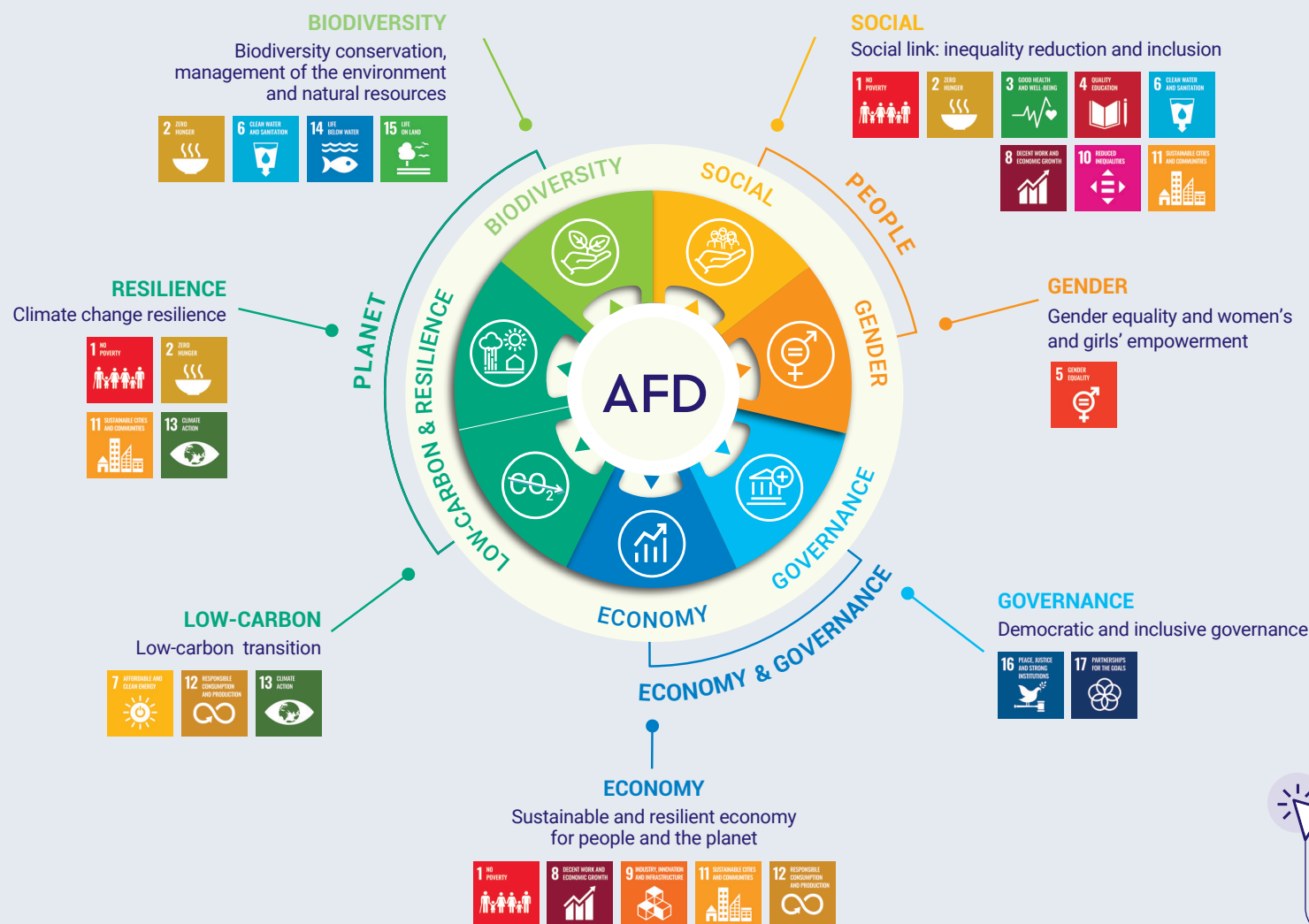


Sustainable development analysis

Questioning and integrating sustainable development issues into projects from the outset

