



# Greening EU Development Cooperation

## Part I: the basics

*Juan Palerm*

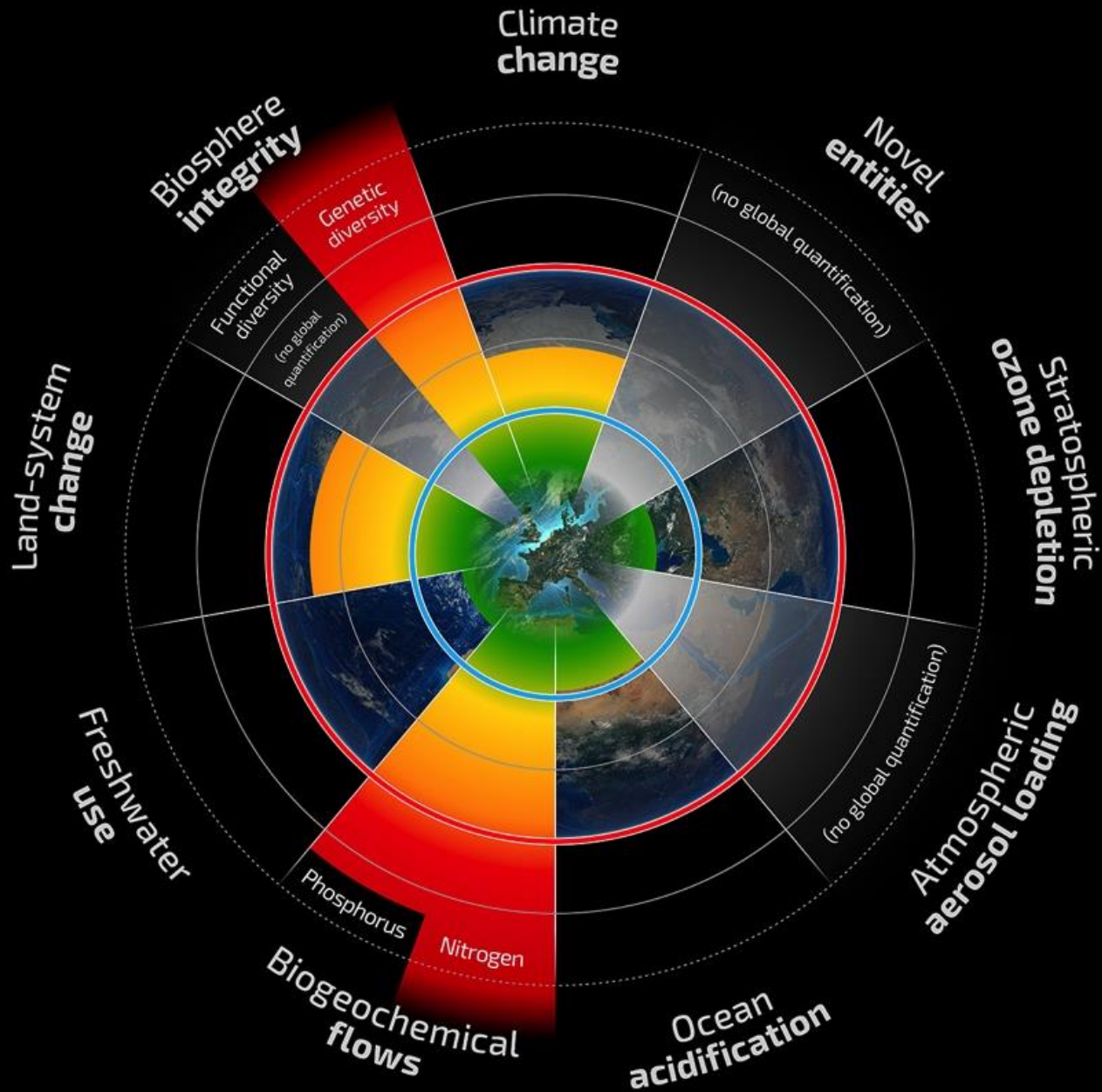
*DEVCO Environment & Climate Change  
Mainstreaming Facility*

# Agenda

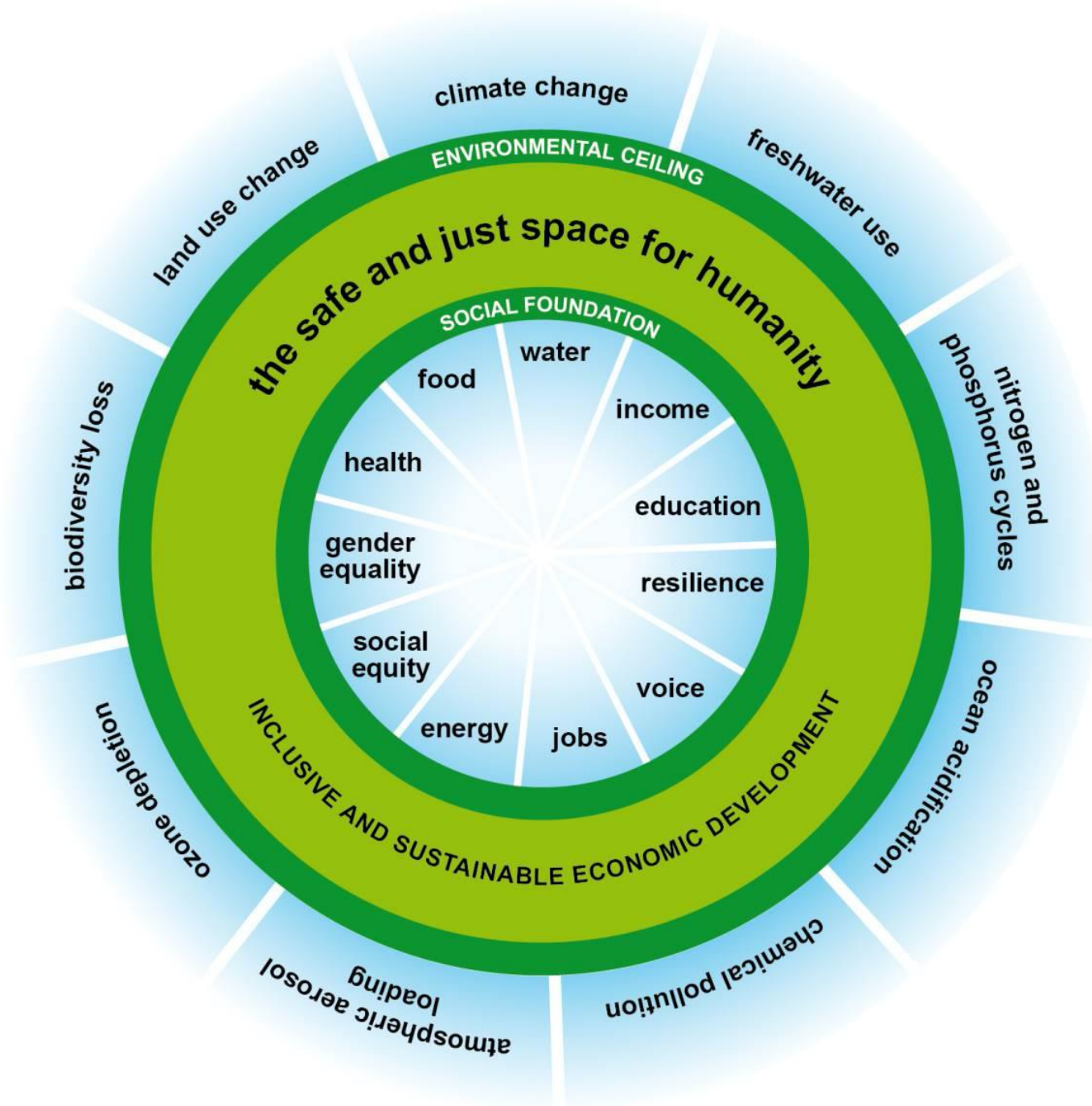
- The climate and ecological crisis
- Responding to the climate and ecological crisis: the policy basis
- An increased ambition towards sustainability and climate action
- The European Green Deal and its implications for programming 2021-2027
- Links between environment, climate change and development
- Promoting transformative action: beyond “do no harm”
- Guidance and support
- Q&A

