



Dimension 1. Sustainable growth and resilient economy

Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative: a higher level can only be reached if the conditions of the level below are fulfilled

General rating scale	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
Rating sub-criteria	The project may weaken the economy by promoting an unsustainable and non-resilient growth model	The project may weaken the company/entity in charge of the project or promote the continued use of unsustainable production and consumption patterns	The project has no significant impact on the sustainability of growth or the resilience of the economy	The funding helps improve the performance of the economic model (competitiveness/efficient use of resources) AND/OR boost economic activity	The funding helps improve the performance of the economic model and its capacities to adapt to future changes/challenges (demography, resource depletion, climate change, etc.)	The project introduces structural economic changes (planning, management, investments, financing, market regulation) thereby promoting sustainable and resilient growth
Macroeconomic resilience	Significant increase in the economy vulnerability to crises (increase in the balance of payments deficit, risk of not being able to repay debts)	Risk of over-indebtedness OR decline in own resources and self-financing capacity, OR significant increase in the focus of the economy on a single sector	No impact on macroeconomic resilience	- Increase of export or tax revenues; - Currency generation or savings; - Reduction of the risk of price shocks	Improvement of the balance of payments, AND/OR diversification of the economic model AND/OR mitigation of the vulnerability to price shocks (economic diversity and insurance or fluctuation-response mechanisms)	Development of investment in the economy (better savings/investment balance) OR increase in household-consumption capacity
Balanced territorial development	Increase in territorial economic inequalities OR lack of coherence with national territorial development policies	Increase in economic competition between territories OR risk of decreasing economic attractiveness of some territories	No effect on territorial development and economic attractiveness	Strengthening of the region economic attractiveness: establishment of businesses, infrastructures, trade dynamism, facilities, development of secondary centers, etc.	- Improved connections between regional and national networks/infrastructures/systems (management, transport, etc.) - Infrastructures promoting a balanced territorial economic development, taking into account future changes - Economic integration within regional and international channels	Investment or reforms introducing structural changes that promote balanced planning and development of rural, urban and suburban areas (planning, investment, integration, decentralization process, etc.)
Inclusive trade	Exclusion of the poorest communities from the value chain (customers, suppliers, sub-contractors)	Weakening or destruction of local business fabric, with no offsetting measures	No impact on inclusive trade	Local business benefitting disadvantaged local community in the value chain (as customers, suppliers or distributors)	Local business benefitting disadvantaged local community in the value chain, AND providing products/services at affordable prices to these population groups	Social enterprise or "Social Business (SB)" whose: 1) main business objective is to have a strong social impact on disadvantaged local community, 2) financial model is sustainable and 3) governance is democratic and complies with the CSR principles of SBs
Local economy	- Economic activities that may prevent or hinder certain communities from having access to natural/cultural resources and from being able to use them to generate income (depletion of resources, degradation of ecosystems, etc.) - Destruction of local jobs (including suppliers and sub-contractors) - Non-compliance with local economic rights	- Deterioration of an asset or resources on which local communities rely to generate income or to meet their basic needs (food, energy, etc.) - Weakening of the local economy (no increase competition for qualified local businesses, etc.)	No impact on the local economy	- Development of income-generating activities - Creation of temporary local jobs - Purchases of sustainable local material	- Development of income-generating activities linked to the protection of an heritage or the sustainable exploitation of local resources (crafts, eco-tourism, traditional pharmacology, etc.) - Creation of sustainable local jobs (beyond the project scope) - Structuring of local short-distribution channels	- Institutional action enabling collective agreements/certifications leading towards improved local employment, production and consumption conditions (e.g. designation of origin) - National policy on sustainable procurement (public and private sectors) - Development of regional heritage promotion activities (e.g. recording in local development plans) - Mechanisms/incentives aimed at creating sustainable local economic industries
Innovations and green production sectors	- Economic (grant, tax) or policy measure that hinders the development of green production sectors	- Production materials or processes that generate pollution or waste natural resources - Loss of innovation (knowledge and expertise, reduction of R&D funding, etc.)	No impact on innovations and green production sectors	Use of "controlled and effective" technologies and processes: - Effective management of raw materials, water, energy - Reduction of pollution/materials/chemicals used in the cycle - Reuse, recycling and recovery of waste	Structural change in the development of environmentally sustainable industries resilient to future changes: - Development, transfer and distribution of clean technologies and industrial processes - Development of economic networks and expertise centers for green businesses, etc. - Technological innovation for better matching of demand and supply (smart networks, digital solutions, etc.) - Knowledge economy	Promoting environmentally sustainable industries as a strategic priority for economic development - Regulatory incentives, with pricing, taxation, investment, standards and certifications that are favorable towards development of green industries - National program for investment in R&D, technologies and innovations that respect the environment



