



# DEVCO Environment Week 2018

**15-19 October 2018**

**Brussels, Belgium**





# Mainstreaming environment & climate change in EU cooperation

Achievements, lessons, challenges





# Core team

K5: Technical Expert  
Mrs. Raffaella Sardi

K1: Team Leader  
Mr. Egger Topper

K3: Technical Expert  
Mr. Geraldo Carreiro

K2: Deputy Team leader,  
Technical Expert  
Mr. Juan Palerm

K4: Technical  
(Communication) Expert  
Mrs. Patricia Rodriguez

**Consortium Backstopping:**  
**Project Director:** Muriel Vives  
**Project Manager:** Mathieu Pageaux



**Raising awareness**



**Building capacities**



**Developing tools**



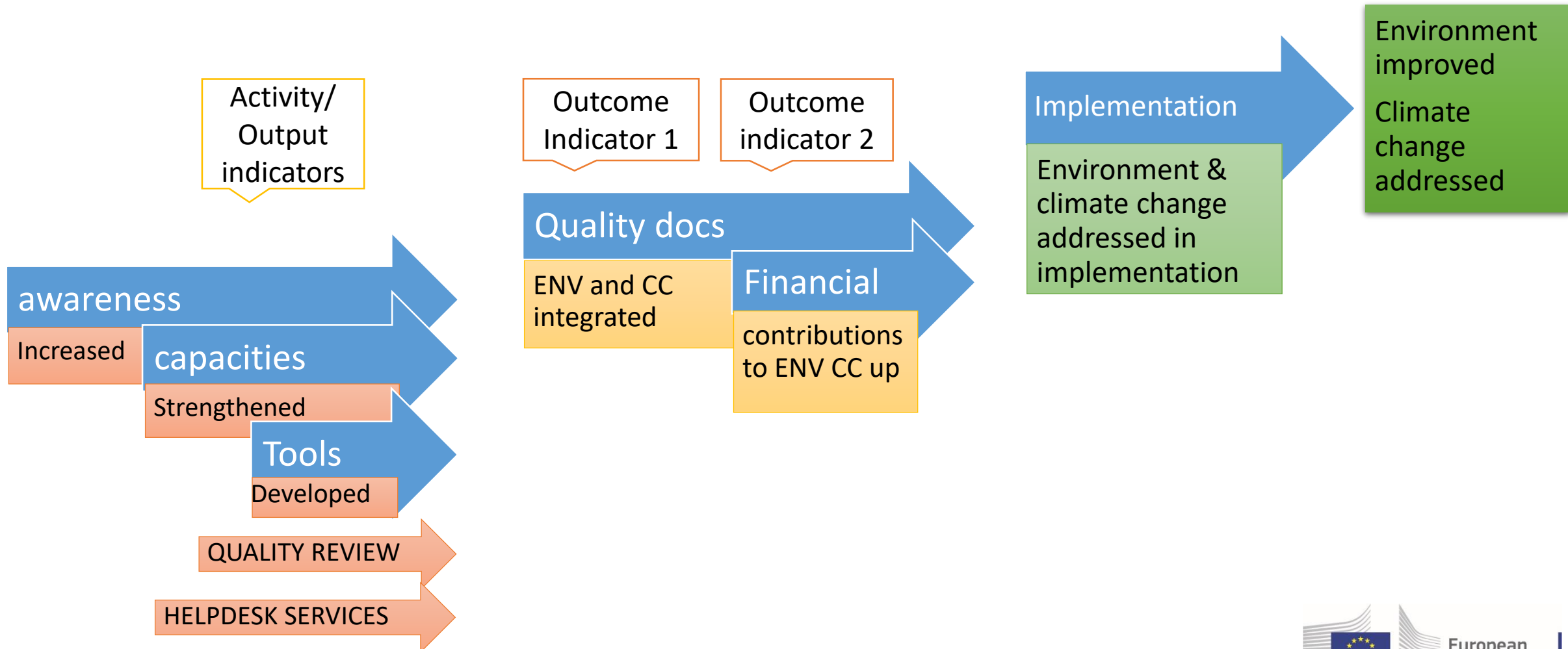
**Providing on-demand support services**