# The climate and ecological crises

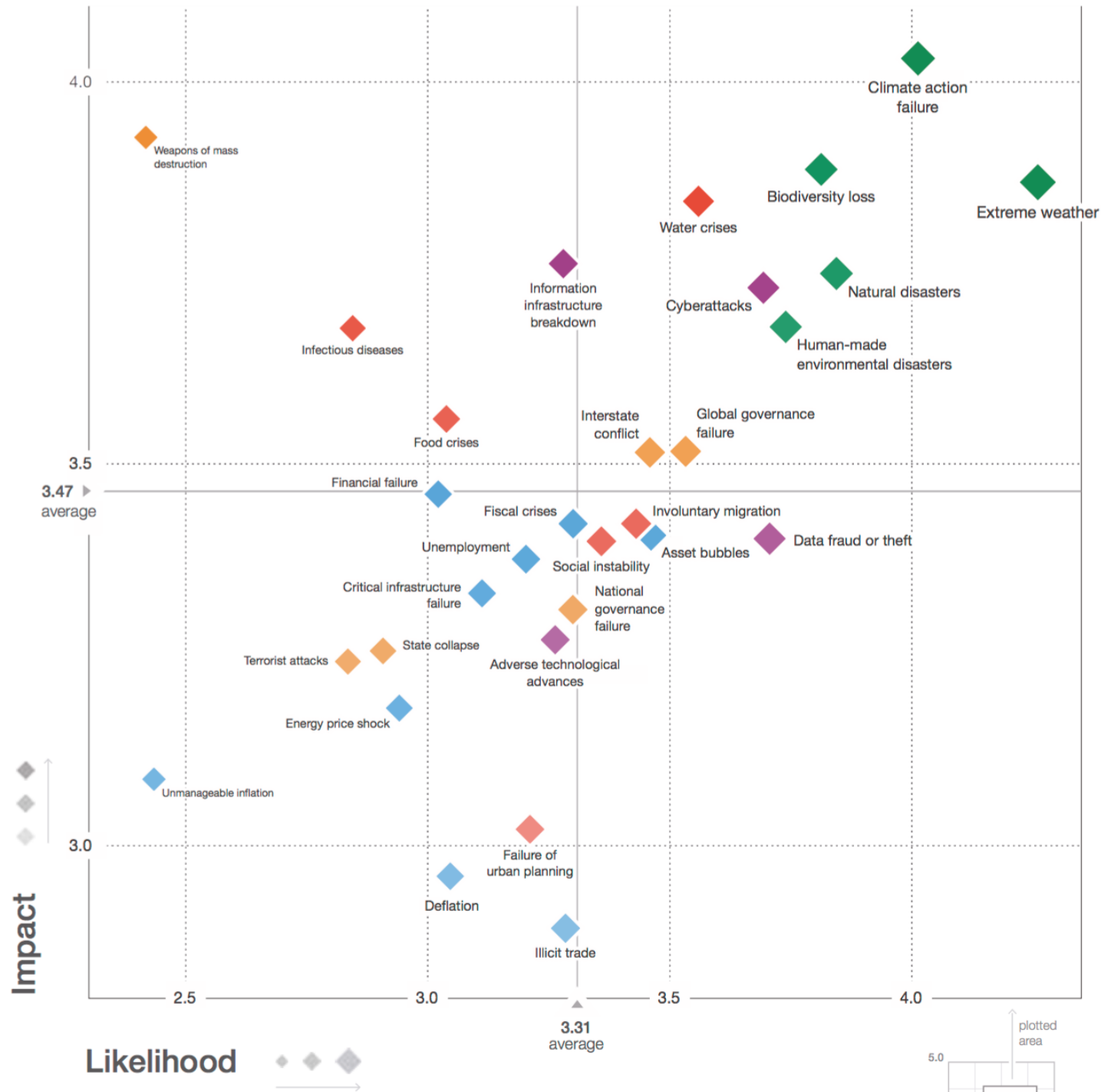
Key facts and figures



# Planetary boundaries



# The doughnut economy



# World Economic Forum

## *The Global Risks Report (2020)*





9.5 billion people by 2050





140 million people are joining the middle class every year





By 2050, 70% of the world's population will be living in cities

50% of which are not yet built





We produce about 300 million tonnes of plastic waste each year



A photograph of a field with many thin, brown, leafless or sparsely-leaved plants growing out of a light-colored, sandy or silty soil. The plants are scattered across the frame, and the overall scene suggests a degraded or arid environment. A green banner with white text is overlaid at the bottom.

60% of the world's ecosystems are degraded





85% of the wetlands present in 1700 have been lost



**Humanity  
has wiped  
out 60% of  
mammals  
birds, fish  
and reptiles  
since 1970**



The biodiversity crisis

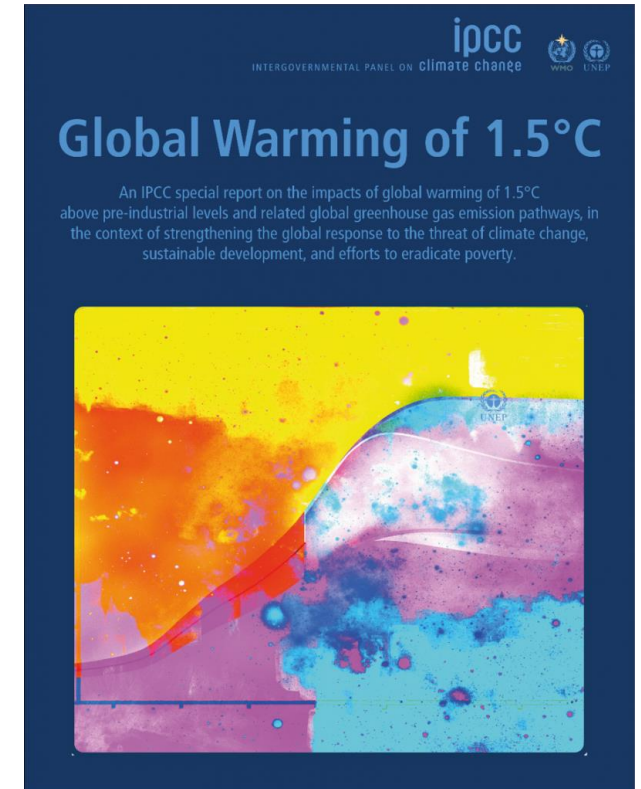


18.8 million new disaster-related displacements (2017), the vast majority weather-related

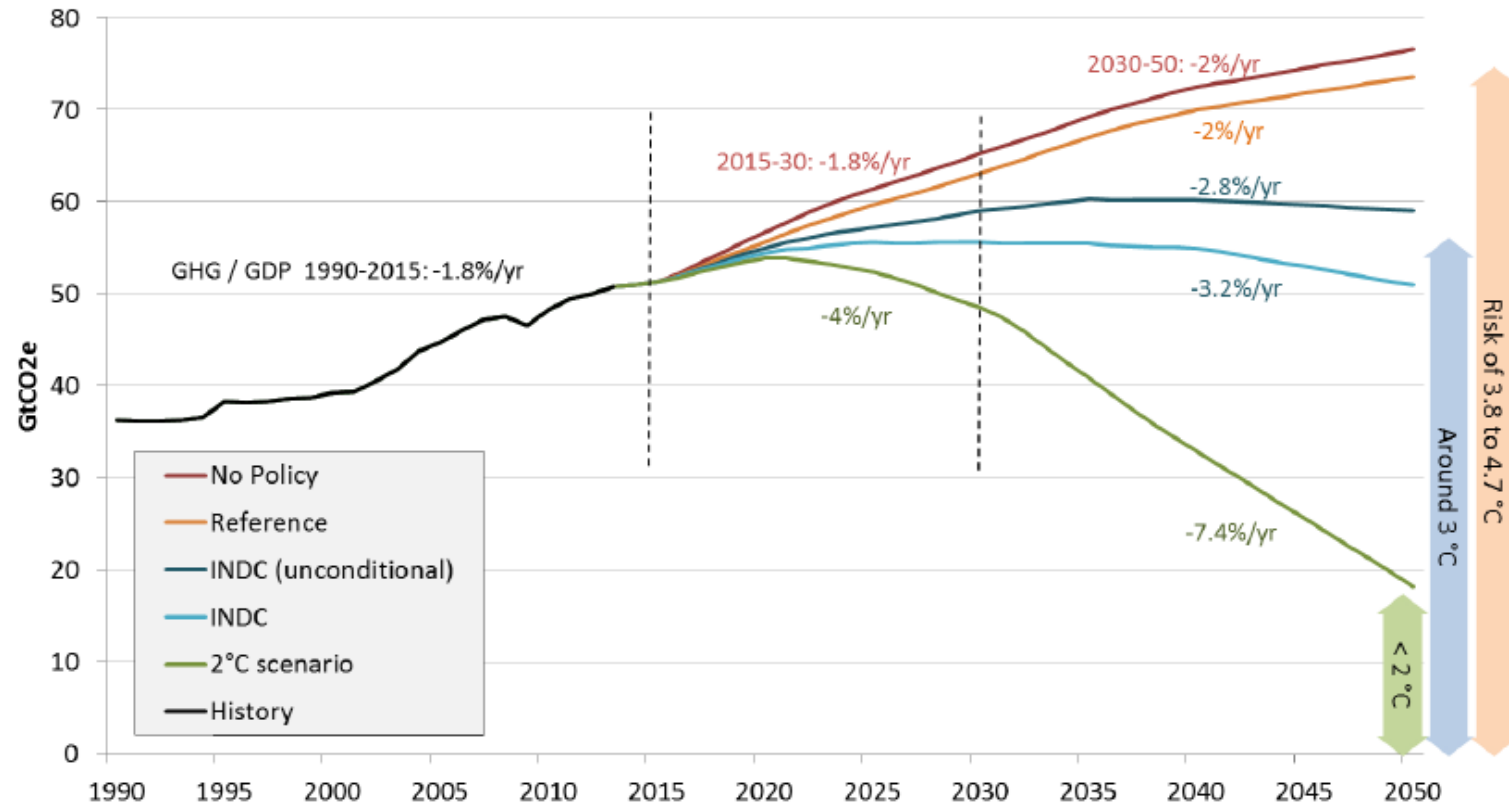


# IPCC 1.5°C report (key findings)

- Human-induced warming reached approx. 1°C above pre-industrial levels
- Past emissions are unlikely to raise global mean temperatures above 1.5°C
- Ambitious mitigation actions are indispensable to limit warming to 1.5°C
- Current NDC are not sufficient
- Must reach net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050 and deep reductions of other GHG, esp. CH<sub>4</sub>



