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# Environment and Climate Change

*Thematic window development results report – October 2013*

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## **Acknowledgements**

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## PROLOGUE

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight thematic windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The thematic window development results reports are prepared by the MDG-F monitoring and evaluation unit mainly based on the information provided by United Nations country offices and programmes coordinators. The reports focus on the coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs. When possible, the information was enriched by other sources of information: Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programmes final evaluations and programme final narrative reports.

This series is the product of an effort to standardize and agglomerate the MDG-F field results. Its scope is contributing to the accountability policy of the Fund as well as providing development results evidence to decision makers.

The main challenge we faced was the uneven availability and quality of data. The authors cleansed the database, trying to verify the consistency of data using a retrospective approach. Nonetheless, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations country teams, as well as the joint programme teams for their continuous efforts in supporting this exercise.

MDG-F Secretariat

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## Main Findings

This report provides an approximation to the MDG-F quantitative results for the Environment and Climate Change (ECC) thematic window, which includes 17 joint programmes (JPs). The main findings summarized below are based on quantitative indicators as reported by the programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, and triangulated by the final evaluations when available.

It is estimated that **231,500 citizens, 12,829 civil servants** and **26,270 students** have been directly involved in the programmes of the environment and climate change thematic window, specifically in initiatives promoting capacity building for climate adaptation, for climate mitigation and for management of natural resources, and through training on management of natural resources. **Water related services and infrastructure** had the widest impact, reaching **113,700 individuals**.

Environmental and climate change policy development has **enhanced the capacity of nations** to form an intersection between **natural resource management and development goals**, resulting in new policy frameworks, support of existing institutional capacities, and action plans in the areas of natural resource management and climate change.

In the area of **environment management**, the programmes supported **21 national policies**, facilitated the formulation of national laws and created a conducive environment for the implementation of **39 national plans** and **109 local plans**. In addressing **climate change**, the joint programmes supported a total of **76 national and local policies, 46 national and local laws, and 119 national and local plans**.

The programmes achieved results across **135 civil society organizations, 672 local institutions, and 186 national institutions**.

6 programmes report a total of **1,413,953 citizens** that have **organized themselves to efficiently participate in natural resource management** initiatives.

Programmes supporting adaptation measures have **improved the wellbeing of the populations** in all 14 reporting countries. Improvements in the wellbeing of populations were achieved in the areas of health (in 12 countries), vulnerability to climate change (11 countries), and improved livelihoods in all reporting countries.

One key achievement of the thematic window was **capacity building for climate adaption** across countries and across development processes, reaching a total of **87,021 individuals**.

Critical to the successful results of the window were **training activities on the management of natural resources**. Overall, training reached **49,668 participants**.

Among those organized around capacity building, training and water related improvement are **26,270 students, 3,636 farmers, and 4,330 teachers**.

The programmes that supported adaptation measures have improved the wellbeing of the populations in all reporting countries in the areas of **health, vulnerability to climate change and improved livelihoods**, among others.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Environment and Climate Change (ECC)

Environmental issues have been increasingly visible in the development agenda in the last few decades. The notion of the environment as a development factor has moved efforts from strictly natural resource preservation to more contemporary notions that sustainable development should be people-centered, yet at the same time in harmony with the environment. This is emphasized by the concept that sustainable development incorporates economic, social and environmental variables in an integrated manner.

Yet this concept of furthering development without degrading the environment has proven highly elusive, at a global level as well as at national and local levels in developing countries. Forest and other natural habitat losses, overexploitation of natural resources, chemical contamination and lack of safe water and sanitation in a large proportion of the developing world are some environmental issues that continue to affect societies and hinder development. Furthermore, a close link exists between poverty and environmental degradation. This is the root of many development issues, particularly for the poor who directly rely on natural resources for their livelihood. Poor nations and impoverished societies face severe environmental problems, among them scarcity of, and unequal access to, resources<sup>1</sup>.

### 1.2. The MDG-Fund Environment and Climate Change (ECC) thematic window

The Environment and Climate Change Window supported 17 Joint Programmes (JPs) worldwide, with total funded amount of US \$89.2 million (see Figure 1 for details). These Joint Programmes aimed at contributing to the achievement of MDG 7 on environmental sustainability, particularly the target of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reversing the loss of environmental resources. In addition, these programmes are linked to other goals, such as contributing to the achievement of MDG 1: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The work in this window has also been widened to comprise climate change, in particular, adaptations to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The Joint Programmes in this window have sought to take integrated approaches, not only in the sense of dealing with environment and development in a cohesive manner, but also in addressing the issues at multiple policy and action levels with the involvement of multiple stakeholders. They also sought to reduce poverty and environmental vulnerability through the support of interventions that improved environmental management at both the national and local levels and enhanced people's capacity to adapt to climate change<sup>2</sup>.

15 UN agencies participated in the implementation of the 17 programmes belonging to the ECC thematic window. Figure 2 below details net funded budget by agency. The UN agency receiving the highest share of the funded budget is UNDP (40.7% and US\$36.3 million), followed by FAO with 20.4% of the thematic budget (US\$ 18.2 million), and UNEP (12% and US\$ 10.7 million).

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<sup>1</sup> MDG-F (2012) "Environment and Climate Change. MDG-F Thematic Study: Key Findings and Achievements. Executive Summary." New York.

