**Enabel’s climate strategy**

Enabel has laid down its strategy in a concept paper which details the actions to be taken and which is developed around five main axes.

**The five axes of action**

- **Organisation**
  - Inclusion of the climate in the new organisation of Enabel
  - Budgeted objectives for climate projects
  - Reduction of the climate impact of logistics

- **Partnerships**
  - Strengthening of partnerships with the Belgian administration (DGD, BIO, FPSs)
  - Development of partnerships with other actors in Belgium, and in the partner countries
  - Promotion of Belgian expertise in the partner countries

- **Knowledge building and Communication**
  - Systematic monitoring of projects and their actions
  - Capitalising on and disseminating Enabel’s experiences
  - Organisation and participation to external events and working groups

- **Financing**
  - Search for new financing instruments
  - Realisation of projects for third-party partners

- **Implementation**
  - Specific tools (see diagram on next page) are used for climate mainstreaming in the project cycle:
    - The ‘Climate Country Report’ identifies the climate issues and the national strategy and lists the relevant actors and documents of reference. It analyses the challenges of the country and proposes a line of action for Enabel.
    - The ‘Climate SDG note’ is a practical manual for climate mainstreaming in interventions pertaining to a specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) throughout the project cycle.
    - The ‘Climate Screening Tool’ is a screening and monitoring tool, comprising indicators and checklists, to more strongly take into account and assess climate risks and impacts.

You can find out more on climate mainstreaming in Enabel interventions on [www.enabel.be](http://www.enabel.be) Under the ‘Environment & Climate’ sector.

“**Climate change**

The role of Enabel”

**Climate change**

“The lack of action on climate change not only risks putting prosperity out of reach of millions of people in the developing world, it threatens to roll back decades of sustainable development”

Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank in “Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4°C Warmer World Must Be Avoided” (WB, 2012)

As a development cooperation player, Enabel has been active in the fight against climate change for many years. With its Climate Strategy 2017-2020 Enabel reaffirms its commitment to limit its own climate impact and to support its partners to face changes that have become inevitable.
**Background**

The international community is committed to doing something about the dramatic impact of climate change.

Recent scientific reports show that across the globe the effects of climate change become increasingly tangible. People in developing countries and in Belgium’s partner countries in particular are the most vulnerable both from an environmental and from a social and economic perspective.

Thanks to growing international awareness several agreements have been concluded to fight climate change. Under the Paris Climate Agreement adopted by 195 countries in December 2015 commitments are made towards reducing global warming and adapting to its unavoidable consequences.

Financial needs to achieve low-carbon development and climate change resilience on a global scale are huge. Most investments should target developing countries, which – because of their vulnerability to disasters and their dependence from natural resources – are most affected by climate change, even though they have contributed little to greenhouse gas emissions.

The developed countries committed to raise 100 billion dollars per year by 2020 to address the issue. The consequences of climate change, such as droughts, floods, violent weather patterns and the rise of the sea level imply risks for sustainable development. Consequently, it is essential to include climate change adaptation and mitigation at all levels of development cooperation decision-making (policies, plans, programmes and projects).

**Enabel’s role**

Enabel is a development agency. As such it has to help developing countries deal with climate change.

As this is part of its assignments, the Belgian development agency Enabel is including a climate component in all of its interventions in order to:

- Ensure that climate change does not threaten the sustainability of the development projects
- Reconcile poverty reduction objectives with climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives

Enabel is also implementing specific climate actions which are to:

- Strengthen the capacities and knowledge of institutions
- Support national policies to better address climate issues
- Improve the access to climate financing

To do so, Enabel can rely on its own experience and on the partnerships it has with local actors in its partner countries and in Belgium.

**Experience and expertise**

Enabel’s experience and expertise is in climate change mitigation as well as adaptation.

**Implementation of Belgium’s commitments**

Enabel is a key player in fulfilling Belgium’s commitments in the international climate agreements. It handles more than one-third of Belgium’s climate financing.

- Support to the establishment of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for the climate smart agriculture
- Support to the implementation of Vietnam’s Green Growth strategy

**Capacity development**

For many years, Enabel has developed the adaptation capacity of partners in such various domains as:

- Efficient water management
- Sustainable agriculture (climate smart agriculture)
- Comprehensive management of ecosystem services
- Construction of adapted infrastructure

**Greenhouse gas reduction and sequestration**

Targeted actions have been realised in the following areas:

- Urban planning
- Land management
- Ecological building
- Waste management and recycling
- Reforestation and the protection of forests
- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy

**Innovative climate projects**

Enabel has launched projects in:

- Capacity development
- Support to national climate change policies
- Access to climate financing
- Support to the establishment of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for the climate

**Contribution to Belgium’s climate financing by actor (2015)**

- 36% Enabel (via DGD financing)
- 37% DGD (non-Enabel)
- 3% FINCO
- 24% Belgium’s Regions

**Water management in Morocco**

Adaptation

The Development of the saffron and date palm value chains project in Morocco helps producers to adapt to periods of drought. The palm groves have a positive influence on water resource protection, since they stabilise soils and control surface erosion while contributing to less sedimentation in waterways. The project also enhances water resources by reducing losses, improving the water transportation capacity, recharging the underground water reservoirs and reducing the time needed for maintaining and repairing traditional irrigation channels.

**Reforestation and the protection of forests in Rwanda**

Mitigation

In Rwanda, two programmes promote greenhouse gas sequestration through the enhancement of forestry resources and improved forest resource management. Under these programmes forests are replanted and forest zoning plans are implemented. They also help review Rwanda’s ‘forestry’ and ‘biomass energy’ strategies and ensure that it addresses the climate dimension by promoting fuelwood consumption and greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures, for instance by replacing coal with alternatives such as LPG or pellets, by having households use improved fireplaces, etc.

**Support to the implementation of Vietnam’s Green Growth strategy**

Adaptation and mitigation

The Green Growth Strategy Facility project supports the implementation of Vietnam’s national Green Growth strategy through the creation of a fund. The country’s strategy clearly emphasises greenhouse gas emission reduction in Vietnam’s economy as part of the country’s commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement. The fund must lift the barriers hindering green growth and in particular help finance the priority mitigating measures identified for the provinces. The project also finances pilot initiatives in three of Vietnam’s provinces.