2025 version










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

Sustainable development analysis – Summary grid

User guidelines

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

PILLARS		DIMENSIONS		- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
PLANET		BIODIVERSITY Biodiversity conservation, management of the environment and natural resources	The project significantly degrades biodiversity and natural resources in the long term: it is likely to substantially modify critical habitats or to convert/degrade natural habitats without compensatory measures	The project has residual impacts on biodiversity and natural resources: – it degrades modified habitats in the absence of mitigation measures – OR it degrades natural habitats despite the definition of mitigation measures – OR it encourages practices that are harmful to biodiversity	The project has no negative impact on biodiversity and natural resources, nor does it identify opportunities to develop or improve the state of biodiversity or natural resources	A dialogue has been conducted with the project sponsor on biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable natural resource management issues AND/OR the project has unintended and unproven positive impacts on biodiversity or natural resources	A secondary objective of the project is to contribute to biodiversity conservation or the sustainable management of natural resources	The project aims to structurally improve the state of biodiversity and/or ensure the ecological quality and sustainability of natural resources	
		LOW-CARBON Low-carbon transition	The project has a lock-in effect that jeopardises the implementation of a low-carbon development pathway	The project is not consistent with a low-carbon pathway	The project has no positive effect but remains consistent with a low-carbon pathway	The project is relevant and contributes moderately to the low-carbon pathway	The project aims for a systemic effect (at the country, sector, territory, industry or actor level) on the low-carbon transition	The project aims for a systemic effect on the low-carbon transition and provides guarantees to materialise this effect over time	
		RESILIENCE Climate change resilience	The project is not consistent with public policy adaptation objectives and lastingly locks the country into a non-climate resilient development pathway	Two scenarios: 1) The project is not consistent with public policy adaptation objectives AND may significantly increase the climate risks in the area OR 2) the project is exposed to significant climate risks, or the project holder is exposed to high or very high physical risks, without adaptation measures being taken to address them	The project and its impacts on the sector/system/territory (and/or the project sponsor) are not exposed to significant climate risks, but remain consistent with national policy adaptation objectives	The project (and/or project sponsor) is adapted: its design and implementation (or procedures) take into account the climate risks identified in the project's intervention area, in line with national adaptation policies or issues	The project (and/or project sponsor) is adapted (cf. +1) AND there are effects on the adaptation of sectors/industries to more climate-resilient development paths ["adaptation through the project"] OR the project allows for capacity-building actions to reduce significant climate risks for the project/industry	The project (and/or the project sponsor) has a structuring effect on the climate resilience of the country's development pathway, in line with public policy adaptation priorities, by activating the three levers below: (i) it is adapted (ii) it reduces climate risks for sectors/industries and territories or foresees capacity-building actions to reduce climate risks, (iii) it is transformational or integrates	
PEOPLE		SOCIAL Social link: inequality reduction and inclusion	The project exacerbates inequalities and exclusion or discrimination with respect to one or more groups	The project presents an uncontrolled risk of a deterioration in living conditions, in access to essential services, of opportunities or income	The project has no significant impact on the social link	The project improves living conditions through actions on access to essential goods and services, to opportunities or income, and the inclusion of disadvantaged populations among beneficiaries has been discussed with the counterparty	The project contributes significantly to reducing multidimensional inequalities, strengthening the social link or including disadvantaged populations (secondary objective)	The project contributes structurally to reducing multidimensional inequalities, strengthening the social link or including disadvantaged populations (principal objective)	
		GENDER Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment	The project exacerbates gender inequalities and/or causes a loss of autonomy for women and girls	The project presents a risk of exacerbating gender inequalities and/or causing a loss of autonomy for women and girls	After analysis and dialogue, the project has no significant effect on gender equality or women's and girls' empowerment	The needs and interests of women and men, in their diversity, have been analysed and discussed with the counterparty, leading to ad-hoc measures	The secondary objective of the project is to contribute to reducing gender inequality and empowering women and girls	The principal objective of the project is to structurally reduce gender inequality and empower women and girls	
ECONOMY & GOVERNANCE		ECONOMY Sustainable and resilient economy for people and the planet	The project may weaken the economy by promoting an unsustainable and non-resilient growth model	The project may weaken the company/entity sponsoring the project OR encourage the continuation of unsustainable production and consumption patterns	The project has no effect on the sustainability and/or resilience of the economy	The project contributes to improving the social and/or environmental impact of the economic growth model (competitiveness, creation of decent jobs, resource efficiency)	The project contributes substantially to the transition to a more sustainable and resilient economy, capable of meeting future challenges (demographics, resource depletion, climate, etc.)	The project introduces structural changes into economic growth models to ensure human development within ecological limits	
		GOVERNANCE Democratic and inclusive governance	The project weakens the institution or degrades governance of the sector/system	The project may weaken the institution or degrade governance of the sector/system	The project ensures the resources required for its implementation and anticipates an exit strategy	The project ensures the resources required for its implementation, plans for an exit strategy and makes ad-hoc improvements to the governance of the institution and/or of the system/sector	The project helps to significantly improve governance of the sector/system to make it more effective, inclusive and democratic	The project helps to structurally improve governance of the sector/system to make it more effective, inclusive and democratic	