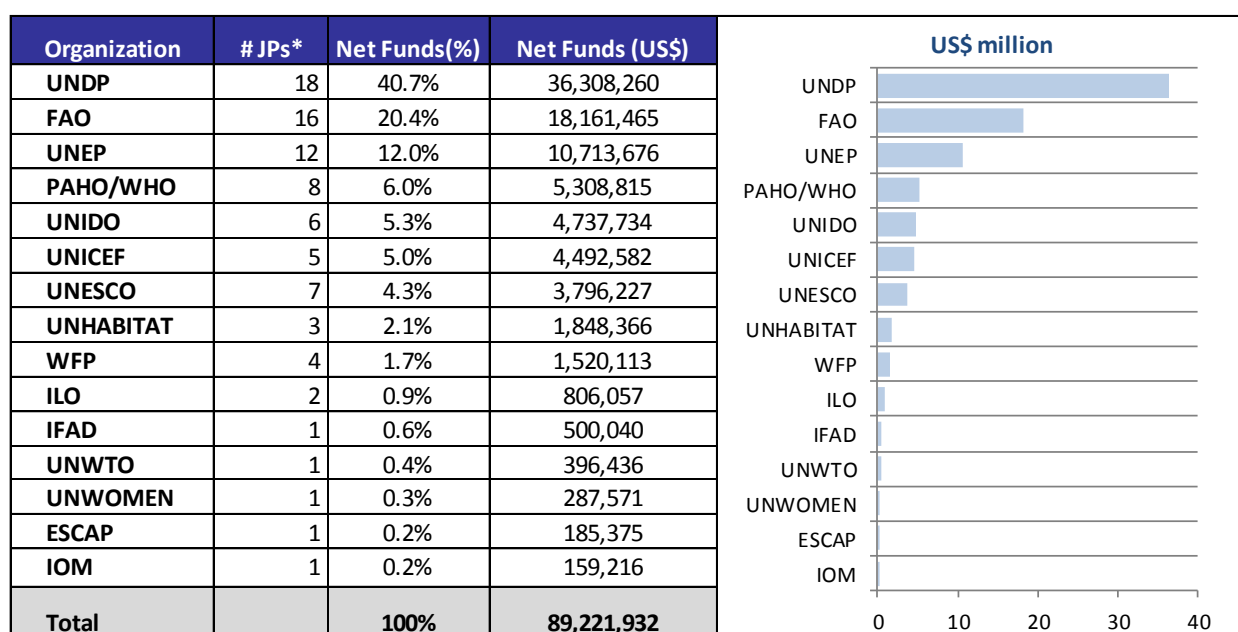
<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

FIGURE 1 MDG-F ECC programmes, Net Funded Amount

Country name	Programme title	Budget* (US\$)	End date
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Strengthened Approach for the Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management into the ANDS/PRSP	5,000,000	6-Jan-13
<b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</b>	Mainstreaming environmental governance: linking local and national action in Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,499,863	31-May-13
<b>China</b>	The China Climate Change Partnership Framework	11,879,737	30-Sep-11
<b>Colombia</b>	Integration of ecosystems and adaptation to climate change in the Colombian Massif	3,999,803	17-Jul-11
<b>Ecuador</b>	Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Yasuni Biosphere Reserve	3,952,360	31-Jan-12
<b>Egypt</b>	Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt	4,000,000	15-Apr-13
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments	4,000,000	31-Mar-13
<b>Guatemala</b>	Strengthening Environmental Governance in the face of Climate Risks in	3,600,000	3-Feb-12
<b>Jordan</b>	Adaptation to Climate Change to Sustain Jordan's MDG Achievements	4,000,000	28-Feb-13
<b>Mauritania</b>	Mainstreaming Local Environmental Management in the Planning Process	4,932,799	14-Aug-12
<b>Mozambique</b>	Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change	7,000,000	31-Aug-12
<b>Nicaragua</b>	Local and regional environmental management for the management of	4,498,256	18-Apr-12
<b>Panama</b>	Integration of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Measures in the Management of Natural Resources in two Priority Watersheds of Panama	3,994,982	31-Mar-12
<b>Peru</b>	Integrated and adaptive management of environmental resources and climatic risks in High Andean micro-watersheds	3,898,559	31-May-12
<b>Philippines</b>	Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change	7,969,831	19-Jun-12
<b>Senegal</b>	Expanding access to environmental finance - Reversing the decline in forest ecosystem services	3,990,742	30-Sep-12
<b>Turkey</b>	Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change	7,000,000	29-Feb-12
<b>Total</b>		<b>89,216,932</b>	

\* Net Funded Amount (updated November 2013)

FIGURE 2 Net funded amount per UN Agency, ECC thematic window



\*Number of ECC joint programmes (JP) in which the agency participated

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>



### 1.3. Data sources

This report is part of a Thematic Window Development Results Series, which aims to synthesize quantitative results of the MDG-F joint programmes at an aggregated level per thematic window. The reports focus on quantitative results as reported by the joint programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, including coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs.

The primary information presented in this report has been constructed from Section 1 and Section 4 of the Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the 17 joint programmes under the umbrella of the MDG-F Environment and Climate Change thematic window.

The database obtained from the MDG-F monitoring system was checked for data consistency using a retrospective approach. In this process, information from the monitoring reports was complemented with the joint programme final narrative reports, Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programme final evaluation reports, and joint programme teams' feedback.

Reported quantitative information has been triangulated with other sources of information (programmes final evaluation reports, when available), but not through field visits or surveys. Thus, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

In addition to quantifiable results, which are described in Title 3 of this report, Title 2 focuses on qualitative achievements and results. The latter is pulled from a series of Thematic Window Studies already published by the Fund.

## 2. Qualitative achievements and results<sup>3</sup>

The joint programmes have enhanced the capacity of developing nations to establish and implement policies that intersect natural resource management with development. Programmes have increased consciousness on environmental issues and rights, including areas such as climate change adaptation for communities and countries being forced to respond rapidly to this phenomenon. Pilot projects have demonstrated that very concrete activities can result in important achievements in natural resource management, in sustainable development and in adapting to climate change. Furthermore, programmes have demonstrated that building the knowledge base of environmental matters as they relate to development is a cornerstone for improving conditions and is mutually supportive of capacity building.

### 2.1. Enhanced governability and institutional capacities, including policy frameworks

The joint programmes have contributed to improved governability and institutional capacities to deal with the environment and climate change. The activities have resulted in both new policy frameworks and support of existing institutional capacities, as well as enabling activities and action plans for managing natural resources while sustaining development. Activities were implemented and created dialogue and practice at national and local levels. In Peru, local governments have mainstreamed environment and climate change issues into community development plans and budget operational plans in a participatory manner.

In Guatemala, the programme developed water governance in six departments, including several municipal public policies and two departmental public policies for hydro-forestry management. The programme also promoted the participation of civil society in decision making processes. In Egypt, the programme contributed to the establishment of the Energy Efficiency Unit (EUU) that advises the Cabinet of Ministers on Energy Efficiency (EE) related issues. The Energy Efficiency Unit has initiated market dialogues in 3 targeted sectors to promote Solar Water Heaters to evaluate various incentive schemes and the Supreme Energy Council (SEC), with the support of the programme and the World Bank, developed a national Energy Efficiency roadmap.