**Reviewing and commenting project/programme documents**



**Tracking and reporting on financial flows**

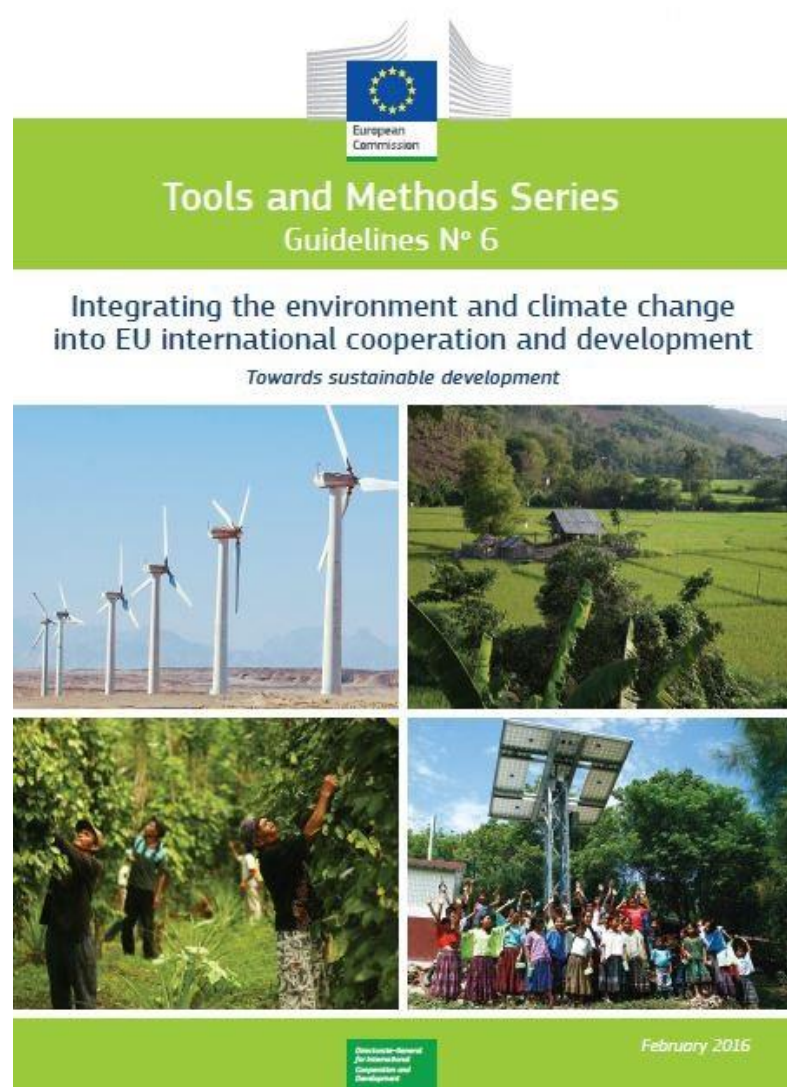




- Green Development Newsletters (quarterly)
- Online platforms (Cap4Dev, Internet, Intranet)
- Reach out to EUDELs and external fora
- Calendar 2018



- Capacity Development Needs assessed (inter-facility)
- Train EU-staff(HQ, EUDELs) and partner organisations on mainstreaming
- Increased tailoring (modular approach) and collaboration between facilities
- Contribute to thematic seminars (e.g. ARD, ENE, Infrastructure (Nov '18))



- **Mainstreaming Guidelines (EN, FR, ES)**
- **Sector Notes, SEA booklet, Case studies**
- **Rio-marker video (USB stick)**



- Approx. 150 requests – most from HQ Units (inputs in programming documents)
- Minority from Delegations (SEA, EIA processes) and 'external actors'
- 7 in-country support missions



- **Review and commenting on operational documents (approx. 1450)**
  - Action Documents (QSG / QRG), Investment projects, EU-Trust Funds
- **...and programming documents (approx. 100)**
  - MTR (2018-2020), growth & jobs compacts, AAPs, PPA's etc.



- **Quality control of Rio-markers in all DEVCO financial commitments – 2014 to 2017**
- **Annual statistical data compilation and analysis Rio-marker data (geo, sectors, type)**
- **Provide data for reporting and programming purposes**

## Challenges:

- Complexities in data availability and analysis (actors involved)
- Sensitivities around data produced (geo, sectors)
- Avoiding over-focus on financial contributions
- Shift focus to implementation on the ground



# Outcome: Quality of integration

## Environment and climate change integration in a sample of action documents

Score	Environment		Climate change	
	2014-15	2016-17	2014-15	2016-17
<b>Very good</b>	33%	35%	26%	<b>38%</b>
<b>Good</b>	13%	<b>23%</b>	13%	13%
<b>Acceptable</b>	26%	15%	26%	17%
<b>Insufficient</b>	28%	<b>27%</b>	35%	<b>33%</b>

*Based on a sample of 46 (2014-15) and 48 actions (2016-17) in ARD, ENE; WAT; I&T; PSD sectors (project and BS)*

# Outcome 1: Quality of integration

- **slow but steady improvements, in all sectors, between 2014/15 and 2016/17:**
  - Environment: '(very) good integration' from 46% to 58%
  - Climate change: '(very) good integration' from 39% to 50%
- **=> still much room for improvement – especially for climate**

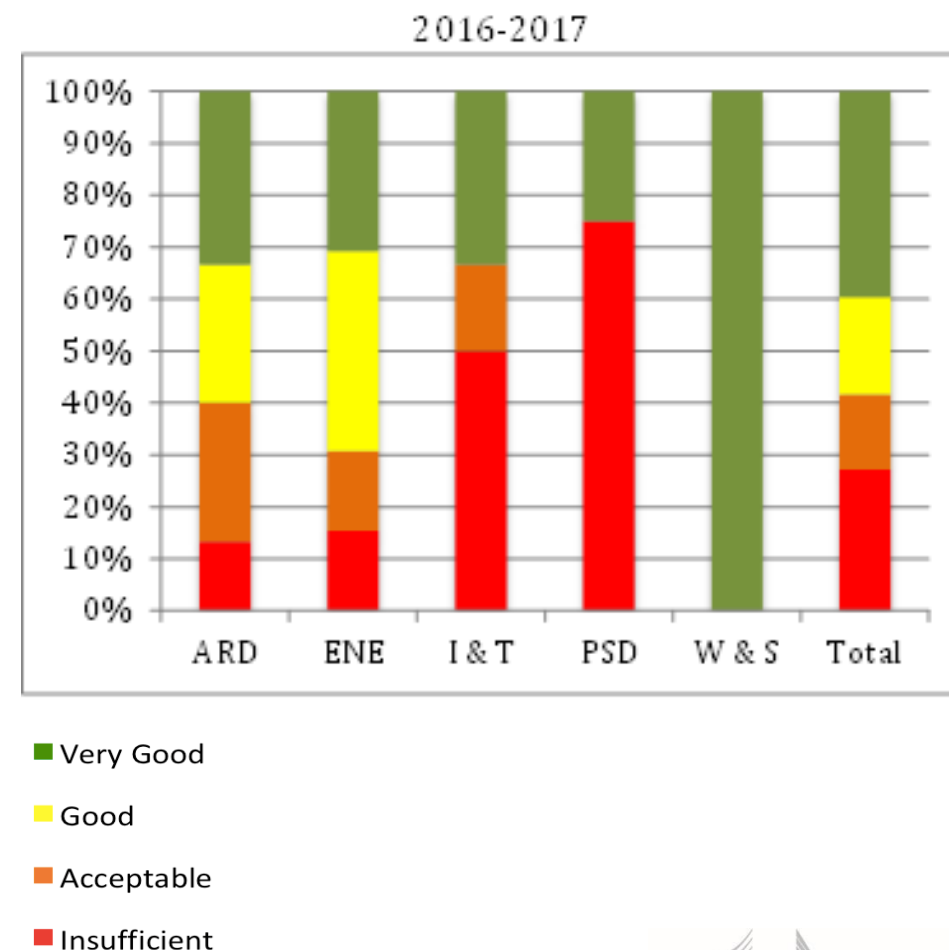


# Outcome 1: Quality of integration

- **Identification of environmental or climate-related risks has improved => basis for further formulating environmental or climate-related measures. However, CRAs are not usually prepared, even for projects at CAT A risk.**
- **In most cases, ECC screening summaries were not available for review**