BIODIVERSITY Dimension BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

General
rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

	- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
	<p>The project significantly degrades biodiversity ¹ and natural resources ² in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – it is likely to substantially modify critical habitats ³ – or to convert/degrade natural habitats ⁴ without compensatory measures 	<p>The project has residual impacts ⁵ on biodiversity and natural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – it degrades modified habitats ⁶ in the absence of mitigation measures – OR it degrades natural habitats despite the definition of mitigation measures – OR it encourages practices that are harmful to biodiversity 	<p>The project has no negative impact on biodiversity and natural resources, nor does it identify opportunities to develop or improve the state of biodiversity or natural resources</p>	<p>A dialogue has been conducted with the project sponsor on biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable natural resource management issues and/or the project has unintended and unproven positive impacts on biodiversity or natural resources</p>	<p>A secondary objective of the project is to contribute to biodiversity conservation or the sustainable management of natural resources</p>	<p>The project aims to structurally improve the state of biodiversity and/or ensure the ecological quality and sustainability of natural resources</p>
Ecosystem integrity, functionality and connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Destruction or significant modification of habitats essential for species diversity – Reduction or elimination of so-called 'regulating' ⁷ or 'supporting' ⁸ services (water cycle, climate regulation, carbon sequestration, soil productivity, etc.) – Spread of invasive alien species threatening native species and ecosystem functionality 	<p>Modification of ecosystems located in anthropized areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – diminution in the number of species, greater fragility of animal and plant populations, reduction in endemic ecological diversity, fragmentation of habitats and loss of connectivity between peripheral biodiversity areas or in the area impacted by the project – intentional introduction of invasive alien species that threaten native species 	<p>The integrity, functionality and connectivity of the ecosystems in the project's area of influence are not lastingly modified and/or affected by the project activities</p>	<p>Localised and ad-hoc ecosystem improvements even if these are unintentional and unproven:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – marginal reduction of pollution in anthropized environments – rapid intervention on newly detected invasive alien species through environmentally friendly means 	<p>Approaches contribute, secondarily, to enhancing the integrity, functionality and connectivity of ecosystems: ⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creation of ecological continuities (urban and peri-urban environments, intensive agricultural areas, etc.) – ecological restoration ¹⁰ of ecosystems heavily disturbed by human activities (wetlands, watercourses, woodlands, etc.) – extension-recovery of biodiversity areas – protection or reintroduction of threatened wild species – ecological restoration at the scale of a catchment areas, mountain range or a bio-geographical entity – reduction of a major source of pollution – prevention of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species through environmentally friendly means 	<p>Approaches aimed at sustainably improving the integrity, functionality and connectivity of ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – protection of natural areas (networks of protected areas, hotspots, etc.) – reinforcement of ecological continuity (urban and peri-urban environments, intensive agricultural areas, etc.) – extension-recovery of biodiversity areas – protection or reintroduction of threatened wild species – ecological restoration at the scale of a catchment areas, mountain range or a bio-geographical entity – reduction of a major source of pollution – prevention of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species through environmentally friendly means
Sustainable use of natural resources	<p>Overexploitation of natural resources, irreversibly modifying their capacity for renewal</p>	<p>Degradation of ecological quality and/or overexploitation of natural resources, compromising their availability and sustainability at local level</p>	<p>Project-induced changes in the use of natural resources do not have a long-term effect on the ecological quality and availability of natural resources</p>	<p>Improved efficiency in the use of natural resources without a demonstrable link to the project</p>	<p>Approaches contribute, secondarily, to improving the quality and availability of exploited natural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – integrated water resource management – promotion of agro-ecological practices at plot and family farm level – sustainable practices at the level of a value chain – development of local and endemic species (agriculture, forestry, reforestation, etc.) 	<p>Approaches aimed at improving the sustainability of exploited natural resources (in quantitative or qualitative terms):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – integrated and sustainable management of natural resources at the level of a catchment area, a mountain range, a bio-geographical sector or a territory – long-term commitment to sustainable practices by economic sectors dependent on natural resources (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry) – combating soil degradation/ artificialisation
Including communities in natural resource and ecosystem management	<p>Exclusion of populations from access to biodiversity and natural resources</p>	<p>Increased risk of conflict over access to and use of biodiversity and natural resources</p>	<p>No involvement of affected populations in any action to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity</p>	<p>Occasional involvement, as needed, of the populations concerned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Approaches enable continuous participation of the populations in the project's systems for management, ecological monitoring, surveillance and/or control – Collaborative construction of rules for access to and management of resources 	<p>Approaches aimed at the institutional and legal recognition of the role of local populations and indigenous communities in conserving and sustainably using biodiversity (common spaces, community-based management, co-management, etc.)</p>
Improving and sharing knowledge, data and technologies relevant to biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources	<p>Deterioration of collective capacities to improve scientific knowledge and technologies to prevent species extinction or irreversible environmental degradation</p>	<p>Deterioration of individual capacity to access knowledge and technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>	<p>No effect on the enhancement and sharing of scientific knowledge and relevant technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provision of scientific information on the ecological status of the area or natural resources – Information and awareness-raising on biodiversity 	<p>Approaches contribute, secondarily, to improving knowledge on biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – capacity building on the sustainability of uses and practices, and on the best available and accessible techniques – support for action research programmes on sustainable resource management – setting up of control and monitoring tools (forest cover, species, etc.) 	<p>Approaches aimed at improving scientific knowledge of the country's biodiversity in the long term (stronger inventory, monitoring and evaluation systems), and at their inclusion in sectoral decisions (decision-making tools)</p>
Developing or consolidating a biodiversity-friendly policy, regulatory and governance framework	<p>Regulations, economic incentives and financing encourage the destruction of ecosystems and overexploitation of resources</p>	<p>Creation of economic incentives and regulations harmful to biodiversity and natural resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No effect on the creation of standards or regulations – No effect on the mobilisation of finance for biodiversity conservation or sustainable natural resource management 	<p>Dialogue with the project sponsor on regulatory or institutional measures for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources, but this does not lead to any specific action within the project</p>	<p>Approaches contribute, secondarily, to the implementation of measures for biodiversity conservation or natural resource management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creation of incentives at the local level – planning and rules for the management and use of natural resources – recognition of customary land rights in biodiversity conservation 	<p>Approaches aimed at implementing regulatory / institutional measures or mobilising finance for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, at the scale of a value chain or sector (voluntary standards, inclusive and sustainable land-use policies, mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies, integrated spatial planning for rural and urban territories, implementation of sustainable/ innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity)</p>