In Turkey approximately USD 1.9 million were distributed among the 18 projects; 230 man/day of monitoring field visits were carried out; 55,000 people corresponding to 2,5 percent of the population of the River Basin were benefited and/or contacted; the impact of climate change on animal husbandry was presented using an econometric model for the first time; modern irrigation systems in 2,218 ha of land were set up for demonstration purposes; the drought and salinity resistance of tomato, beans, melon, watermelon, okra and 249 local species of these products were analyzed, the gene pools of resistant types were taken under protection; and future impacts on water resources, forests, ecosystem services and animal husbandry in the basin were identified through projections.

In China, the JP notably supported the development of the Basic Energy Law, and in Colombia, the National Policy on Integrated Hydrological Resources Management included strategies proposed by the joint

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<sup>3</sup> MDG-F (2012), "Environment and Climate Change. MDG-F Thematic Study: Review of Key Findings and Achievements", New York.

programme dealing with vulnerability and climate change adaptation issues. Programmes also supported the development of local actions plans (Bosnia & Herzegovina, Afghanistan), resulting in more efficient tools for advancing the local administration of environmental resources.

## **2.2. Environmental consciousness, including climate change impact**

Through outreach and training, stakeholders undertook activities that raised consciousness among community members on environmental issues and how these affect their well-being and livelihoods (Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama). In addition, awareness campaigns were aimed at decision-makers. Through advocacy efforts, the programme in Egypt supported the Energy Efficiency Unit of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers, making energy efficiency the responsibility of all major energy consuming productive sectors. In China, the awareness of more than 200 companies was raised on climate change and corporate social responsibility. Education (formal and informal) and training have been important areas of work within the window. These efforts included training of community development councils as well as government personnel in the management of natural resources, in community mobilization and community-based interventions addressing strategic capacity gaps of policymakers (Afghanistan), on green business options for students and businesses (China), and in water management (Jordan), among others.

The Peruvian and the Turkish programs shaped formal training, education and capacity building platforms in climate change and in other environmental issues. In Peru, a formal Diploma program in climate change science and management was developed. In Turkey, a plan for education, training and public awareness on adaptation to climate change) was implemented and completed by UNEP and FAO. A specific certificate program was established by the Middle East technical university, continuing education centre and the earth system sciences department to improve the knowledge of government and other institutional staff on climate change and environmental issues.

## **2.3. Improved knowledge base of environmental issues, including climate change**

Activities have also been carried out with the aim of strengthening and improving the knowledge base of environmental issues, how they relate to human development, and how new phenomena such as climate change are having an impact on livelihoods. Some programmes have supported the development of diagnostic instruments and indicators such as integrated use of hydrological resources (Guatemala). In Senegal the information system developed by the Centre de Suivi Ecologique has been extended to all other Forest Ecosystem Services. Other JPs have focused on the establishment of baseline information to improve policy frameworks (China, Egypt) and vulnerability assessments for policy development (Colombia, Jordan). Several JPs developed and delivered training instruments. For instance, in Mozambique, farmers received training on drought-resistant crop seeds as a measure to adapt to climate change and in the Philippines, the JP developed Climate Change Vulnerability and Assessment Tools for four key sectors (health; water resources; coastal resources; and agriculture/forestry/biodiversity sector).

## **2.4. Pilot projects**

Many achievements have been attained through innovations and pilot projects, as well as different types of direct interventions. These dealt with increasing access to finance (Philippines, Egypt), improving access

to water and sanitation for the poor (Mozambique, Mauritania, Guatemala, Nicaragua), promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Mauritania, Guatemala), and increasing clean energy service delivery (China), among others. A synergy between direct interventions and capacity building can be observed. Many projects were demonstrative (with a 'learning by doing' approach) while many also included more specific training and capacity building components as part of the interventions.

In Ethiopia, enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland sustainable livelihoods, the programme promoted the access to functional and sustainable water schemes; tirkas, cisterns and wells were constructed and water management committees formed in selected villages. The JP supported the development of systems and technologies that enhance availability of feed resources in selected sites. To further support income generating activities, the programme has trained women and men on viable schemes to help them acquire income diversification skills and reduce their total reliance on livestock.

In the Philippines, an innovative financing scheme in Agusan del Norte was launched and it had shown impressive results. Around 837 farmers have benefitted from the financing scheme which was co-implemented through a local cooperative, a rural bank, and Municipal Governments. The interviewed beneficiaries of the scheme reported income increments from their initial harvests, while rationalizing their activities with the issue of climate change.

**Box 1: Significant independent findings from the MDG-F experience in Mauritania**

The programme "Mainstreaming Local Environmental Management in the Planning Process" created favorable conditions for restoring ecosystems in targeted areas, as well as improving and diversifying the sources of income for local communities. The programme enabled the rehabilitation of 800 hectares of gum trees, an area of 295 hectares of forest-pastoral protected for the promotion of "fodder culture". The programme fixed 742 hectares mobile dunes, helping to protect 65 schools, 14 health posts, 490 shops, 60 markets, 260 water points and nearly 5,800 farmland's hectares.

Around 20 hectares of mangroves were regenerated thanks to the production and planting of 40,000 seedlings by villagers. Three forests were managed in a participatory manner by the villagers organized in cooperatives with the supported of NGOs. 155 village committees were organized and 25 village cooperatives were supported. The governance of the water sector has substantially improved. The Permanent Committee of the National Water Council (CPCNE) is operational; the project for Planning and Integrated Water Management has been planned and approved by the National Water Council.

Access to clean water has been facilitated for nearly 28,000 beneficiaries. More than 12,800 households have access to sanitation services with improved hygiene services. More than 6,500 latrines have been built by the communities. More than 260 sites in the Trarza region have been certified open defecation-free zones, which contributes to the improvement of access to sanitation in rural areas. More than 6,000 students, 90 teachers and elected representatives were trained in hygiene and sanitation. Six incinerators contribute to the destruction of biomedical waste.

*Source : Mabaye D. (2012) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: Prise en compte de la gestion environnementale locale dans la planification.*

### 3. Quantitative achievements and results

#### 3.1. Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

The joint programmes have enhanced the capacity of nations to establish and implement policies, laws and plans that form an intersection between natural resource management and development goals. The programmes' activities have resulted in new policy frameworks, support of existing institutional capacities, and action plans in the areas of natural resource management and climate change at national and local levels. The programmes aimed to enhance governability and institutional capacity to manage natural resources while sustaining development.