Dimension 2. Social well-being and reduction of social imbalances

	Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative: a higher level can only be reached if the conditions of the level below are fulfilled					
	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
General rating scale						
Rating sub-criteria	The project contributes to the deterioration of social well-being	The project contributes to the deterioration of individual well-being	The project has no significant effect on social well-being	The project improves individual well-being	The project has an impact on reducing inequalities or produces collective benefits (living together)	The project leads to a structural change that improves collective social benefit
Effective access to good quality essential services	Targeting that promotes the exclusion or segregation of groups	Deterioration of overall access to services for individuals, leading to a rise in social inequalities	No significant change in access to essential services	Improved access to an essential service or improved service quality	Improved access to an essential service (or improved service quality) specifically for excluded/disadvantaged communities	Improved access (or quality) AND capacity of the institutions concerned to provide fair access to an essential service
Development of individual or collective capacities	Deterioration of individual and collective capacities: public educational policies that create or reinforce pre-existing inequalities (areas with no or few schools, increase in tuition fees, etc.)	Deterioration of individual capacities: project characteristics not suited to providing excluded/disadvantaged communities with access to education/training	No impact on human capital	Improvement of individual capacities: knowledge, expertise, education-training continuum	Improvement of individual and collective capacities (social capital): networking, training in collective management, sharing and exchange of knowledge	Institutional measures promoting the development of human AND social capital
Improvement of the living environment/ conditions	Deterioration of collective living conditions and livelihoods (of a "group of livelihood means")	Deterioration of the living environment/ conditions	No impact on the livelihoods or living conditions	Improvement of the living environment/ conditions (housing, health, food, air quality, etc.)	Improvement of the living environment/ conditions specifically for excluded/disadvantaged communities	Improvement of the living environment/ conditions WITH institutional protection (included in legislation)
Employment and decent working conditions	Destruction of jobs AND deterioration of working conditions	Destruction of jobs OR deterioration of working conditions	No impact OR compliance with decent working conditions on the project sites	Creation of jobs without improving working conditions OR improvement of working conditions	Creation or safeguarding of good-quality jobs and improvement of collective working conditions	Improvement of working conditions WITH inclusion in legislation
Inclusion/ participation in community life	Decreased participation in community life AND weakening of the feeling of inclusion/belonging	Decreased participation in community life OR weakening of the feeling of inclusion/belonging OR no consultation with the final beneficiaries concerning the design of the project	No impact OR specific participatory mechanism for the design of the project	Improved participation in collective choices OR feeling of belonging/ inclusion (to local social networks)	Improved participation in collective choices (social engineering, mediation, etc.) AND feeling of belonging/inclusion (promotion of heritage, history, identity, etc.)	Improved participation AND feeling of belonging/inclusion WITH institutional mechanisms for social dialogue between civil society and the public authorities
Lifelong income security	Deterioration of inclusive social protection system or of the existing welfare mechanisms	Deterioration of individual coverage for a given risk	No impact on risk management mechanisms	Extending coverage for a given risk to the largest possible population base (insurance/assistance mechanism)	Extending coverage for a given risk WITH collective welfare mechanisms (pooling resources for the risk)	Creating universal social-security coverage AND establishing/strengthening an inclusive nationwide social-welfare policy
Reduction of sensitivity to tensions and conflicts "Do No harm"	Fanning a conflict or increasing the risk of conflict (reinforcing dividing factors: tensions between groups, inequality in terms of access to a resource, etc.)	Deterioration of the capacity of communities to resolve their conflicts (disappearance of consultation mechanisms, etc.)	Does not reinforce socio-political risks	Strengthening the individual capacity to manage conflicts or connectors	Strengthening the individual AND collective capacity of communities to resolve their conflicts in a peaceful way	Implementation of institutional mechanisms for socio-political stability



