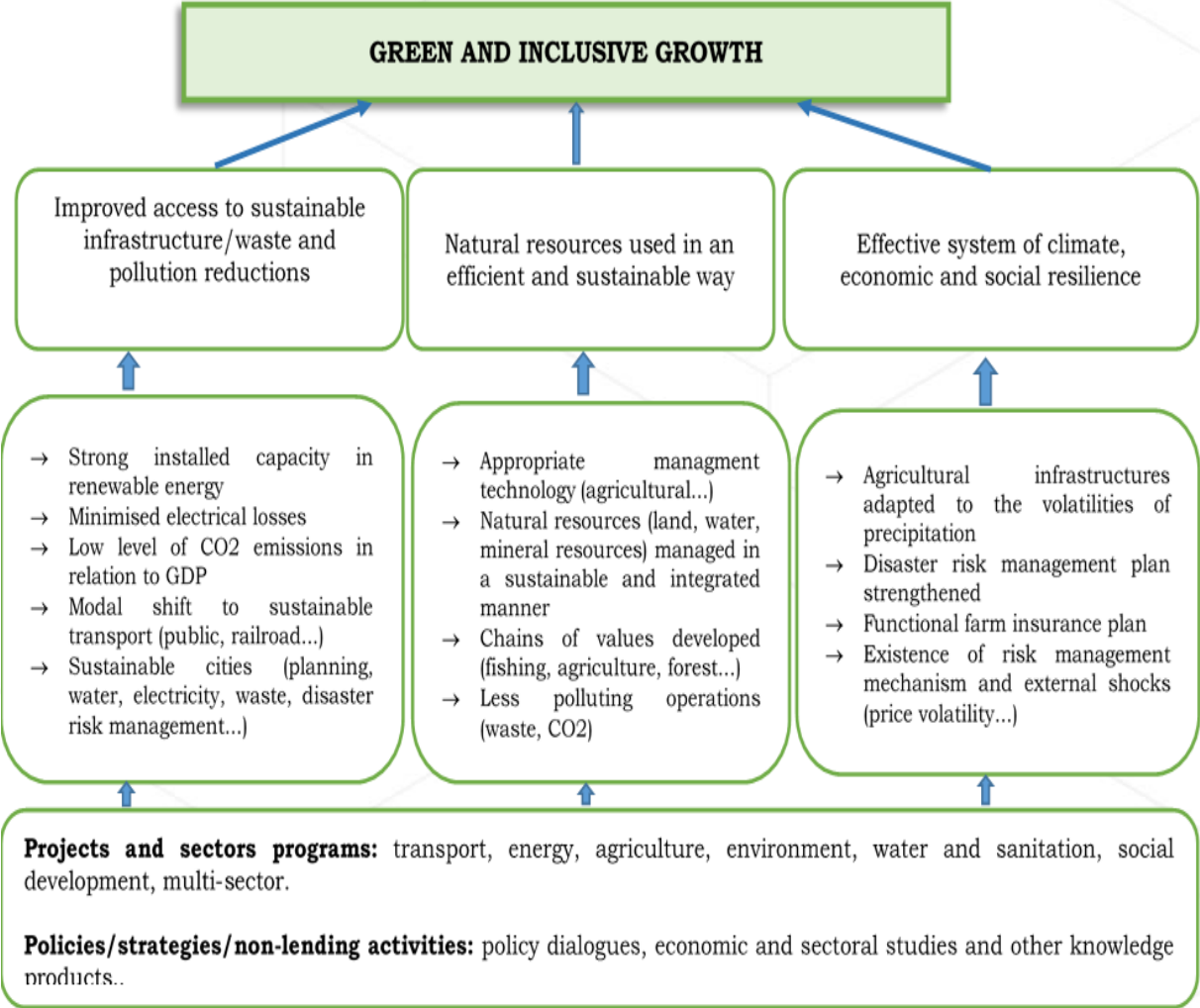


<p>EQ3.1 To what extent are the Bank's supported GG-CC related project objectives and design relevant and aligned to the Bank's overall GG-CC goals?</p>	<p>Comparison of CSP objectives and targets with TYS/CCAP/GGF.  PRA: Review of project documents (ARs, PCRs, PAD etc) to assess GG-CC objectives/targets and which AfDB policies/targets they are designed to align with.  PRA: Comparison of objectives/targets against objectives/targets in the CSPs.  PRA: Alignment of projects with global accords (i.e. NDCs, Paris Agreement, SDGs etc)</p>	<p>CCS:  Interviews with country offices/project entities</p>	<p>PRA: Review of project documents (ARs, PCRs, PAD etc) to assess GG-CC objectives/targets and which AfDB policies/targets they are designed to align with.  PRA: Comparison of objectives/targets against objectives/targets in the Country Strategy Papers).</p>	<p>1. Project GG-CC objectives/targets reflect AfDB objectives/targets that were in place at the time of project design.  2. There are no obvious gaps in terms of AfDB objectives/targets relevant to the specific intervention.</p>	<p>Relevance</p>
<p>EQ3.2 How effective were the projects in achieving their expected GG-CC outcomes? Were there any unintended outcomes?</p>	<p>PRA: Review of project results. PCR score. Description of how GG-CC was integrated into project and expected/achieved GG-CC impacts.  PR: % of completed GG-CC related projects (autonomous/component) that scored A or B on their PCR compared to full AfDB portfolio (and breakdown by region/sector).</p>	<p>Interviews with country offices/project entities;  Beneficiary interviews</p>	<p>Analysis of achievement of intended results. Beneficiary stories of change.</p>	<p>1. Projects achieved 90% or more of their intended GG-CC results.  2. Unintended outcomes have been used to improve project design and implementation going forward.</p>	<p>Effectiveness</p>
<p>EQ3.3 How do outcomes vary between the types of projects (e.g. public vs. private) and what role do contextual factors play in preventing or enabling project success?</p>	<p>PRA: Results assessment from <u>PCR</u>. Description of project characteristics (i.e. country, implementer, technology type etc).  PRA (LTS): Description of country context (government enabling environment, governance/corruption index, geographic aspects, such as coastal/land-locked, region etc).</p>	<p>Interviews with <u>regional offices</u></p>	<p>Analysis of GG-CC portfolio characteristics by region and alignment with regional/country policies.</p>	<p>1. The selection of GG-CC interventions reflects country/regional challenges and priorities.  2. The success of completed projects reflects country characteristics (such as, ease of doing business, governance, stability).</p>	<p>Effectiveness</p>