# Paris Agreement: Impact of NDCs on global emissions



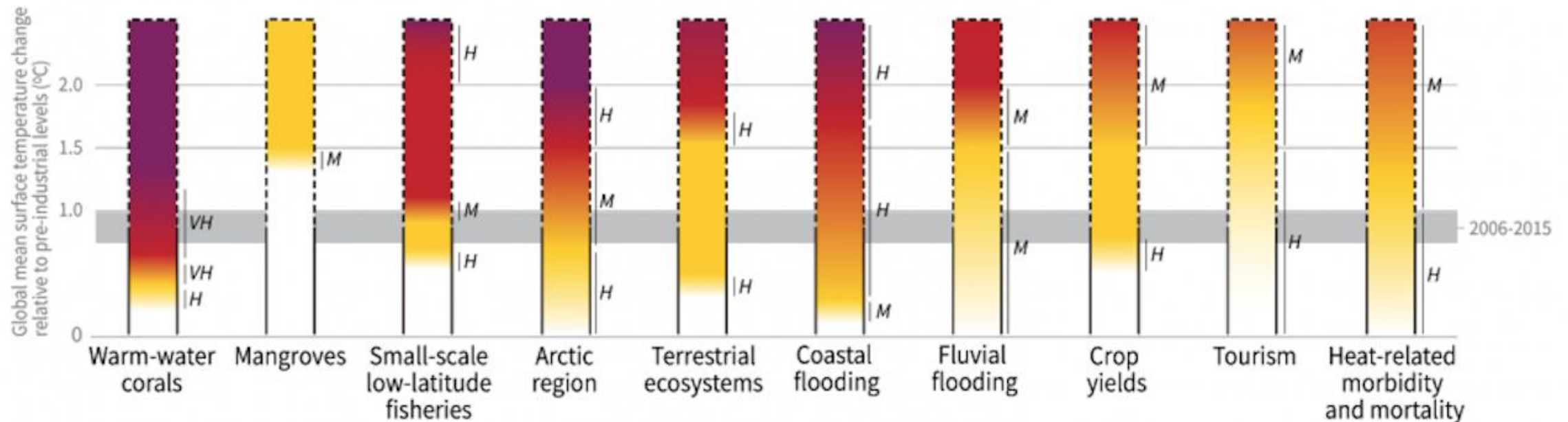


# IPCC 1.5°C report

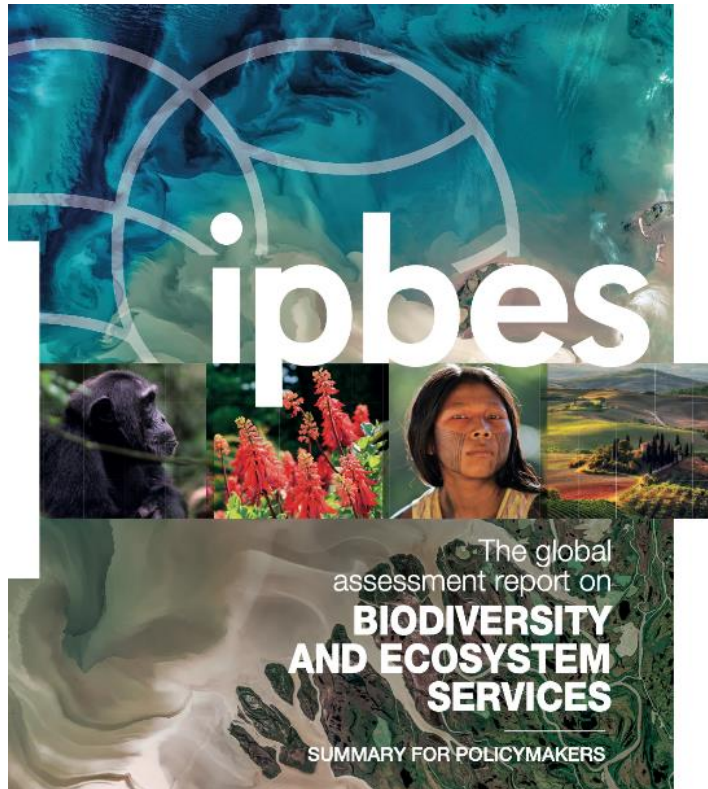
## Key message:

there are significant differences between a 1.5°C future and a 2.0°C one

## Impacts and risks for selected natural, managed and human systems

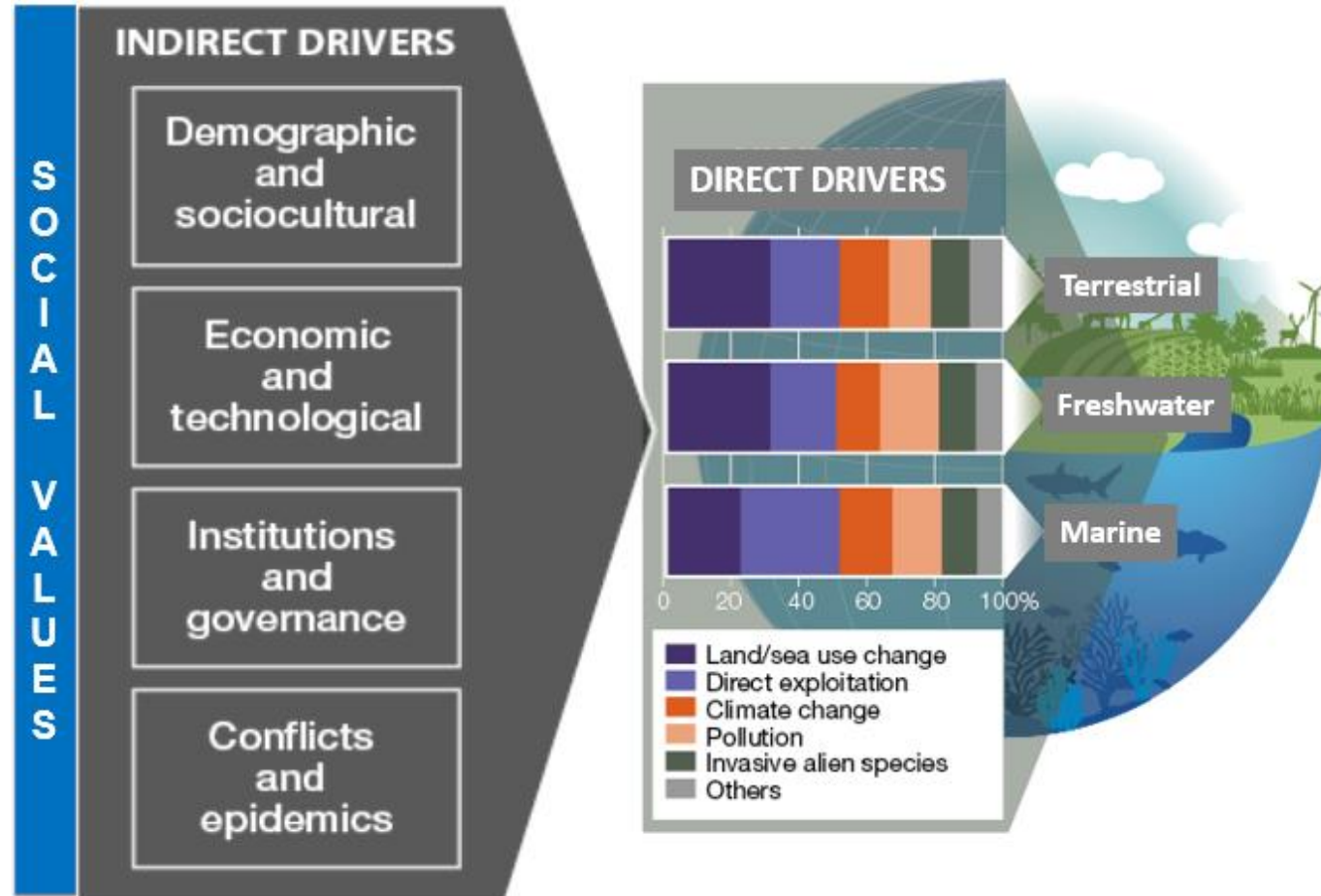


# IPBES Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (highlights)



- Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature cannot be met by current trajectories. Transformative changes are necessary.
- Nature and its vital contributions to people, are deteriorating worldwide
- Direct and indirect drivers of change have accelerated during the past 50 years



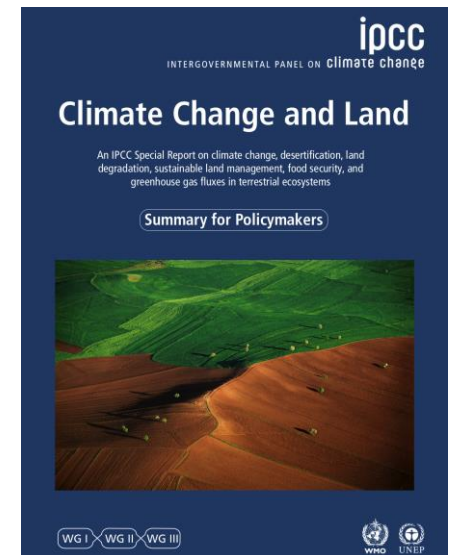


# IPCC and IPBES reports on land

- Many land-related CCM options do not increase competition for land, many w/co-benefits for CCA
- CCM options related to land are key to most scenarios
- Climate change is already affecting food security
- Combating land degradation and restoring degraded land is urgent to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Unless urgent action is taken. Implementation of proven actions to combat land degradation will become more difficult and costly over time.