Dimension 3. Gender equality

Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative: a higher level can only be reached if the conditions of the level below are fulfilled

General rating scale	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
Rating sub-criteria	The project may worsen gender inequality	The project provides an opportunity to reduce gender inequality but fails to initiate a dialogue or specific measures, thus maintaining inequality	After analysis, the project does not have any significant effect on gender equality	The needs and interests of women and men were analyzed and addressed in discussions with the counterparty but this has not led to one or more specific measures	One of the expected effects is to ensure that women have effective access to the opportunities created within the framework of the project (specific work done to remove barriers)	The empowerment of women and the structural reduction of inequalities between women and men is one of the main or crosscutting objectives of the project
Access to essential services	Increase in inequality between women and men in terms of access to essential services (in particular in the case of the exclusion of a predominantly female population group)	No consideration of the needs of men and women in terms of access to essential services in the project design (dialogue/measures), resulting in continued inequalities	After analysis, the project does not have any gender impact concerning access to essential services	Consideration of the different needs and interests of women and men in terms of access to essential services OR dialogue established with the counterparty WITHOUT resulting in one or more specific measures	Consideration of the specific needs and women and men to ensure effective access to essential services OR free service/reduced costs (targeting women and/or mothers/ excluded communities)	The project main or cross-cutting objective is to improve access (for both men and women) to essential services AND to remove any physical, social, or economic barriers
Training, employment, control of resources and income	Significant risk of increasing inequalities in terms of access to training, employment and/or control of economic resources	No measures/dialogue to improve equal access for women and men to training, resources/income despite potential opportunities	After analysis, the project does not have any gender impact in the area of training, jobs, or the control of resources and income	Diagnosis of causes and dialogue established concerning: - Training and employment; - OR the control of economic resources But without resulting in any specific actions	One of the main impacts expected from the project is the reduction of inequality in terms of access to training and employment, and access to economic resources (by removing barriers)	Nationwide measure; a project whose main or cross-cutting objective is to reduce inequalities in terms of access to training, employment and economic resources
Access to rights and justice and combating violence against women (including sexual violence)	Risk of increased inequalities between women and men in terms of access to rights and justice AND/OR violence against women and girls	No dialogue/measures for reducing violence/improving rights in a country/project context where the risks are clearly identified and identifiable	After analysis, the project has no gender impact in terms of access to rights and justice AND/OR violence against women and girls	Diagnosis of causes and dialogue established concerning equal rights and reducing violence against women and girls but without resulting in any specific actions	Measure making it possible to effectively improve/reinforce: - The prevention and reduction of gender-related violence - The fight against harassment, discrimination, respect of women's and girls' rights	Effective implementation of institutional changes/laws or a project whose main/cross-sector objective focuses on: - The rights of women, and their access to the legal system and justice - And combating violence against women and girls
Participation of women in economic/ political and social decision-making bodies	Increased inequalities between women and men in terms of their involvement in leadership roles in economic, political or public life	Since no dialogue or measures have been proposed, continued inequality between women and men in terms of their involvement in leadership roles in economic, political or public life	After analysis, the project has no gender impact in terms of the participation of women in economic, political and social decision-making bodies	Dialogue with the counterparty concerning gender equality in the sector/structure concerned; support for better inclusion of women in economic and political life; But without resulting in any specific actions	Increased consideration of gender issues in the sector, as well as greater influence and involvement of women in decision-making processes	Equal involvement of women and men in economic, political and social decision-making bodies (empowerment) and the emancipation of women
Project design and governance	Exclusion from decision-making processes based on gender AND/OR breakdown of roles in the project more unfavorable to women than men	No involvement of women or men in the decision-making processes/public consultations concerning the project due to their gender	After analysis, the project does not have any gender impact in terms of internal project design or governance	Identification of constraints limiting the involvement of women in the project decision-making and governance but not resulting in any specific actions	Equal involvement of women and men in the project decision-making bodies, effective participation, follow-up (disaggregated indicators)	Equal involvement of women and men in the project decision-making bodies AND inclusion of expertise on gender issues in the project coordination structures