GLOSSARY ON BIODIVERSITY



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



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	Term	Definition	Information sources
1	Biodiversity – Biological diversity	Variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. It includes ecological diversity and functionalities (diversity and functionalities of living organisms) and natural resources that are both “supporting” (water, soil & subsoil, air) and “living” (forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, animal husbandry).	https://www.cbd.int
2	Natural resources	Includes life-supporting natural resources (water, soil & subsoil, air) and living resources (forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, animal husbandry).	
3	Critical habitats	Areas with high biodiversity value, including (i) habitats of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species; (ii) habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or range-restricted species; (iii) habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species; (iv) highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; and (v) areas associated with key evolutionary processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AFD Group Exclusion List – Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN): https://www.iucnredlist.org – Red List of Ecosystems (IUCN): http://iucnrl.org/
4	Natural habitats	Areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. Significant conversion or degradation of a natural habitat is (i) the elimination or severe diminution of the integrity of a habitat caused by a major and/or long-term change in land or water use; or (ii) a modification that substantially minimises the habitat's ability to maintain viable populations of its native species.	https://data-gis.unep-wcmc.org/portal/home/item.html?id=4e2d929b580b40f48513906ca5097140
5	Residual impact	Measurable impact of a project on a biodiversity value (i.e., deteriorated conservation status of species, habitats or ecological functions), after the application of avoidance and reduction measures, but before the application of compensation measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AFD Group Exclusion list – World Bank Performance Standard 6 – Guide to ecological compensation, CGDD, May 2021 (in French)
6	Modified habitats	Areas that may contain a large proportion of animal and/or plant species of non-native origin and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.	https://data-gis.unep-wcmc.org/portal/home/item.html?id=4e2d929b580b40f48513906ca5097140
7	Regulating ecosystem services	Services that maintain air and soil quality, control flooding and disease, crop pollination, etc.	
8	Supporting ecosystem services	Services that provide living space for plants and animals and preserve the diversity of plant and animal species	
9	Ecological connectivity	Connectivity is the unimpeded movement of species and the flow of natural processes that sustain life on Earth. It can therefore also refer to continuous ecosystems often linked by ecological corridors. There are two types of connectivity: structural (where continuity between ecosystems is identified) and functional (where the movement of species or processes is verified). Disruption or lack of ecological connectivity is due to “human-induced fragmentation”.	
10	Ecological Restoration	A process that helps restore an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.	

LOW-CARBON Dimension LOW-CARBON TRANSITION



General rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

To be aligned with the Paris Agreement, the project must have at least a 0 rating on the Low-carbon and Resilience dimensions