The assessment report on  
**LAND  
DEGRADATION AND  
RESTORATION**





# Responding to the climate and ecological crisis

The policy basis for transformative action

# The Treaties

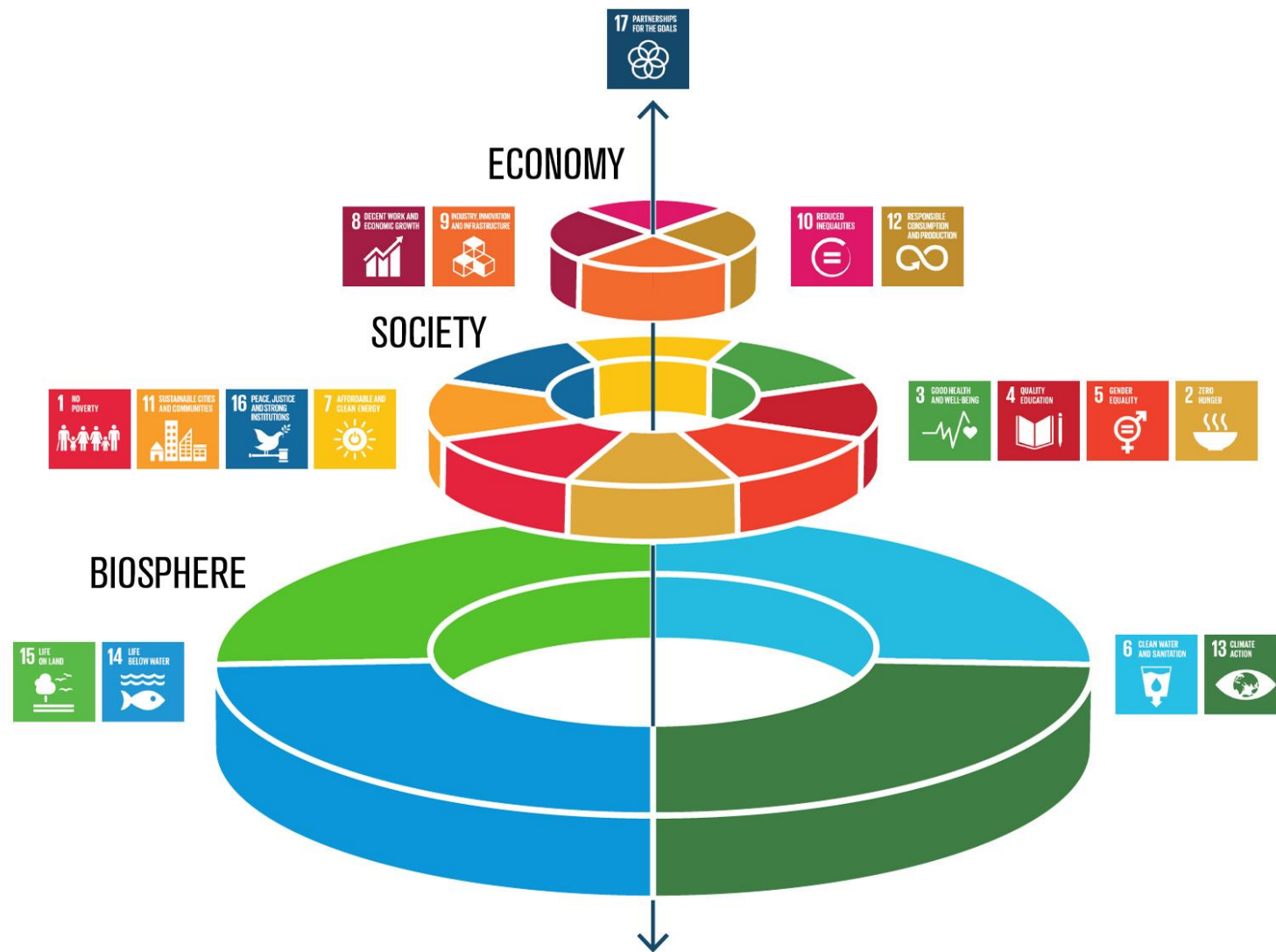


## Art. 11 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU

*“Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union’s policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development”*



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





# The Rio Conventions

- EU committed to support the implementation of the Rio Conventions
- Convention on Biological Diversity
  - **Aichi Biodiversity Targets** - Strategic Goal A: *“Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society”*
  - COP13 (2016) and COP14 (2018) promoting mainstreaming of biodiversity into different sectors.
- EU Biodiversity Strategy (2020)
  - Will strengthen the “biodiversity proofing framework”



# The European Consensus on Development



- Emphasises implementation of **Agenda 2030** and the **Paris Climate Agreement**
- Promotes **integration of environment and climate change** in all development cooperation sectors
- Promotes **resource use efficiency**, sustainable consumption and production, uncoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation
- Promotes integration of environment in **policy dialogue**
- Supports implementation of **NDCs**
- Promotes clean energy, sustainable agriculture, IWRM, resilient infrastructure, green and circular economy...





# Approaches for transformative action

## DEDICATED PROGRAMMES



Global Climate Change Alliance



Switch to Green



Biodiversity for Life



FLEGT

Geographical programmes

## INTEGRATION



Agriculture & Food Security



Private Sector Development



Water & Sanitation



Infrastructure & Transport



Energy

An increased ambition  
towards sustainability and  
climate action



# Financial commitments up to 2020

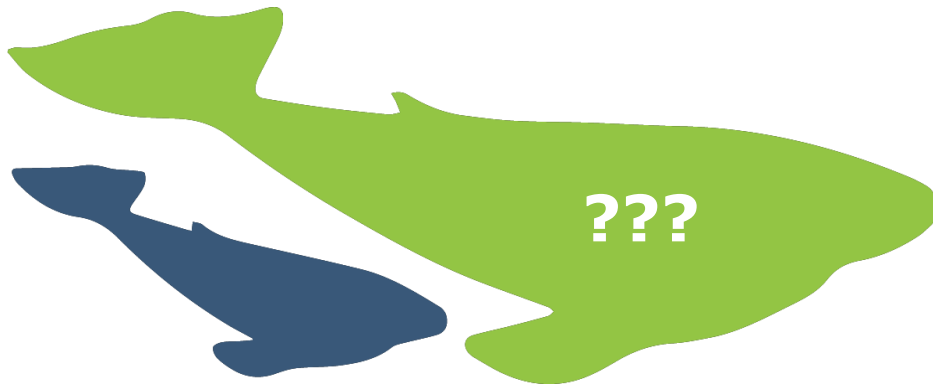
Dedicate at least 20% of EU budget  
(2014-2020) to climate-related actions



Double financial flows to  
biodiversity in developing  
countries by 2015 and up to  
2020

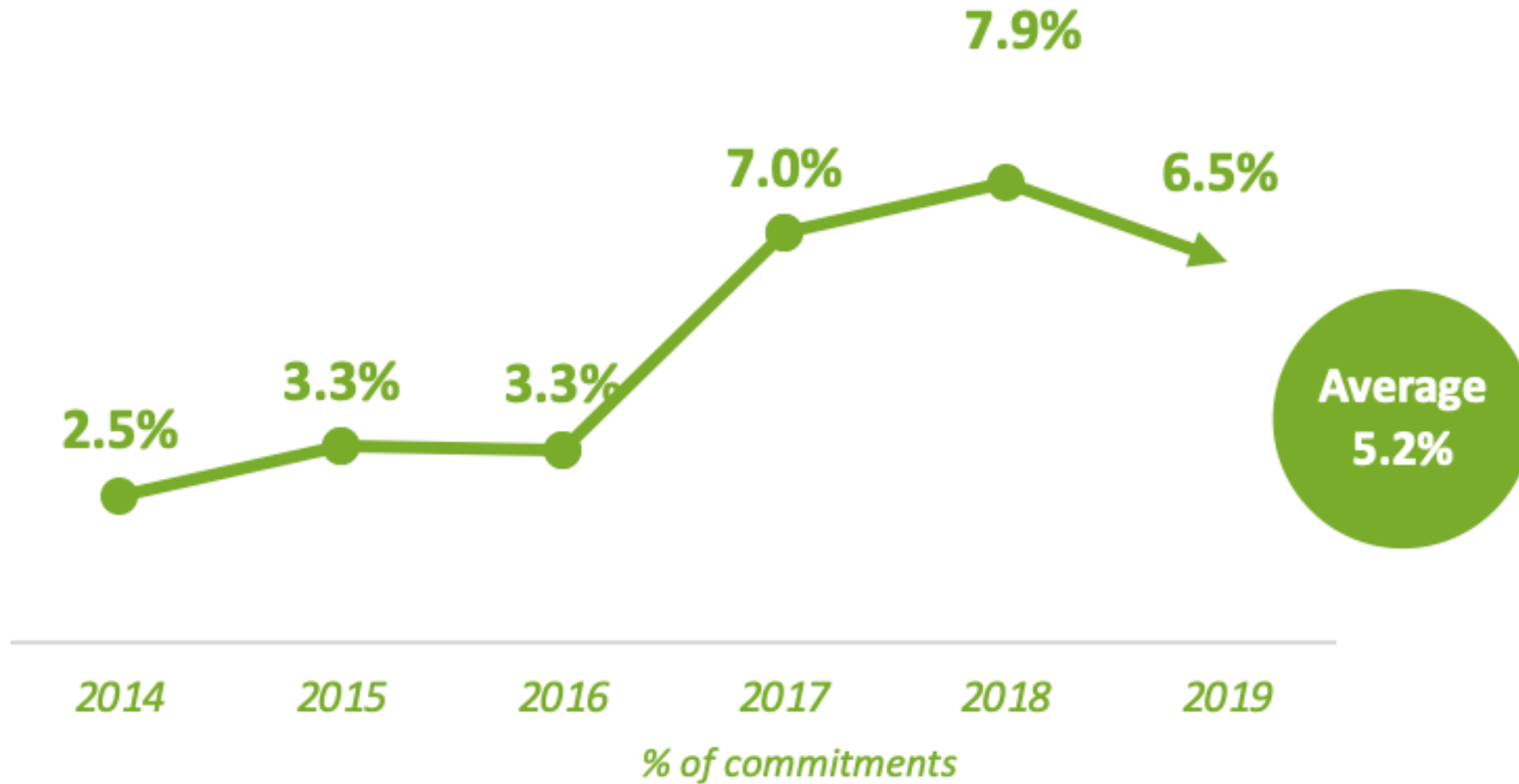
# New ambition for 2021-2027

Dedicate at least 25% of EU budget (2021-2027)  
to climate-related actions (tbc)





