

# *IOB Terms of Reference*

**Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Dutch  
Development Cooperation**

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

CCA	Climate Change Adaption
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
COP	Conference of Parties
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFCD	Dutch Fund for Climate and Development
DGIS	Directorate General on International Cooperation
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FMO	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank
BHOS	Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
HGIS	Homogeneous Group for International Cooperation
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGG	Department for Inclusive Green Growth
IOB	Policy and Operations Evaluation Department
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States Dollar

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Rationale for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development cooperation

Although the negative impacts of climate change affect people around the globe, vulnerability to these impacts is distributed highly unevenly. The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirms again that "vulnerability is higher in locations with poverty, governance challenges and limited access to basic services and resources, violent conflict and high levels of climate-sensitive livelihoods (e.g., smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fishing communities)" (IPCC, 2022, p. 12). The countries and communities which contributed least to climate change are most vulnerable to its increasingly severe consequences such as droughts, floods, storms and sea level rise. Already back in 2007 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) warned that climate change is devastating for the world's poor, and that it even threatens to nullify development gains already achieved (Dervis, 2007). Current discussions on loss and damage prove this point by acknowledging that some effects of climate change are already beyond adaptation, and that the most vulnerable communities will continue to be harmed most by this (Bhandari, Warszawski, Cogan, & Gerholdt, 2022).

To safeguard development gains of the past and coming decades, the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change stresses the need to integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) in development cooperation. It requires its signatories to implement adaptation measures, and contains a pledge of high-income countries to help low-income countries through providing climate finance. From 2020 onwards this should amount to USD 100 billion annually for both mitigation and adaptation. At the 2021 Climate Adaptation Summit hosted by the Netherlands, UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for 50% of this amount to be spent on adaptation.<sup>1</sup> While adaptation planning is growing, funding and follow up is lagging behind. Funding is lagging behind due to rapidly increasing adaptation costs, which continue to outpace the rise in adaptation financing (UNEP, 2021). Follow-up is lagging behind due to the complexity of mainstreaming CCA, as each thematic field and each context requires different adaptation measures. Due to the slow progress on both aspects, the latest IPCC report states there is "a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to enable climate resilient development" (IPCC, 2022, p. 30).

Given this context, it is important to see how The Netherlands is mainstreaming CCA in its development cooperation portfolio. As a party to the 2015 Paris Agreement, The Netherlands has committed to delivering its 'fair share' of climate finance, which they estimated at 1.25 billion annually from 2020.<sup>2</sup> The IOB evaluation on Dutch climate finance concludes that The Netherlands is on track to achieve this objective (IOB, 2021). At the same time, little is known about how this translates into concrete adaptation activities and results within developing countries. Therefore, this evaluation looks at how CCA is mainstreamed in Dutch development cooperation, how and to what extent it addresses the needs of the most vulnerable groups, and at ways to determine effectiveness.

## 1.2 Positioning

This evaluation on climate change adaptation is a building block for the periodic review on Dutch climate policy for development between 2016-2021. Other building blocks for this periodic review are the already finished IOB study on climate finance (IOB, 2021) and the ongoing study on climate diplomacy. Together they will result in a synthesis report including findings on the effectiveness, relevance and coherence of the international climate policy of The Netherlands.

Next to the periodic review on Dutch climate policy for development, there is also an ongoing periodic review on policy coherence in Dutch development cooperation in the fields of water, food security and climate change. The two periodic reviews will cover the requirements of the

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<sup>1</sup> <https://unfccc.int/news/antonio-guterres-50-of-all-climate-finance-needed-for-adaptation>

<sup>2</sup> In the latest policy note on foreign trade and development cooperation (Do what we do best, 2022), this figure has been estimated at 1,8 billion.

Dutch Government's Order on Periodic Evaluation (RPE), providing an assessment of the policies and activities covered by BHOS budget article 2. They will feed into one another, and there will be some overlap (also with this evaluation) as the review on policy coherence will also look at climate relevant policy in selected country case studies.

## 1.3 Conceptual framework

### 1.3.1 Climate Change Adaptation

In the field of climate change, the two main concepts are climate change mitigation (CCM) and climate change adaptation (CCA). Mitigation involves measures to prevent climate change by reducing the emission of greenhouse gasses (GHG), for instance by promoting the use of solar panels, windmills or electric vehicles. Initially, most of the international attention was focussed on mitigation. The concept of adaptation has however gained prominence as it has become clear that the effects of climate change are already upon us, and we need to adapt to its negative impacts. The IPCC defines CCA as follows:

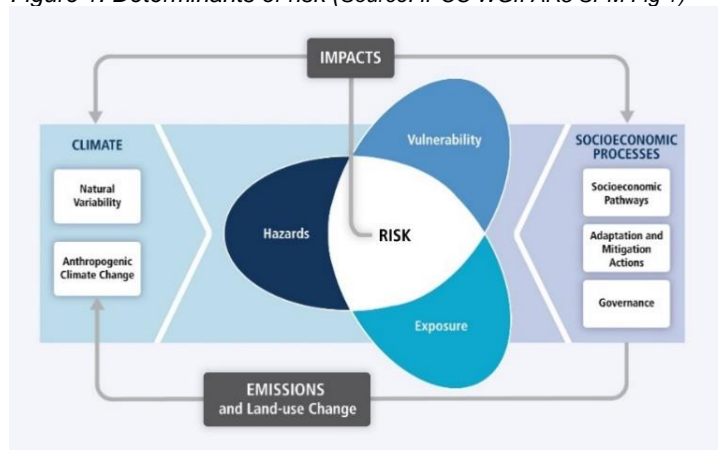
"Adaptation is defined, in human systems, as the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects in order to moderate harm or take advantage of beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, adaptation is the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate this." (IPCC, 2022, p. 5)

The IPCC furthermore defines several types of adaptation. It can be either anticipatory or reactive; before or after negative impacts have occurred. Ideally, CCA in development policy should be anticipatory. However, as impacts of climate change are already upon us and our response is lagging behind, it is at least partly reactive. Also it can be incremental or transformational, involving small changes or fundamental systemic changes. Given the enormous challenges, transformational change is seen as the most viable option (Bours, McGinn, & Pringle, 2014). Transformational change can be defined as crossing thresholds into new development trajectories, for instance by using crises as windows of opportunity for novelty and innovation (Folke et al., 2010). Finally, adaptation can be autonomous/spontaneous or planned. From a policy perspective, adaptation should always be planned. At the same time policy should be aware of autonomous adaptation patterns in natural and/or human systems (i.e. shifting migration patterns), and relate to, use or mitigate them as they occur.

### 1.3.2 Risk, exposure, resilience and vulnerability

The concept of CCA is often analysed in conjunction with the concepts of risk, exposure, resilience and vulnerability (IPCC, 2022). Box 1 provides the IPCC definitions of these concepts, which are partly overlapping and remain rather abstract. By combining them in a conceptual model it is however possible to get a sense on how they relate to one another and use them in our research. The central concept is risk, which is the propensity of adverse consequences for human or natural systems as a result of climate change, be it gradual changes such as sea level and temperature rise, or extreme events such as droughts, floods and storms. According to the IPCC, risk is a function of natural hazards, exposure and vulnerability (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Determinants of risk (Source: IPCC WGII AR5 SPM Fig 1)



## Box 1: Definitions of key concepts

### **Key risk**

Key risks have potentially severe adverse consequences for humans and social-ecological systems resulting from the interaction of climate related hazards with vulnerabilities of societies and systems exposed.

### **Exposure**

The presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental functions, services, and resources, infrastructure, or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected.

### **Resilience**

The capacity of interconnected social, economic and ecological systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure. Resilience is a positive attribute when it maintains capacity for adaptation, learning and/or transformation.

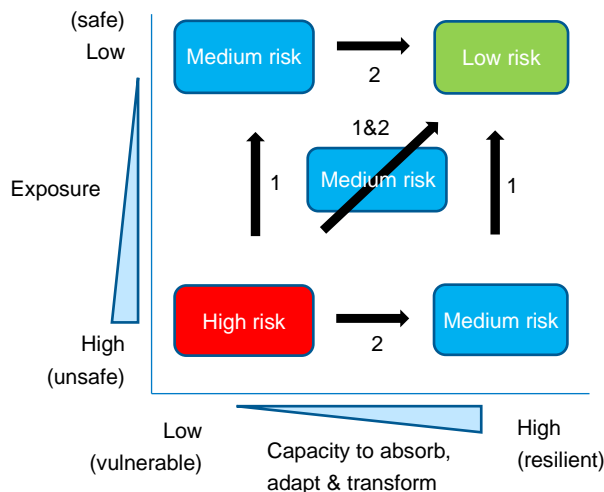
### **Vulnerability**

The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

*Source: IPCC, 2022: Annex II: Glossary*

Mitigation strategies mainly aim to reduce risks by preventing (further) climate change which should reduce the (increase of) amount natural hazards. Adaptation strategies are implemented in a context where climate change hazards are unavoidable. They aim to reduce risk by reducing (1) exposure and (2) vulnerability to these hazards (see figure 2). Exposure relates to the likelihood that something in a certain location will be affected by natural hazards. This 'something' can be many things, like communities, a drinking water system or an agricultural area. Communities can be exposed to natural hazards when they live in flood-planes or in a hurricane prone area. A drinking water system or an agricultural area close to the sea can be exposed to salt water intrusion caused by drought. Reducing exposure mainly relates to physical aspects, like relocating communities, building hurricane proof houses, or building barriers against salt water intrusion.