<p>EQ3.4 To what extent are the projects inclusive of women, youth and vulnerable groups?</p>	<p>PRA: Review of targeting of women/other vulnerable groups in project approach.</p>	<p>Interviews with <u>regional offices/project entities</u></p>	<p>Analysis of disaggregated results and other reporting on gender/vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>1. Project benefits have been targeted to women or other vulnerable people. 2. Project beneficiaries include at least 50% women.</p>	<p>Effectiveness</p>
<p>EQ3.5 What contribution have the projects made within the sectors of sustainable infrastructure (power and transport) and the efficient use of natural resources (agriculture and environment)?</p>					<p>Effectiveness</p>
<p>EQ3.6 Are resources allocated to green growth used effectively and implemented in a timely manner by projects? What factors affect the efficiency of projects (e.g. cost and time overruns)?</p>	<p>PRA: Review of resource allocation and disbursement rates. Review of issues raised by projects related to financial allocation (to the project and use). Review of feedback on supervision PR: For completed projects: Disbursement rates as % of total budget. Project completion date compared to planned completion date (+/- months).</p>	<p>Interviews with <u>country offices</u>; Interviews with <u>project entities</u>; country offices</p>		<p>1. The majority (at least 50%) of GG-CC related projects were implemented in a timely manner (completed within 3 months of planned implementation timetable). 2. The majority of GG-CC related projects were implemented within 10% of their expected project budget.</p>	<p>Efficiency</p>

<p>EQ3.7 Are the conditions for project sustainability in place (exit strategy, appropriate funding mechanism, institutional arrangements, technical capacity, risk assessments)?</p>	<p>PRA: Review of <u>project documents</u> to assess what strategies the project used to achieve sustainability, in particular of GG-CC results.</p>	<p>Interviews with <u>country offices/project entities</u>; Interviews with <u>beneficiaries</u>:</p>	<p>Analysis of quality of approach to ensure sustainability of GG-CC results and evidence of sustainability of results on the ground.</p>	<p>1. The project was designed with a clear focus on ensuring sustainability of results. 2. The project design included relevant sustainability conditions (such as an exit strategy, appropriate funding mechanism, institutional arrangements, technical capacity and risk assessments). 3. There is evidence that GG-CC impacts are continuing without continued AfDB support.</p>	<p>Sustainability</p>
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# Annex 2: AfDB Green Growth and Climate Change Intervention Logic (Results Chain)



### Annex 3: List of Green growth and Climate Change Key Indicators

<b>State of Natural Indicators assets</b>	
<b>Aquatic Resources</b>	Proportion of fish stocks within a safe biological limit [%]
<b>Forest</b>	Forest area [ha] Remaining primary forest [%] Deforestation rate (ha/year; % of total forest area/year) Afforestation Annual forest/Zone reforested [%]
<b>Agriculture</b>	Productive agricultural land [%] Degregatated land as proportion of land under cultivation or total land area [%]
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Total diversity of documented species [number] Number of endemic species [number] Number of threatened or endangered species [number]
<b>Sustainable management and conservation</b>	Area under sustainable management and conservation [ha] (could be differentiated by the type of ecosystem and land use)
<b>Environment (composite)</b>	Bio-capacity/Living Planet Index
<b>Efficiency</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Material productivity</b>	Domestic material productivity/GDP [ton/\$]
<b>Carbon Intensity</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> /GDP [ton/\$]
<b>Energy</b>	Renewable energy (as share of total power supply) [%] Energy intensity [GDP per GST]
<b>Waste</b>	Waste generation [ton] per sector/ per unit GDP/ per capita
<b>Environment</b>	Ecological footprint [gha]
<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Human health and safety</b>	Population exposed to harmful levels of air pollution [%] Level of harmful chemicals in drinking water ([g/liter] Number of people hospitalized due to air pollution [%] Proportion of the population with sustainable access to drinking water [%]
<b>Disaster risk</b>	Exposure to natural or industrial risk and related human/economic losses [loss of life or /disaster]
<b>Agriculture and food security</b>	Inter-annual variability of agricultural production output/productivity