**FIGURE 3** Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme

	Environmental Management	Climate Change
<b>Policies</b>	96	76
National	21	19
Local	75	57
<b>Laws</b>	36	46
National	10	14
Local	26	32
<b>Plans</b>	148	119
National	39	16
Local	109	103

In environmental management, the programmes supported 96 policies, 36 laws (26 local laws), and 148 plans (109 local plans). In addressing climate change, the joint programmes supported 76 policies, 46 laws, and 119 plans (103 local plans).

Of the countries that established local policies to address climate change, the Philippines developed 43 local policies (75.4%), and the joint programme in Ethiopia supported 10 local policies (17.5%).

Of those reported, national policies were more widely established across the joint programmes: 11 countries (73.3%) created national policies for environmental management, and 9 countries (69.2%) created national policies for addressing climate change.

**FIGURE 4** Number of countries in which laws, policies or plans have been implemented, by sector

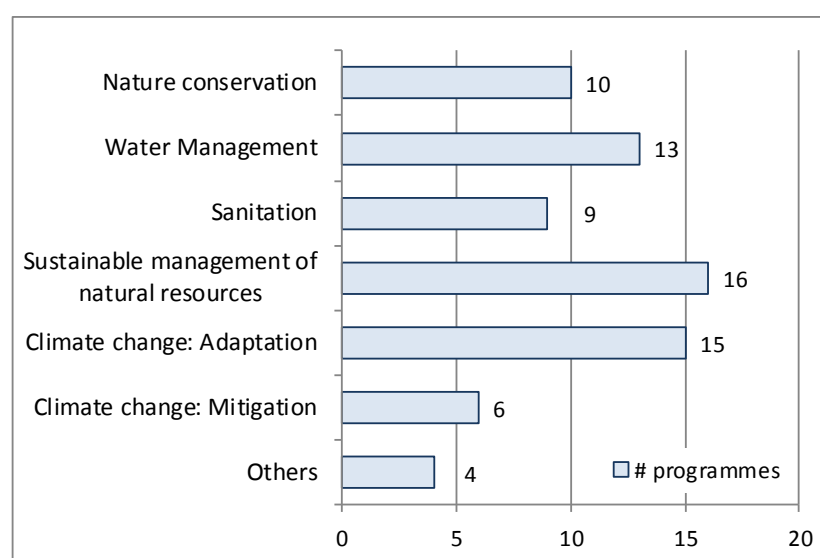


Figure 4 shows the area of focus of environmental and climate change laws, policies and plans supported by the programmes. The sectors in which the programmes most commonly implemented mechanisms include sustainable management of natural resources (16 JPs), climate change adaptation (15 JPs) and water management (13 JPs).

Source: own calculation on the basis of reported data from 17 JPs

Some countries estimated the number of beneficiaries affected by the laws and policies initiated with the support of the joint programme.

This information is characterized by a high level of variance, and it is difficult to verify its accuracy. Across countries the number of citizens that the laws, policies and plans directly affect is estimated at 131 million.

In Ethiopia, the programme reports 12 million rural citizens benefiting from legal and planning instruments promoted by the MDG-F. Jordan reports 2.5 million, Ecuador 13.6 million, Mozambique 8 million, and Bosnia 1.6 million. The largest community affected by these instruments is reported as being concentrated in Egypt, at up to 80 million citizens.

In all these laws, policies and/or plans directly affected 229 national public institutions and 459 local public institutions.

#### **Box 2: Significant independent findings from the MDG-F experience in the Philippines**

##### **Strengthening the Philippines institutional capacity to adapt to climate change**

The JP's goal was to improve the Philippines' capacity to plan and implement projects to mitigate the impact of climate change, with a focus on the most disaster-prone eastern seaboard.

Main initiatives included: i) Mainstreaming climate risk reduction into key national and local development, planning and regulatory processes; ii) Enhancing capacities of key national agencies, 43 local governments, academe and communities to undertake climate resilient development; and iii) Testing six integrated adaptation approaches with the potential to be scaled up.

The joint programme achieved a variety of successful results:

An Innovative Financing Scheme in Agusan del Norte showed impressive achievements. Around 837 farmers have benefitted from the scheme which was coursed through a local co-operative, a rural bank, and Municipal Governments.

In Albay, 84 Modified Barangay Contingency Plans have been finished and a Climate Change Academy was created.

In Benguet and Ifugao, the programme introduced 25 Climate Change Adaptation Options for upland farming in 97 sites.

A key output in the Health Sector was the adoption of the *Administrative Order on Mainstreaming Climate Change in Health Programs* by the DOH. The project also trained health workers through modules for the *Training Course for Public Health Workers on Mitigating the Health Effects of Climate Change*. These were the products of the collaboration between DOH and WHO.

*Climate Change Vulnerability and Assessment Tools* for the Health, Water Resources, Coastal Resources, and Agriculture/Forestry/Biodiversity Sectors were completed.

Source: Beasca J (2012) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change*.

### 3.2. Institutional capacity building for environmental management and participatory local planning and policy development

Of the 17 countries, 11 reported joint programmes that have built the capacities of civil servants and citizens to make informed decisions on environmental issues at the organizational and individual level (see Figure 5). In addition, 6 programmes report a total of 1,413,953 citizens that have “organized themselves to efficiently participate in natural resource management initiatives.”

FIGURE 5 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained by the JP to take informed decisions on environmental issues

	Total	Women*
<b>Organization Level</b>		
Public institutions	126	
Private Sector Institutions	148	
NGO/CBO	144	
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Individual Level</b>		
Civil Servants	4,322	28.20%
Citizens	28,890	41.90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,212</b>	<b>-</b>

\* simple average for 8 JPs that report on women/men breakdown

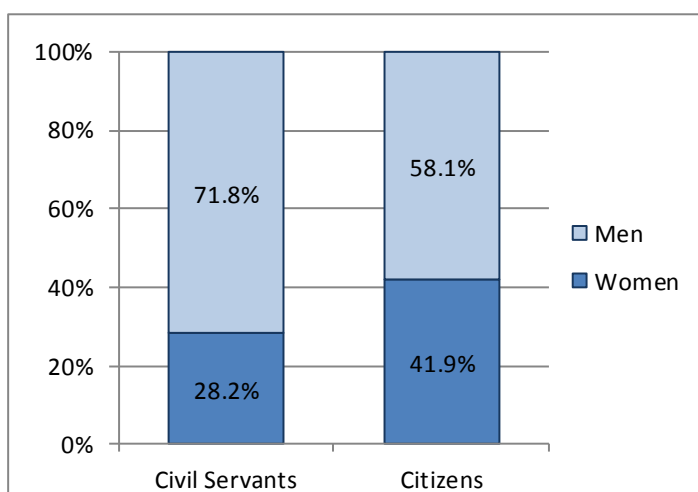
Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 11 JPs