*Figure 2: Risk, Exposure, Vulnerability and Resilience*



Vulnerability relates to the lack of capacity of people or systems to cope with hazards. Vulnerability is closely related to resilience: "data that are needed to measure resilience are typically the same or in many ways similar to those needed to understand vulnerability" (Alfani, Dabalen, Fisker, & Molini, 2015, p. 2). As a positive trait, resilience is described as the extent to which individuals, households or systems are able to maintain, recover and improve their integrity and functionality after experiencing a shock (IFAD, 2015). This directly relates to the capacity to absorb, adapt and transform (Béné, Wood, Newsham, & Davies, 2012; IPCC, 2022). There are many different approaches to measuring resilience at many different levels, for instance by measuring household income before and after shocks, or through perceptions of communities on their own resilience (Bahadur & Pichon, 2017). They all face methodological

barriers as they use over-aggregated units of analysis and untested assumptions about linkages between shocks and development outcomes (Barrett, Brooks, Quadrianto, Anderson, & Nebsu, 2020). To add to the complexity, climate resilience measurements must be context and sector specific and be able to accommodate long timeframes and uncertainty about future climate conditions (IDB, 2019). Due to this complexity, this evaluation will inductively relate various programme outcomes to the three categories of resilience (capacity to absorb, adapt, transform).

### 1.3.3 Equity, justice and risk

Due to high levels of inequality and a lack of (social) justice, the world's poorest people run the highest risk to be affected by climate change. Research shows that the poor and marginalised are disproportionately exposed (see for instance: Narloch & Bangalore, 2018). Poverty forces them into climate-sensitive livelihoods such as subsistence farming or living in informal settlements (IPCC, 2022). Subsistence farming is easily threatened by incremental changes in temperature and precipitation, causing crop failure and hunger (Coulibaly, Gbetibouo, Kundhlande, Sileshi, & Beedy, 2015). Informal settlements are often located in unsafe areas with unsafe housing where climate change can cause risks through heatwaves, floods, storms and diseases (Williams, Máñez Costa, Sutherland, Celliers, & Scheffran, 2019). Interrelated patterns of social, political and economic exclusion are also root causes for low levels of resilience. Poor people have limited resources such as networks, economic means and access to political institutions to cope and adapt, let alone transform. This also explains why they most often experience loss and damage from climate change, making addressing the issue a matter of climate justice (Bhandari et al., 2022).

### 1.3.4 Strategies for climate-proof development

The black arrows in figure 2 represent the dual aim of mainstreaming CCA in development cooperation: (1) reducing exposure of marginalized groups, and/or (2) increasing their capacity to absorb, adapt and/or transform. This can be achieved through a wide range of strategies (see table 1) that can be applied in a wide range of sectors.<sup>3</sup> As these interventions are context specific, mainstreaming of CCA adds to the complexity of designing effective development interventions. Area A might need a technological intervention in the water sector (i.e. desalination), while area B might need a financial intervention in the agricultural sector (i.e. weather insurance). It is therefore almost impossible to design standardised solutions, and have standardised measures of success (i.e. resilience & exposure). In any case, CCA strategies should include "rights-based approaches that focus on capacity-building, meaningful participation of the most vulnerable groups, and their access to key resources, including financing, to reduce risk and adapt" (IPCC, 2022, p. 29).

Table 1: typology of CCA strategies

Arena of engagement	Intervention types	Description
Ecological	Nature-based options	Activities that make use of ecosystems and biodiversity as well as sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems.
Infrastructural	Built infrastructure/structural	Any new or improved hard physical infrastructure aimed at providing direct or indirect protection from climate hazards.
Technology	Technological options	Develop or expand climate-resilient technologies.
Knowledge	Informational/educational	Developing human resources, institutions, and communities, equipping them with the capability to adapt to climate change.
Political	Institutional/planning/policy/laws/regulations	The creation of new or revised policies or regulations to allow flexibility to adapt to changing climate.
Economic & financial	Income diversification, financial/market mechanisms	Activities that include income generation, financial transactions or are market driven.
Socio-cultural	Social/behavioural	Activities that include social support and change or behavioural change.

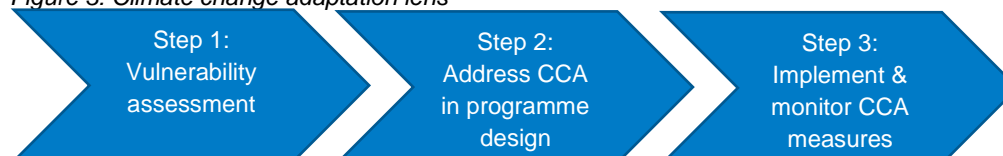
Source: adapted from (Biagini, Bierbaum, Stults, Dobardzic, & McNeeley, 2014, p. 104; Doswald et al., 2020, p. 9; IPCC, 2022, p. 31)

<sup>3</sup> See Doswald et al. (2020, pp. 10-11), and OECD (2016, pp. 11-32) for an overview of concrete strategies per intervention type divided by sector (i.e. water, agriculture, health, etc.).

### 1.3.5 Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development policy

A widely known tool to assist in mainstreaming CCA in development is the OECD Rio marker climate lens (OECD, 2016). This lens divides the process of mainstreaming CCA in development in three related steps: a vulnerability assessment, translating the outcomes of this assessment in (an altered) programme design, and finally implementation and monitoring of CCA measures (see figure 3). This lens can be applied at different levels, to make projects, programmes or even complete policy areas climate-proof, following a similar logic. The World Bank provides useful climate and disaster risk screening tools for these different levels.<sup>4</sup> The description of the three steps below focuses on the project/programme level which is the focus of this research.

Figure 3: Climate change adaptation lens



Source: Adapted from OECD & World Bank

Step 1 involves several assessments, culminating in a climate change risk profile for a development programme. First, based on climate change scenarios, an assessment is made of the potential exposure of the programme to the effects of climate change. Various online databases provide (sub)national climate change scenario's on which this analysis can be based.<sup>5</sup> Second, it needs to be assessed to what extent climate change effects potentially affect the goals of the programme. Finally, an assessment needs to be made of the adaptive capacity to modulate this potential impact. Together these assessments provide a picture of the risk a programme run to be negatively affected by climate change. Step 2 involves the design of specific measures to reduce this risk. This can be both measures to reduce exposure, and measures to increase resilience. These measures can take many forms (see 1.3.4). Step 3 involves the actual implementation and monitoring of these measures. Just like there is no one-size-fits-all approach for designing adaptation interventions, M&E systems for CCA also require tailored methodologies and indicators, both quantitative and qualitative, directed at both process and output/outcome. To be able to adjust to changing circumstances, M&E systems need to be aware of shifting baselines and keep risk assessments up to date. For the monitoring of results, indicators measuring adaptation play an important role in ensuring that interventions are not simply 'window dressed' as adaptation projects (IOB, 2018).

To judge the extent to which programmes are climate smart, this climate adaptation evaluation created the CCA-scale as an adaptation from the gender scale. The gender scale is used for mainstreaming gender in development cooperation, by rating programmes on their (lack of) contribution to gender equality.<sup>6</sup> A similar methodology can be useful for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development. Based on the three steps described above, development programmes can be rated on their contribution to risk reduction in terms of reduced vulnerability (= increased resilience) and reduced exposure to climate change. Table 2 provides an overview of the scale, ranging from CCA maladaptive to CCA transformative.

<sup>4</sup> See: [Methodology | Climate & Disaster Risk Screening Tools \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/)

<sup>5</sup> See for instance: [Climate Risk Country Profiles | Climate Change Knowledge Portal \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/)

<sup>6</sup> See for instance: UNFPA (2021), Joint Evaluation of the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change Phase III (2018-2021), page 2.



Table 2: CCA scale

CCA label	Description	Score step 1	Score step 2	Score step 3	Risk of future negative impacts
maladaptive	The programme increases exposure and/or vulnerability	-	-	-	Highest
blind	The programme does not take exposure and/or vulnerability into account	0	0	0	High
sensitive	The programme addresses exposure and/or vulnerability in its design, but less in implementation	+	+	0	High
responsive	The programme addresses exposure and/or vulnerability in specific actions	+	+	+	Medium to low
transformative	The programme addresses root causes of exposure and/or vulnerability	++	++	++	Lowest

## 2 Climate change adaptation policy

### 2.1 Policy development

#### 2.1.1 Rutte II cabinet (2012-2017)

Over the past decade climate change has become a priority topic for Dutch development cooperation. This was clearly articulated in, *A World to Gain (2013)*, the policy note of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (BHOS). Besides a stronger focus on mitigation, adaptation became more prominent, through integrating climate change considerations and climate targets in the development cooperation portfolio. Climate mainstreaming was pursued first and foremost in the priority sectors of water and food security (BHOS art. 2.1 and 2.2). This was facilitated by subsidiary budget article for climate, energy and natural resources (article 2.3). This also included cooperation with the private sector, which became increasingly important since around 2013. Partnerships with the private sector were sought and new funds for public-private sector investments (blended finance) were set up.

In 2015, the Paris Agreement offered a renewed momentum and political commitment around climate action. It stipulated for the first time that all financial flows should be aligned with climate targets. Indeed, the Dutch budget for climate relevant finance has much increased since 2015, in large part stemming from the Official Development Assistance (ODA)<sup>7</sup> budget. In the same period, subsequent cabinets introduced budget cuts and did not fully stick to the international donor commitment to contribute 0.7% of GDP to ODA. Some critics have suggested that climate mainstreaming and increased private sector funding was meant (or hoped) to offset diminished direct contributions to climate relevant funds and programmes.

#### 2.1.2 Rutte III cabinet (2017-2021)

The Rutte III cabinet maintained the priorities of its predecessor, including action on climate change. The policy note *Investing in Global Prospects* identified responding to climate change as cross-cutting priority. In this period The Netherlands increasingly became an advocate for CCA. In 2018, the cabinet announced a Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD) of 160 million euros, with an emphasis on adaptation. In the same year, The Netherlands helped set up and host the Global Climate Adaptation Centre.<sup>8</sup> In 2018-2019, a team for climate diplomacy was set up within the Inclusive Green Growth department (IGG) to encourage non-EU countries to increase their climate ambitions. In the run-up to COP26, the Netherlands also took the initiative to set up a 'Champions Group for Adaptation Finance', and it organised a Climate Adaptation Summit in January 2021.