**Source:** "Transitioning towards Green Growth: A Framework for the African Development Bank (2014)".

## Annex 4: Simplified Evaluation Matrix

Component	Data source / Information	Analysis Method	Expected results
<b>A. Policy reviews/Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Literature and data on green growth in general in Africa</li> <li>○ Bank policies/strategies on green growth</li> <li>○ Appraisal reports</li> <li>○ Staff, Management and board members</li> <li>○ Policies/strategies of other multilateral/bilateral institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Documents Review</li> <li>○ Statistical analyses interviews with staff, Management and Board members.</li> <li>○ Interviews with staff of other multilateral/bilateral institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A Report including the findings, lessons and recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>B. Quality Analysis at the entrance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ex-ante evaluation reports</li> <li>○ Project Completion reports (PCR)</li> <li>○ PCR review Notes</li> <li>○ Project performance evaluation reports and other evaluation reports</li> <li>○ Country Strategy Papers</li> <li>○ Staff of the bank</li> <li>○ Other Reviews</li> <li>○ ADOA reports,</li> <li>○ Private Sector Project Notes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A representation (or a purposive sample) of all projects (completed and in progress)</li> <li>○ Review of policy documents</li> <li>○ Analysis of appraisal reports to analyze the quality of the design</li> <li>○ Statistical analysis</li> <li>○ Interviews with the staff of the Bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A report including the findings, lessons and recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>C. Portfolio Review</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Databases of the bank: SAP, DARMS, Department of Statistics</li> <li>○ PCRs, PPERs, CPRs, APPRs</li> <li>○ Supervision Report and ratings of implementation progress reports.</li> <li>○ Country Strategy Papers</li> <li>○ Staff of the bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Statistical analysis</li> <li>○ Literature Reviews</li> <li>○ Project Document Ratings (ex-ante evaluation report mainly)</li> <li>○ PCR ratings on effectiveness</li> <li>○ Interviews with the staff of the Bank</li> <li>○ Review of the delivery system including M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A report including the findings, lessons and recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>D. Case studies (Project/Country)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bank data and documents.</li> <li>○ Selected project Documents.</li> <li>○ Staff of the bank, executing agencies, and beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Project Documents and data, interviews, surveys (possibly)</li> <li>○ Field visits (countries and projects)</li> <li>○ Assessment of Evaluation criteria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A report including the findings, lessons and recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>E. Cluster Evaluation by sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Background reports (Policies/strategies, portfolio, quality at entry and implementation)</li> <li>○ Reports on project Case studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Synthesize Background reports by responding to evaluation questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A synthesis report including the findings, lessons and recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>E. Synthesis report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Background reports (Policies/strategies, portfolio, quality at entry and implementation)</li> <li>○ Reports on countries/projects case studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Synthesize Background reports by responding to evaluation questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A synthesis report including findings, lessons and recommendations</li> </ul>

## Annex 5: Project Scorecards and Scoring Approach

**Objective:** The primary objective for the project results assessment (PRA) was to produce viable evidence on the development results, project performance and critical internal or external drivers of success of the selected projects. The PRA results were synthesised using scorecards to examine the composition and performance of the sample of 16 projects in the AfDB GG-CC portfolio in order to understand their relevance to AfDB and national GG-CC strategies and policies, the efficiency with which they were implemented, the effectiveness of the interventions and the sustainability of their results (in terms of both their overall project sustainability and their GG-CC specific sustainability profile). The analysis seeks to discover and draw lessons from patterns of similarities and differences across the projects concerned. The findings of the PRA synthesis complement the Country Case Study synthesis report.

**Selection of projects:** Four projects in each case study country were selected in consultation with IDEV. The selection of these projects was determined by a purposeful-stratified-sampling approach based on the portfolio review above. The objective was to include a broad coverage of project sectoral focuses, financing mechanisms, total values, and project types (standalone or component) to provide a representative sample. The final selection of projects was also determined by accessibility to project sites and data availability to ensure to provide the greatest opportunity for comprehensive findings.

**Data sources and analysis method:** The data sources for the PRAs was primarily project related documents (including for example project completion reports and notes, project performance evaluation reports). Data extracted from project documents were verified and complemented with primary data collected through semi-structured interviews with various stakeholders including project executing agencies, national authorities, Bank field office staff, other development partners involved in GG-CC initiatives, private sector institutions, etc. during visits to project countries.

**Limitations of used methods:** The PRA and scorecard approaches improve transparency but are data dependent and have a bias towards what is easy to measure and document. They look at aggregate results and enable analysis of large data sets. This generalised approach means that the nuance of outcomes/results can become lost and the analysis may not fully capture or explain the reasons for outcomes/results. These methods have the potential to over-generalise results. Project documents were not available for all projects. Some projects were still on-going at the time of the assessment, and others lacked PCRs. Although a majority of project sites were visited, the evaluation team members were not able to access all project sites (some were in very remote locations/projects had been closed for many years).

**Approach:** An individual assessment of 16 projects was conducted in two steps. (1) During the inception phase, the PRA assessment grid was developed in close consultation with IDEV. A first assessment of the 16 projects was conducted by filling in the assessment grid based on available project documents, mainly project appraisal documents and project completion reports. This allowed the evaluation team to identify knowledge gaps to be addressed during the field missions and the primary data collection phase. (2) The PRAs were verified and complemented with data collected through (i) semi-structured interviews with stakeholders including executing agencies, Bank's field office, development partners involved in GG-CC, related private sector institutions, etc., (ii) site visits to investigate selected completed and ongoing projects, (iii) in-depth interviews with direct beneficiaries.

A scorecard approach was then used to synthesise results across the 16 PRAs, with scores allocated for overall performance against the key performance areas of interest to this evaluation, i.e.: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. Based on the IDEV satisfaction scorecard, the proposed assessment framework for the portfolio's performance uses the following grades:

- Highly satisfactory
- Satisfactory
- Unsatisfactory
- Highly unsatisfactory

A fifth category has been added: N/A 'insufficient data to assign a score'.

The criteria for assessing the quality of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of AfDB's GG-CC portfolio are annexed to this report.