Dimension 4. Conservation of biodiversity, management of environments and natural resources

Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative: a higher level can only be reached if the conditions of the level below are fulfilled

General rating scale	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
Rating sub-criteria	The project harms critical habitats	The project has residual impacts on environments and natural resources at local level despite the implementation of offsetting measures	The project has no significant impact on biodiversity and natural resources/ The project helps minimize or even avoid negative impacts through its design	The project includes measures aimed at improving the quality of environments and using natural resources in a responsible way at local level	The project helps reduce the pressure on sensitive environments and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources	The project makes it possible to significantly improve the state of biodiversity, through conservation and sustainable management actions
Functionality of ecosystems	Irreversible disruption to ecosystems: destruction of critical habitats, disruption of climate regulation, hydrological functions, etc.	Weakening of the ecosystems: degradation or pollution of environments (soil, water, etc.), habitat fragmentation	No significant change to ecosystems	Localized improvement of ecosystems: reduction of environmental pollution, development of green spaces in urban environments	Maintaining or restoring an ecosystem capacity to produce services: fight against land degradation and deforestation, fight against the degradation of rivers/streams, restoring natural environments, etc.	Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and their capacity to produce the goods and services expected: networks of protected areas, ecological corridors, etc.
Use of natural resources	- Over-exploitation of natural resources that compromises their renewal capacity - Introduction and spread of invasive alien species that threaten indigenous species	- Degradation and over-exploitation of natural resources that compromises their availability/accessibility at the local level - Intentional introduction of invasive alien species that threaten indigenous species	No significant impact on the state of local natural resources	- Responsible/efficient use of the resource: reduction in losses and waste - Rapid intervention to deal with newly detected invasive alien species using ecological means	- Development of local and endemic species - Sustainable practices and exploitation (forest, aquifers, fishing, etc.) - Management of widely-spread invasive alien species using ecological means	- Integrated management of natural resources - Reduction in the consumption of products derived from endangered wildlife and plant species - Protection of agricultural genetic diversity - Preventing the introduction and spread of invasive alien species using ecological means
Inclusion of communities	Reinforcing a conflict or increasing the risk of conflict concerning the access to and use of biodiversity	Reducing access to and use of natural resources among certain communities	No involvement of the impacted communities in any actions concerning the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	Involvement of the impacted communities according to needs/on an ad-hoc basis	Continuous involvement of the communities in the ecological management, monitoring, surveillance and/or control mechanisms provided for in the framework of the project	Institutional acknowledgement of the role of local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (commons, public resources, community management, co-management, etc.)
Improvement and sharing of relevant knowledge and technologies	Deterioration of the collective capacity to increase scientific knowledge and improve technologies to prevent the extinction of species or the irreversible degradation of environments	Deterioration of individual capacities to obtain access to relevant knowledge and technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	No impact on the improvement and sharing of relevant scientific knowledge and technologies	- Provision of scientific information about the ecological state of the area or the resource - Use of efficient technologies - Information and awareness-raising concerning biodiversity	- Ecological monitoring carried out throughout the project - Strengthening of capacities concerning sustainable uses and practices, and concerning the best, and most accessible technologies available - Education concerning sustainable development	Improvement of scientific knowledge/ data/statistics concerning the country's biodiversity (strengthening inventory, monitoring and assessment systems), and taking them into account in sector-based decisions (tools to help decision-making)
Creation of a favorable environment (economic incentives, regulations, funding)	Regulations, economic incentives and funding that encourage the destruction of ecosystems and the over-exploitation of resources	Creation of economic incentives and regulations that are harmful to biodiversity and natural resources	No impact on the creation of standards, regulations; No impact on the mobilization of financing for the conservation of biodiversity or the sustainable management of natural resources	- Implementation of specific incentives in favor of biodiversity at local level - Mapping of land rights	- Creation of incentives at sectoral/ regional level or concerning a resource - Securing land rights - Implementation of a framework to facilitate private investment to promote the sustainable management of natural resources	- Nationwide implementation of a favorable institutional environment concerning biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources: taxation, regulations, promotion of voluntary standards - Implementation of sustainable/ innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity (trust funds)