At the organization level, 126 public institutions, 148 private sector institutions, and 144 NGOs received training on environmental issues. In total, 418 organizations engaged in environmental training, of which 60 are reported in Jordan where they have enhanced the capacities of local communities, youths, decision makers and professionals to manage and promote adaptation strategies for health protection from climate change, especially under conditions of water scarcity.<sup>4</sup>

At the individual level, 11 out of 17 programmes reported 4,322 civil servants and 28,890 citizens trained in environmental management and issues related to climate change. The majority of civil servants engaged in trainings were concentrated in Ethiopia (1,353 trained, 31.5%), and in Peru (1,178 trained, 27.4%).

Training for citizens was concentrated in Colombia, which reported 11,454 citizens benefitted (39.6%). The programme targeted the poorest regions and empowered families to both eradicate poverty and adapt to climate change through the implementation of basic goods and services, such as access to potable water and latrines.

FIGURE 6 Percentage of men and women trained by the programme to take informed decisions on environmental issues



Based on the eight programmes that provided information by gender, it is estimated that 28.2% of civil servants participating in training activities were women, while 41.9% of the citizens trained were women.

Both estimates confirm the involvement of women in capacity-building across programme countries.

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 8 JPs

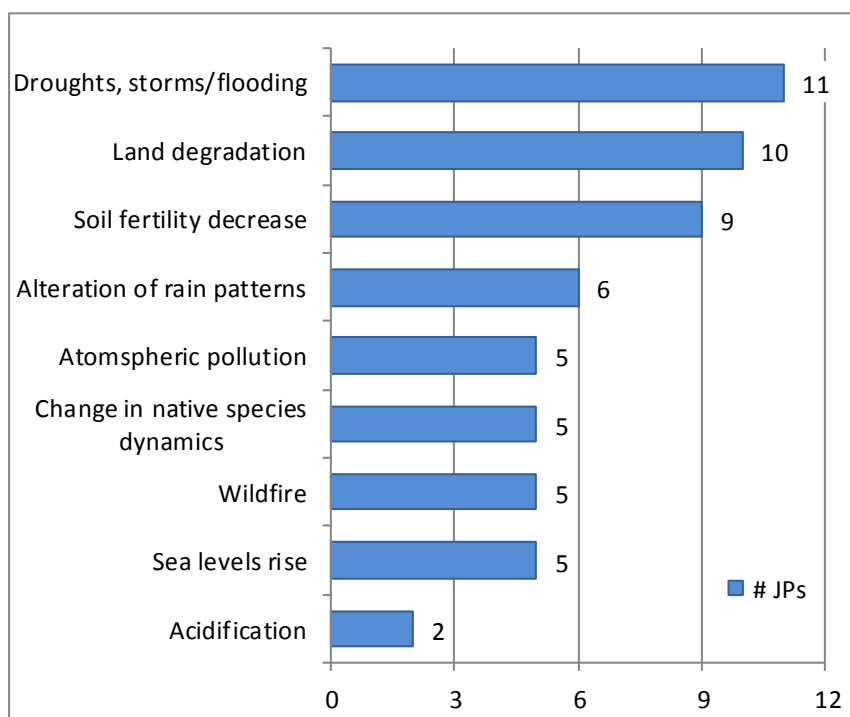
<sup>4</sup> For more information visit:

<http://mdgfund.org/program/adaptationclimatechangesustainjordan%E2%80%99smdgachievements>

Four countries reported gender-specific information on citizens self-organized to participate in environmental management strategies. Ethiopia reported 28,732 organized participants, of which 42.1% are women; Mozambique reported 2,000 organized participants, of which 55% are women; Ecuador reported 4,549 organized participants, of which 52.9% are women; and Panama reported 672 organized participants, of which 29.0% are women. These figures demonstrate a balance between genders in local organization for participation in resource management initiatives.

### 3.3. Climate change adaptation and mitigation and the development of institutional capacities

FIGURE 7 Environmental issues addressed by JP adaptation measures



Adaptation measures supported by the joint programmes address a range of environmental issues that, in turn, affect development.

Of the 13 countries having implemented adaptation and mitigation measures, 11 programmes addressed drought and flooding, 10 addressed land degradation and 9 addressed soil infertility. These adaptive measures, linked closely with growth, reflect the programmes' aim to mitigate environmental issues while sustaining and supporting human development.

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 13 JPs

In Mozambique, demonstration projects facilitated capacity building among farmers associations with the aim to improve livelihoods through climate change adaptation. Demonstration projects such as vegetable irrigation gardens, fish farming and expanding cash crops diversified production and lessened vulnerability to drought. The results have been increased incomes and improved diet for over 250 families, which is especially pertinent with more frequent dry seasons when food security has not been guaranteed.

In Mauritania, local citizens have worked directly in mitigating desertification and severe ecosystem degradation through reforestation practices and increasing vegetation cover to stabilize dunes, set up plant nurseries, and establish grazing areas for livestock.

In China, a programme supported project effectively demonstrated waste heat-recovery power generation technology and cleaner coal technology. In addition, the project explored the effects of a transition to a low-carbon economy upon employment. The positive results of the demonstration project were shared with 500 companies across the industry, and the dissemination of the technology has the potential to widely reduce carbon intensity and GHG emissions.