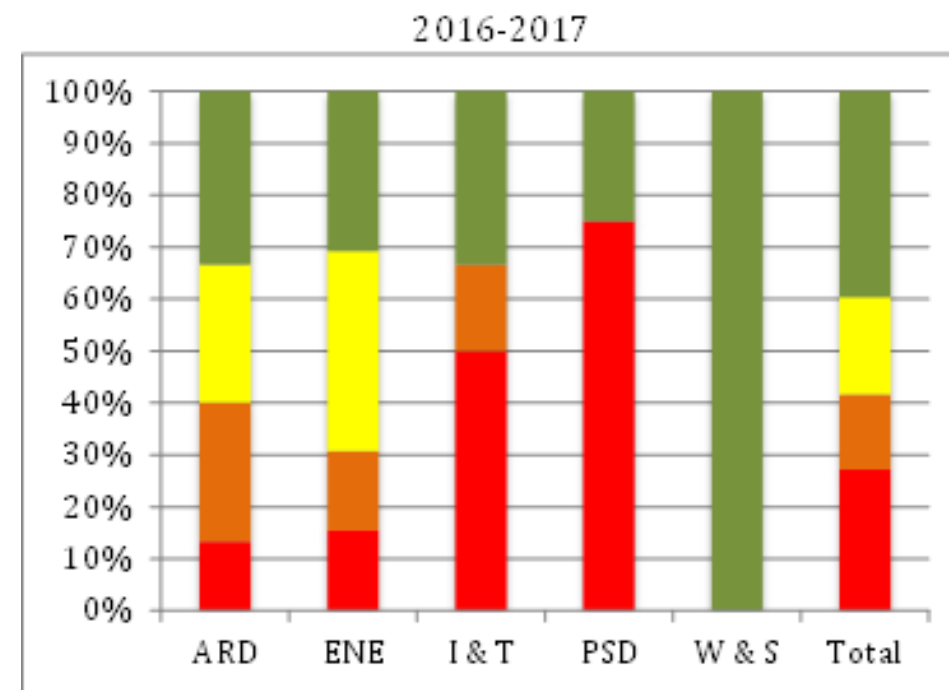
# Outcome 1: Quality of integration

- **WATSAN performs best** , followed by ENE; PSD and I&T sectors perform less well (no analysis of ECC risks and opportunities).
- **Budget support operations** integrate climate change better than projects, but environmental analysis (and indicators) often limited.



# Outcome 1: Quality of integration

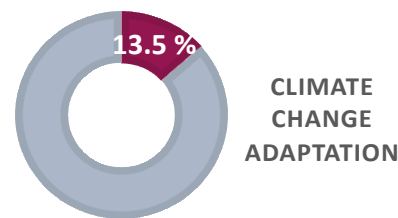
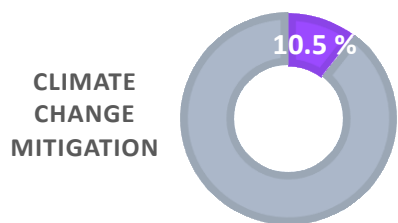
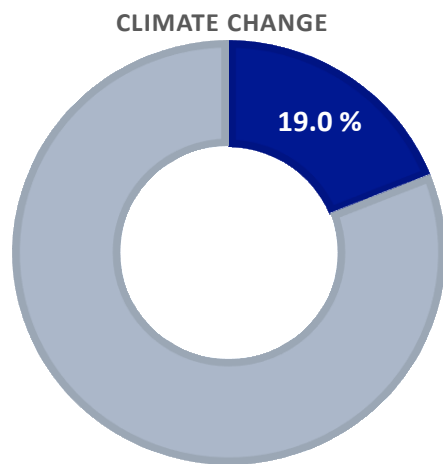
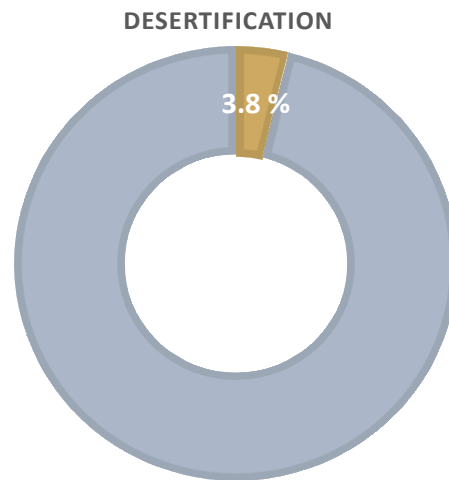
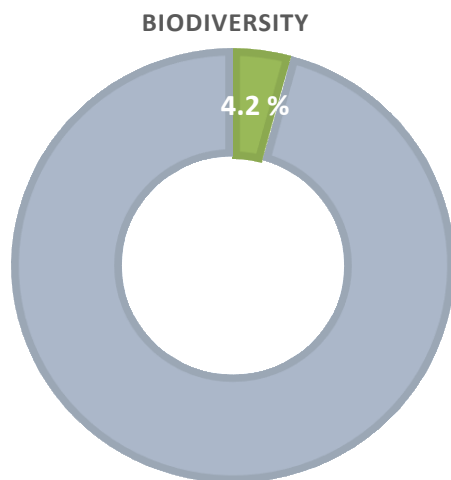
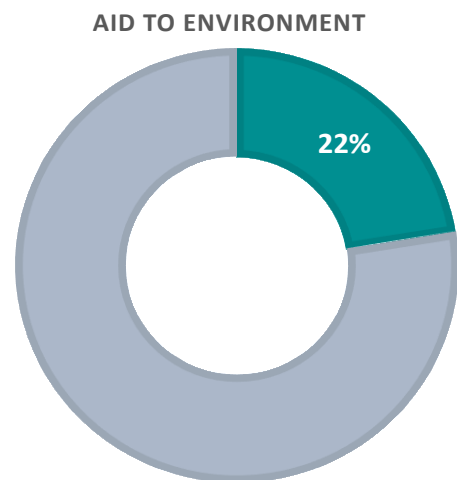
- Percentage of 'insufficient' integration has remained high (27% for environment, 33% for climate change), notably in I&T and PSD.