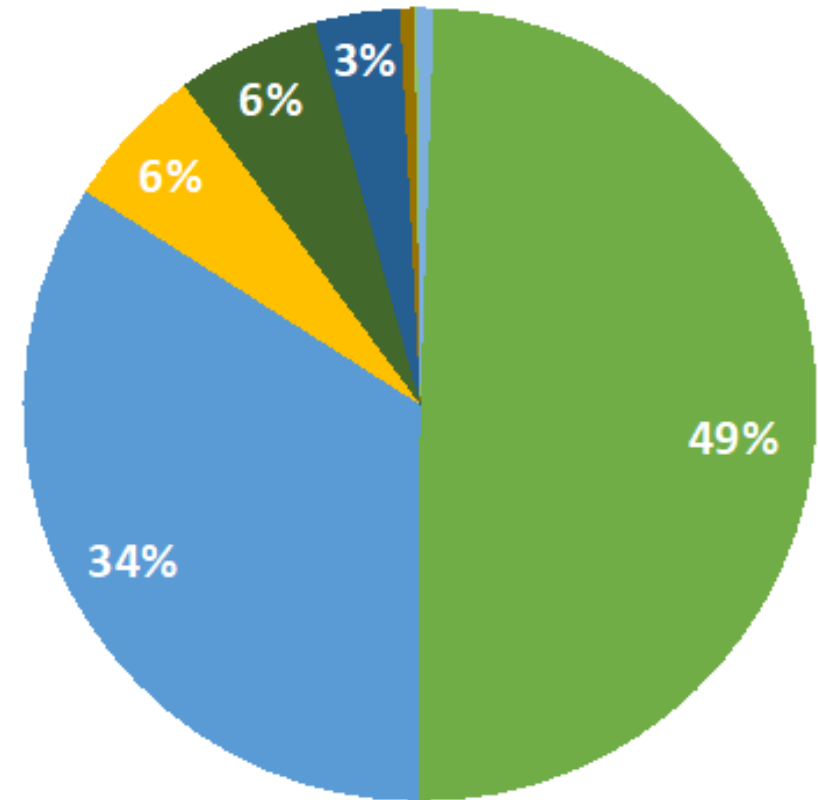
# Where are we now – on Biodiversity?



\* Data for DEVCO-managed actions

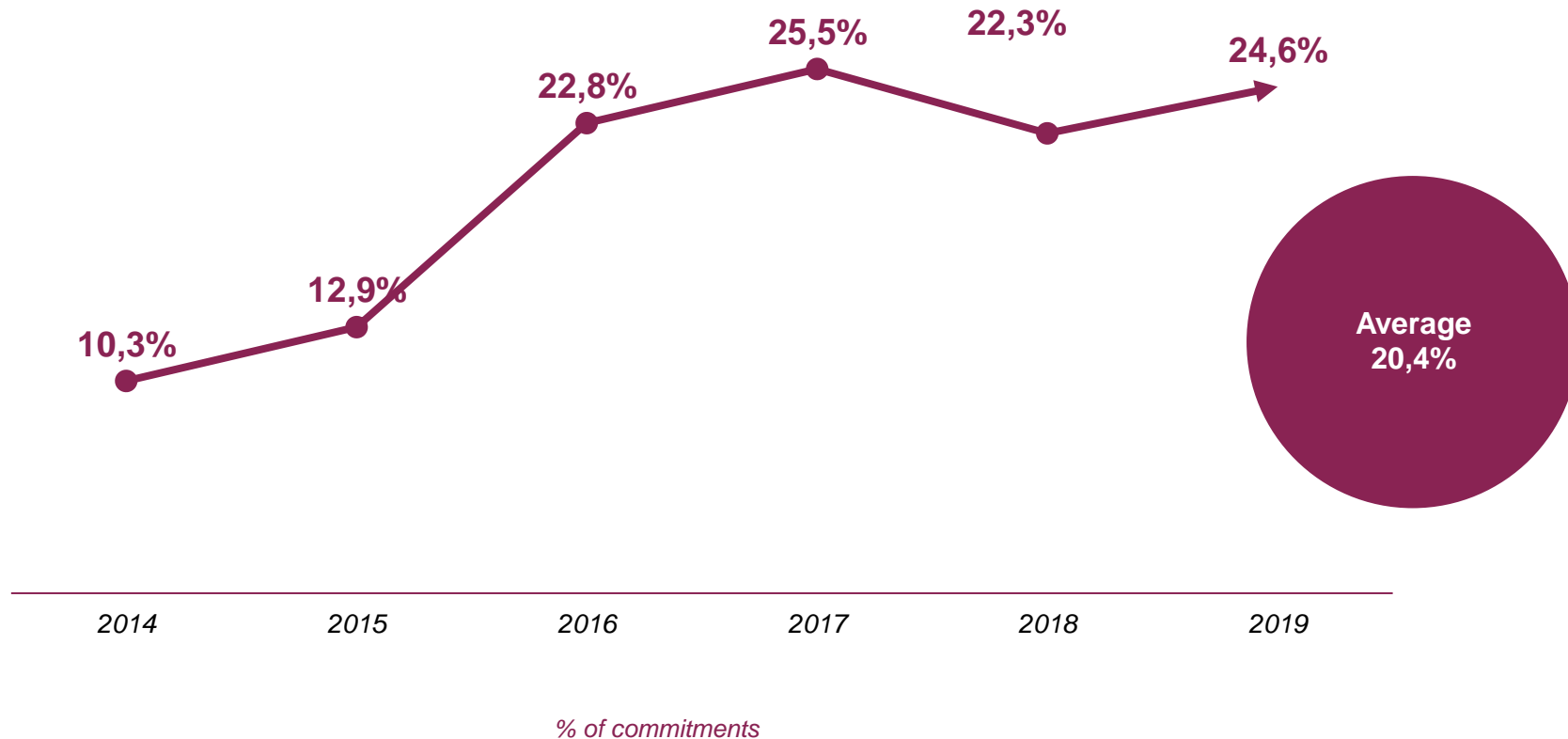
# Where do contributions to biodiversity come from?

- Environment & natural resources
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Other sectors
- Energy
- Water and sanitation
- Private Sector Development
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Transport and infrastructure
- ⊠ Not markable commitments



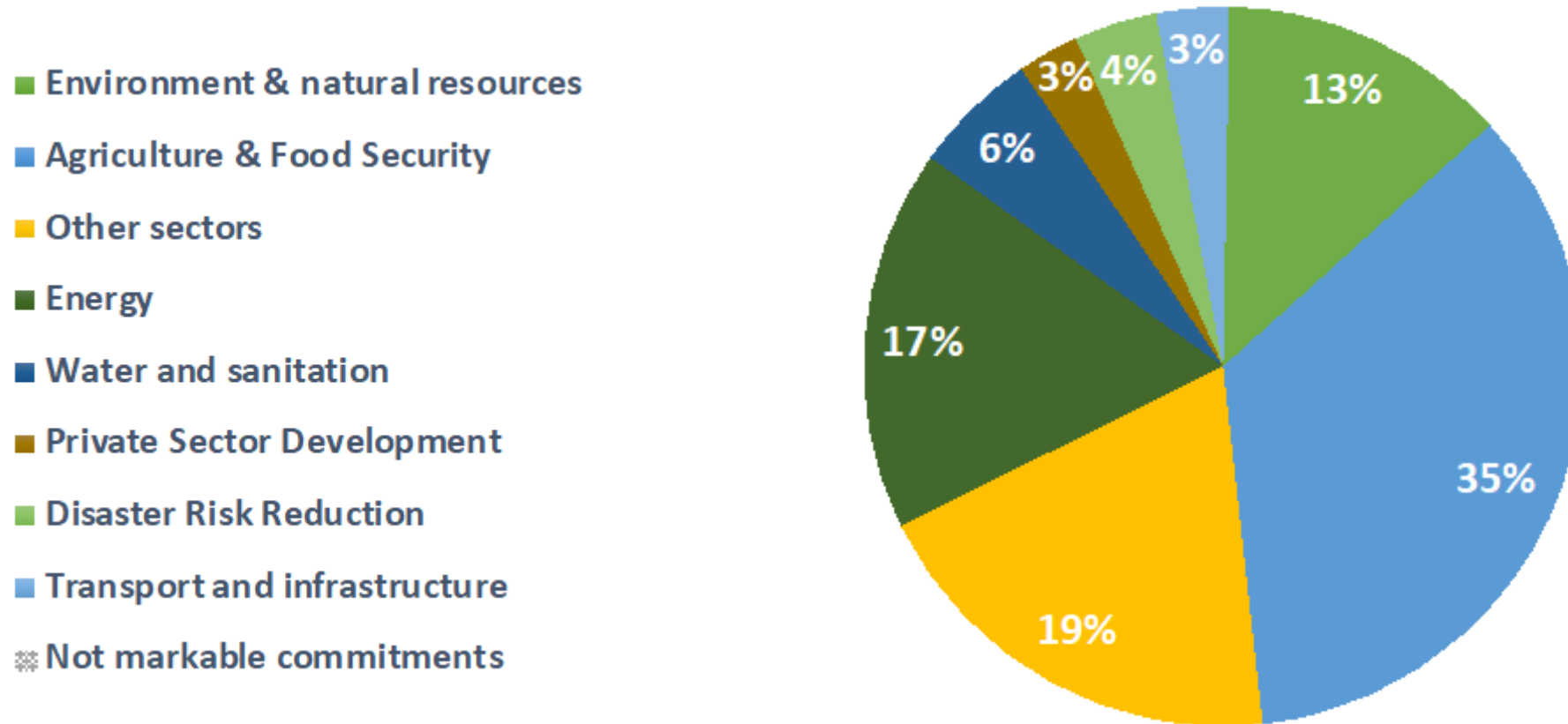


# Where are we now – on Climate Action?



\* Data for DEVCO-managed actions

# Where do contributions to climate action come from?



# Challenges under geographisation – can you spot it?

Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 COMMITMENTS in current prices			
New instruments 2021-2027	MFF 2014-2020	MFF 2021-2027	% Difference
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation			
Geographic programmes	57.568	68.000	18%
Neighbourhood	17.693	22.000	24%
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.097	32.000	23%
Asia, Middle East and Pacific	9.819	10.000	2%
Americas and Caribbean	3.959	4.000	1%
Thematic programmes	9.139	7.000	-23%
Human Rights and Democracy	1.302	1.500	15%
Civil society Organisations	1.414	1.500	6%
Stability and peace	706	1.000	42%
Global Challenges	5.716	3.000	-48%
Rapid response	3.407	4.000	17%
Emerging challenges and priorities cushion	p.m. 6.869	10.200	
Complementary European Instrument for Nuclear Safety	314	300	-4%
TOTAL	70.428	89.500	27%