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	- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
	The project has a lock-in effect that jeopardises the implementation of a low-carbon development pathway	The project is not consistent with a low-carbon pathway	The project has no positive effect but remains consistent with a low-carbon pathway	The project is relevant and contributes moderately to the low-carbon pathway	The project aims for a systemic effect (at the country, sector, territory, industry or actor level) on the low-carbon transition	The project aims for a systemic effect on the low-carbon transition and provides guarantees to materialise this effect over time
Public policy	The public policy supported implies a long-term lock-in effect on the national low-carbon pathway	The public policy supported is not consistent with the issues identified in the analysis of the national low-carbon pathway (nationally determined contribution, national policies, long-term transition strategy...)	The project has no effect on public policy but remains consistent with a low-carbon pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, local or sectoral dialogue on the low-carbon pathway Ad-hoc measures in public policy (data collection, assessment, training for public officials, coordination of stakeholders...) 	Development or implementation of national or sectoral plans, laws and regulations or setting-up of institutions, enabling major barriers to be overcome or high-potential systems to be tried out, at the level of a priority country or sector (decarbonisation policy, standards and labels, promotion of resource-efficiency, green taxation, support to green industries, stakeholder coalition)	Materialisation over time of the systemic effect of the public policy's low-carbon transition, underpinned by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sound technical, economic, financial, social and environmental feasibility the counterparty's commitment to secure the budget and human resources Favourable institutional and political economy environment Actions that promote social acceptability
Transformation/ Development of stakeholders' practices (public and private economic actors, regional/local authorities, financial institutions)	The financing implies a long-term lock-in effect that exacerbates an actor's high or very high transition risk	The financing is granted to a high-emission actor or an actor presenting a high or very high transition risk without any dialogue being held on its long-term vision; and in the case of non-earmarked financing, without the actor's commitment to a low-carbon transition	The project has no effect on the actor's low-carbon pathway but remains consistent with the national climate challenges	Definition, adoption or implementation of ad-hoc practices favourable to an actor's low-carbon pathway (assessment, risk mapping, action plan, training, adoption of objectives, use of energy-efficiency standards, participation in stakeholder coalitions...)	<p>Transformation/ Development of the practices of a key economic actor (public and private) on a significant part of its carbon footprint (development or implementation of strategic documents with ambitious objectives and monitoring measures, improvement to the external accountability system, voluntary commitment to the best standards)</p> <p>Transformation/ Development of the practices of a key financial actor to accelerate the low-carbon transition (strategic documents with ambitious objectives and monitoring measures, modification of procedures, governance)</p>	The actor's proven commitment to implement an ambitious low-carbon strategy in the long term, in an enabling context, underpinned by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a political and regulatory environment the buy-in of key actors (coalition-based approach, value chain) internal financial and technical feasibility (counterparty's commitment to secure budget and human resources, external transparency on commitments)
Technical solutions and innovations	Implementing the technical solution or innovation implies a long-term lock-in effect that jeopardises the relevance of using lower-carbon solutions	Implementing the technical solution or innovation is not consistent with a low-carbon pathway	The project makes no use of specific technologies or innovations but remains consistent with a low-carbon pathway	Support or implementation of a relevant technical solution that furthers the low-carbon transition	<p>The project provides a lever that removes at least one barrier to the low-carbon transition at the level of a sector, industry or territory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovation / pilot project with scaling-up potential Operation to improve the overall efficiency of a system and/or facilitate the large-scale roll-out of technical solutions (energy storage, multimodal platform, reduction of agricultural losses...) Mass effect: massive and swift deployment of low-carbon solutions, through the project alone or together with other projects implemented concurrently 	Materialisation over time of the systemic/structuring effect of the technical solution or innovation on the low-carbon transition of a sector, industry or territory in an enabling environment, underpinned by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The technical and financial feasibility of scaling up or pursuing the next development stage An enabling political and regulatory environment The buy-in of key actors
Promotion of best practices and behaviours	The practices and behaviours promoted create a long-term lock-in effect on the low-carbon pathway	The practices and behaviours promoted are not consistent with a low-carbon pathway	The project has no effect on behavioural changes but remains consistent with a low-carbon pathway	Ad-hoc activities in the areas of education, training and/or awareness-raising foster sustainable consumption and production practices (curricula, workshops...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of educational, training and/or awareness-raising programmes dedicated to changing practices and behaviours in view of the low-carbon transition (schools and training centres, media, national campaign...) Project promotes the scaling-up of best practices in production, consumption or demand management (avoidance, promotion of resource-efficiency...) 	Materialisation over time of changes in practices and/or behaviours underpinned by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical, financial and/or institutional commitment by key stakeholders Expertise, human resources and financial means are secured Inclusion in national strategies and budgets

RESILIENCE Dimension CLIMATE RESILIENCE



General
rating scale

To be aligned with the Paris Agreement, the project must have at least a 0 rating on the Low-carbon and Resilience dimensions

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- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
The project is not consistent with public policy adaptation objectives and locks the country into a non-climate resilient development pathway	Two scenarios: 1) The project is not consistent with public policy adaptation objectives AND may significantly increase climate risks in the area, OR 2) The project is exposed to significant climate risks ① or the project sponsor is exposed to high or very high physical risks ②, without adaptation measures being taken to address them	The project and its impacts on the sector/ system/territory (and ③ /or the project sponsor) are not exposed to significant climate risks ①, but remain consistent with national policy adaptation objectives (sectoral strategies, spatial planning schemes...)	The project (and ③/or the project sponsor) is adapted: its design and implementation (or its procedures) take into account the climate risks identified in the project intervention area, in line with national adaptation policies or issues	The project (and ③/or the project sponsor) is adapted: (cf. +1) AND there are effects on the adaptation of sectors/ industries/ to more climate-resilient development paths ["adaptation through the project"] OR the project allows for capacity-building actions to reduce significant climate risks for the project/ industry	The project (and ③/or the project sponsor) has a structuring effect on the climate resilience of the country's development pathway, in line with public policy adaptation priorities, by activating the three levers below: (i) it is adapted, (ii) it reduces climate risks for sectors/industries and territories or foresees capacity-building actions to reduce climate risks (iii) it is transformational or integrates uncertainty

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

① Climate risks are to be analysed using AFD's climate risk screening tool. ② For non-sovereign actors, physical climate risks are to be analysed during the scoring of the risk assessment sheets.

③ For allocated credit lines, the analysis relating to this dimension must be applied to the credit line and to the financial institution.

④ Non-earmarked financing = balance sheet financing (equity, debt) where the criteria triggering the disbursement(s) are not linked to a specific investment, but to a commitment matrix.

SOCIAL Dimension SOCIAL LINK: INEQUALITY REDUCTION AND INCLUSION

General
rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

- 2**- 1****0****+ 1****+ 2****+ 3**

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

The project presents an uncontrolled risk of a deterioration in living conditions, in access to essential services, of opportunities or income

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

The project improves living conditions through actions on access to essential goods and services, to opportunities or income, and the inclusion of disadvantaged populations among beneficiaries has been discussed with the counterparty

The project contributes significantly to reducing multidimensional inequalities, strengthening the social link or including disadvantaged populations (secondary objective)

The project contributes structurally to reducing multidimensional inequalities, strengthening the social link or including disadvantaged populations (principal objective)

Conflict prevention and promotion of social cohesion
(conflict-sensitive approach that addresses factors of conflict and/or resilience)

Exacerbation of factors of conflict (tensions between groups, unequal access to a service or resource, exclusion from political, social or economic life, etc.)