## Scorecards

The criteria for assessing the quality of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of AfDB's GG-CC portfolio are defined as follows:

### Relevance

Score	Description
Highly satisfactory	The objectives of most (over 80 %) of the projects align with AfDB's regional and country strategy papers and the national policy frameworks relevant for GG-CC. PRA project designs and/or their LogFrames clearly align with AfDB's strategies and policies on GG and CC.
Satisfactory	The objectives of a clear majority (at least 50-80%) of the PRA projects, their design and possible ToC/LogFrame align with AfDB and country strategies and policies.
Unsatisfactory	The objectives of a minority (between 20% and 50%) of the PRA projects, their design and possible ToC/LogFrame align with AfDB's regional and country strategy papers and the national policy frameworks relevant for GG-CC.
Highly unsatisfactory	The objectives of few (less than 20%) of the PRA projects, their design and possible ToC/LogFrame align with AfDB's regional and country strategy papers and the national policy frameworks relevant for GG-CC.
N/A	The criterion was considered but data were insufficient to assign a rating or score: Provide explanation

### Efficiency

Score	Description
<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	Few significant challenges affected the performance of projects; efficient solutions were applied for all challenges that were encountered. That is, most (over 80%) of the PRA projects achieved their results on time and budget (score 'high' and are within 5% of the planned budget and implemented within planned or agreed on timelines).
<b>Satisfactory</b>	Significant challenges affected the performance of a minority of the PRA projects, and/or efficient solutions were found for a majority of those challenges that were encountered. That is, a clear majority (50-80%) of the PRA projects achieved their results on time and budget (score 'high' and are within 5% of the planned budget and implemented within planned or agreed on timelines).
<b>Unsatisfactory</b>	Significant challenges affected project performance in a majority of projects, and/or efficient solutions were found for only a minority of challenges that were encountered. That is, a minority (20-50%) of the PRA projects achieved their results on time and budget (score 'high' and are within 5% of the planned budget and implemented within planned or agreed on timelines).
<b>Highly unsatisfactory</b>	Significant challenges affected project performance in most or all projects, and/or efficient solutions were found for few of the challenges that were encountered. That is, less than 20% of the PRA projects achieved their results on time and budget (score 'high' and are within 5% of the planned budget and implemented within planned or agreed on timelines).
<b>N/A</b>	The criterion was considered but data were insufficient to assign a rating or score: Provide explanation.

### Effectiveness

Score	Description
<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	Most (over 80%) of the PRA projects' intended results at the output and/or outcome level (as applicable) have been achieved or exceeded. Any unintended outcomes have made a significant positive contribution in the project achievements.
<b>Satisfactory</b>	A majority (50-80%) of the PRA projects' intended results at the output and outcome level have been achieved or exceeded. Any unintended outcomes have made a positive contribution in the project achievements.



<b>Unsatisfactory</b>	A minority (between 20% and 50%) of the PRA projects' intended results at the output and outcome level have been achieved or exceeded. Any unintended outcomes have not adversely impacted the project result achievements.
<b>Highly unsatisfactory</b>	Only a few (less than 20%) of the PRA projects' intended results at the output and outcome level have been achieved or exceeded. Unintended outcomes may have adversely impacted the project achievements.
<b>N/A</b>	The criterion was considered but data were insufficient to assign a rating or score: Provide explanation

## Sustainability

Score	Description
<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	Most (over 80%) of the PRA projects have put in place sustainability strategies or relevant sustainability measures. Sustainability strategies address both overall project sustainability (including institutional and financing aspects) and specific GG-CC outputs/outcomes (as applicable) and are likely to be effective in the long term.
<b>Satisfactory</b>	A majority (50-80%) of the PRA projects have put in place sustainability strategies or relevant sustainability measures. Sustainability strategies address both overall project sustainability (including institutional and financing aspects) and specific GG-CC outputs/outcomes (as applicable) and are likely to be effective in the long term.
<b>Unsatisfactory</b>	A minority (between 20% and 50%) of the PRA projects have put in place sustainability strategies. Sustainability strategies address both overall project sustainability (including institutional and financing aspects) and specific GG-CC outputs/outcomes (as applicable) and are likely to be effective in the long term.
<b>Highly unsatisfactory</b>	Only a few (less than 20%) of the PRA projects have put in place sustainability strategies and/or sustainability strategies (concerns both general and GG-CC specific output/outcomes) are weak and are unlikely to be effective in the long term.
<b>N/A</b>	The criterion was considered but data were insufficient to assign a rating or score: Provide explanation

## Scorecard Results

From the AfDB GG-CC portfolio four projects in each of the five case study countries totalling in 20 projects were selected for in-depth analysis. These projects included a broad coverage of financing mechanisms, total values, and project types (standalone or component) with projects in several sectors: WASH (7 projects), energy (4 projects), transport (3 projects), agriculture (4 projects), and environment (2 projects). Please see Annex 7 for key points on GG-CC-related considerations within each project. A PRA template was developed in close consultation with IDEV and then populated based on information from project documents and primary data collected on-site during country case studies. Subsequently, the PRA data was synthesised using scorecards in order to understand their relevance to AfDB and national GG-CC-related strategies and policies, the effectiveness of the interventions, the efficiency with which they were implemented, and the sustainability of their results. The table below provides an overview of the results of the scorecard analysis.