# The European Green Deal in action

Aurelie Godefroy – DEVCO C2 Deputy Head of Unit

# European Green Deal: EU ambitious roadmap for economic and social transformation toward climate neutrality and resource efficiency

*"The European Green Deal is our new growth strategy. It will help us cut emissions while creating jobs."*

*Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission*



*"We propose a green and inclusive transition to help improve people's well-being and secure a healthy planet for generations to come."*

*Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission*

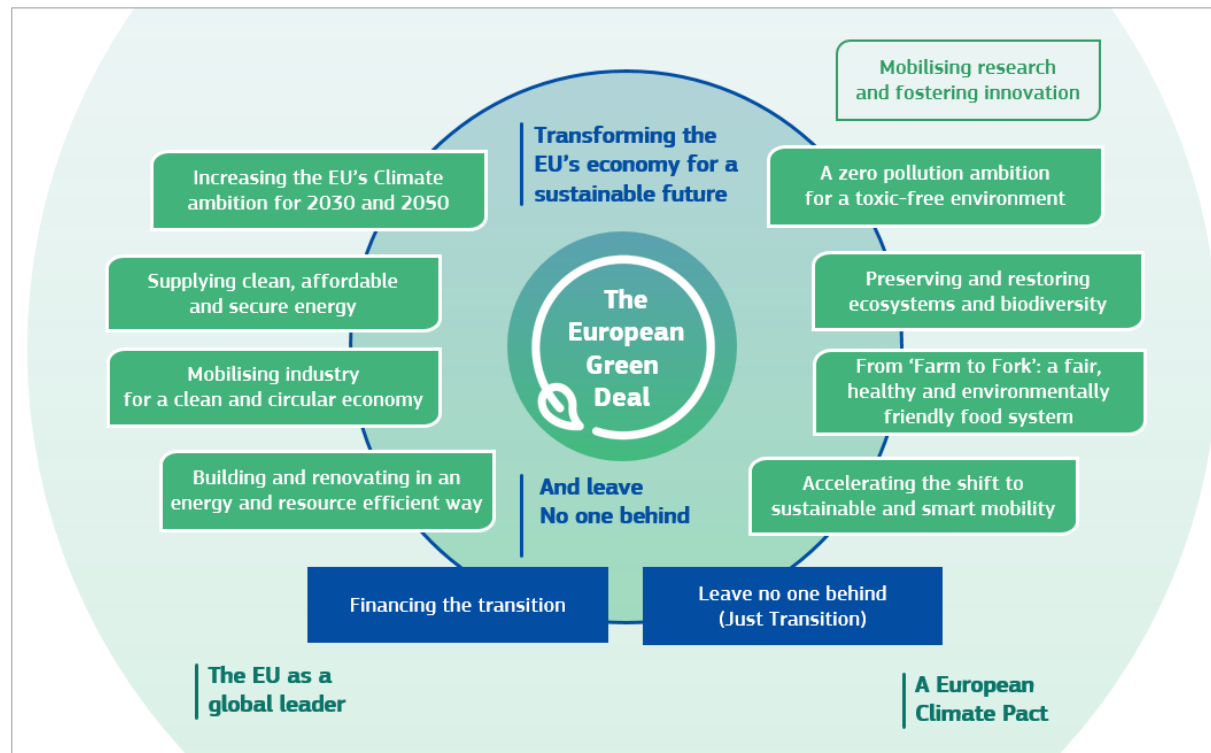
*By using the European Green Deal as our compass, we can turn the crisis of this pandemic into an opportunity to rebuild our economies differently and make them more resilient," the Commission president said.*

**A FAIR AND GREEN TRANSITION TO BUILD BACK BETTER**

# A very comprehensive strategy...

**Covering all policies** (energy, transport, industry, trade, agriculture... but also education...)

And **mobilising all tools**: regulations and standards, policies, investments, taxation, research, diplomacy





# Going beyond the EU



- Continue to **promote and implement ambitious environment, climate and energy policy** across the world
- Convince and support partners **to take their share** through diplomacy, trade policy and development support
- EU set standards – **Market leverage and EU expertise** to increase norms and standards in partner countries
- Engage on the phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies
- Make the **respect of the Paris Agreement** an essential element of all future comprehensive trade agreements
- **Work with Africa** to bring climate and environmental issues to the centre of our relations. Proposal to launch NaturAfrica
- **Build Green Alliances** with partner countries and regions (Latin America, Caribbean, Asia, Pacific)
- **Set up a Green Agenda for the Western Balkans** and establish environment, energy and climate partnerships with the **Eastern Partnership and Southern Neighbourhood**

# Implementation: policy developments

- European **Climate Law** enshrining 2050 climate neutrality objective in legislation
- “**Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa**” (March): partner w/Africa to maximise benefits of the green transition and minimize threats to the environment in full compliance with the Paris Agreement
- **Circular Economy Action Plan** (March): promotes sustainable products with focus on resource intensive sectors and calls for mainstreaming of circular economy in external action
- **Biodiversity Strategy 2030** (May): strong external dimension; calls for stepping up actions with partners to tackle biodiversity loss and its root causes
- **Farm to Fork** (May): to ensure transition to sustainable food systems globally
- To be followed: Renewed EU sustainable finance strategy (Sept), Climate Pact, climate and energy intermediary targets plan (2030-2050), forest strategy, EU adaptation strategy, energy reform, EU Emissions Trading Scheme, smart and sustainable mobility, chemicals and zero-pollution

# Implementation: greening EU cooperation

- All policies and actions must contribute
- DO NO HARM / DO GOOD
- Review of existing policies

*“All EU actions and policies will have to contribute to the European Green Deal objectives...the Commission will refocus the European Semester process of macroeconomic coordination to integrate the United Nations’ sustainable development goals, to put sustainability and the well-being of citizens at the centre of economic policy, and the sustainable development goals at the heart of the EU’s policymaking and action”*

*“All EU actions and policies should pull together to help the EU achieve a successful and just transition towards a sustainable future”*





# Implementation: greening our cooperation

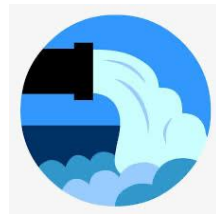
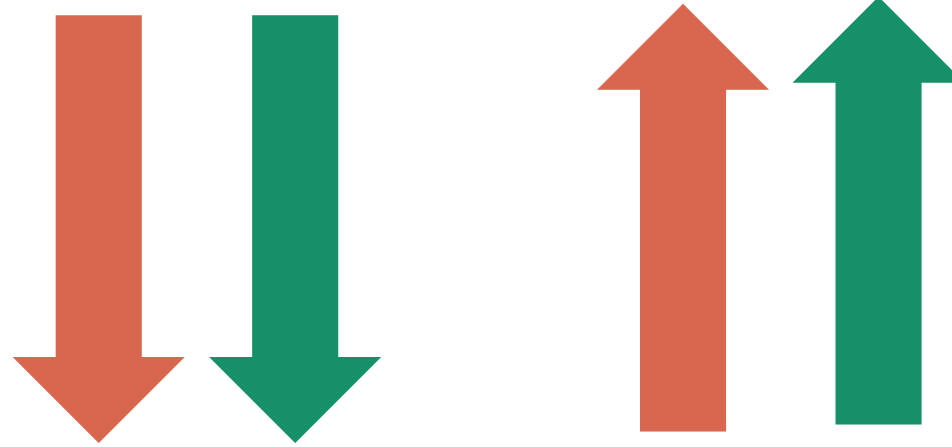
- To be translated in the future programming through specific programmes and mainstreaming +
  - Enhanced focus on transformative sectors/areas
  - Greening across the board, using a number of processes and tools:
    - Diplomacy and policy dialogue
    - Capacity development
    - Budgets and PFM
    - "Do no harm" - safeguards
    - Investment and finance – the sustainable finance agenda
  - Joint programming and Team Europe Initiatives as preferred options

**Looking for transformative interventions, complementarity and subsidiarity**

# Promoting transformative action

Beyond “do no harm”

# Action



# Environment





# Direct and Indirect impacts

## Direct impacts, examples:

- Deforestation/land use change
- Landscape fragmentation

## Indirect impacts, examples:

- Induced water pollution from subsidies to inorganic fertilisers
- Coastal erosion from sediments retention in a dam



# Ecosystem Services - Rwanda



- Cost of electricity increased up to 167% per unit cost following degradation of the Gishwati forest and Rugezi wetland



# Impacts of air pollution

- About 4.2 million premature deaths globally are linked to ambient air pollution (WHO)
- 1.6 million deaths each year - mostly women and children - can be attributed to diseases from smoke inhalation from open cooking fires