<sup>7</sup> As defined by the OECD DAC

<sup>8</sup> The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water was in the lead.

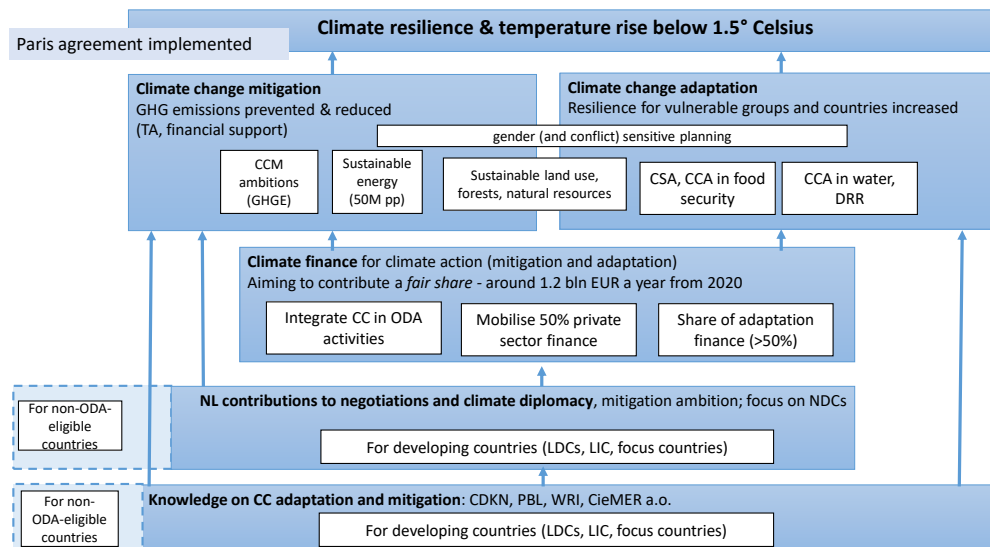
## 2.2 Policy aims

The 2015 Paris Agreement provides the overall framework for Dutch international climate policy in the research period. For climate change adaptation this means that the Dutch government committed to mainstreaming it into Dutch development cooperation. The main aim was to increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable people to deal with the negative effects of climate change. At the same time, the Netherlands aimed for a reasonable contribution or ‘fair share’ to the common donor commitment of USD 100 billion per year for climate action in developing countries, at least 50% of which should go to adaptation. The Netherlands also strove to mobilise private sector funding amounting to 50% of this contribution.<sup>9</sup>

To comply with these commitments, the Directorate General on International Cooperation (DGIS) aimed to enhance the climate relevance of all its activities under the development cooperation budget. According to a DGIS Theory of Change (ToC) of November 2018, the main aim was climate resilient economic growth in developing countries. The Netherlands would focus on a limited number of topics related to Dutch expertise, i.e. the water-, food- and agricultural sectors. At the same time the Department for Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) published its ToC on climate, water and food security, with a focus on mitigation and adaptation.<sup>10</sup> Both documents stressed that special attention would be paid to the most vulnerable countries and groups, including women and girls.

Figure 4 below represents the ToC on climate policy schematically, as reconstructed and adapted by IOB.<sup>11</sup> This figure illustrates that climate finance, climate diplomacy and knowledge are considered means to achieving mitigation and adaptation. The underlying assumption is that most developing countries acknowledge the urgency of climate action, but do not have the capacity, knowledge or technology nor the financial means for it. They require assistance in those fields, as well as help to attract climate investments. The private sector needs to contribute for the international community to be able to achieve adaptation objectives. A fundamental economic transition is required, which comes with challenges and opportunities, such as innovation and green growth.

Figure 4: Reconstructed ToC on climate related development policy



Source: DGIS ToC, 2018; IGG ToC, 2018 ; reconstruction by IOB

<sup>9</sup> This aim, reflected in the DGIS TOC on climate (2018), was discussed for instance in a debate in parliament on 20 June 2013.

<sup>10</sup> Available online in Dutch [here](#).

<sup>11</sup> The aims in the top layer reflect the aims of the Paris agreement rather than the objective of climate-resilient economic growth that was mentioned in the DGIC TOC document.

## 2.3 Policy resources and activities

### 2.3.1 Climate finance for development

The Netherlands, like almost all DAC donors, follows the OECD DAC guidelines for the Rio climate markers to calculate climate finance expenditure. Climate relevant development activities are labelled as mitigation, as adaptation or as both. Furthermore, they are classified as significantly (40%) or fully (100%) climate relevant (See Box 2). Some multilateral organisations are not marked according to these 40/100% indicators but rather through 'imputed shares', following a calculation of the share of their expenditures that is climate relevant. While it is the only internationally agreed system, it is not very precise. Reported amounts differ significantly among donor institutions.

#### Box 2: The Rio markers for climate relevant development assistance

Mitigation and/or adaptation as 'principal' or 'significant' objective:

**Principal:** The activity would not have been funded (or designed that way) but for the explicitly mentioned climate objective; 100% of the support is reported as climate finance.

**Significant:** The climate objective is explicit, but not the main driver of the activity; 40% of the support is reported as climate finance. Like many other donors, the Netherlands considers this percentage to be a reasonable estimate of the average climate contribution of projects that have climate change adaptation or mitigation as a significant objective.

Source: 'OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate – Handbook' (OECD, 2016).

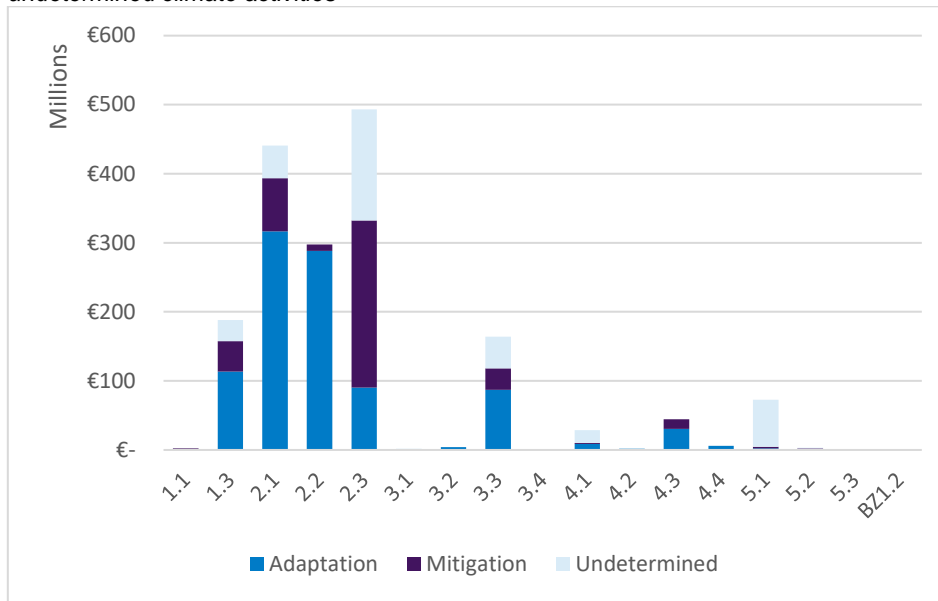
Using the Rio climate markers, the total amount of Dutch public climate finance for development for the period 2016-2019 is estimated around 2 billion (IOB, 2021). This is about 9%-12% of the annual ODA expenditure in this period. Of this 2 billion euros, 1.75 billion is financed by the MFA.<sup>12</sup> For the MFA, this includes 24% mitigation, 55% adaptation and 21% undetermined finance. Undetermined climate finance does not distinguish between mitigation and adaptation. This is used for unearmarked contributions to some of the multilateral organisations.<sup>13</sup> In addition, private sector climate finance that is mobilised by public finance is also reported as Dutch climate finance. In the same period this amounts to 1,86 billion euros. As private finance is not labelled with the Rio markers, it is difficult to determine percentages for mitigation and adaptation. The IOB study on climate finance managed to calculate an estimation for 2019: 44% for mitigation, 41% for adaptation and 15% undetermined. The share of adaptation activities was higher than expected, given the international concern that commercial finance would focus more on mitigation activities like renewable energy where it is easier to make a business case. Another international concern is that commercial activities would focus more on middle-income countries. While this is the case for mitigation activities, a large share of the adaptation activities (65%) focused on low income countries (IOB, 2021, p. 62).

When zooming in on the BHOS budget of EUR 1.75 billion for the period 2019-2021, it becomes clear that climate relevant activities are financed from several articles of the BHOS budget (see figure 5). For the largest part these are activities managed by IGG under budget article 2, with big programmes on food security (2.1) and water (2.2), and large contributions to specific climate funds and programmes (2.3). Other notable parts of the climate relevant budget are managed by the social development department (DSO) and by the directorate for sustainable economic growth (DDE). This concerns climate relevant programmes on strengthening civil society and the private sector respectively.

<sup>12</sup> These figures will be updated to 2021 in the final report.

<sup>13</sup> The UNFCCC reports refer to this category as 'imputed climate shares'.