### PRA scorecard results and descriptions<sup>2</sup>

OECD DAC	Overall score	Description
<b>Relevance</b>	Satisfactory	The objectives of a clear majority (67%) of the PRA projects, their design and possible ToC or LogFrame align with GG-CC objectives in AfDB and country strategies and policies. (score is 'medium' or 'high')
<b>Efficiency</b>	Unsatisfactory	Significant challenges affected project performance in a majority of projects, and/or efficient solutions were found for only a minority of challenges that were encountered. That is, a minority (44%) of the PRA projects achieved their results on time and budget (score is 'high' - within 20% of the planned budget and implemented within planned or

<sup>2</sup> Overall scores were based on a rating of: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, unsatisfactory, and highly unsatisfactory.

		agreed on timelines).
<b>Effectiveness</b>	Unsatisfactory	A minority (42%) of the PRA projects' intended results have been achieved or exceeded at the output/outcome level (as applicable).
<b>Sustainability</b>	Unsatisfactory	A minority (26%) of the PRA projects have put in place sustainability strategies. Sustainability strategies address project sustainability, including institutional (e.g. partnerships, participation) and financing aspects, environmental sustainability and continuance.

### Relevance of objectives and relevance of design of the 20 PRA projects

The 20 PRA project designs were assessed based on their average alignment with the associated CSPs and Regional Integration Strategy Papers (RISPs) where these referred to GG-CC at the time a project was developed, as well as on the average alignment of a project with national GG-CC-related policies, strategies, tools and beneficiaries' needs.

Overall, 67% of the PRA projects scored 'medium' or 'high' alignment with AfDB, national policies and beneficiaries' needs related to GG and CC - a satisfactory level of relevance. The relevance of project *objectives and targets* were also satisfactory overall with regards to their alignment with the AfDB GG-CC policies and strategies (such as GG-CC objectives in CSP and/or TYS), as well as national GG-CC-related policies and strategies (where they exist), and the stated needs of intended final beneficiaries.

When assessing the alignment of project objectives with GG-CC policy frameworks, project Logframes and project documents were screened for GG-CC-related objectives and then compared to CSPs, Bank and national level strategies at the time project objectives were formulated.

For example, the Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) project in Mozambique, initiated in 2013, had as its objectives to increase the capacity of communities to address challenges including climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity and land degradation through agriculture and water infrastructure development and restoration of natural habitats. The project was highly aligned with CCAP1 and although the CSP (2011-2015) for Mozambique focused on the twin objectives of "Enhanced private sector competitiveness through infrastructure development" and "Governance in support of inclusive growth", the CSP noted the highly climate-sensitive nature of Mozambique's agriculture sector. The project objectives resonated well with the Southern Africa RISP (2011-2015), which listed CC as a key crosscutting issue, stating the Bank will take leadership in promoting environment- and climate-friendly infrastructure programmes; they also align with Mozambique's NAPA (2007) and its National Irrigation Strategy (2011-2019).

An example of poor alignment was the Dibamba energy project in Cameroon that was initiated in 2011 to build a power station fuelled on heavy oil, while the CSP (2010-2014) at the time stressed: (1) strengthening governance to enhance the strategic management of the State, and (2) development of (road and water) infrastructure. This project is not in line with the CRMA (2009) or CCAP-1 (2011-2015), or Cameroon's GG-CC-related policies, other than a component of its objective, which stated that pollution was to be controlled to remain within acceptable limits.

The relevance evaluation analysis found that on average, the objectives and designs of the 20 PRAs had a higher level of alignment with *national and sub-national* GG-CC-related policies and priorities than with Bank-level GG-CC-related policies and strategies. The evaluation observed limited alignment with or mention of the RISPs GG-CC-related objectives or use of any of the Bank's GG-CC tools, which can be explained by the fact that the majority of the PRA projects were initiated when the Bank's GG-CC tools were still being developed. If GG-CC-related project designs and objectives would be compared to *later* AfDB GG-CC policies, in retrospect, their alignment with Bank priorities would have been high.

Assuming project-level considerations related to GG-CC would have evolved as CSPs were updated to reflect more GG-CC-related policies, we would expect to see an increase in climate change considerations at the project level. 15 of 20 projects sampled for this evaluation were approved between 2009 to 2012, four projects approved in 2013 and one project was approved in 2016; it is expected that GG-CC-related results for later projects would have provided more evidence of GG-CC mainstreaming. Even though CRMA was approved in 2009, it took some time to affect project designs. CCAP1 covered 2011-2015, and the TYS was published in 2013, which allows us to assume some progress in the mainstreaming of GG-CC-related features into projects during the latter part of this time period. Figure 5 presents a timeline of projects based on date of project approval and a description of the degree to which GG-CC considerations were mainstreamed into a

project.<sup>3</sup> Annex 7 includes a summary table of key aspects of GG-CC-related activities extracted from each of the 20 PRAs reviewed in this evaluation.

As shown in Figure 5, there was little consideration or no evidence of GG-CC-related activities or outcomes for projects approved in 2009-2011. During 2012-2013, we see limited GG-CC-related activities and some alignment with GG-CC objectives, as well as some measures to 'climate-proof' projects. In 2016, we see more consideration of GG-CC-related components and associated indicators in the projects and the ToC. However, as described above, evidence of actual implementation for these activities were limited. Unfortunately, the evaluation team were not able to cover more projects approved in later years since there is very little project documentation available yet on such projects to enable to assessments; further, it would not be possible to assess effectiveness and sustainability of projects approved after 2016.<sup>4</sup>

### Effectiveness in achieving GG-CC outputs and outcomes

Effectiveness was assessed based on how well projects had achieved their output and outcome level objectives with relevance for GG-CC. The effectiveness of the 20 PRA projects in achieving their intended GG-CC-relevant results was assessed based on a screening of project documents, logframes and other documented output and outcome level results, that were then cross-checked during country on-site visits and by interviews with stakeholders. The contribution of any observed unintended outcomes on the projects' achievements were also assessed, when possible.