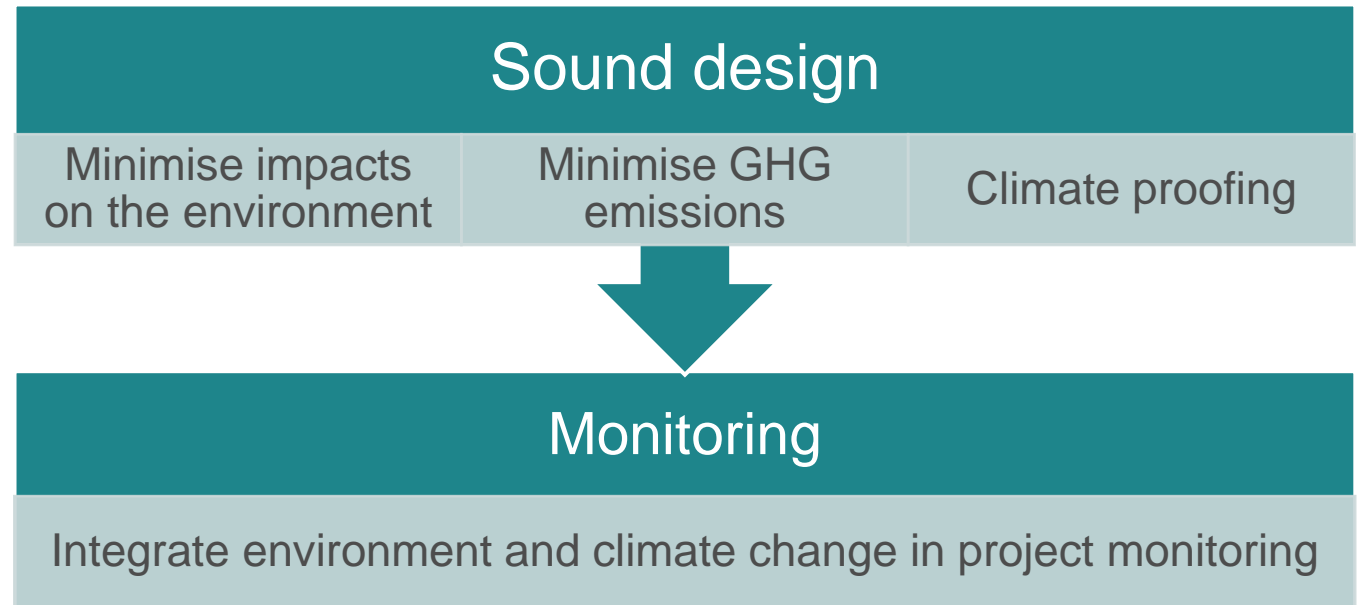




# The “do no harm approach”

Key questions:

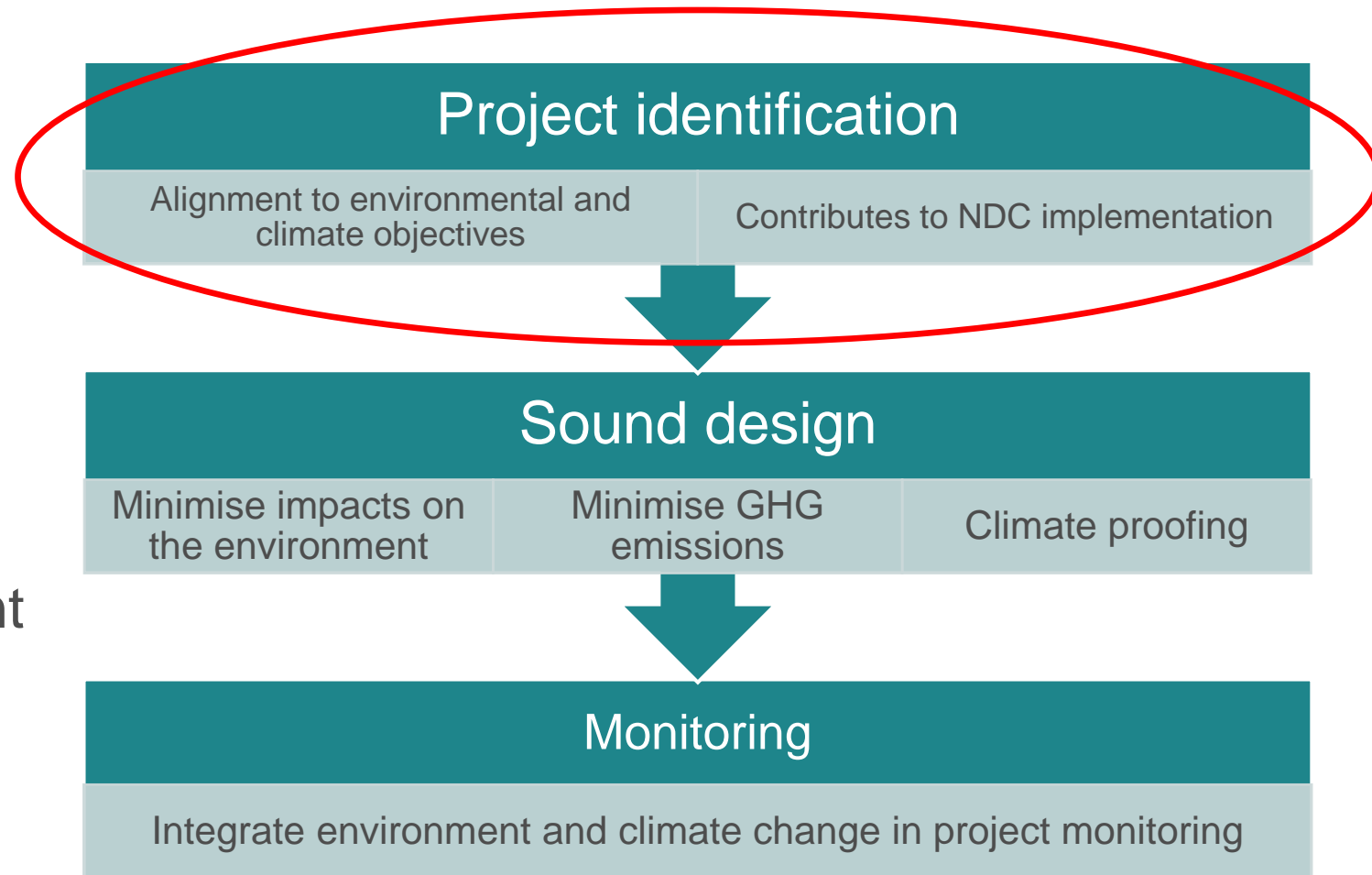
- Can the project negatively affect the environment?
- How can adverse environmental impacts be minimised?
- How to ensure climate resilience of the project?



# The “do more good approach”

## Key question:

- What type of project is needed to achieve development objectives in an environmentally sustainable, climate resilient and low carbon manner?



## Do no harm approach

- Can the road route avoid sensitive environmental landscapes?
- What construction techniques and materials to minimize impact?
- How to climate proof the road?



## Do more good approach

- What's the best alternative to achieve sustainable mobility objectives (road? railway? public transport?)





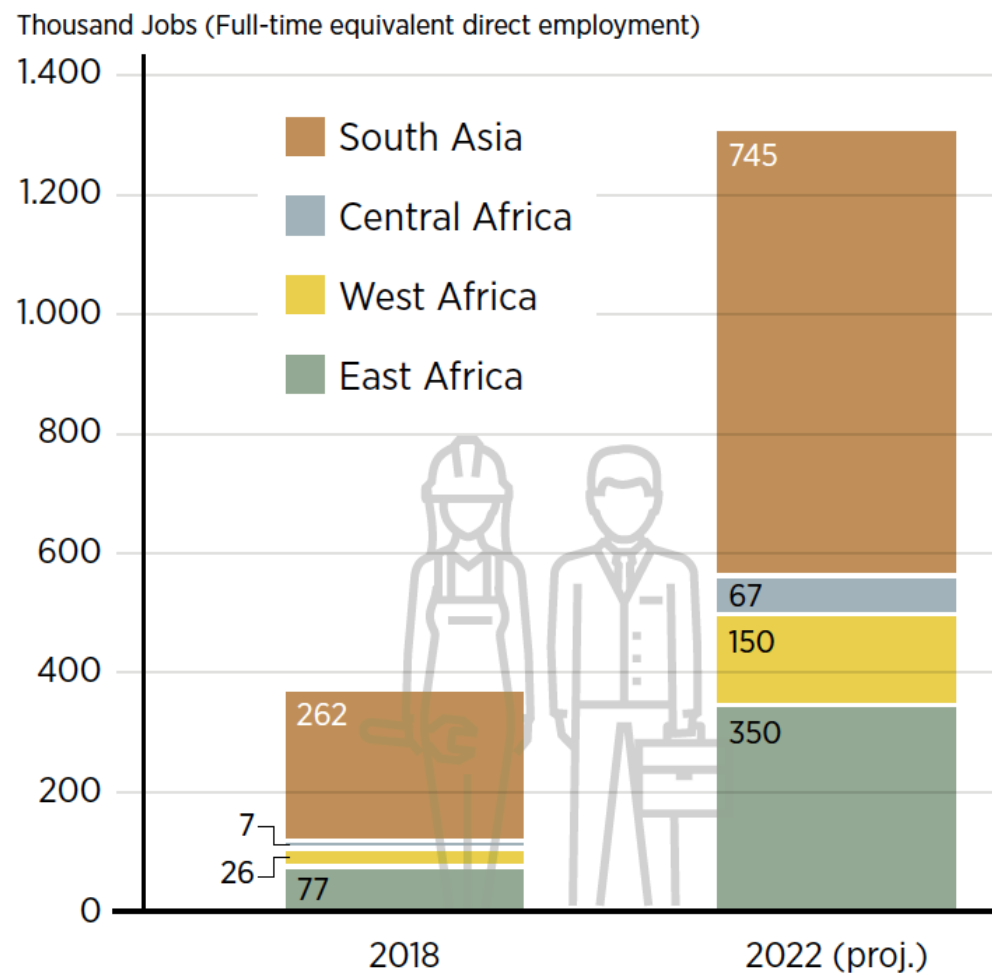


# Success story: energy efficiency

- Metalexacto, a small lead foundry in Peru, increased productivity of secondary Pb by 34.7 t/yr (some \$16,980) through simple EE measures  
\* burner replacement, change of refractory bricks, hood on furnace
- Improved operating efficiency, with waste reductions of 35,500 kg/yr in raw materials and reduced emissions of almost 240 tCO<sub>2eq</sub>



# Renewable energy creates jobs



Source: GOGLA and Vivid Economics, 2018.