Dimension 5a. Transition to a low-carbon pathway

Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative: a higher level can only be reached if the conditions of the level below are fulfilled

Mitigation

-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
The project might have a long term structural lock-in impact that hinders solutions with low carbon emissions or future implementation of a low-carbon pathway	The project is not consistent with the objectives of the country's climate policies or the issues identified within the framework of the analysis of its transition to a low-carbon pathway	The project has no impact on the factors driving change but is consistent with a low-carbon transition pathway	The project is aligned with the country's climate policies and contributes to a low-carbon pathway through its effect on at least one factor driving change , from the following: technical measures, mobilization of financial and private stakeholders, impact on public policies	The project contributes significantly to low-carbon pathway through its effect on at least two factors driving change from the following: technical measures, mobilization of financial and private stakeholders, impact on public policies	The project makes a structural contribution to the low-carbon pathway in the country through its effect on all the factors driving change: technical measures, mobilization of financial and private stakeholders, impact on public policies

Examples

Impact

Alignment with low-carbon climate policies		
Project consistent with the objectives of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) or corresponding national policies		neutral
The project is not consistent with the INDC objectives or the objectives identified within the framework of the analysis of its low-carbon transition policy		negative
Impacts on public policies		
Implementation and testing of economic, fiscal and budgetary instruments or mechanisms that are voluntary, regulatory, informational or educational, research and development	Project that contributes to the establishment of regulatory or strategic decisions that sustainably promote low-carbon development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for or implementation of sectoral policy decisions (energy, electricity, agricultural development, forests, urbanization, waste, transport, other) that promote low-carbon development - Support for the development of strategic plans (long-term, low-carbon strategy) - Contribution to the implementation of laws and regulations that sustainably facilitate the development of renewable energies (feed-in tariffs, regulatory framework, objectives concerning the reduction of carbon-intensive systems in the energy mix, formalized policies) - Establishment of sustainable carbon taxation - Cancellation of subsidies for fossil fuels - Establishment of tax incentives for non-carbon-based solution 	positive
	Project that has impacts in terms of institutional environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of institutions aimed at promoting policies, investment plans that are consistent with low-carbon development - Improved collection of data that are useful for the development of low-carbon strategies - Improved capacity for planning and the coordination of stakeholders concerning the implementation of low-carbon projects - Reinforcement of capacities, training of the players concerned in order to take into account the low-carbon dimension in different sectors 	
	Project that has impacts on standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project allows or promotes the implementation of quality standards, certifications, labels, etc., exceeding the standards in force and consistent with the low-carbon pathways objectives 	
	No impact on public policy	neutral
Mobilization of financial and private stakeholders		
	Project that contributes to the mobilisation of financial and private stakeholders to support low carbon development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit-line project that supports actions in sectors contributing to low-carbon development Project that facilitates the sustainable participation of other financial players, in the immediate or long term (pioneering project) Project that mobilizes local public financing or the local market to support investments in favor of low-carbon development Project that promotes innovative approaches that are consistent with low-carbon transition in the business sector 	positive
	No impact in terms of mobilizing financial and private stakeholders	neutral
Technical impacts/carbon efficiency in the long term		
Projects with structural potential that are consistent with a low-carbon development pathway	Mitigation project with a substantial and sustainable impact on the country's emissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A renewable energy project that contributes massively to transforming or pursuing the transformation of the country's energy mix 	positive
	Mitigation project with little contribution to country-wide reduction but that has a significant knock-on effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pioneering mitigation projects in a sector with replication potential 	
	High carbon footprint project that contributes to the implementation of efficient technology in terms of carbon emission reduction in a national sector and that is relevant in terms of the long-term national low-carbon development pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient new buildings (greenfield), gas (under certain conditions) 	
	Project that does not contribute to long-term structural change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project with low emissions with short life-cycle; project that evolves towards less carbon-intensive solutions 	neutral
Projects that have structural impacts that are inconsistent with a low-carbon development policy, or that risk producing a 'lock-in' effect	Project that will have a locked-in, long-term structural impact that threatens the relevance of requiring the use of solutions that emit less carbon in the sector concerned or the implementation of a low-carbon transition policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects producing high carbon emissions with substantial long-term impacts on the country's overall emissions Long-term infrastructures promoting the most emission-intensive sectors (e.g.: fossil-fuel transport infrastructures that produce a structural economic/physical advantage that impedes the development of the low-carbon solutions required) 	negative