Two main challenges complicated the assessment of the effectiveness of results. First, the majority of projects logframes did not mention or specify clear GG-CC-related outputs or outcomes or report separately on their achievement. Thus, in cases where GG-CC-related results were not specified or tracked by the project, but reviewers were able to detect important GG-CC-related results, reviewers assessed achievements subjectively. Even when GG-CC-did not always capture all the relevant GG-CC-related results produced by the projects, and thus reflected their subjective judgement of the "larger picture" in the overall score. Examples of such projects with important positive GG-CC-related results not fully captured by project logframes or reports were a) Ourzazate solar power station project (Phase I) in Morocco, or b) the Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) in Mozambique. For other projects the failure to achieve intended GG-CC-related outputs and outcomes was not fully captured by project reports, and scores were based on an overall subjective assessment, evidence from the field and from other reports, such as in the case of the Ketta-Djoum Road Development Project/Phase 1 in Cameroun.

Nevertheless, out of the 20 PRA projects, 40% of the projects could not be assessed either because they did not have GG-CC-related objectives at output or outcome levels, indicators were not specific enough to be objectively assessed, or because data on performance/effectiveness was not (yet) available. In terms of effectiveness, for the 60% remaining case study PRA projects the average score is an unsatisfactory level of impact on GG-CC<sup>5</sup>. This means that only 42% of these PRA projects' intended results have been achieved or exceeded at the output or outcome level (as applicable).

When analysing the achievement of results in terms of **outputs versus the outcomes**, distinguishing between GG-CC-related results on these two levels was rarely evident in logframes, as clear GG-CC-related indicators had not been developed in the majority of project documents and/or they did not comprehensively capture the relevant GG-CC-related results on these two levels. This meant that results had to be assessed subjectively by reviewers and the level of an observed result (activity/output/outcome/impact) could not be objectively determined. However, an overview of all observed GG-CC-related results would indicate that results on output levels were achieved more often than on outcome levels (based on a subjective assessment, in 13 of the 20 PRA projects). For example, the PACEBCo Congo Basin ecosystems conservation support program in Cameroon developed measurable, specific GG-CC-related indicators showing that although a number of output level achievements had been made the overall outcome level achievements were modest. However, this depended on project designs: some projects achieved important

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<sup>3</sup> 'Little evidence' in Figure 6 was used to describe projects where there was some mention of GG-CC considerations during the design or implementation, and 'good' describes projects where GG-CC aspects were integrated in some form either in ToC, logframe and indicators.

<sup>4</sup> Projects at early stages of implementation or terminated during 2008-2018, were excluded from the evaluation team's sampling.

<sup>5</sup> Five of the twelve PRA projects that had GG-CC related objectives achieved at least 80% of their intended results, while three projects achieved at least 50% of their intended results. One project achieved 20-50% of its GG-CC objectives and three achieved less than 20% of their objectives.

GG-CC-related *outcomes* regardless of whether they had achieved all or even most of their GG-CC-related *outputs*. For example, the solar and renewable/innovative energy projects in both Morocco and Rwanda, or the WASH sector projects in Rwanda and Mozambique. In these projects any achievement ‘by default’ can be expected to contribute positively to either or both CC mitigation and CC adaptation. The PADY 2 project in Cameroon showed that although some GG-related outputs could not be objectively measured due to a lack of indicators, the decrease in the number of floods and related problems in Yaoundé can be considered a consequence of the project’s outcome level achievements in combating the impacts of extreme weather events.



## Annex 6: Summary Table of 20 PRAs and key GG-CC considerations

Approval Date <sup>6</sup>	Project name	Project Code	Country	Sector	Key points on GG-CC considerations within project
Jan-09	Pilot project for the artificial recharge of the Haouz water table from Oued Ghmat P-MA-EAZ-003	MA-EAZ-003	Morocco	Water Supply and Sanitation	<p>1. Initial reference in project documentation refers to various adaptation techniques to address possible climate variability, with no mention on this thereafter.</p> <p>2. During implementation, evidence suggests areas susceptible to droughts and floods, benefited from specific interventions of this project, to help to mitigate the effect of CC on local populations.</p> <p>3. No specific GG and CC results/indicators incorporated in the logic framework.</p> <p>4. Although interventions addressed issues related to CC, there was no evidence of practical actions or thinking related to GG.</p>
Mar-09	CONGO BASIN ECOSYSTEMS CONSERVATION SUPPORT PROGRAM (PACEBCo) P-Z1-C00-10	P-Z1-C00-10	Cameroon	Environment	<p>1. There were no GG-CC strategies or policies developed by the bank at the time of project approval.</p> <p>2. This project was the Bank's response to the concerns expressed by Heads of State at the 2005 Brazzaville Summit on the implementation of the Convergence Plan of the Central African Forest Commission.</p> <p>3. The implementation of the programme was strongly oriented towards GG</p> <p>4. A detailed Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of the programme was carried out in accordance with the Bank's procedures.</p>
Apr-09	Niassa Provincial Towns Water and Sanitation Project	MZ-EOO-006	Mozambique	Water Supply and Sanitation	<p>1. The project was developed to respond water demand, however GG-CC issues were only addressed as cross cutting issues.</p> <p>2. By focusing on watershed, water conservation and efficiency in water use, all activities are intended to support CC adaptation strategies, however CC/GG targets are not specifically mentioned in the project document.</p> <p>3. The project takes into consideration environmental issues outside of the core project activities, such as preserving local river course maintenance and preservation of local environment.</p> <p>4. Interventions are limited to mitigate environmental impacts but there is no evidence of practical action or thinking related to GG.</p>

<sup>6</sup> If date of approval was not available in documentation, then the start date of the project was used to order the projects in timeline.