Unaddressed risks of the project's negative impacts on the factors of conflict (feeling of injustice, marginalisation, discrimination in access to services or resources, rivalries, etc.)

No impact on the factors of conflict

– Improvement of the living conditions of populations vulnerable to conflict, particularly disadvantaged people,
– Efforts to reduce the factors of conflict (stakeholder dialogue)

Improvement of the living conditions of populations vulnerable to conflict (particularly marginalised groups, the forcibly displaced and host communities, women and children, etc.) AND actions dedicated to tackling factors of conflict and promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding

Setting-up of institutional and inclusive mechanisms that foster social cohesion and peacebuilding AND strengthening the resilience of populations vulnerable to conflict (particularly marginalised groups, the forcibly displaced and host communities, women and children, etc.)

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

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

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

No effect on access to good quality essential goods and services

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

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

Structurally reduces inequalities of access to essential goods and services, by:
– strengthening the capacity of the institutions concerned to provide fair access to the goods and services concerned
– targeting beneficiaries, particularly the bottom 40% of income earners

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No effect on redistributive policies or social protection systems

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

Sets up or strengthens social protection and redistribution systems

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

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

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

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

No effect on "living together"

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

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

Dynamics of innovation and social transformation, seeking a structural effect, based on participatory approaches, particularly involving young people and the most disadvantaged (i.e., the bottom 40% of income earners).
To this end, the project mobilises, where relevant, the media, sport, culture, intergenerational and inter-community links.

Human rights and anti-discrimination

Violation of human rights, worsening discrimination

Risk of human rights violations and discrimination

No effect on human rights and discrimination

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

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

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

GENDER Dimension GENDER EQUALITY & EMPOWERMENT of women and girls

General
rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

	- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
	The project exacerbates gender inequalities and/or causes a loss of autonomy for women and girls	The project presents a risk of exacerbating gender inequalities and/or causing a loss of autonomy for women and girls	After analysis and dialogue, the project has no significant effect on gender equality or women's and girls' empowerment	The needs and interests of women and men, in their diversity, have been analysed and discussed with the counterparty, leading to ad-hoc measures	The secondary objective of the project is to contribute to reducing gender inequality and empowering women and girls	The principal objective of the project is to structurally reduce gender inequality and empower women and girls
Fair access to essential goods and services and improvement of living conditions	Increased gender inequality in accessing essential goods and services, particularly in the case of eviction of a population that is predominantly female or exposed to various forms of gender-based discrimination (age, educational level, location, ethnicity or religion, sexual orientation...)	Lack of consideration for the needs of women and men, in their diversity, in terms of access to essential services and goods, leading to a risk of exacerbating gender inequality and/or the loss of autonomy for women and girls	After analysis and dialogue, the project has no impact on gender equality with respect to accessing essential services and goods	Consideration given to the different needs and interests of women and men in terms of access to essential services and goods AND dialogue with the counterparty, leading to ad-hoc measures	Consideration given to the specific needs of women and men, in their diversity, to ensure effective access for all to essential services AND effective measures to remove barriers to access for project beneficiaries, taking account of the different forms of gender-based discrimination (free access, targeted policies, etc.) AND consideration given to barriers relating to social norms	The project's principal objective is to improve equal access to essential services and goods between women and men, in their diversity, and to consider their strategic interests in the long term, beyond the duration of the project AND it helps to remove the structural barriers to gender equality, including those related to social norms (VBG ①, burden of care, gender stereotypes, hegemonic masculinities, etc.)
Gender equality in: – access to rights, capacities and socioeconomic opportunities – access to economic and natural resources and control over these	Exacerbation of gender inequalities in access to rights, capacities and socioeconomic opportunities (training, decent employment, entrepreneurship, financial and non-financial services, social protection, etc.) and/or in access to or control over economic and natural resources (e.g., land)	Risk of exacerbating gender inequalities in: – access to rights, capacities and socioeconomic opportunities – and/or access to or control over economic and natural resources	After analysis and dialogue, the project has no impact on gender equality with respect to accessing rights, capacities or socioeconomic opportunities or accessing or controlling economic and natural resources	Assessment of causes and a productive dialogue concerning: – access to rights, capacities and socioeconomic opportunities – access to or control over economic and natural resources leading to ad-hoc measures	One of the project's explicit objectives is to reduce gender inequality in access to rights, capacities and socioeconomic opportunities and resources AND effective measures to remove the barriers to accessing the project's benefits, taking account of the different forms of gender-based discrimination AND consideration given to the barriers stemming from social norms	The project supports structural changes at the level of a country, sector or territory, aimed at reducing gender inequalities in (i) accessing rights and socioeconomic opportunities and (ii) controlling resources, mainly the empowerment of women and girls and/or people subject to different forms of gender-based discrimination
Gender equality in civil and political rights and access to justice Fight against gender-based discrimination and violence (GBV)	Exacerbation of gender inequalities in access to rights, justice and/or exacerbation of gender-based discrimination and/or gender-based violence (particularly LGTBQIA+② people)	Risk of exacerbating gender-based discrimination and violence and/or of undermining rights	After analysis and dialogue, the project has no impact on gender equality in accessing civil and political rights and justice, nor on the fight against gender-based discrimination and violence	Diagnosis of the causes and fruitful dialogue on equal civil and political rights, access to justice, the fight against discrimination and the reduction of gender-based violence, leading to ad-hoc measures	Consideration given to the specific needs of men and women, in their diversity, AND measures to effectively improve the prevention and reduction of VBG ①, the fight against harassment and discrimination, and the respect of the rights of women and girls and/or LGTBQIA+② people AND consideration given to the barriers stemming from social norms	The project helps the effective implementation of institutional changes and laws to improve rights or access to justice for women and girls and/or LGTBQIA+② people AND the project helps to remove the structural barriers, including those related to social norms (VBG ①, burden of care, gender stereotypes, masculinities, etc.)
Political empowerment to transform power relations within decision-making arenas	Exacerbation of gender inequality with respect to the political empowerment of women and/or of people subject to different forms of gender-based discrimination (particularly LGTBQIA+② people and/or disabled people), in peace processes	Risk of exacerbating gender inequality within decision-making arenas in economic, political and social life, as well as in peace processes	After analysis and dialogue, the project has no impact on gender equality in political empowerment, the participation in decision-making arenas, whether economic, political or social, and power relations between genders	Fruitful dialogue with the counterparty on the political empowerment of women and girls and/or people subject to multiple and intersecting discriminations in decision-making arenas, leading to ad-hoc measures	Greater consideration given to gender issues, especially through support to change social norms and support to women and/or people subject to gender-based discrimination designed to ensure they participate effectively in decision-making arenas, including peace processes	The project's principal objective is to support the empowerment of women and girls and/or people subject to multiple and intersecting discriminations to promote equal and inclusive participation in economic, political and social decision-making arenas and in peace processes
Project design and governance	Exclusion of population groups from decision-making processes, based on gender	Risk of excluding women or men affected by the project from the project's decision-making processes or public consultations, on the grounds of their gender	After analysis and dialogue, the project has no impact on gender equality in the project's design and internal governance	Identification of constraints limiting the participation of project-affected women or men based on gender in the project's decision-making and governance, if possible leading to ad-hoc measures	Equal involvement of women and men, in their diversity, in the project's decision-making bodies, with safeguards for their effective participation AND mobilisation of gender experts	Equal involvement of women and men, in their diversity, in the project's decision-making bodies (mainly through civil society organisations representing their strategic interests) AND inclusion of gender experts in the project's coordination structures