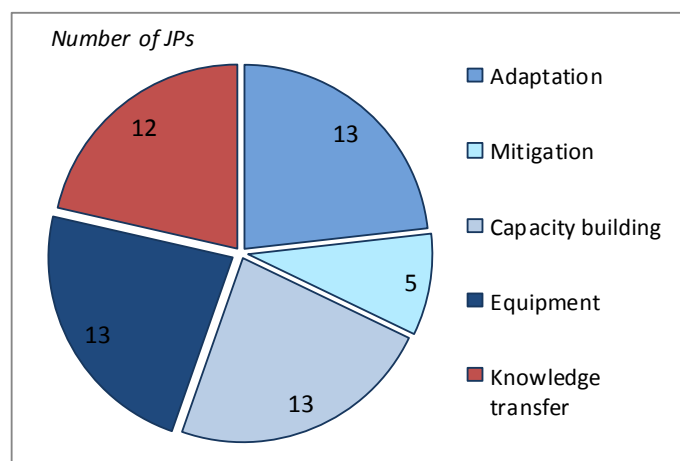
**FIGURE 8 Improvement of population wellbeing achieved through programmes' supported adaptation measures**

JP supported improved areas	Total
Health	12
Vulnerability	11
Improved livelihoods	14

Source: own calculation/reporting data from 14 JPs

Programmes supporting adaptation measures have improved the wellbeing of the populations in all 14 reporting countries. Improvements in the wellbeing of populations were achieved in the areas of health (in 12 countries), vulnerability to climate change (11 countries), and improved livelihoods in all countries.

**FIGURE 9 Interventions funded by the JP to improve capacities of individuals and institutions to adapt to or to mitigate climate change**



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 14 JPs

The joint programme funded interventions to improve capacities of individuals and institutions to adapt to or to mitigate climate change. These interventions divided funds to support five categories: adaptation, mitigation, capacity building, equipment, and knowledge transfer (see Figure 9).

As detailed in Figure 10 below, a total of 859 public institutions were involved in capacity-building interventions, as well as 809 private sector institutions, 11,385 civil servants and 95,773 citizens. Based on information for nine

programmes that report information on gender, it is estimated that 72.7 % of civil servants involved were men and 27.3 % women, while for citizens the participation of women is estimated in 39.3 % (for 6 reporting programmes).

**FIGURE 10 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacities to adapt to climate change or mitigate it**

	Total	Women*
<b>Number of JPs</b>		
Adaptation	13	-
Mitigation	5	-
<b>Institutions and Individuals affected</b>		
Public Institutions	859	-
Private Sector Institutions	809	-
Civil Servants	11,385	27.3%
Citizens	95,773	39.3%

\*average for JPs that report on women/men breakdown (6 / 9 JPs)

Source: own calculation/reporting data from 14 JPs

Capacity building at the level of public institutions was concentrated in Turkey, involving a total of 209 public institutions (24.7 percent). Turkey's report was followed by public institutions in China (18.8 percent) and in Guatemala (17.5 percent). Similarly, capacity building within private sector institution primarily involved the JPs in Egypt (51.9 percent of public institutions) and in China (40.8 percent).

At the individual level, the reporting on citizens involved in interventions varies with the type and intensity of capacity-building activities. For example, 55,000 programme supported citizens in Turkey were reported as improved in their capacities to adapt to and mitigate climate change, 57.9 percent of all citizens engaged in capacity-building within the thematic window. The joint programme in Turkey supported 'Participatory Vulnerability Analysis' workshops organized in eleven different provinces, an Eco-Efficiency and Cleaner Product Center that was established to disseminate the methodology and concept of eco-efficiency, and a Community-Based Adaptation Pilot Programme in the Seyhan River Basin, which widely issued advocacy and information at the citizen-level.

Contrarily, Panama reported 2,416 citizens engaged in capacity-building interventions. This programme supported small farmers, improved food security and increased household incomes through citizen-involved capacity building. Small farmers improved adaptation techniques to climate change, applying the method of learning by doing, and as a result, in addition to increasing the ability of farmers in these techniques, augmented the local economy.

### **3.4. Number of citizens/civil servants benefitting from environment and climate change joint programmes**

Overall, the joint programmes involved over 231,500 citizens and 12,829 civil servants. In addition, the programmes achieved results across 135 civil society organizations, 672 local institutions, and 186 national institutions.

One key achievement of the thematic window was capacity building for climate adaptation across countries and across different development processes, reaching a total of 87,021 individuals.

Critical to the successful results of the window were training activities on the management of natural resources. Overall, training reached 49,668 participants.

Water related services and infrastructure had the widest impact, reaching 113,700 individuals.

Among those organized around capacity building, training and water related improvement, 26,270 are students, 3,636 are farmers, and 4,330 are teachers. These data emphasize the all-inclusive approach of the joint programmes.

The aforementioned numbers reflect direct impact on individuals and institutions; however, the programmes' achievements extend indirectly to a much wider population. Ecuador reports an indirect impact on 120,000 citizens (58,000 of whom are women), including 72,000 citizens belonging to ethnic groups. In addition, Mauritania reports 28,000 people have gained access to water and a total of 34,000 individuals supported through the JP; however, this does not include the beneficiaries of the 6,500 latrines built through the programme. If including indirect impact into the figure, Mauritania reports a total of 137,809 beneficiaries.

Of the total of over 231,500 citizens involved in the thematic window, the impact ranges from as few as 2,000, in Mozambique, to as many as 55,000 citizens, in Turkey. For example, Mauritania reported 34,000 citizens impacted through the JP (14.7%), of which 28,000 citizens gained access to potable water. Ethiopia reported over 32,000 citizens targeted by the JP (13.9%), among whom 16,646 men and 12,086 women pastoralists have gained access to climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. And in Turkey, a community-based grant programme empowered 55,000 citizens (23.8%) in the Seyhan River Basin with adaptation techniques, through the installation of modern irrigation systems, monitoring of soil salinity, and application of econometric models to animal husbandry.

Similarly, the number of civil servants involved in climate change and environmental resources strategy ranged from 42, in Jordan, to as many as 6,985, in Guatemala (54.5% of total). The joint programme in Guatemala involved 17 municipal governments from 6 departments, in addition to leaders from 114 communities, 138 local organizations, and 10 local councils.

### **Box 3: Significant independent findings from the MDG-F experience in Afghanistan**

The programme “Strengthened Approach for the integration of Sustainable Environmental Management in Afghanistan” (SAISEM) has supported relevant initiatives and obtained mixed results with enabling capacity for managing natural resources and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities at the community level. The programme also developed strategic framework and implementation guidelines for integrating environmental considerations in national and sub-national planning process: National Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline and Provincial Environmental Advisory Councils (PEACs).

On the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), 231 youths from the university and 2300 members of Community Development Councils (CDC) were trained. The programme supported relevant and effective initiatives for livelihood development and income generating opportunities at the local level, but the process. For example the project with participation of the local communities in Badghis, Ghor and Herat provinces rehabilitated 159 hectares of degraded rangeland, for the benefit of livestock raisers, this mobilization effort worked so well that the community took ownership of the intervention and volunteered their time in the restoration intervention.