Figure 5: Total disbursements (2016-2019) per sub-article to adaptation, mitigation and undetermined climate activities <sup>14</sup>

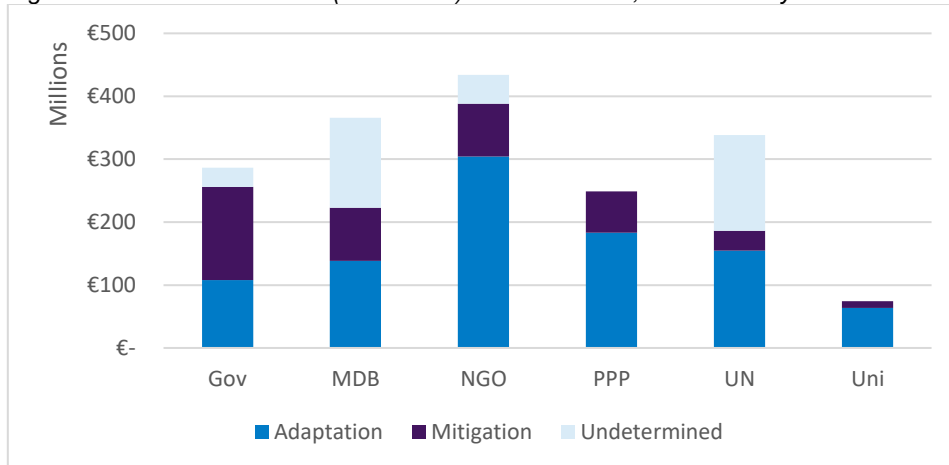


Source: (IOB, 2021, p. 54)

### 2.3.2 Climate change adaptation activities

The development cooperation (BHOS) budget funds numerous CCA activities, marked by the OECD Rio climate marker. As CCA is a 'crosscutting issue' these activities cover a big range of topics like water, agriculture, health and private sector development. Also, they are funded through different types of channels, categorised by recipient organisation (see figure 6). Table 3 partly unpacks these channels, by showing the largest (> EUR 10Mln) adaptation and 'undetermined' (both adaptation and mitigation) programmes.

Figure 6: Total disbursements (2016-2019) in EUR millions, subdivided by channel <sup>15</sup>



Source: (IOB, 2021, p. 56)

<sup>14</sup> BHOS articles: 1.1 Sustainable trade and investment system, including responsible business conduct; 1.3 Private sector development and enabling business climate; 2.1 Food security; 2.2 Water management and WASH; 2.3 Natural resources, energy and climate; 3.1 Sexual and reproductive health and rights; 3.2 Equal rights for women; 3.3 Support to civil society; 3.4 Education; 4.1 Humanitarian aid; 4.2 Reception and protection in the region and migration development; 4.3 International security, rehabilitation, rule of law, institutions; 4.4 Emergency relief fund; 5.1 Multilateral cooperation; 5.2 Other poverty policies; 5.3 Migration and development.

<sup>15</sup> Government-to government (Gov), multilateral development banks (MDB), non-governmental organisations (NGOs), public-private partnerships (PPP), United Nations organisations (UN), and knowledge institutes and networks (Uni).

Table 3: Largest adaptation activities and undetermined climate disbursements (2016-2019)

Climate adaptation activities	Disbursements	% adaptation	Channel
Strategic Partnership Dialogue & Dissent Red Cross	€ 41.563.000	100%	NGO
Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)	€ 25.736.000	40%	PPP
UNICEF Partnership accelerating sanitation and water for all in West and Central Africa (WCARO)	€ 21.387.677	40%	UN
Dutch Fund for Climate & Development (DFCD)	€ 20.000.000	50%	PPP
Agricultural Smallholder Adaptation Programme (ASAP)	€ 20.000.000	100%	UN
Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)	€ 19.396.374	40%	MDB
Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)	€ 19.160.000	40%	UN
Farmer Common Sense in Business (FCSB)	€ 14.269.585	40%	NGO
BENEFIT	€ 13.608.571	40%	Uni
Development Related Infrastructure Investment Vehicle (DRIVE)	€ 12.975.542	40%	Gov
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Partnership (CGIAR)	€ 12.624.000	20%	MDB
Sustainable Water Fund (SWF)	€ 12.278.423	40%	PPP
Blue Gold Program	€ 12.065.503	40%	Gov
Adaptatie in de kleinschalige landbouw	€ 12.000.000	60%	UN
Projet d'Appui à la Productivité Agricole au Burundi (PAPAB)	€ 10.822.509	40%	NGO
Private Infrastructure Development Group	€ 10.495.689	20%	PPP
Drylands Development Programme	€ 10.267.240	40%	MDB
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	€ 10.182.960	40%	MDB
Undetermined climate activities	Disbursements	% climate finance	Channel
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	€ 66.786.100	66-70%	UN
African Development Bank (ADB)	€ 60.139.396	12-22%	MDB
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	€ 59.800.000	100%	MDB
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	€ 47.499.584	46-70%	UN
Facility for Infrastructure Development (ORIO)	€ 30.499.745	23%	Gov
World Food Programme (WFP)	€ 18.125.000	12,5%	UN
Strategic Partnership Dialogue & Dissent HIVOS	€ 17.875.385	38%	NGO
Strategic Partnership Dialogue & Dissent Oxfam Novib	€ 17.757.250	25%	NGO
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	€ 14.808.000	100%	MDB

Source: adapted from (IOB, 2021, pp. 55-56)

Nearly all programmes in table 3 are multi-country, centrally funded activities with a partial focus on climate change adaptation.<sup>16</sup> Activities in the government-to-government channel are either programmes that work with a Dutch government agency like RVO, or with recipient governments. In this channel, infrastructure related programmes ORIO, DRIVE and Blue Gold stand out. Although ORIO's climate marker is undetermined, IOB (2021) estimates that ORIO focuses mainly on climate adaptation. The multilateral channels (MDB and UN) contain most of the undetermined climate disbursements. IOB (2021) estimates that recipients in the UN category (GEF, IFAD) focus more on adaptation, while the MDBs (ADB, GCF) focus on both adaptation and mitigation. Besides providing grants, multilateral funds like GEF and GCF also provide blended finance with the aim to mobilize private finance.

The NGO channel stands out in total disbursements (see figure 6), which can be linked to the focus of NGOs on the most vulnerable groups which are in great need for adaptation measures. Large NGO programmes include various strategic partnerships of the Dialogue and Dissent policy framework, like the partnership with the Red Cross which aims to increase the resilience of vulnerable groups. The NGO channel also includes agricultural programmes like the FCSB programme by Agriterra. The largest knowledge programme, the BENEFIT programme implemented by Wageningen University & Research also focuses on adaptation in the

<sup>16</sup> Some big programmes are funded decentral through an embassy, most notably PSNP in Ethiopia, Blue Gold in Bangladesh and PAPAB in Burundi.

agricultural sector. Finally, there are PPPs like the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD), which seek cooperation with the private sector.

### 2.3.3 Staff and representatives

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' staff and representatives are involved in implementing climate policy. For adaptation this mostly involves IGG staff. At IGG's climate section, up until 2021 there were three policy officers working on adaptation. Two in the international arena to put it on the agenda as an important topic, and to represent The Netherlands in the context of UNFCCC. Also, there was one person working internally to promote the mainstreaming of CCA in development. Other IGG policy officers include 14 staff working on water and around 13 on food security - these sections are expected to integrate climate change adaptation in their work. Other staff at DGIS, as well as the EU department, and embassies and missions, on occasion also work on climate mainstreaming.

## 3 Evaluation aim and questions

### 3.1 Evaluation aim

This evaluation has both a knowledge- and a policy aim.

#### *Knowledge aim*

This evaluation aims to identify how climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in (bilateral) Dutch development cooperation, how and to what extent it addresses the needs of the most vulnerable groups, and aims to find indications for determining effectiveness.

#### *Policy aims (Learning and accountability)*

The evaluation aims to contribute to learning by providing lessons for strengthening and speeding up the process of mainstreaming CCA in Dutch development cooperation. It also has an accountability aim: directed nationally towards the Dutch Parliament and the Dutch public, and internationally towards the Paris Agreement, and to recipient countries and beneficiaries.

### 3.2 Research questions

The central research question is as follows:

**How is climate change adaptation mainstreamed in Dutch development cooperation and how has this reduced risks for people vulnerable to (the effects of) climate change?**

The following sub-questions will guide the research:

1. *How and to what extent do Dutch development programmes apply a climate change adaptation lens and why?*

Mainstreaming CCA in development cooperation is complex as it involves many different solutions for many different problems. While there is no one-size-fits-all solution, the three steps of mainstreaming CCA in development programmes can be applied across the board. Therefore, the evaluation will use the CCA-scale (see 1.3.5) to analyse how and to what extent Dutch development programmes have integrated climate change adaptation measures in their programming. It will also look at the type of measures that are being implemented.

2. *How does the Dutch policy on mainstreaming CCA in development programmes relate to (sub)national climate adaptation policies?*

Dutch CCA policy aims to be relevant for partner countries by aligning to national and/or sub-national policies for addressing climate change adaptation. Therefore this evaluation aims to see how and to what extent this is the case.

3. *How and to what extent does the Dutch policy on mainstreaming CCA in development programmes address the needs of the most marginalised groups?*

The link between poverty, inequality and social injustice on the one hand and vulnerability and loss and damage on the other hand has been firmly established. The Dutch policy on mainstreaming CCA in development therefore aims to be relevant for the most poor and vulnerable groups. This research aims to determine whether and how these groups are reached and involved, and to what extent CCA measures were useful to them.

4. *To what extent is it possible to determine the effectiveness of CCA measures in terms of reduced risk (i.e. increased resilience and/or decreased exposure)?*

Determining the effectiveness of CCA measures is difficult as they anticipate the effects of future climate change, both of which are uncertain. By focusing on trends and disasters which have already occurred, it becomes possible to get a sense of how effective previous CCA measures have been at reducing exposure and/or increasing resilience. Also, we can assess intermediate results or conditions for reduced exposure and/or increased resilience. It is however difficult to determine whether they actually contribute to communities being able to adapt and maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the medium to long term. Also a counterfactual is lacking. Many CCA measures are designed to prevent loss and damage, which can be estimated, but are difficult to measure.<sup>17</sup>

## 4 Scope

### 4.1 Time period

As this evaluation on climate change adaptation is a building block for the periodic review on Dutch climate policy for development, it will cover the same time period as the systematic review, namely from 2016-2021.

### 4.2 Regions/countries

The evaluation includes two country cases: Bangladesh and Mozambique. Both countries face major effects of climate change, and both receive a large share of Dutch development cooperation with a climate adaptation marker. In the methodology section the country selection will be further elaborated.