■ Very Good  
■ Good  
■ Acceptable  
■ Insufficient

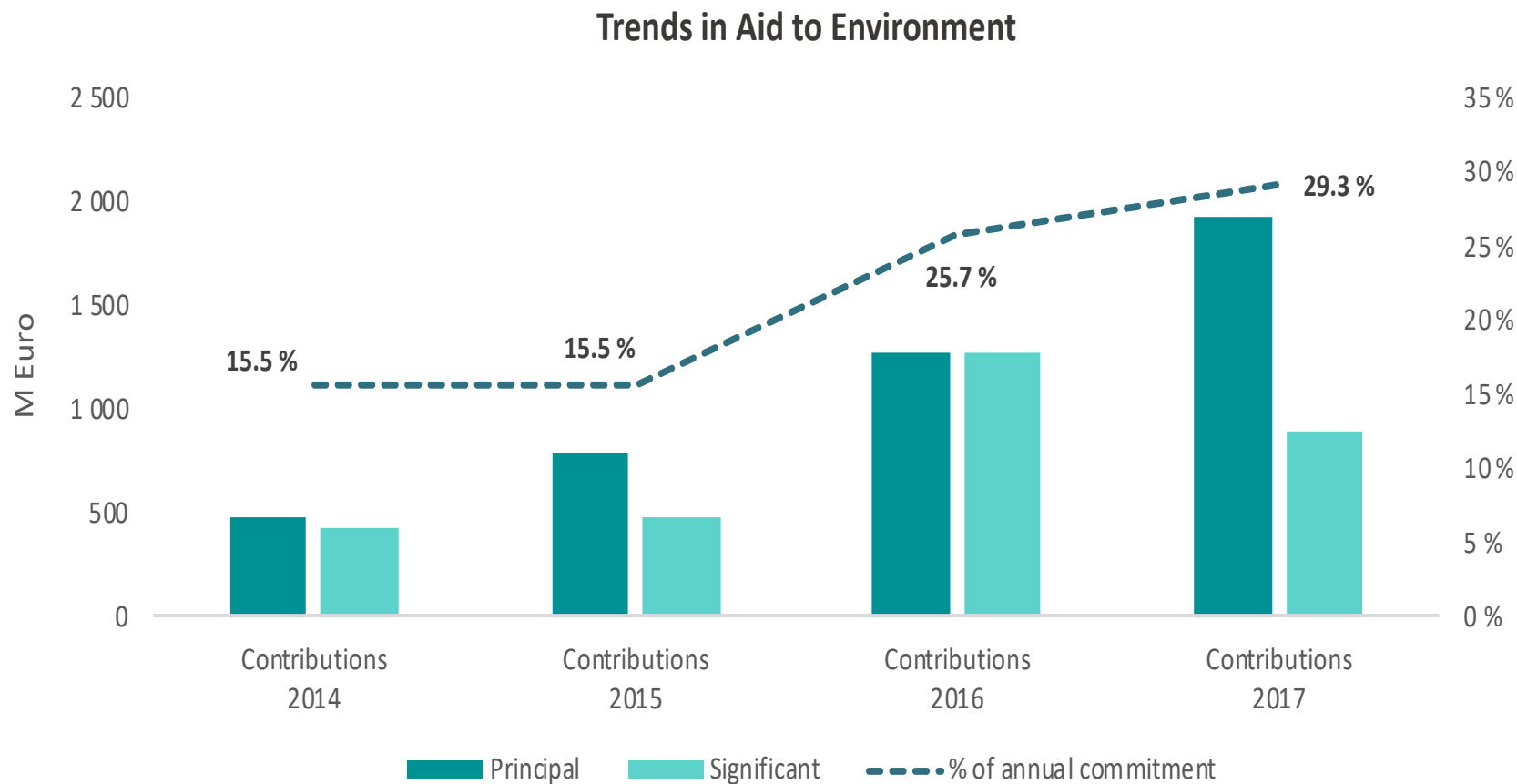


# Outcome 2: Financial contributions

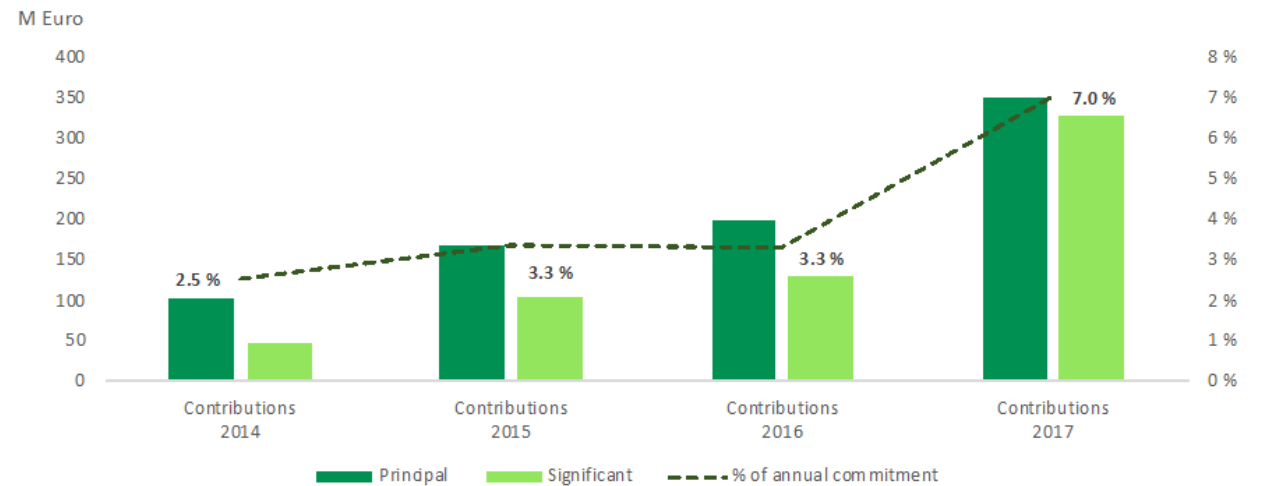
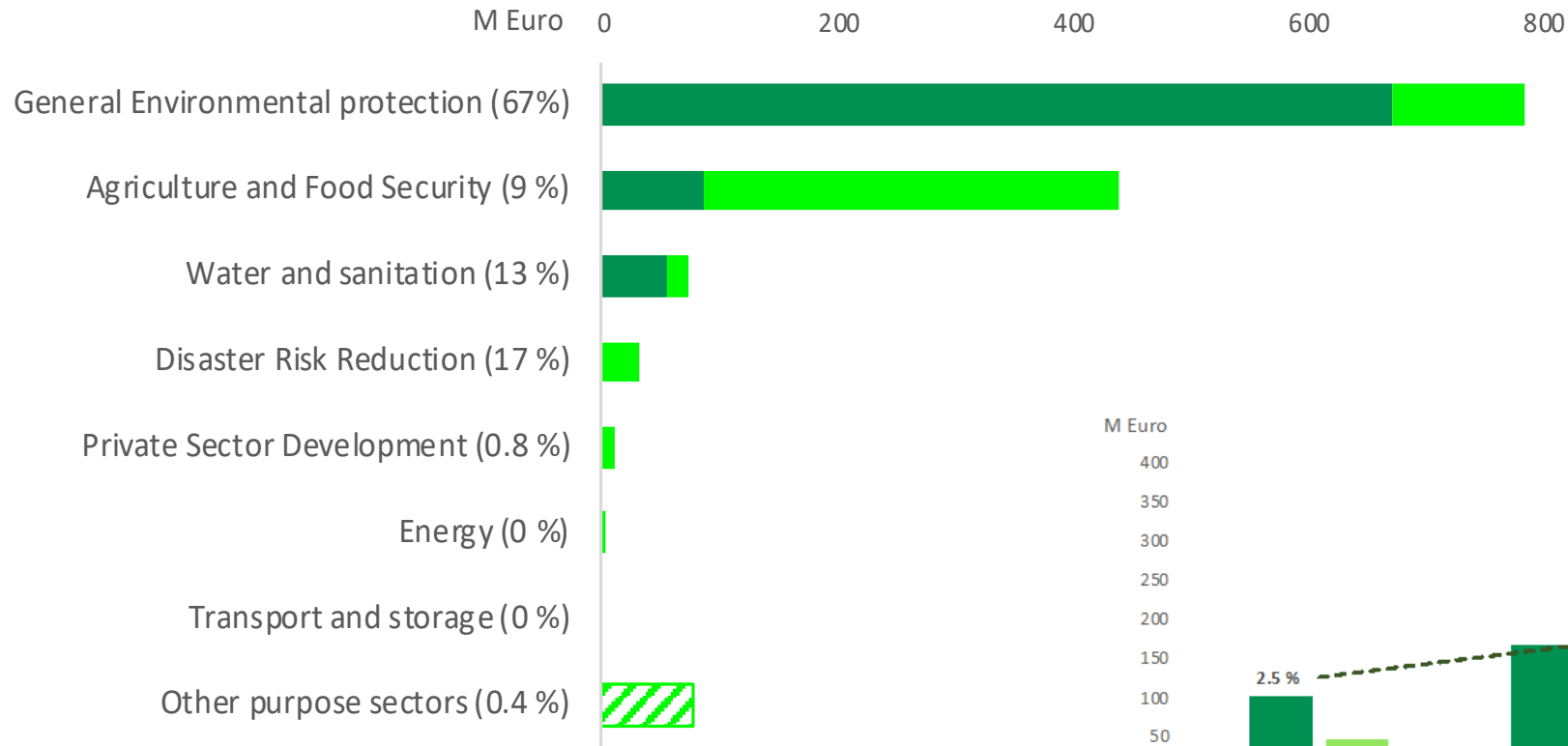


*Overall contributions by DEVCO-managed