① GBV: gender-based violence, i.e., any harmful act perpetrated against a person on account of their sex or gender.

② LGTBQIA+: acronym designating a diversity of genders and sexual orientations that sheds light on the diversity of human experience in matters of identity and orientation (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual and all other gender identities and orientations that are not specifically mentioned).

ECONOMY Dimension SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY FOR PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

General
rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

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

GOVERNANCE

Dimension DEMOCRATIC AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE



General rating scale

Rating sub-criteria

	- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
	The project weakens the institution ¹ or degrades governance of the sector/system	The project may weaken the institution or degrade governance of the sector/system	The project ensures the resources required for its implementation and anticipates an exit strategy ²	The project ensures the resources required for its implementation, plans for an exit strategy and makes ad-hoc improvements to the governance of the institution and/or of the system/sector	The project helps to significantly improve governance of the sector/system to make it more effective, inclusive and democratic	The project helps to structurally improve governance of the sector/system to make it more effective, inclusive and democratic
Effective and resilient institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete and unwarranted substitution of the project sponsor Project set-up is likely to create organisational instability in the institution or system (steering and implementation process undermines the role of the State, fails to consider the institutional environment or de-structures the institution's organisation and operational modes) 	The measures to implement the project are insufficient or unsuitable for the successful completion of the project and put the institution's capacity to fulfil its mission at risk or weaken the institution/system (project's financial viability not established or no exit strategy putting the institution at risk, recurrent costs not covered, etc.)	The project ensures the means of its implementation and anticipates an exit strategy (budget and human resources are adequate for project completion, technical assistance, monitoring-evaluation mechanism, risk management, elements of an exit strategy)	Through the project, the project sponsor's steering and implementation skills are strengthened and governance of the institution is enhanced (skills transfer mechanism, plan to support change, planning for the project sponsor's human and financial resources beyond project completion, support for effective administrative and financial procedures). Depending on the context and institution's needs, this strengthening may involve a contingency plan and a risk management mechanism.	The project improves the institution's effective delivery of public goods and services to all users, through a transformational approach or organisational strengthening. Depending on the context and the institution's needs, the approach may involve management methods, risk management, crisis preparedness and response or any other current or future issue that is relevant. The approach to transforming the institution has foreseen effects beyond project completion.	The project improves the institutions' AND the sector's/system's effective delivery of public goods and services to all users, through a transformational approach or organisational strengthening. The approach aims to lastingly improve the governance of the sector/system and its resilience. It has foreseen effects beyond project completion.
Access to reliable information, public communication and institutional transparency	Project may give rise to disinformation or the concealment of information at the level of a sector or population category	Data and information are unavailable or incomplete resulting in a risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> of non-compliance with the legal obligations for the design and appropriate implementation of the project And/or a lack of interest/absence of information for the users/citizens 	The project communicates on its implementation vis-à-vis the stakeholders ⁴	Data on the project's design and implementation are made available and shared with the stakeholders ⁴ and accountability to them is proactive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of IT tools or systems to ensure the publication of data on the public policy involved Strengthening of skills and mechanisms for accountability or control of the internal or external project sponsor, including actions by civil society Strengthening of skills for communication, provision of reliable information, media literacy and the fight against disinformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of mechanisms (technological, human, financial, legislative) aimed at publishing reliable, exhaustive and intelligible data needed to improve information for citizens and the transparency of public action Structural reinforcement of internal or external control systems (including actions by civil society) Support for the media and freedom of the press