### 4.3 Activities

The research consists of two parts: fieldwork and a systematic review. For the fieldwork mainly programmes relating to Water and Food Security with a Rio adaptation marker (40/100%) have been selected. The main reason is that this evaluation feeds into the periodic review on the coherence of BHOS article 2. To complement the fieldwork, the systematic review will include a strategic (limited) selection of programmes with a Rio adaptation marker in the selected case countries (see Annex D).<sup>18</sup> From this long-list a selection will be made aiming to cover, the programmes visited for the fieldwork, the largest programmes (budget), different thematic areas, different channels, and both central/decentral funding. If an important programme is missing, it will be added from table 3 (after updating it to 2021).

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<sup>17</sup> See (IOB, 2018, p. 22) for an overview of methodological challenges in monitoring and evaluating CCA.

<sup>18</sup> We will only include programmes for which a midterm review or evaluation is available.

## 5 Methods and limitations

### 5.1 Research design

This evaluation uses a comparative case study design to explore how CCA is mainstreamed in development cooperation. A case study design is appropriate for understanding real-life phenomena within their natural context. It is especially suited for answering *how* and *why* questions by providing an in-depth analysis of a case, and how it relates to its context (Yin, 2009). The case serves as the unit of analysis, the choice of which depends on the goal of the research (Ragin & Becker, 1992). For this evaluation the case is the process of mainstreaming CCA in development programmes. As there is no prior evaluation on this, the study is of an explorative nature, with both descriptive (how) and explanatory (why) elements. As the scope of the study is limited to two cases, it is not the goal to generalise findings to the whole population of Dutch development programmes. By selecting two strategic cases, the goal is to generalise findings to the process of mainstreaming, which fits with the main learning purpose of this research, and directly links to the research questions.

### 5.2 Case selection

Case selection for this study was coordinated with the ongoing study on policy coherence in the BHOS article 2 policy. This was done to ensure synergy between both studies in terms of feeding into one another and saving time and money by organising joint field visits. For this to work, both subjects needed to be prominent in the case countries. A first selection criterion was therefore based on the amount of spending, both in terms of the various sub-articles of BHOS article 2 for the coherence study, and on climate adaptation for this study. Table 4 presents the countries which surfaced after applying this criterion.

Table 4: Spending on policy goals per country (in MLN EUR, 2017-2021)

Country	Food Security (BHOS art. 2.1)	Water (BHOS art. 2.2)	Climate (BHOS art. 2.3)	Climate adaptation marker	Climate mitigation marker
Ethiopia	216	23	0.8	67	15
Rwanda	103	34	0.2	39	4
Bangladesh	49	84	0.0	49	3
Mozambique	53	41	5.9	31	8
Benin	33	55	*	34	9
Kenya	34	35	2.1	23	5
Uganda	57	9	1.1	23	5
Ghana	41	20	0.0	17	9

\*Not all funds under BHOS art. 2.3 can be traced to the country-level

Based on spending, the top 4 countries were Ethiopia, Rwanda, Bangladesh and Mozambique. Bangladesh and Mozambique were mainly chosen for their interesting policy coherence hotspots<sup>19</sup>, and their diversity in terms of climate adaptation programmes (see below).<sup>20</sup>

For this study on mainstreaming CCA in development, the main goal of case selection is to capture the complexity involved in mainstreaming CCA in development. This complexity has multiple dimensions, relating to type of climate change effects (i.e. droughts, storms, sea level rise), type of development programme (i.e. agriculture, water), and various social, political and economic contexts. Case selection aimed to diversify on these dimensions to be able to see how mainstreaming CCA factors in all these different aspects. To do so, first a list was made of various climate adaptation strategies, relating to various climate change effects and various

<sup>19</sup> See the ToR of the coherence study for details.

<sup>20</sup> The coherence study will include Ethiopia as it has more time available.



types of development programmes. Based on this list, the countries in table 4 were scored on the number of activities that were implemented between 2016-2020 on these various CCA strategies (see Annex B). The same four countries score well on this criterion. Mozambique and Bangladesh were chosen as they showed a higher diversity on strategies, while Ethiopia and Rwanda focus mostly on issues related to food security (also see table 4). Also, by choosing two country cases in different continents (South-Asia & Southern-Africa), the research ensures a varied social, economic and political context for mainstreaming CCA in development.

### 5.3 Validity and reliability

To ensure the validity of the findings it is important to triangulate data sources and methods. This is done by capturing the process of mainstreaming CCA in development programmes through different data collection methods such as site visits (observation), semi-structured interviews, and collecting relevant documentation. Both insider and outsider perspectives will be included to balance and check findings. Insider perspectives for instance include policy officers, project staff and beneficiaries who are related to the development projects that are included. Outsider perspectives can include external experts, in-country government officials, and CSOs who are not (directly) related to the programmes. To complement these in-country methods and sources, a systematic desk review will be done of available external evaluations of projects in the case countries which received a climate marker.<sup>21</sup> Annex C provides an evaluation matrix, linking the research questions to these data gathering techniques and sources. Data analysis will be structured through an iterative process of inductive and deductive coding (Linneberg & Korsgaard, 2019). Annex A provides an overview of the analytical framework that will be used for data analysis. The qualitative data analysis software MaxQDA will be used to ensure reliability and transparency of this process.

### 5.4 Limitations

This study has three main limitations.

#### - Planning

This study is part of a larger research programme (see paragraph 1.2) which was already well underway when the writing of this ToR commenced (May 2022). Fieldwork for Bangladesh had already been carried out, focusing mainly on the coherence study, but also gathering data related to CCA. Also, fieldwork for Mozambique had already been planned for June/July 2022, leaving little time to set up the whole CCA study. Part of the fieldwork for Mozambique has already been carried out in June (before completion of the draft ToR), and a second part of the fieldwork has been carried out mid-July (after completion of a draft ToR).

This planning entails that part of the data was gathered before a data-gathering plan and strategy were designed, based on the research goal, the research questions and the analytical framework presented in this ToR. It introduces the risk of not having enough, or not having the right data for answering the research questions in the data analysis phase. However, this was the only possibility, given the constraints that the team faced in terms of time, capacity and agreements that were made with Wageningen University on the involvement of a master student regarding the fieldwork in Mozambique.

Several measures have been taken to mitigate the risk of not having enough or not having the right data. First of all, the research team gathered contact data for key persons in Bangladesh to be able to organise online follow-up interviews in case this is deemed necessary. For Mozambique, the team decided to split up the team and plan two visits. This provided three advantages. First it provided the opportunity to visit multiple sites in Mozambique (Maputo, Beira and Tete). Second, it provided time to complete the draft ToR, and gather a first round of feedback from both the internal and external reference groups before the second visit. Third, as the team involved a master student from Wageningen University, she could stay for the whole

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<sup>21</sup> This review will probably also include some evaluations of big programmes for countries which we were not able to visit (especially if there is no third field visit), in order to cover a larger part of the CCA portfolio.

period in between both visits to collect relevant data. Like in Bangladesh, contact information has been gathered to be able to organise online follow-up.

- Limited insight in effectiveness

First interviews and documentation indicate that measuring effectiveness of CCA is complicated and (for donors) still in its infancy. It is therefore not clear to what extent we will be able to answer this question. By focusing on reduced vulnerability and exposure in the short term we aim to make effectiveness more concrete. Also, by analysing existing evaluations of programmes with a climate adaptation marker we hope to find specific information on what measures were taken and how effective they were.

- Limited time/capacity

Up until February 2022, the research team managing all the climate studies consisted of only three persons. Together they manage(d) the study on climate finance, the policy review on coherence, the climate policy review, and the study on climate diplomacy. In February a fourth member was added who was first tasked with completing the climate diplomacy ToR, further delaying the start of the climate adaptation evaluation. As the climate adaptation evaluation needs to be completed Q1 2023, its workload must be adjusted accordingly. This will be done by limiting the amount of cases and limiting the number of programmes which will be included in the systematic review.

## 5.5 Ethical considerations

We currently do not foresee a potential negative impact for our informants and collaborators. We strive to keep them informed on the outcomes of this research. For this purpose we will collect contact details to at least share the report, and maybe also to organise feedback sessions.

## 6 Planning and risk analysis

### 6.1 Planning

The evaluation foresees the planning as presented in the table below

*Table 5: Planning*

<b>Element</b>	<b>Date</b>
Draft Tor	May / June 2022
First meeting internal and external reference group	July 2022
Fieldwork Mozambique	June / July 2022
Draft findings fieldwork Mozambique	August / September
Second meeting internal and external reference group	October / November 2022
Update & approval of ToR	October / November 2022
Update fieldwork Bangladesh	October / November 2022
Data analysis & writing	November 2022 / January 2023
Third meeting reference group	December 2022 / January 2023
Draft final report	February 2023
Fourth meeting reference group	March 2023
Delivery final report	March 2023

## 6.2 Products

This evaluation expects to deliver the following products:

Table 6: Products

Product	Language
Final report in PDF	English
Executive summary	Dutch/English
Webinar	English

## 6.3 Risks

For this evaluation the following risks are taken into account (see also paragraph 5.4):

Table 7: Risks

Description	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation	Risk after mitigation
Delay due to limited capacity & interconnectedness of the various climate studies	Large	Large	Adjust scope of the study	Medium / Small
Insufficient and/or not the right kind of data from first case-country	Large	Medium	Online follow-up, hire local consultant	Medium / small

# 7 Organisation

## 7.1 Research team

The evaluation will be executed by the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. IOB operates independent of the policy directorates and has an independent position within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The research team consists of the following people:

Table 8: Research team

Name	Role
Jelmer Kamstra	Project leader, contact person
Pim de Beer	Researcher
Ferko Bodnar	Advisory (Project leader periodic review on coherence)
Marit van Zomeren	Advisory (Project leader periodic review on climate policy)
Martine de Zoeten	Intern, Master student Wageningen University

## 7.2 Internal peer review

Inter-collegial quality control will be done by the following members of the IOB staff:

*Table 9: Peer review group*

<b>Name</b>
Bastiaan Limonard
Martine de Groot
Rafaela Feddes

## 7.3 Reference group

The evaluation is supervised by a reference group consisting of the following members:

*Table 10: members of the reference group*

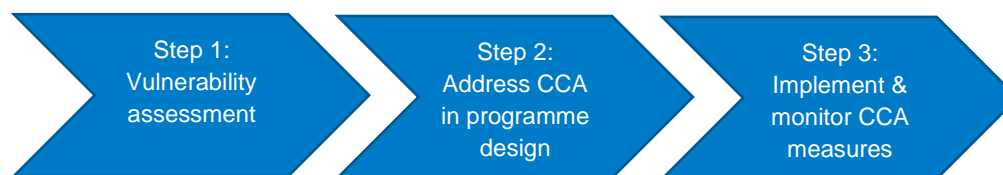
<b>Name</b>	<b>Position/organisation</b>	<b>Role in reference group</b>
Rob van Poelje	MFA: Cluster manager IOB	Chair
Carel de Groot	MFA: department IGG/KL	Representative policy directorate
Maarten van Aalst	Director - ICRC Climate Centre Professor Climate and Disaster resilience - Twente University	External expert
Fulco Ludwig	Professor Water and Climate Change - Wageningen University	External expert

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## Annex A - Analysis strategy / interview guide

For projects/programmes provide a description of:



### Step 1 - Climate change risk profile:

- How have climate scenarios been taken into consideration to assess potential exposure?
- Has an assessment been made to what extent climate change potentially affect the goals of the programme?
- Has an assessment been made of the adaptive capacity to modulate this potential impact?