actions to Rio-themes (as % of total level-1 commitments)  
Total values for the 2014-17 period.*

# Outcome 2: Financial contributions



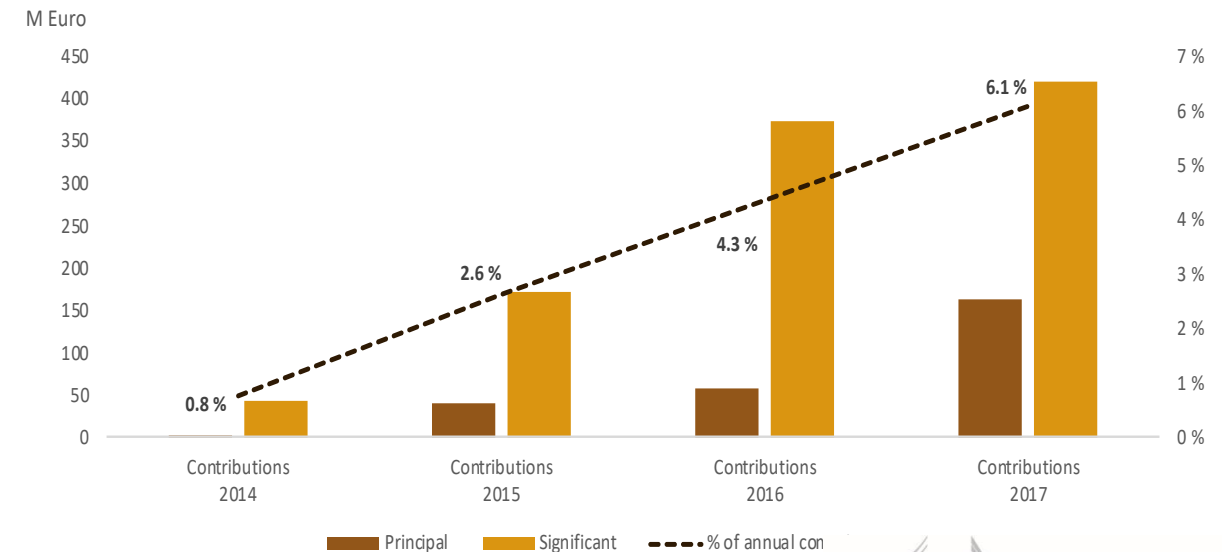
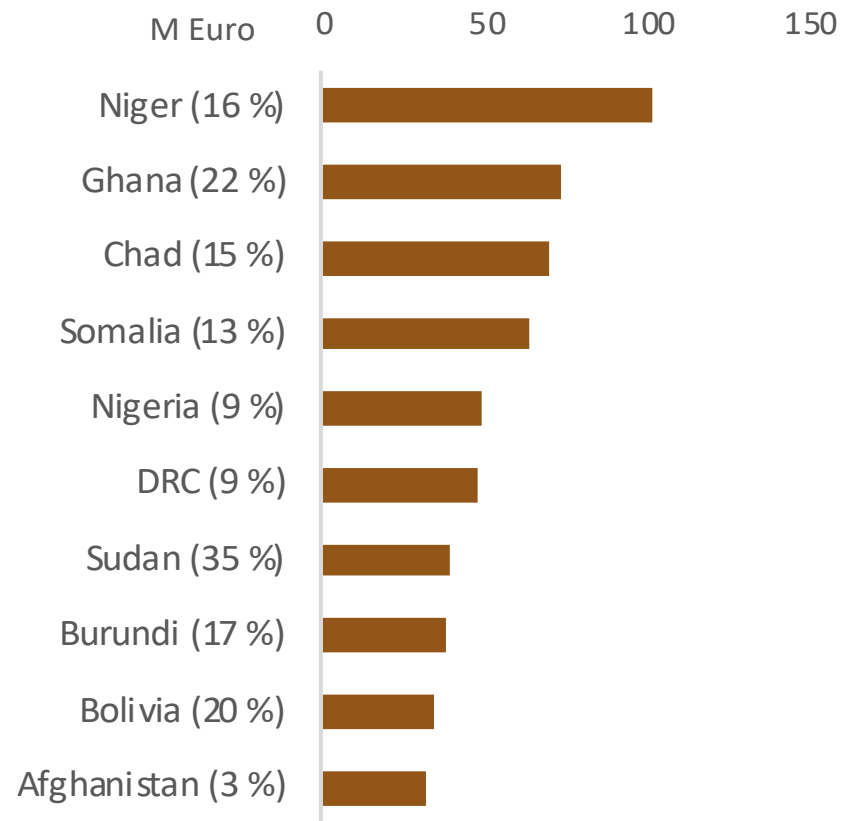
# Outcome 2: Financial contributions