Jul-09	Dakar-Diamniadio Highway Project	SN-DBO-010	Senegal	Transport	<p>1. Considerations of the effect of CC on the project was not documented.</p> <p>2. The negative environmental impacts have been identified, and mitigation measures incorporated in the project.</p> <p>3. The impact of CC on the infrastructures build for this project has not been considered.</p> <p>4. Green Growth dimension was not considered during the design or implementation of the project,</p>
Jul-09	Rwanda national rural drinking water supply and sanitation programme (PNEAR), Phase II: Second sub-programme 2009-2012, RW-EOO-005	RW-EOO-005	Rwanda	Water Supply and Sanitation	<p>1. There were no GG-CC considerations in project design and review documentation. However, there is one monitoring system in place.</p> <p>2. There were no measurable GG-CC specific output or outcome level considerations in the project reporting or logframe.</p> <p>3. Environmental benefits of the sub-programme went beyond the main objectives of the project, with significant positive impact on communities. Indeed, the protection of the intervention area will be strengthened through implementation of measures such as systematic reforestation of catchment areas located alongside the sources of water collection.</p> <p>4. The project is delivering what it was intended to do, with clean water exceeding targets.</p>
Jul-09	Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-programme - Phase II – P-SN-E00-004	SN-E00-004	Senegal	Water Supply and Sanitation	<p>1. CC and GG were not specifically included at the time of the design of this project.</p> <p>2. The project shows that at the time (2009) an even 2005 when the overall PEPAM was initiated, CC and GG were not primary concern of the Bank or of the Senegalese authorities. A Health priority was the main justification of the project, and the will from Senegal to reach SDGs in terms of health and access to drinking water and sanitation.</p> <p>3. CC and GG dimension are barely touch upon in the project's documents, and among stakeholders</p> <p>4. here was no negative impact generated on CC or the Environment either, but the project illustrates the change of paradigm for both the Government of Senegal and the Bank and the recent inclusion of CC and the ongoing inclusion of GG.</p>
Sep-09	Ketta-Djoum Road Development Project - Phase 1 in Cameroon (i.e. Djoum - Minton)	P-Z1-DBO-048	Cameroon	Transport	<p>1. GG and CC aspects were not given much consideration in the design of the road project, due to a lack of the Bank priorities at the time.</p> <p>2. The project does not have a coherent theory of change or logical framework to support GG and CC.</p> <p>3. There is evidence of some CC consideration in the project design, taking</p>

Sep-09	Road Ntendezi RW-DBO-012	Butare-Kitabi- Project	DBO- 012	Rwanda	Transport	<p>into consideration potential increased rainfall on the project sight, but this is minimal.</p> <p>4. Reforestation activities, a means to reduce the CC impact of the project, were not carried out as planned.</p> <p>1. Overall this road reconstruction has been undertaken in a manner that is sensitive to GG and CC issues.</p> <p>2. Specific planning took place to ensure impacts of CC, such as increased rainfall, which could cause damage to the road, were in place to ensure long-term viability.</p> <p>3. The Bank was financing agricultural projects in the area of influence of this project, which will benefit from the delivery of this project, which will contribute to the reduction of poverty in the area.</p> <p>4. Various measures were identified and incorporated into the project, to benefit the wider environment and population.</p>
Nov-09	Tenth Supply MA E00 007	Drinking Water Project	MA E00 007	Morocco	Water Supply and Sanitation	<p>1. There was no specific mention of CC or GG in project planning documents, beyond the core objectives of the project.</p> <p>2. There was no direct intended alignment between the project and the Bank's GG and CC policies, as far as project documentation shows.</p> <p>3. This project was an important contribution to the Bank to help with the Moroccan government's efforts to provide drinking water to the urban and rural population in a sustainable way.</p> <p>4. Positive impacts were expected, including the reduction of pollution in a large river, which is a consequence of waste treatment nearby.</p>
Dec-09	NATIONAL WATER PROGRAMME SUPPORT PROJECT (PAPNEEI); P- MA-AAC-014	IRRIGATION SAVING	MA- AAC- 014	Morocco	Agriculture	<p>1. There is no evidence that the intent of the Bank to invest was directly due to GG or CC aspects.</p> <p>2. Partial environmental impact assessment was carried out during the design phase. A Social Management Plan (ESMP) was also prepared and identified potential negative impacts of project activities on the environment.</p> <p>3. The CC adaptation and GG aspects of the project are clearly identified and mentioned in its objectives and show alignment to national policies the project claims to support.</p> <p>4. Adapting to CC is specifically referenced and the project is considered as a way of adapting to "climatic uncertainty marked by the predominance of droughts".</p>
Jan-10	NATIONAL WATER SANITATION	RURAL SUPPLY AND PROGRAM	MZ- E00- 008	Mozambique	Water Supply and Sanitation	<p>1. Provisions for climate adaptation and development to address water demands in the light of possible climate variability is</p>