### Step 2 – Adaptation strategies

- How has step 1 informed the design of the programme?
- What type of strategies does it employ to reduce risk/exposure and/or increase resilience? (see table below for reference)

Arena of engagement	Intervention types	Description
Ecological	Nature-based options	Activities that make use of ecosystems and biodiversity as well as sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems.
Infrastructural	Built infrastructure/structural	Any new or improved hard physical infrastructure aimed at providing direct or indirect protection from climate hazards.
Technology	Technological options	Develop or expand climate-resilient technologies.
Knowledge	Informational/educational	Developing human resources, institutions, and communities, equipping them with the capability to adapt to climate change.
Political	Institutional/planning/policy/laws/regulations	The creation of new or revised policies or regulations to allow flexibility to adapt to changing climate
Economic & financial	Income diversification, financial/market mechanisms	Activities that include income generation, financial transactions or are market driven.
Socio-cultural	Social/behavioural	Activities that include social support and change or behavioural change.

### Step 3 - Implementation

- To what extent are these strategies implemented?
- To what extent are they flexible and updated due to changing circumstances?
- How are they monitored, how is success measured?

### Step 4 – Compare the selected programmes to the CCA scale

- Provide a description for each step
- Provide an (aggregated) analysis of the applicable CCA labels
- Focus on description and explanations (the 'how' and 'why' questions)

CCA label	Description	Score step 1	Score step 2	Score step 3	Risk of future negative impacts
CCA maladaptive	The programme increases vulnerability	-	-	-	Highest
CCA blind	The programme does not take vulnerability into account	0	0	0	High
CCA sensitive	The programme addresses vulnerability in its design, but less in implementation	+	+	0	High
CCA responsive	The programme addresses vulnerability in specific actions	+	+	+	Medium to low
CCA transformative	The programme addresses root causes of vulnerability	++	++	++	Lowest

#### Step 5 – Marginalized groups

- Determine programme focus on marginalised groups: To what extent are they targeted, how are they involved, to what extent does it answer their needs?
- Focus on description and explanations (the 'how' and 'why' questions)

#### Step 6 – Fit with national/regional adaptation plan

- To what extent does the programme fit with national/regional adaptation policies?
- Focus on description and explanations (the 'how' and 'why' questions)

#### Step 7 – Effectiveness

- Is there any information on effectiveness in the sense of increased resilience (capacity to absorb, adapt and/or transform) and reduced exposure?
- Focus on description and explanations (the 'how'/'how much' and 'why' questions)

## Annex B - Case selection

Based on a literature review commissioned to a group of master students of Wageningen University, the following set of CCA strategies was compiled:

1. Flood protection
  - a. Conservation of ecosystems (forests, coastal zones, river borders) to reduce vulnerability.
  - b. Disaster risk reduction (early warning, community development, shelters)
  - c. Infrastructure:
    - i. Resilient infrastructure, roads, buildings.
    - ii. Cyclone shelters
  - d. Land use planning, anticipating risks of floods, droughts, and reserving land for specific purposes (agriculture, nature/forest, built area).
    - i. Land tenure, land ownership
2. Irrigation
  - a. Water efficiency (crop per drop) and
  - b. water accounting (water balance) in irrigation schemes.
  - c. Adapted seed and practices (salt tolerant, crop residues).
3. Rainfed agriculture
  - a. Drought resistant farm practices (heat and drought tolerant crops, varieties; tillage methods).
  - b. Reduce land degradation, and increase water holding capacity and buffering by (i) soil and water conservation, and (ii) agroforestry (integrating trees / perennials in farming).
  - c. Agroforestry, e.g. cocoa, oilpalm, coffee, to reduce deforestation.
  - d. Weather information for farmers:
    - i. Weather based advise to farmers (pastures; sowing, fertilisation, spraying)
    - ii. Weather-based insurance coupled to rural credit for farm inputs.
4. River basin management (incl. international)
  - a. Integrated water management plans (e.g. Beira, Jakarta, Bangladesh).
  - b. Large dams for Hydropower (and irrigation)
  - c. Governance of national or local rivers and catchments, different water users.
  - d. Governance of transboundary rivers (Nile, Senegal)
5. Water and sanitation
  - a. Climate proofing of drinking water and sanitation (against drought and floods).
  - b. Micro catchments, water use planning
6. Income diversification
  - a. Farm diversification to reduce the risk and impact of complete crop failures.
    - i. Introduction new crops, new varieties
    - ii. Value chain development, linking to markets
    - iii. Food and nutrition security, self sufficiency
  - b. Non-farm income, jobs.



Table based on MIBZ project spending between 2016-2020, number of activities with a climate adaptation-marker. Bangladesh has been added based on experience of the research team.

Country	Strategy																									
		1a ecosystems	1b DRR	1ci Infra general	1cii Cyclone shelters	1d Land plan; tenure	2a Water efficiency	2b water accounting	2c Adapted practices	3a Drought resistant practices	3b soil and water conservation	3c Agroforestry	3di Weather information	3dii Weather-based insurance	4a Integrated water mgt	4b Large dams	4c Governance rivers	4d Governance transboundary	5a WASH	5b Micro catchments	6ai Farm diversification	6aii Value chain development	6aiii Food and nutrition security	6b Income, jobs		
Benin						3	1	2	1	1									7							
Ethiopia		2	1	1		1		7	6	11	1			4		4			14	11	8	19	11		4	
Ghana							1		1		3					1			4	2	1	12	4		8	
Kenya		2		2		2	1	1	2	3	4			4		4			13	3	1	11	12		2	
Mozambique		4	9	7	2	11	1	1		3				8		8	1		6	8	5	3	6		4	
Uganda						1					1					2			6	1	4	10	9		7	
Rwanda		4	1	4		3	2	2	2	6	1			3		4	3		5	5	2	10	2			
Bangladesh		+	+	+		+	+	+				+		+		+			+		+	+			+	

## Annex C - Evaluation Matrix

Research question	Data gathering techniques and sources
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<p>1. <i>How and to what extent do Dutch development programmes apply a climate change adaptation lens and why?</i></p>	<p>Interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy officers MFA (IGG, embassies)</li> <li>- Project staff and beneficiaries in case countries</li> <li>- Government officials and policy officers at various levels in case countries</li> <li>- External experts</li> </ul> <p>Document review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy documents NL: Policy briefs, TOCs, Bemo's, etcetera</li> <li>- Project documentation</li> </ul> <p>Observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project site visits in case countries</li> </ul> <p>Systematic review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyse how existing evaluations integrate CCA</li> </ul>
<p>2. <i>How does the Dutch policy on mainstreaming CCA in development relate to (sub)national climate adaptation policies?</i></p>	<p>Interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government officials and policy officers at various levels in case countries</li> <li>- Experts in case countries</li> </ul> <p>Document review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National / regional / local CCA policies &amp; strategies in case countries</li> </ul>
<p>3. <i>How and to what extent does the Dutch policy on mainstreaming CCA in development address the needs of the most vulnerable groups?</i></p>	<p>Interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representatives of most vulnerable groups</li> <li>- Project staff and beneficiaries in case countries</li> <li>- Government officials and policy officers at various levels in case countries</li> <li>- External experts</li> </ul> <p>Document review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project documentation</li> </ul>

	<p>Observation - Project site visits in case countries</p> <p>Systematic review - Analyse existing evaluations on findings (the reach of) vulnerable group</p>
<p>4. <i>To what extent do CCA measures result in reduced vulnerability and what explains these results?</i></p>	<p>Interviews - Policy officers MFA (IGG, embassies) - Project staff and beneficiaries in case countries - Government officials and policy officers at various levels in case countries - External experts</p> <p>Document review - Project documentation / monitoring systems</p> <p>Observation - Project site visits in case countries</p> <p>Systematic review - Analyse findings of existing evaluations on effectiveness of CCA</p>