*Contributions to Biodiversity by sector*

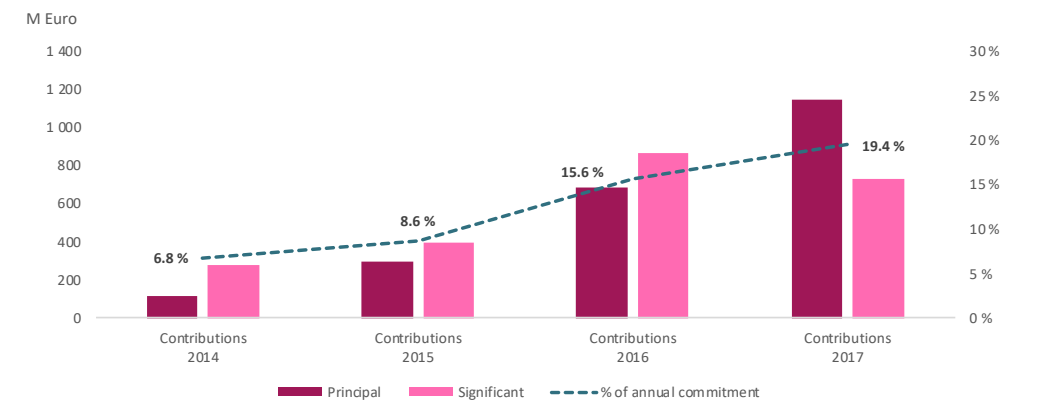
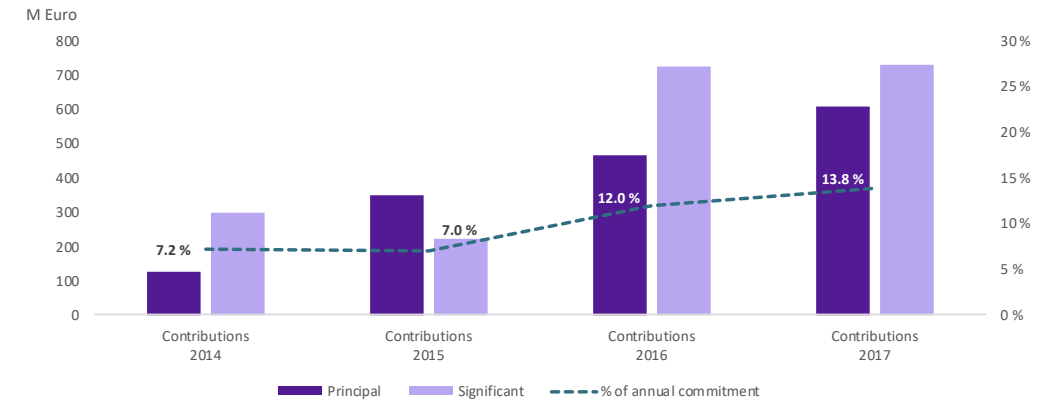
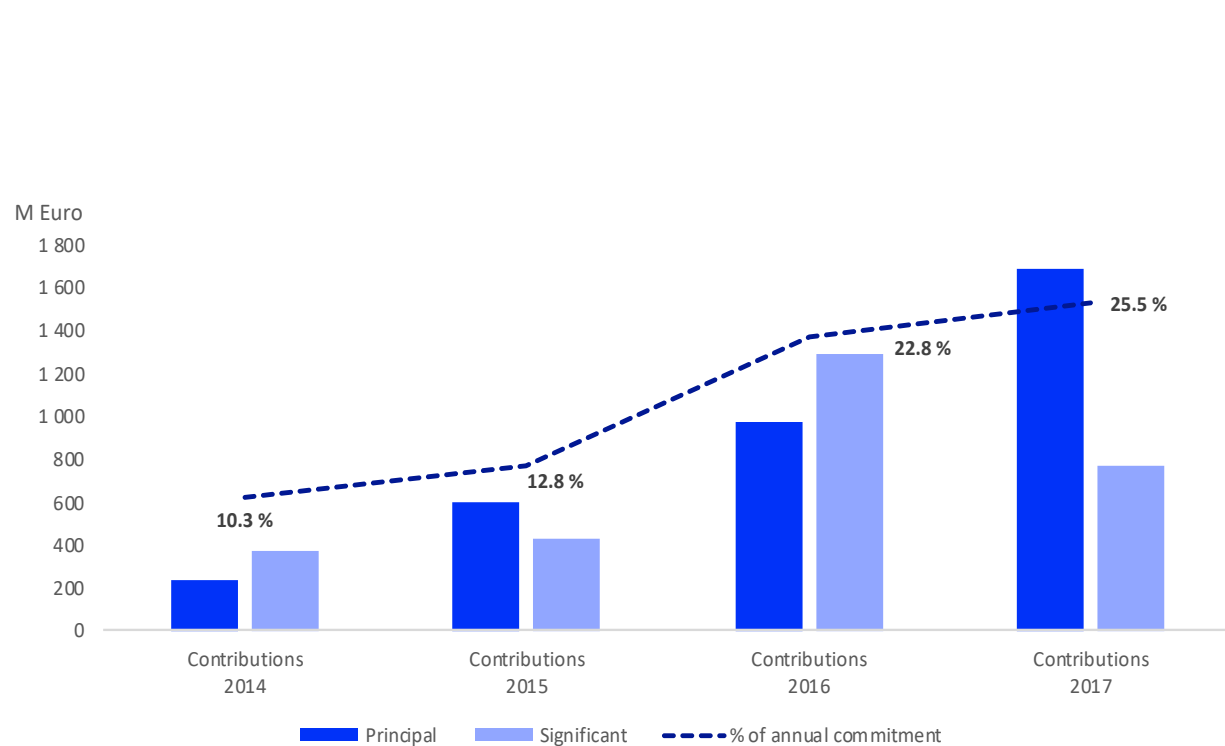