Dimension 5b. Climate change resilience

Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative: a higher level can only be reached if the conditions of the level below are fulfilled

-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
The project is not consistent with public-policy adaptation objectives and locks the country into a long-term development direction that is not resilient to climate change	The project is not consistent with public-policy adaptation objectives and has a significant likelihood of increasing the vulnerability of the area, OR it exposes itself to significant climate risks , without taking any adaptation measures to deal with these risks	The project has no significant impacts in terms of adaptation but is consistent with the adaptation objectives of the country's national policies	The project provides responses to the issues of climate change vulnerability identified in the project operational area, in line with the national adaptation policies or priorities	The project provides responses to the issues of climate change vulnerability in line with the priorities of the public adaptation policies, AND incorporates an approach for managing uncertainty (robustness and/or flexibility of the technical solution) OR capacity-building actions	The project has a structural impact on the climate resilience of the country's development strategy, in line with the priorities of the public adaptation policies: - it provides responses to the issues of climate change vulnerability; - it incorporates an approach for managing uncertainty; - it includes capacity-building actions; - it guides sectors and/or regions towards development models that are more resilient to climate change

The questions below do not require exhaustive answers but are intended to improve the quality of the project analysis concerning resilience

Alignment with national adaptation priorities

Are the objectives of the project relevant in relation to the adaptation needs identified in the national public policies (sector-based strategies, territorial development plans, etc.)?

Impact of the project on vulnerability issues

Does the project contribute to increase the percentage of the population aware of the expected effects of climate change and the most appropriate responses to this?

Will the project increase the number of people protected by and familiar with early warning systems?

Will the project decrease the number of people killed, injured and otherwise affected by extreme weather events?

Will the project protect and/or improve infrastructures in order to better resist climate change and variability?

Will the project maintain or improve ecosystem services and the management of natural resources, in a context of climate change?

Will the project increase the percentage of the population who have means of subsistence that are more resilient to the climate?

Will the project protect the main economic sectors when faced with the negative impacts of climate change and variability? Does the project make it possible to seize any related opportunities?

Taking uncertainty into account (degree of flexibility and robustness of the project)

Robustness: Is the project capable of generating benefits in the largest number of climate scenarios possible?

Capacity-building

To what extent does the project provide support to end users, in terms of using the available climate information in an effective manner?

Flexibility: Is the project easy to modify according to new information available (climate-related or based on assessment monitoring) and in a cost-effective manner in order to move from solution A to a previously identified solution B (change or gradual progression)?

To what extent does the project promote the strengthening of the institutional capacity to adapt to climate change?

Transformational impact of the project

To what degree can the project be replicated and ramped up to a large scale?

To what extent do the project information and awareness-raising initiatives generate lasting and profound changes in the way people think and behave (behavioral changes)?

To what extent does the project promote inter-sector and intra-sector coordination concerning adaptation to climate change, the systematic integration of climate risk in decision-making, planning and budgeting processes and the involvement of key stakeholders in the development of adaptation projects (including at local level)?

To what extent does the project make it possible to identify funding strategies that are relevant to adaptation?



Dimension 6. Sustainability of project impacts and governance framework

Levels 1 to 3 are progressive and cumulative: a higher level can only be reached if the conditions of the level below are fulfilled