## Annex D - CCA activities in Bangladesh and Mozambique

### Bangladesh

Sub-article	Budget holder	Activity name	Activity start	Activity end	Executing organisation	Channel	Total disbursements 2016-2021	Climate adaptation Proportion
Food security	DDE	Agricultural Smallholder Adaptation Programme (ASAP)	01-11-2012	09-12-2020	International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD)	UN	€ 1.000.000,00	100%
Water	IGG	Aqua for All (A4A) PPP Innovation Programme.	10-10-2014	30-06-2020	Aqua For All For PPP Only	PPP	€ 1.047.919,04	40%
Water	DHA	Blue Gold Program	01-01-2012	31-12-2021	Recipient Government Group	Gov	€ 41.758.052,18	40%
Water	DHA	Char Development and Settlement Project	01-07-2019	31-12-2022	Multiple Parties	PPP	€ 3.364.005,00	100%
Water	DHA	Char Development Settlement	19-12-2010	31-12-2019	Euroconsult Mott Macdonald	PPP	€ 5.382.963,40	40%
Private sector development and enabling business climate	DDE	Development Related Infrastructure Facility (ORIO)	01-03-2009	31-12-2026	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	Gov	€ 4.668.542,96	23%
Water	IGG	DGIS UNESCO-IHE Programmatic Cooperation 2 2016 2020	01-12-2015	31-12-2024	UNESCO-IHE	UN	€ 1.076.063,38	40%
Support to civil society	DSO	Dialogue and Dissent, Lobbying and Advocacy: Fair, Green and Global Alliance	01-11-2015	31-12-2022	Stichting Both Ends	NGO	€ 1.278.900,33	18%
Support to civil society	IGG	Dialogue and Dissent, Lobbying and Advocacy: ICCO	01-12-2015	31-12-2021	Icco - Interchurch Organization For Development Cooperation	NGO	€ 2.402.470,21	40%
Support to civil society	DDE	Dialogue and Dissent, Lobbying and Advocacy: Solidaridad	01-12-2015	31-12-2022	Solidaridad	NGO	€ 2.460.800,00	20%
Support to civil society	IGG	Dialogue and Dissent, Lobbying and Advocacy: Watershed	01-10-2015	31-12-2021	IRC - International Water & Sanitation Centre	NGO	€ 1.667.464,43	20%

Water	IGG	FINISH-Mondial 2021-2025	01-07-2019	31-12-2026	Stichting Waste	NGO	€ 984.970,10	40%
Food security	DHA	Food Systems Project Dhaka	01-07-2018	31-12-2023	Food And Agriculture Organization (FAO)	UN	€ 6.804.995,54	40%
Water	DHA	Formulation Bangladesh Delta Programme	01-09-2013	30-06-2018	Recipient Government Group	Gov	€ 4.209.528,75	40%
Equal rights for women	DSO	Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW) 2016 2020	24-11-2015	31-12-2021	ACTIONAID	NGO	€ 2.818.902,54	40%
Equal rights for women	DHA	Gender and Water Program	16-06-2013	31-12-2017	Gender and Water Secretariat	NGO	€ 50.722,00	40%
Food security	DDE	Geodata for Agriculture and Water Facility (G4AW)	01-05-2013	31-12-2023	Netherlands Space Office	Gov	€ 5.085.786,61	20%
Water	IGG	IGG Intensification Water OS 3	01-01-2015	31-08-2018	Agentschap NI (V/H Senternovem)	Gov	€ 99.638,87	40%
Water	DHA	Integration: WASH & BRAC Programme	01-11-2016	31-12-2020	BRAC	NGO	€ 6.552.777,35	40%
Water	DHA	Joint Cooperation Programme Bangladesh	01-12-2018	30-06-2023	Stichting Deltares	NGO	€ 2.661.293,00	100%
Water	IGG	Making Water Count - PPP Innovation 2.0	01-07-2019	31-08-2025	Aqua For All	NGO	€ 867.100,00	40%
Equal rights for women	DHA	Market for Women	15-11-2015	29-02-2020	ACTIONAID	NGO	€ 1.824.615,17	40%
Water	DHA	Max WASH II	01-11-2016	01-05-2021	Max Foundation	NGO	€ 4.705.181,00	40%
Water	IGG	NL WASH SDG Programme	01-01-2017	30-06-2024	Simavi	NGO	€ 6.538.252,28	40%
Water	DHA	Partnership Clean Textile	01-04-2012	31-12-2017	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	MDB	€ 483.000,00	20%
Climate	IGG	Partnership DGIS-NCEA 2017-2022	01-07-2017	31-12-2023	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)	NGO	€ 547.460,64	20%
Water	IGG	PPP Young Expert Programme phase I	01-01-2013	31-12-2022	Netherlands Water Partnership - PPP Only	PPP	€ 301.795,00	40%

Food security	DHA	Profitable Opportunities for Food Security (PROOFs) (markets for the Bottom of the Pyramid)	01-07-2013	31-12-2018	ICCO - Interchurch Organization For Development Cooperation	NGO	€ 3.944.676,39	40%
Water	DHA	River Management Project	01-05-2014	31-03-2021	Asian Development Bank	MDB	€ 7.013.740,00	40%
Water	DHA	Satellite for Crops	01-01-2013	31-12-2016	Agentschap NI (V/H Senternovem)	Gov	€ 45.356,00	40%
Food security	DHA	Scaling up of Rice Fortification	01-01-2018	30-09-2019	World Food Programme	UN	€ 606.954,48	20%
Water	DHA	South West Integrated Water Resources Programme	01-11-2015	30-06-2023	Asian Development Bank	MDB	€ 3.684.172,08	40%
Food security	DHA	Support Fund for Food Security	15-01-2017	31-12-2020	Multiple Parties	PPP	€ 197.863,60	20%
Water	DHA	Support to Implementation of the Bangladesh Delta Plan	01-07-2018	31-03-2023	Multiple Parties	PPP	€ 3.310.574,10	100%
Climate	IGG	Support to Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)	01-01-2012	31-12-2018	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)	NGO	€ 88.508,04	20%
Food security	DHA	Support to Refugee and Host Communities	01-11-2019	30-11-2021	World Food Programme	UN	€ 3.695.652,10	40%
Food security	DHA	Sustainable agriculture, Food Security, and Linkages (SaFaL)	01-11-2012	31-12-2017	Solidaridad Network Asia Limited	Uni	€ 6.162.377,00	40%
Food security	DHA	Sustainable agriculture, Food Security, and Linkages (SaFaL) II	01-07-2017	30-06-2022	Solidaridad Network Asia Limited	Uni	€ 14.070.918,00	40%
Water	IGG	Sustainable Water Fund II	01-01-2012	31-12-2024	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	PPP	€ 1.018.021,99	40%
Water	DHA	Urban Dredging Project.	01-01-2014	31-12-2017	Vitens International	PPP	€ 413.772,00	40%
Water	IGG	Urbanising Deltas of the World	01-10-2012	31-12-2022	Dutch Research Council (NWO)	Uni	€ 1.119.460,00	40%
Water	IGG	Urbanizing Deltas of the World	01-02-2019	30-07-2023	Dutch Research Council (NWO)	Uni	€ 899.710,00	100%
Water	IGG	WASH Alliance 2016	27-10-2015	31-12-2017	Simavi	NGO	€ 1.200.000,00	40%

Water	IGG	Water for Development support program	01-06-2017	31-12-2031	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	Gov	€ 225.797,33	40%
Water	IGG	Water Grand Challenge: Securing Water for Food	01-01-2014	31-12-2021	USAID (U.S. Agency For International Development)	Gov	€ 214.930,32	40%
Water	DHA	Water Management Knowledge & Innovation Programme	01-12-2017	30-06-2022	Stichting Deltares	NGO	€ 1.377.500,00	100%
Water	DHA	Water Operator Partnership Dhaka Phase II	01-07-2017	31-12-2021	Vitens International	PPP	€ 2.197.706,00	40%
Water	DHA	Water Sanitation and Health	01-07-2012	31-12-2017	UNICEF	UN	€ 201.273,00	40%
Water	DHA	Water Sanitation and Health	01-01-2011	31-12-2016	BRAC	NGO	€ 2.419,24	40%
Water	DHA	Water Sanitation and Health	01-06-2012	28-02-2017	Max Foundation	NGO	€ 300.000,00	40%
Water	DHA	Water Support Fund 2016-2018	01-06-2016	31-12-2022	Multiple Parties	PPP	€ 286.839,01	40%
Food security	IGG	Young Expert Programme Agrofood	01-06-2015	31-12-2021	Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP)	PPP	€ 174.846,24	40%

## Mozambique

Sub-article	Budget holder	Activity name	Activity start	Activity end	Executing organisation	Channel	Disbursements	Climate adaptation Proportion
Water	IGG	Access to Sanitation, Water and Hygiene (ASWA II)	09-01-2018	31-12-2024	UNICEF	UN	€ 4.527.500,00	40%
Food security	DDE	Agricultural Smallholder Adaptation Programme (ASAP)	11-01-2012	12-09-2020	International Fund For Agricultural Deve Lop.(Ifad)	UN	€ 400.000,00	100%
Water	IGG	Blue Deal 2018-2030	04-01-2019	31-12-2030	No organisation name specified	Gov	€ 500.080,00	40%
Food security	MAP	Building Small Farmers' Climate Resilience	07-01-2017	31-12-2021	Stg IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative	PPP	€ 854.935,00	40%
Water	MAP	Capacity Building for operations of Secondary Urban water Systems and Urban Sanitation (AIAS)	01-01-2013	10-11-2019	Administracao De Infra-Estruturas De Agua e Saneamento (AIAS)	Uni	€ 6.216.455,92	40%
Water	IGG	Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA)	07-01-2013	31-12-2027	The World Bank	MDB	€ 1.050.000,00	60%
Water	MAP	Cooperation ARA Zambeze	01-01-2012	09-21-2021	Ara Zambeze (Administracao Regional Aguas)	Gov	€ 2.897.874,64	40%
Food security	MAP	COVID-19 Cash Transfers	12-01-2020	12-01-2022	THE WORLD BANK	MDB	€ 4.500.000,00	40%
Water	IGG	COVID-19 UNICEF support to reduction	04-01-2020	31-12-2021	UNICEF	UN	€ 750.003,00	40%
Food security	DDE	2SCALE	04-01-2012	31-12-2019	IFDC - International Fertiliser Development Center for PPP Only	PPP	€ 203.151,00	40%
Private sector development and enabling business climate	DDE	Development Related Infrastructure Facility (ORIO)	03-01-2009	31-12-2026	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	Gov	€ 6.551.330,00	23%
Food security	IGG/DDE	Facility for Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Food Security (FDOV)	07-01-2013	10-16-2018	Solidaridad Network SA Trust	PPP	€ 1.254.942,00	20%