# Outcome 2: Financial contributions



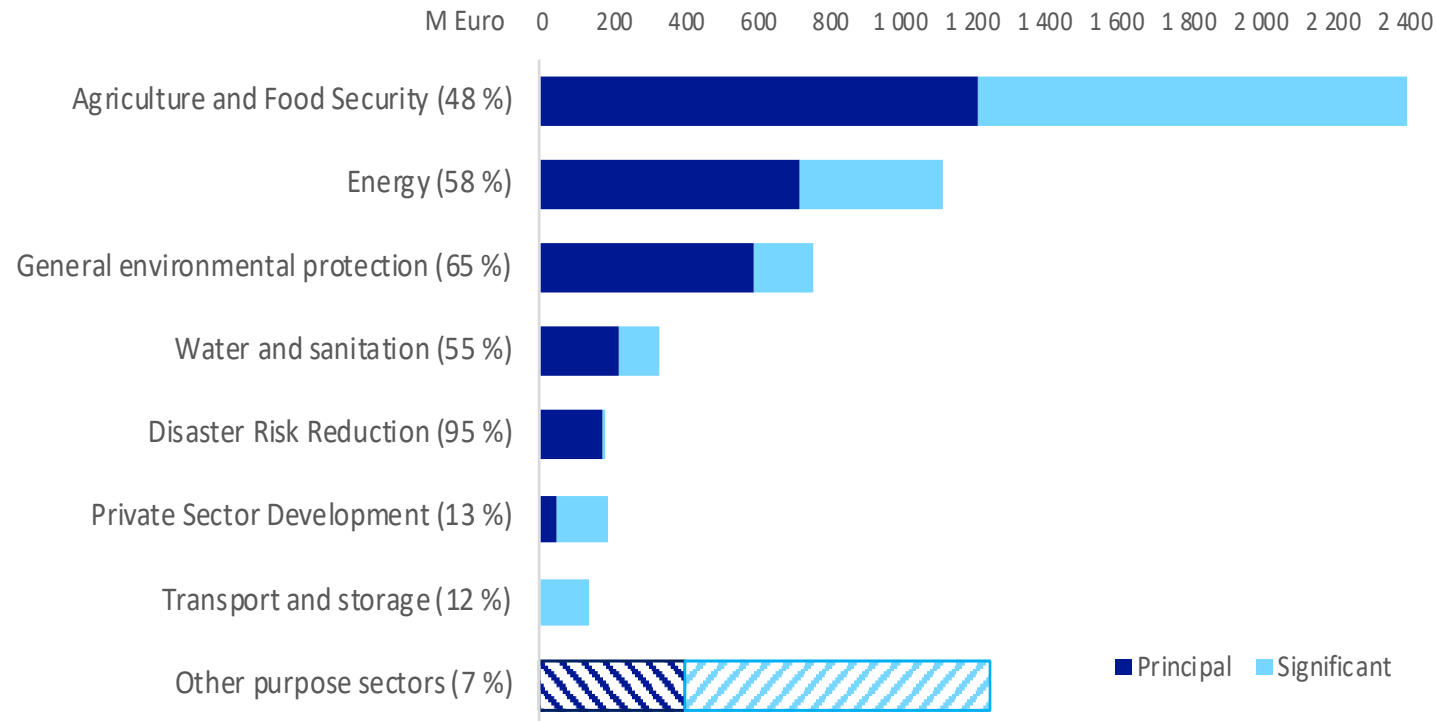
*Contributions to Combating Desertification by country*