Employment in off-grid jobs



## Switching to drought-tolerant maize in Zimbabwe

- Development of drought-tolerant maize varieties
- 160 varieties released and scaled-up
- Farmers harvested over 600 kg more maize per ha (equivalent to US\$240/ha - a buffer of 9 months' worth of additional food security)

# Guidance and support





# Tools and Methods Series

## Guidelines N° 6

# Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development

*Towards sustainable development*



QUICK TIPS

## INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SECTOR

The sustainable energy sector has the potential to contribute to several Sustainable Development Goals and targets, beyond providing access to energy for all: climate change mitigation and adaptation, curbing pollution, improving public health and addressing land degradation.

To deliver these benefits, however, actions must be carefully planned, designed and implemented. This note provides quick practical tips for maximising opportunities for environmental sustainability and addressing environmental and climate-related risks in the sustainable energy sector.



### Contribute to international environment and climate commitments

- Verify how the activities proposed contribute to the Rio Conventions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, and combating desertification. You can get inspiration from the document [Guidance on activities in the energy sector that qualify for Rio markers](#).



QUICK TIPS

## GREEN MOBILITY: ANCHORING ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE AMBITIONS IN THE TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY SECTOR

Transport is amongst the largest energy-consuming sectors and one of the main contributors to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. It is also a key contributor to ambient air pollution, causing 4.2 million deaths annually. Green mobility aims to reduce GHG emissions from the transport sector, substantially reduce premature deaths and illnesses from air and noise pollution, create free public space in congested cities and build resilience to climate

change. Mobility planning has to move away from accommodating more vehicles, and instead focus on people and goods in order to create sustainable mobility systems. This note provides quick practical tips to maximise opportunities for environmentally sustainable and climate compatible mobility of passengers and freight. This includes road, rail, inland waterways, maritime and air transport.



### Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollution

Avoid travel by reducing and minimising the need for motorised travel for goods and people through:

- mixing of land-use (housing, employment, services) within territories and promoting compact cities to limit travel distances and number of trips;
- stimulation of telework, e-commerce, e-services;
- relocation of supply chains, promote short-distance trade to local/regional markets (for example, the EU 'From Farm to Fork' strategy promotes sustainable and circular food production, also taking rural transport into account).

1. Mobility of people and goods is supported by infrastructure: testing, construction, use and decommissioning of infrastructure has significant impacts on biodiversity, land use, quality of air, water and soil, climate, noise, landscape, living conditions, etc. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure is subject of a separate Quick Tips document.



Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development:  
Towards sustainable development

## SECTOR NOTE: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



This sector note has been prepared to complement the European Commission (EC) Guidelines on Integrating the

environment into EU international cooperation and development, as the heart of development. Mainstreaming environ-



Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development:  
Towards sustainable development

## SECTOR NOTE: WATER AND SANITATION



This sector note has been prepared to complement the European Commission (EC) Guidelines on Integrating the

environment into EU international cooperation and development, as the heart of development. Mainstreaming environ-



Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development:  
Towards sustainable development

## SECTOR NOTE: ENERGY



This sector note has been prepared to complement the European Commission (EC) Guidelines on Integrating the

environment into EU international cooperation and development, as the heart of development. Mainstreaming environ-

### GUIDANCE NOTE

Towards Sustainable Development: Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change into Development

## SOCIAL PROTECTION



### PART 1 Policy Basis

Social protection, which seeks to keep individuals from falling into poverty, must be carefully constructed and delivered as to avoid further stresses on the environment—a mandate impeded and complicated by climate change. Recognising and clarifying the myriad linkages between social protection and sustainable development, the European Union (EU) has developed a set of policy directions, these are outlined in the following documents.

- Increasing the impact of EU development policy. An agenda for change (EC, 2011) calls for a more comprehensive approach to human development, supporting increased access to quality health and education services and enhanced social protection in support of inclusive growth.

- 'Social protection in European Union development cooperation' (EC, 2012) sets the policy framework for development cooperation in this sector, highlighting that 'social protection and climate change adaptation measures should be closely linked in order to reduce the vulnerability of poor people to the effects of climate change'.

- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) is universal in nature as it is for all people.

'Social protection... comprises a discrete set of interventions which can reduce vulnerability to poverty and to climate hazards across a range of timescales'.

—World Bank, 2015

development, including social protection and the sustainable management of natural resources while incorporating drivers for sustainable and inclusive growth and development; that are necessary for structural transformation of the economy, needed to ensure the creation of productive capacities and employment and the transition to an inclusive green economy capable of addressing climate challenges'.

### PART 2 Why Mainstream?

Poverty is intrinsically linked to environmental degradation and can be exacerbated by climate change, for this reason, social protection must integrate environment and climate change considerations.

The poorest members of society are often those most exposed to environmental degradation and climate



# Mainstreaming tools in the EU cycle of operations

Environment and climate risk screening

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Climate Risk Assessment (CRA)

Identification/formulation studies

Budget support eligibility assessment

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Climate Risk Management Plan (CRMP)

Performance indicators

Monitoring missions

ROM



Country Environmental Profile (CEP)

Mid-term evaluations

Final evaluations

## Technical assistance in support of programming and implementation of the external dimension of the European Green Deal implementation

	Unit	Current Amount (M€)	Planned Amount (M€)	All countries/ restricted		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Climate action</b>											
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+, including ACP)	C6	4.9	-	All							
National Determined Contributions facility (NDC facility)	C6	-	14	All							
<b>Biodiversity</b>											
Biodiversity for Life (B4Life)	C2	1.8	-	All	B4Life						
Forests for the future facility (F4)	C2	9	-	All							
<b>Horizontal support to greening EU cooperation</b>											
Environment and climate change mainstreaming	C2	1.4	4	All	Greening EU COOPERA Integrating environment & climate cha						
<b>Circular economy</b>											
SWITCH to Green and Water Facilities	C2	5.7	-	All	switch2green						
<b>From Farm to Fork</b>											
Value Chain Analysis (VC4D)	C1	8.3	-	All							
Advisory Services for Resilient Agri-Food Systems (ASRAFS)	C1	6	-	All							
Capacity for Nutrition (C4N)	C1	20	-	All							
Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique (COLEACP)	C1	16.1	-	ACP							
<b>Sustainable energy</b>											
Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)	C6	39.1	-	All							
<b>Sustainable cities</b>											
Sustainable cities	C5	p.m.	p.m.	All							

Confirmed duration Potential extension

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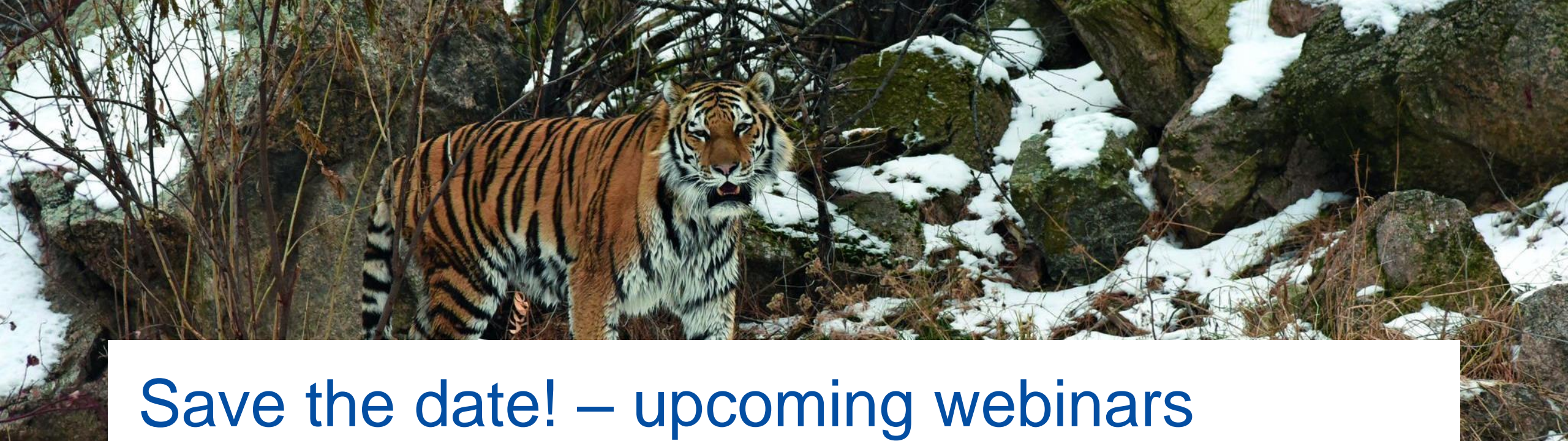
**Further  
information**

**Guidance documents available in:**

**capacity4dev.eu (public group on Environment, Climate Change  
and Green Economy)**

# Q&A






# Save the date! – upcoming webinars

- Greening EU Development Cooperation II: key tools and instruments – 14 Sept 2020
- Greening EU Development Cooperation: Crash course for top management – 13 Oct 2020
- Updates on international climate negotiations – 22 Sept 2020
- Introduction to the circular economy – 29 Sept 2020
- Updates on international biodiversity and desertification negotiations – dates tbd

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# Thank you



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Slide 5: source: Kate Raworth “Doughnut Economics” (2017); Slide 6: chart, source: Ecological Footprint: National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts. 2019 Edition; Slide 14, source: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2018/downloads/2018-GRID.pdf> ; Slide 51: data, source: <https://www.ecrowdinvest.com/blog/en/multiple-benefits-of-energy-efficiency/>; Slide 53: data, source: FAO “20 success stories of agricultural innovation from the innovation fair”. <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2588EN/ca2588en.pdf>