	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
General rating scale						
Rating sub-criteria	<p>The project is not consistent with the institutional environment (legislative framework, standards) OR is in contradiction with one of the governance sub-criteria promoted by AFD OR the project framework does not take into account the regulatory role of the State</p>	<p>Project owner capacity limitations have not been adequately considered within the framework of the project, thus placing the project sustainability at risk OR despite the measures planned, the context makes it impossible to ensure the sustainability of the project impacts</p>	<p>After analysis, the sustainability of the project impacts cannot be established AND the project has no impact on governance beyond the project scope</p>	<p>The sustainability of the project impacts is guaranteed: the project owner's capabilities, the decision-making processes (consultation, participation, planning) and the funding are adequate</p>	<p>The project will have long-term effects on the institutional framework, through decision-making processes (consultation and participation, information and transparency)</p>	<p>The project will have significant long-term impacts on one or more structural areas of governance (taxation, state of law, human rights, civic participation, commons, etc.)</p>
Information and transparency	Lack of data or data sharing that compromises the policy or project proposed	Insufficient/incomplete data to ensure the appropriate project design AND/OR lack of information sharing with the populations and players concerned	The project impact on governance cannot be determined because no assessment of the information system and transparency has been carried out	Requisite data available, taken into account in the design of the project and transmitted to the stakeholders	Information systems (data and technological innovations) that make it possible to improve public policies and/or projects in a sector or a region	Information systems (data, statistics, technologies, freedom of information, e-government) that make it possible to inform citizens more effectively and improve transparency concerning public life at national level
Consultation and participation	Exclusion of individuals or groups of individuals from decisions that affect their interests and that are likely to create conflicts (economic, social, etc.) and crises	Absence or lack of stakeholder consultation (particularly with vulnerable population groups) and no or little identification of their expectations OR consultation process that promotes continued favouritism	The project impact on governance cannot be determined because no assessment has been carried out regarding the issues of consultation and participation	Local stakeholders' interests taken into account in the project (design/roll-out/follow-up) to ensure the sustainability of the proposed action	Consultation and participation process that has beneficial effects on the institutional framework (regional, sector-specific, professional groups, inter-sector, structuring of local organizations, supporting institutional change, etc.), beyond the project scope	Significant impacts on national consultation and participation processes (civic participation, labor-relations or public/private sector dialog, relationship between the administrative authorities and citizens, etc.)
Planning, execution and management	Decision-making, execution and management processes that are not in line with the institutional environment OR that are incapable of ensuring effective planning, execution and management OR that do not take into account the regulatory role of the State	The measures planned in the project, and decision-making, execution and management processes are insufficient to ensure the sustainability of the project	The project impact on governance cannot be determined because no assessment has been carried out regarding the stakeholders' capacities in terms of planning, execution and management	Project owner capacity to ensure the proper execution and management of the project thanks to its internal resources and human resources, its control of procedures and its position in the institutional environment	Capacity-building in terms of planning, execution or management at the institutional level of the sector or a regional institutional structure/organization	Structural impacts of the project on public policy: - Strategic planning and management (the country's strategy and planning) - Execution (decentralization, devolution, organization of public services, coordination) - Or control and accountability
Rights and justice	- Risk of worsening human rights abuses, especially concerning vulnerable persons - No access to law or justice	Inadequate measures to ensure the sustainability of the project, in terms of: - Regulatory measures - Protection of human rights and the rights of vulnerable people - Access to law and justice - Or land reform	The project impact on governance cannot be determined because no assessment has been carried out regarding rights and justice	Effects resulting from regulatory/judicial measures or measures concerning the protection of human rights or land reform linked to the implementation of the project and extending beyond the project cycle	Sector-related or regional measure leading to a significant improvement of laws and regulations or access to law and justice or the land management system	Reform resulting in: - Greater effectiveness of the national legal or judiciary system - The protection of human rights and the rights of vulnerable people, and civil and political rights - The national land management system
Economic governance and financing	Institutional set-up likely to increase financial and economic risks (money laundering, corruption, public debt, favoritism, etc.) in one or more sectors or to maintain institutional instability	Inadequate measures planned in the field of economic and/or financial governance to ensure the sustainability of the project	The project impact on governance cannot be determined because no assessment has been carried out regarding economic governance and financing	Capacities in terms of economic governance and the funding model that ensure the sustainability of the project	Measures in terms of economic governance and/or funding that have beneficial effects on public finances or the business climate and competition	Structural effects of the project on: - The management of national public and/or regional community finances (establishment of budgets and accounts, taxation, spending, controls, etc.) - The regulatory framework for economic players (investment framework, competition authority, etc.)