# Outcome 2: Financial contributions



**Trends in climate change-related aid**  
(A) Climate Change; (B) Mitigation; (C) Adaptation

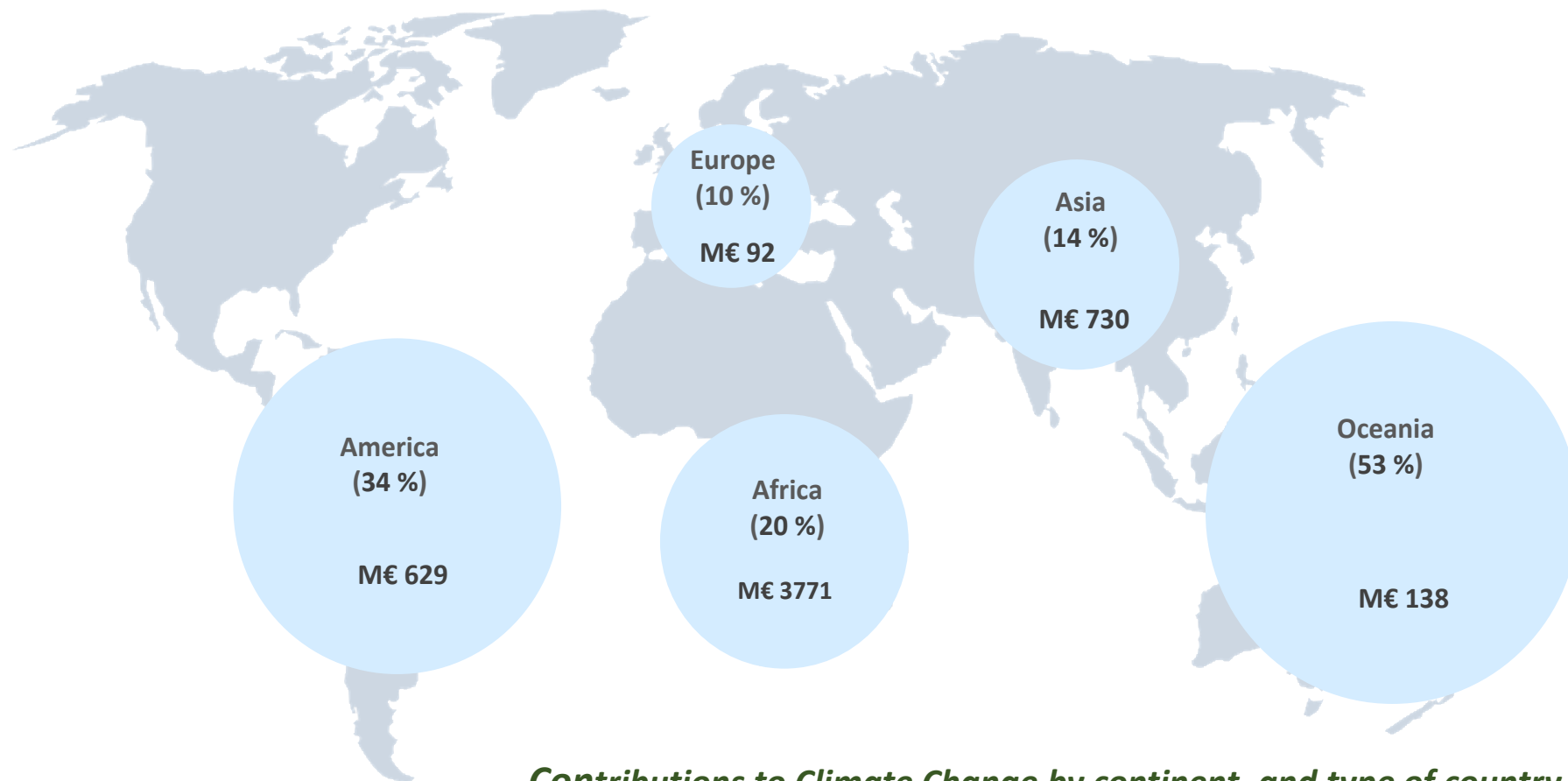
# Outcome 2: Financial contributions



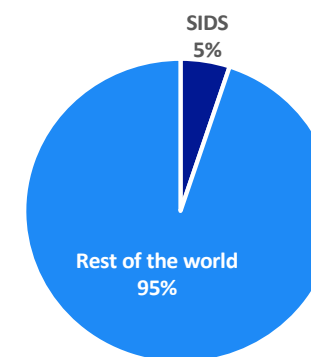
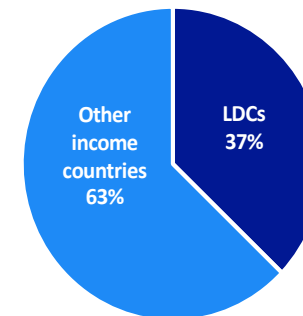
*Contributions to Climate Change (by priority sectors for mainstreaming)*



# Outcome 2: Financial contributions



*Contributions to Climate Change by continent, and type of country  
(NB size of bubble reflects the percentage of commitments)*



## Outcome 2: Financial contributions

- Between 2014 and 2017, contributions to Biodiversity and Combating desertification grew by 1 % point per year (on average); Aid to Environment by 3% and Climate Change by 4 % points per year.
- Climate change has seen the strongest growth (15 %) in contributions, which is likely to be related to the 20% commitment on climate action.

## Outcome 2: Financial contributions

- In 2014 contributions to adaptation < contributions to mitigation;  
in 2017 contributions to adaptation 30% > contributions to mitigation;
- **Biodiversity: two sectors account for 86 % of contributions:**  
'General environment protection' (>50%) and 'AFSRD' (forestry and fisheries). Mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors is still incipient



1. Mainstreaming grows, but room for improvement. Climate-related risks are amongst top-10 global risks to world economic development (Global Risks Report 2018), but actions seldom informed by analysis of ECC risks;  
Opportunities for green, low-carbon development often not seized (PSD, I&T). Sustained efforts are needed to both "deepen" and "broaden" integration;

2. Link environmental and climate change practices to the change that development actions aim to support, integrating “new thinking” in the sector. **Move from “do no harm” to “do more good” approach (adding value);**
3. Promote SEAs as part of the policy/planning process when new (national level) policies/strategies are formulated - to ensure ECC are integrated;
4. Input in QRG useful - but late in the process; **Early identification** (following the SSC) of opportunities and challenges is key for meaningful mainstreaming

5. **Mainstreaming fatigue..? Good communication is key (f2f, direct engagement (VCs)? - using the right approach and channels (Cap4Dev a.o.)?**
6. **Capacity development: demand-driven - limited demand in some regions; and how to (p)reach beyond the converted?**
7. **Tools & guidance: translate high-level commitments into practical action.. Need for strategic guidance (cf. gender action plan) ? CEPs? Business cases?**



- 8. Limited awareness of available support services (incl. short missions);
- 9. Tracking: Avoid over-focus on financial contributions
- 10. Shift focus to implementation on the ground



Thank you!



**Greening EU COOPERATION**  
Integrating environment & climate change