	(PRONASAR) IN NAMPULA AND ZAMBEZIA PROVINCES MZ-E00-008					mentioned as an overall goal in project documents initially, but thereafter no longer mentioned.
Apr-10	DIBAMBA PROJECT, 002	ENERGY P-CM-FAA-	CM-FAA-002	Cameroon	Electricity	<p>2. During implementation, areas susceptible to droughts and floods, benefited from specific interventions to mitigate CC impact.</p> <p>3. The project is aligned with the CSP in general but cannot be said to have been aligned to GG-CC objectives as these were not existing.</p> <p>4. No specific GG and CC results/indicators incorporated in the logic framework</p> <p>1. At the time of the approval, the Bank did not have a policy or strategy in place to integrate GG and CC aspects into the projects they financed. As a result, GG and CC aspects had not been a priority.</p> <p>2. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Government of Cameroon and the policies of the African Development Bank and the World Bank.</p> <p>3. Although the project didn't provide a strategy to mitigate project impacts on CC, it does fall in line with government guidance:</p> <p>4. The project takes CC considerations in line with the CSP for 2010-2014, however there is no evidence this has been tailored towards GG.</p>
Jan-11	KivuWatt I Project FGO-001	RW-	P-RW-FGO-001	Rwanda	Thermal Energy	<p>1. The project contributes the Bank's GG and CC objectives by improving the mix of power production and generation in Rwanda by increasing the use of renewable electricity and thereby enabling the reduction in the use of polluting diesel generation.</p> <p>2. Environmental Monitoring and auditing will take place at various intervals during the project.</p> <p>3. There is a high level of community consultation within project activities, ensuring the project respects local interest from a CC and GG perspective.</p> <p>4. There were no measurable GG CC outcome level indicators to report on.</p>
Apr-12	OURZAZATE POWER STATION - PHASE I MA-FFO-001	SOLAR MA-FFO-	MA-FFO-001	Morocco	Solar Energy	<p>1. Project documents included clear references to GG and CC.</p> <p>2. Benefit beyond core project activities, means the project, renewable energy infrastructure development was promoted, and new "green" industries created</p> <p>3. The project GG and CC interventions are in line with the priority objectives of the Moroccan authorities.</p> <p>4. The project was one of the innovative schemes that supported large-scale clean energy production initiatives with the</p>



Oct-12	Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)	P-MZ-CZO-001	Mozambique	Environment	<p>intention to have a transformative effect on the economies of beneficiary regional member countries. The knowledge acquired from this project was intended to open up opportunities for replication by several African countries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key aim of the project provided in project documentation mentions both GG and CC.</li> <li>2. Clear monitoring plan in place and clear allocation of monitoring responsibilities, for GG-CC aspects.</li> <li>3. The project contributes directly to efforts to improve community resilience in areas prone to drought (targeting vulnerable communities) and contributes directly to re-forestation efforts.</li> <li>4. The GoM (at the national level) promoted the project and drove the design and associated consideration of GG and CC objectives.</li> </ol>
May-13	Massingir Dam Emergency Rehabilitation Project Supplementary Loan (MDERP-SL)	P-MZ-AAC-005	Mozambique	Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project mentions clear objectives towards CC, and potential for GG due to hydropower expansion. However, it is not noted if the hydropower expansions have minimal environmental damage.</li> <li>2. The project CC/GG objectives were aligned with some of the CSP priorities.</li> <li>3. The final design contributes to resilience and potentially to increased agriculture production suggesting that, possibly more implicitly than explicitly, GG and CC were considered.</li> <li>4. There is evidence of decisions driven by climate change within project development and outcomes, however limited evidence of direct involvement in driving CC resilience outcomes related to agriculture beyond direct benefits.</li> </ol>
Jun-13	SCALING UP ENERGY ACCESS PROJECT RW-FAO-006	P-RW-FAO-006	Rwanda	Electricity Power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate-proofing of infrastructure was mentioned in design documents. In terms of GG – mentions of growth/economic effect of steadier energy source, but nothing particularly “green”.</li> <li>2. From a GG perspective, the appraisal documents somewhat oversold the benefits of electricity in displacing wood burning stoves for cooking.</li> <li>3. The project considers GG-CC objectives through its utilisation of CC-sensitive technology for work on infrastructure. It also includes wetland restoration activities that can be seen as having a positive CC impact.</li> <li>4. The project mainly identifies negative Environmental and Social impacts as part of its Environmental and Social Impact assessment, it does not identify the Bank’s</li> </ol>

Jul-13	P-CM-EB0-007 - Yaoundé Sanitation Project - Phase 2 (PADY2)	P-CM-EB0-007	Cameroon	Water Supply and Sanitation	<p>organisational barriers to GG/CC mitigation/adaptation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adaptation and increased resilience to the impacts of CC were referenced in key project design documents, with less evidence of GG.</li> <li>2. The Bank's sensitivity to consider GG - CC aspects in its operations was confirmed in the design of the project.</li> <li>3. There are no indicators specifically related to GG - CC to measure progress, although the decrease in the number of floods is a consequence of addressing the impacts of CC.</li> <li>4. GG - CC dialogue between the Bank and stakeholders on resource mobilization and strengthening coordination aspects is lacking.</li> </ol>
Nov-13	PROJECT TO RESTORE THE ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF LAKE GUIERS (PREFELAG)	P-SN-A00-004	Senegal	Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project shows clear GG-CC references in design documents, showing the project combines economic and ecological dimensions.</li> <li>2. The project is in line with the Bank's two objectives set out in the Strategy for 2013-2022 and is based on Pillar II of the CSP (2010-2015), both of which cover GG-CC.</li> <li>3. CC was at the centre of its design and implementation, as was GG, including efficient strategies to win the support of local authorities and communities.</li> <li>4. The focus on CC and GG is visible at each level of the ToC</li> </ol>
Jul-16	Rice Project of the Agricultural Company of Saint Louis of Senegal (CASL). SN-AAG-001	SN-AAG-001	Senegal	Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project seeks to meet the objectives of the Bank and of the government in the matter of GG and CC policies through expected positive impacts.</li> <li>2. Measures to mitigate risks and negative climate related impacts are clearly defined during implementation.</li> <li>3. Measurable impact indicators clearly align to GG-CC within the Logframe.</li> <li>4. CC aspects are considered as "additional activities/components" and are not part of the ToC, even with jobs being created and qualified as "green"</li> </ol>

## Annex 7: Timeline of AfDB GG-CC Activities