Over 1000 women benefitted from the Kitchen gardening and Poultry projects while more than 5000 households from local communities were reached through awareness raising messages at village meetings for community mobilization.

Establishment of Provincial Environment Advisory Councils (PEACs) in 22 provinces from a total of 34 provinces is a sustainable achievement. Also, the project established Environmental Sub-Committees (ESC) in District Development Assemblies (DDAs) and Community Development Councils (CDCs). The PEAC ensured environment issues are mainstreamed on the local development programmes through working with the ESCs. The project trained focal persons for environment in all the ministries. It also carried out environment and Gender workshops for 25 staff from all the relevant ministries, it carried out similar workshop for 70 religious leaders (Mullahs) to motivate and encourage the Mullah to their important role in dissemination of environmental issues through mosques.

*Source Ahmed F. B. (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: Strengthened Approach for the Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management in Afghanistan.*

### **Box 4: Significant independent findings from the MDG-F experience in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The programme “Mainstreaming Environmental Governance - Linking local and national action” has provided support for Local Environmental Action Plans, leading to 37 new Action Plans to underpin the development of local environmental governance capacity and introduce planning methodologies in municipalities. 527 members from Local Action Groups were trained in the LEAP process. Altogether 12,418 people (LEAP Coordinators, Local Action Groups, consultants, NGOs, public/private companies, citizens, etc.) have been participating in the various LEAP activities through public meetings and questionnaire surveys.

Municipalities have demonstrated their effective resource management as partners in the micro-capital grants scheme, distributing 19 grants (up to 50% of the project cost) in support of actions identified in the Plans to solve the most pressing problems.

Local level developments, lessons and best practice have been used to influence policy development and mobilize awareness on environmental issues. Nationally, the complex legal and institutional background for environmental governance has been reviewed and a ‘road map’ prepared; a Designated National Authority for the Kyoto Protocol established, and a gap analysis for an Environmental Information System prepared for BiH’s future environmental administration.

*Source: Aigner D (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: Mainstreaming Environmental Governance - Linking local and national action.*

## 4. Annexes

### ANNEX 1: Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

LAWS, POLICIES OR PLANS SUPPORTED																		
	Jordan	Egypt	Ecuador	Ethiopia	Turkey	Mozambique	Senegal	Peru	Panama	Colombia	Nicaragua	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mauritania	Afghanistan	Guatemala	Philippines	China	Total
<b>1.1 Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>																		
<b>Policies</b>																		
National	3	n.d	3	1	n.d.	1	3	n.d	n.d	1	n.d	1	1	1	n.d	4	2	<b>21</b>
Local	1	n.d	1	10	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	19	43	1	<b>75</b>
<b>Laws</b>																		
National	n.d	n.d	1	n.d	3	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	1	n.d	n.d	5	n.d	<b>10</b>
Local	n.d	n.d	1	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	18	n.d	n.d	1	n.d	n.d	n.d	6	n.d	n.d	<b>26</b>
<b>Plans</b>																		
National	6	n.d	1	1	2	2	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	1	20	n.d	6	n.d	<b>39</b>
Local	1	n.d	3	10	n.d	3	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	4	42	3	25	14	n.d	4	<b>109</b>
<b>1.1 Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme - CLIMATE CHANGE</b>																		
<b>Policies</b>																		
National	2	n.d	n.d	1	1	1	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	1	1	n.d	1	4	7	<b>19</b>
Local	1	n.d	n.d	10	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	43	3	<b>57</b>
<b>Laws</b>																		
National	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	6	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	1	n.d	n.d	5	2	<b>14</b>
Local	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	32	<b>32</b>
<b>Plans</b>																		
National	n.d	n.d	n.d	1	6	2	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	0	6	1	<b>16</b>
Local	n.d	n.d	n.d	10		3	n.d	5	2	1	20	42	12	n.d	0	n.d	8	<b>103</b>
<b>1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) directly affects</b>																		
Citizens (Total)	2,500,000	82,000,000	13,625,069	12,000,000	n.d	20,000,000	n.d	82,568	20,402	11,454	59,507	1,628,900	n.d	4,775	34,299	80	n.d	<b>131,967,054</b>
National Public Institutions	50	20	6	7	n.d	12	n.d	n.d	15	3	13	5	n.d	20	4	53	21	<b>229</b>
Local Public Institutions	10	n.d	15	48	n.d	2	n.d	13	65	10	4	41	n.d	33	61	43	114	<b>459</b>
Private Sector Institutions	15	101	n.d	35	n.d	n.d	n.d	1	n.d	3	5	41	n.d	8	n.d	n.d	10,020	<b>10,229</b>

## ANNEX 2: Institutional capacity development for environmental management and civil society participation

ENVIRONMENTAL MANGEMENT - INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING																		
	Jordan	Egypt	Ecuador	Ethiopia	Turkey	Mozambique	Senegal	Peru	Panama	Colombia	Nicaragua	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mauritania	Afghanistan	Guatemala	Philippines	China	Total
<b>2.2 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained by the JP to take informed decisions on environmental issues (excluding climate change)</b>																		
Public institutions	30	n.d	6	17	n.d	12	n.d	22	15	13	6	n.d	5	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	126
Private sector institutions	15	n.d	5	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	3	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	125	148
NGO/CBO	15	n.d	24	35	n.d	16	n.d	2	9	3	n.d	n.d	30	n.d	n.d	n.d	10	144
<b>Civil Servants</b>																		
Total	450	n.d	225	1,353	n.d	200	n.d	1,178	313	118	20	n.d	65	n.d	10	n.d	390	4,322
Women	150	n.d	79	250	n.d	80	n.d	456	7	60	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	0	n.d	n.d	1,082
Men	300	n.d	146	1,113	n.d	120	n.d	722	256	58	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	10	n.d	n.d	2,725
<b>Citizens</b>																		
Total	150	n.d	302	2,410	n.d	1,500	n.d	5,340	2,416	11,454	n.d	n.d	192	n.d	4,746	n.d	380	28,890
Women	50	n.d	175	758	n.d	750	n.d	2,382	1,089	4,692	n.d	n.d	60	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	9,956
Men	100	n.d	127	1,652	n.d	750	n.d	2,958	1,327	6,758	n.d	n.d	132	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	13,804
<b>2.3 Number of citizens supported by the JP that have organised themselves to effectively participate in natural resource management initiatives</b>																		
Total Citizens	n.d	n.d	4,549	28,732	n.d	2,000	n.d	n.d	672	n.d	5,561	n.d	1,378,000	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	1,419,514
Women	n.d	n.d	2,405	12,086	n.d	1,100	n.d	n.d	195	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	15,786
Men	n.d	n.d	2,144	16,646	n.d	900	n.d	n.d	477	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	20,167
Ethnic Groups	n.d	n.d	5	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	5	2	2	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	14