Private sector development and enabling business climate	DDE	Develop2Build	15-06-2015	31-12-2024	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	Gov	€ 329.685,00	40%
Water	IGG	Aqua for All PPP Innovation Programme	10-10-2014	30-06-2020	Aqua For All For PPP Only	PPP	€ 1.029.206,00	40%
Water	IGG	Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA)	07-01-2013	31-12-2021	The World Bank	MDB	€ 434.051,00	40%
Water	IGG	Young Expert Programme phase I	01-01-2013	31-12-2022	Netherlands Water Partnership - PPP Only	PPP	€ 301.795,00	40%
Water	IGG	Water productivity	03-09-2015	31-12-2022	FAO - Food And Agriculture Organization	UN	€ 1.076.063,00	40%
Private sector development and enabling business climate	DDE	Development Related Infrastructure Investment Vehicle (DRIVE)	15-06-2015	15-06-2025	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	Gov	€ 918.288,00	40%
Water	IGG	Dutch Risk Reduction programme (DRR)	10-01-2020	18-02-2022	No organisation name specified	Gov	?	40%
Emergency relief fund	DSH	El Niño Africa WFP en FAO	05-01-2016	31-12-2017	World Food Programme	UN	€ 1.000.000,00	40%
Private sector development and enabling business climate	DDE	Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) 2016 2020	01-01-2016	12-31-2020	Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)	PPP	€ 1.135.975,00	40%
Water	IGG	DGIS UNESCO-IHE Programmatic Cooperation 2 2016 2020	12-01-2015	31-12-2024	UNESCO-IHE	UN	€ 1.076.063,00	40%
Water	IGG	Intensification Water OS 3	01-01-2015	31-08-2018	Agentschap NI (V/H Senternovem)	Gov	€ 99.639,00	40%
Water	MAP	Support to inclusive and sustainable agricultural development in the Zambezi Valley (ISA-II) - Water Productivity	31-12-2021	31-12-2023	Business and other services	Gov	€ 984.120,00	40%

Food security	MAP	Support to inclusive and sustainable agricultural development in the Zambezi Valley (ISA-II)	01-01-2017	31-12-2023	Ministerio da Economia e Financas	Gov	€ 3.399.070,00	40%
Climate	IGG	IUCN Sustain Africa and the Dutch Agro-Water Climate Alliance	01-01-2014	06-30-2019	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	PPP	€ 3.520.069,00	20%
Food security	MAP	Land Foundation	12-01-2014	12-31-2018	Cooperativa De Terras Comunitarias Ctc-Coop Maputo	PPP	€ 3.669.568,81	40%
Food security	IGG	Land Kadaster Partnership	04-01-2015	31-12-2020	Kadaster	Gov	€ 93.750,00	40%
Food security	MAP	Land Management and Administration	08-01-2013	12-31-2019	Ministerio Da Agricultura - Minag	Gov	€ 5.875.802,54	40%
Food security	IGG	LAND@scale	03-01-2019	31-12-2027	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	Gov	€ 460.912,00	40%
Water	IGG	Making Water Count - PPP Innovation 2.0	07-01-2019	31-08-2025	Aqua For All	NGO	€ 867.100,00	40%
Water	MAP	Integrated Water Resources Management Fund	08-01-2019	31-07-2025	Multiple Parties	PPP	€ 6.837.458,63	40%
Food security	MAP	Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC)	11-01-2011	12-31-2021	Africa Agricultural Development Company (AGDEVCO) Sutton	PPP	€ 7.612.320,74	40%
Water	MAP	Implementation Beira Master Plan	10-09-2017	11-08-2018	No organisation name specified	Gov	€ 3.433.110,05	100%
Water	MAP	Institutional Support FIPAG	06-01-2011	12-31-2017	Fundo de Investimento e Património do Abastecimento de Água (FIPAG) Maputo	PPP	€ 474.140,00	40%
Water	MAP	Institutional Support FIPAG	01-01-2016	31-12-2022	Vitens Evides International	PPP	€ 14.923.872,93	40%
Water	MAP	Waternet phase 4	12-01-2016	31-12-2022	Waternet	NGO	€ 28.036,00	40%
Sexual and reproductive health and rights	MAP	Population Services International (PSI) phase 4	05-01-2012	12-31-2017	PSI (Population Services International) Maputo	NGO	€ 2.999.200,00	40%
Food security	MAP	Mozambique Cyclone Recovery Facility Multi-Donor Trust Fund	12-01-2019	31-12-2024	UNDP/PNUD	UN	€ 2.550.000,00	100%
Water	MAP	Water Productivity	07-01-2016	30-06-2018	Ministerio da Economia e Financas	Gov	€ 1.561.057,00	100%
Water	MAP	Maraza Land Development Pilot Project	06-07-2019	31-01-2023	Conselho Municipal Beira	NGO	€ 2.089.726,67	100%

Climate	IGG	Partnership DGIS- Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) 2017-2022	07-01-2017	31-12-2023	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)	NGO	€ 328.476,00	20%
Support to civil society	IGG	Power of Voices African Activists for Climate Justice (AACJ)	01-04-2021	31-12-2026	Plan African Climate Justice Alliance	NGO	€ 569.095,31	60%
Support to civil society	DDE	Power of Voices Fair for all: improving value chains at scale	18-11-2020	31-12-2026	Oxfam Novib	NGO	€ 469.133,00	20%
Support to civil society	IGG	Power of Voices Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action: Women Leading Climate Action	16-11-2020	31-12-2026	Fondo Centroamericano de mujeres - FCAM	NGO	€ 311.893,00	50%
Support to civil society	DDE	Power of Voices Reclaim Sustainability	01-01-2021	31-12-2026	Solidaridad	NGO	€ 668.974,47	40%
Private sector development and enabling business climate	DDE	Practice for Change	01-01-2017	31-12-2020	No organisation name specified	NGO	€ 2.426.270,00	20%
Water	MAP	Rapid Intervention Plan Beira	04-01-2019	31-12-2022	Vitens Evides International B.V.	PPP	€ 1.757.500,00	40%
Food security	IGG	Reconstructing post cyclone Food Systems	08-01-2019	31-12-2020	Gain (Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition) For PPP Only G	PPP	€ 4.961.826,00	40%
Water	MAP	Sectoral Support Water Sector (ASAS)	10-01-2012	30-06-2020	Mozambique Ministry Of Public Works And Housing Maputo	Gov	€ 828.071,25	40%
Food security	MAP	Value Chain and Youth Development Programme	07-01-2019	31-07-2024	SNV	NGO	€ 7.151.002,50	40%
Support to civil society	DSO	Strategic Partnership Dialogue & Dissent: Fair, Green and Global Alliance	01-01-2016	12-31-2020	Both Ends	NGO	€ 1.273.549,00	18%
Support to civil society	IGG	Strategic Partnership Dialogue & Dissent: Shared Resources, Joint Solutions	10-01-2015	31-12-2021	IUCN	PPP	€ 2.374.802,00	20%

Support to civil society	DSO	Strategic Partnership Dialogue & Dissent: Towards a worldwide influencing network	01-01-2016	12-31-2018	Oxfam Novib	NGO	€ 6.801.292,00	25%
Support to civil society	DDE	Strategic Partnership Dialogue & Dissent: Advocacy for Change	01-01-2016	12-31-2020	Solidaridad	NGO	€ 2.460.800,00	20%
Food security	MAP	Strengthening Social Protection Systems	16-11-2017	31-12-2022	UNICEF	UN	€ 3.506.640,00	40%
Water	IGG	Strengthening Water Operators	03-01-2017	31-12-2027	Vitens Evides International	PPP	€ 1.456.452,00	20%
Climate	IGG	Support Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)	01-01-2012	31-12-2018	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA)	NGO	€ 88.508,00	20%
Food security	MAP	Support Seed Multiplication	01-01-2012	23-12-2019	Technoserve	NGO	€ 5.335.972,33	40%
Water	MAP	Support to ARA Sul	01-01-2014	12-31-2017	No organisation name specified	NGO	€ 149.767,00	40%
Water	IGG/DDE	Sustainable Water Fund I	01-01-2015	31-12-2021	Vitens Evides International B.V., Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP), Fundo de Investimento e Patrimônio do Abastecimento de Água (FIPAG)	PPP	€ 3.510.000,00	40%
Water	IGG/DDE	Sustainable Water Fund I	01-09-2017	31-08-2023	Administracao Regional de Aguas do Sul (ARA-SUL), Kukula, We Consult, Wetterskip Fryslân, Dunea N.V., Mozambique Organicos Limitada	PPP	€ 116.789,53	40%
Water	IGG/DDE	Sustainable Water Fund II	01-01-2012	31-12-2024	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	PPP	€ 1.018.022,00	40%
Water	IGG	Urbanising deltas of the world	10-01-2012	31-12-2022	Dutch Research Council (NWO)	Uni	€ 167.919,00	40%
Climate	IGG	VNG DEALS	09-01-2017	09-01-2023	VNG International B.V.	NGO	€ 692.580,00	20%
Water	IGG	Water for Development support program	06-01-2017	31-08-2022	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	Gov	€ 223.781,00	40%
Water	IGG	Water Grand Challenge: Securing Water for Food	01-01-2014	31-12-2021	USAID (U.S. Agency For International Development)	Gov	€ 208.417,00	40%
Water	IGG	Water Productivity Database Phase 2	11-01-2020	31-12-2026	FAO - Food And Agriculture Organization	UN	€ 242.000,00	40%
Food security	IGG	Young Expert Programme Agrofood	06-01-2015	31-12-2021	Netherlands Water Partnership (Nwp)	PPP	€ 174.846,00	40%

Food security	MAP	Capacity building of the Zambezi Valley Agency	11-01-2012	12-31-2018	Ministry Of Planning And Development Maputo	Gov	€ 17.218.264,00	40%
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