Consultation, citizen participation ³, multi-stakeholder dynamic and strengthening of civic space	Deliberate exclusion of individuals or groups of individuals from decision-making, which affects their interests and needs and is likely to create tensions or conflict (economic, social, etc.)	No communication and information vis-à-vis the stakeholders ⁴ involved in the project, with the ensuing risk that stakeholders ⁴ will have insufficient ownership and display pronounced disinterest or even opposition	The project ensures, at a minimum, consultation with the institutional actors concerned by the project's results	Ad-hoc consultation enabling the stakeholders ⁴ to express themselves, including final beneficiaries, their points of view (polling, unilateral survey, public meetings or any other form that is relevant and suitable for the intervention contexts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up within the project of a continuous process for participation of citizens, users or final beneficiaries, allowing for (i) consideration of their needs and (ii) accountability of the institutions towards them ⁵ Support for the dynamics of citizen participation and organisation, multi-stakeholder process and democratic innovations that reinforce the civic space 	Strengthening of participation and civic space to achieve sustainability and institutionalisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lasting integration of the participatory approach to public action (management committees, participatory budgets, citizen observatories, etc.) Inclusion of multi-stakeholder processes in standards and regulatory frameworks Support for elected bodies and intermediary organisations Setting up of sustainable mechanisms to support citizen participation
Access to justice and protection of human rights	Violation of human rights, particularly civil and political rights (individual freedoms, right of appeal, political rights)	Absence of measures necessary to ensuring project implementation in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and regulatory frameworks Access to justice and rights to protect human rights, particularly civil and political rights 	The protection of human rights (participation, freedom of expression, equality, right of appeal) is supported in the project's implementation, through the environmental and social risk management approach	The project helps to protect human rights or plans for ad-hoc measures to further professionalise judicial personnel and legal professionals	The project foresees measure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bolster the effective application of laws, reforms or regulatory standards that protect human rights, particularly civil and political rights Promote better regulation and strengthen the organisation and administration of justice Improve access to justice or improve the effectiveness of standards (beyond their adoption, in one or more areas of the law) 	Assistance on one or more reforms to modernise and strengthen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effective protection of human rights, particularly civil and political rights Access to justice and the efficiency of the legal, judicial and penitentiary system The regulatory framework for economic activities or natural resources management (resource governance)
Financial governance (including the fight against corruption)	The project set-up is likely to increase financial risks (money laundering, corruption, public over-indebtedness, favouritism, etc.) in one or more sectors	The project set-up fails to take into account the project sponsor's financial management capacities and proposes an operating mode that does not comply with usual budgetary standards	The financial risks linked to the project are managed.	The project helps to optimise and increase the reliability of some of the project sponsor's existing processes or tools with respect to performance and transparency of public finance management or financial management	The project helps to significantly improve the performance and transparency of a specific field of financial governance (public finance management, at national or subnational level, regulation of economic actors and financial systems)	The project contributes to a structural change in the performance and transparency of a specific field of financial governance (public finance management, at national or subnational level, regulation of economic actors and financial systems)

¹ In this grid, "institution" denotes public institutions, in other words ministries, local authorities, sectoral operators, financial institutions and state-owned enterprises. Improving the effectiveness of institutions to deliver public goods and services can be achieved by assisting the relations between the institutions and public service delegates (e.g. CSOs/private sector).

² The exit strategy involves planning to maintain the project's expected benefits beyond project completion. It is assessed according to the contexts and their volatility but should minimally include the human and financial resources to ensure continuation of the project's missions; skills transfer to local institutions; support for changes to strengthen capacities (assist the transition between the pre-project situation and post-project situation).

³ "Citizen participation" designates any initiative designed to involve citizens, users or beneficiaries in decision-making on public action. The approach gives the citizen, user or beneficiary an important role in defining, implementing and monitoring-evaluating public policies.

⁴ The stakeholders include, at a minimum, the project sponsor and its institutional ecosystem; and some countries depending on the context: traditional authorities, civil society, final beneficiaries, users and citizens.

⁵ For example: co-design / prototyping workshops, citizens' assemblies, feasibility studies with citizens' panels, ongoing information and participatory evaluation, etc.

For a world in common

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www.afd.fr -  : @AFD_France -  : AFDOfficiel

5, rue Roland-Barthes - 75598 Paris Cedex 12 - France

Tél. : +33 1 53 44 31 31