### ANNEX 3: Climate change adaptation & mitigation and development of institutional capacities

CLIMATE CHANGE - ADAPTATION, MITIGATION, CAPACITIES																		
	Jordan	Egypt	Ecuador	Ethiopia	Turkey	Mozambique	Senegal	Peru	Panama	Colombia	Nicaragua	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mauritania	Afghanistan	Guatemala	Philippines	China	Total
<b>3.4 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacities to adapt to climate change or mitigate it</b>																		
Adaptation	yes	yes	n.d	yes	yes	yes	n.d	yes	yes	yes	yes	n.d	yes	n.d	yes	yes	yes	17
Mitigation	n.d	yes	n.d	yes	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	yes	yes	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	yes	17
Public institutions	35	8	n.d	17	209	12	n.d	22	15	13	13	57	40	n.d	148	111	159	859
Private sector institutions	15	420	n.d	35	3	n.d	n.d	2	n.d	3	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	1	n.d	330	809
<b>Civil Servants</b>																		
Total	750	300	n.d	1,363	333	200	n.d	1,178	313	118	20	672	35	n.d	2,239	3,085	779	11,385
Women	250	n.d	n.d	250	n.d	80	n.d	456	57	60	n.d	229	7	n.d	n.d	n.d	90	1,479
Men	500	n.d	n.d	1,113	n.d	120	n.d	722	256	58	n.d	443	28	n.d	n.d	n.d	270	3,510
<b>Citizens</b>																		
Total	750	n.d	n.d	2,410	55,000	1,500	n.d	n.d	2,416	11,454	842	n.d	n.d	n.d	19,821	80	1,500	95,773
Women	250	n.d	n.d	758	n.d	750	n.d	n.d	1,089	4,692	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	325	7,864
Men	500	n.d	n.d	1,652	n.d	750	n.d	n.d	1,327	6,758	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	975	11,962

#### ANNEX 4: Direct Beneficiaries & Type of services or goods provided

BENEFICIARIES & SERVICES																		
	Afghanistan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Colombia	China	Ecuador	Egypt	Ethiopia	Guatemala	Jordan	Mauritania	Mozambique	Nicaragua	Panama	Peru	Philippines	Senegal	Turkey	Total
<b>Number of Individuals</b>																		
<b>Citizens</b>																		
Total	3,224	12,418	8,950	11,700	2,320	n.d	32,160	19,821	6,942	34,000	2,000	10,125	20,402	4,640	3,883	3,994	55,000	<b>231,579</b>
Men	1,918	6,182		n.d	1,150	n.d	17,502	n.d	3,671	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	2,385	n.d	3,331	n.d	<b>36,139</b>
Women	1,306	6,236		n.d	1,170	n.d	14,658	n.d	3,271	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	2,255	n.d	663	n.d	<b>29,559</b>
<b>Civil Servants</b>																		
Total	182	672	n.d	1,169	n.d	300	48	6,985	42	50	135	20	n.d	n.d	2,123	773	330	<b>12,829</b>
Men	92	443	n.d	220	n.d	n.d	24	n.d	21	25	68	n.d	n.d	n.d	1,061	623	33	<b>2,610</b>
Women	90	229	n.d	220	n.d	n.d	24	n.d	21	25	67	n.d	n.d	n.d	1,062	150	34	<b>1,922</b>
Indigenous Leaders/Men	70	n.d	n.d	n.d	105	n.d	n.d	488	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	274	n.d	n.d	<b>937</b>
Indigenous Leaders/Women	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	176	n.d	n.d	488	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	245	n.d	n.d	<b>909</b>
Students	n.d	n.d	2,500	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	12,170	5,600	6,000	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>26,270</b>
Teachers	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	90	190	n.d	n.d	n.d	3,900	n.d	150	<b>4,330</b>
Others	70	n.d	n.d	1,100	n.d	420	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	1,178	n.d	n.d	5,093	<b>7,861</b>
Farmers	520	n.d	n.d	1,500	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	260	n.d	n.d	n.d	1,356	n.d	n.d	<b>3,636</b>
<b>Number of Organizations</b>																		
Civil Society Organisations	34	n.d	n.d	10	16	n.d	35	n.d	n.d	n.d	20	n.d	12	8	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>135</b>
Communities	34	n.d	n.d	n.d	28	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	260	18	n.d	n.d	9	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>349</b>
Indigenous Organisations	n.d	n.d	5	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>5</b>
Local Institutions	21	30	2	114	13	n.d	n.d	148	171	n.d	n.d	2	65	n.d	80	26	n.d	<b>672</b>
National Institutions	n.d	n.d	n.d	21	1	20	n.d	n.d	70	n.d	n.d	13	15	1	31	14	n.d	<b>186</b>
Schools	n.d	n.d	6	n.d	n.d	n.d	2,845	n.d	45	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>2,896</b>
<b>Type of service or good provided</b>																		
Capacity Building for Climate Adaptation	2,277	n.d	n.d	1,500	n.d	420	n.d	12,170	1,412	n.d	210	n.d	0	5,340	6,525	450	56,717	<b>87,021</b>
Capacity Building for Climate Mitigation	95	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	6,642	45	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>6,782</b>
Capacity Building for Management of Natural Resources	520	n.d	100	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	100	n.d	24	n.d	n.d	86	n.d	4,317	n.d	<b>5,147</b>
Policies	n.d	672	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	35	n.d	100	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>807</b>
Technical Assistance to Create Tools	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>0</b>
Resources	2,300	12,418	n.d	2,660	n.d	n.d	32,160	n.d	45	50	35	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	<b>49,668</b>
Water Related Services/ Provision/Infrastructure/Energy	484	n.d	11,350	200	n.d	n.d	n.d	20,797	5,640	34,500	2,236	9,989	20,402	4,509	n.d	n.d	3,593	<b>113,700</b>