



Greening IPA III – entry points

Western Balkans



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22 June 2021

Agenda

Session 1 - General Part

09.30 – 09.45	Intro and policy framework
09.45 – 09.55	Greening tool and methods
09.55 – 10.00	Q&A

Session 2 – Greening IPA III

10.00 – 10.20	Window 1 - Rule of law, fundamental rights and democracy
10.20 – 10.40	Window 2 - Good governance, EU acquis alignment
10.40 – 11.00	Window 3 - Green agenda and sustainable connectivity
11.00 – 11.20	Window 4 - Competitiveness and inclusive growth
11.20 – 11.40	Window 5 - Territorial and cross border cooperation
11.40 – 12.00	Q&A and wrap up



Green Agenda for the Western Balkans

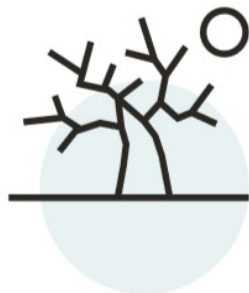
The EU as a global leader	
EU to continue to lead the international climate and biodiversity negotiations, further strengthening the international policy framework	From 2019
Strengthen the EU's Green Deal Diplomacy in cooperation with Member States	From 2020
Bilateral efforts to induce partners to act and to ensure comparability of action and policies	From 2020
Green Agenda for the Western Balkans	From 2020



Biodiversity: keeping the region pristine and promoting ecotourism



Decarbonisation:
clean energy and
smart transport



Pollution: air, water
and soil monitoring
and prevention



Agri-food measures:
modern agriculture
and food quality



Circular economy:
sustainable use of
resources



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IPA III

- Mainstreaming green – *art. 6. 2, recital 14*
- Specific “green” targets – *recital 13*
- Principle of “do no harm” and “taxonomy” – *recital 14*



Financial commitments to environment and climate action



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Spending targets under IPA3

Biodiversity (EU level)

7.5% 2024

10% 2026



<https://we.tl/t-CM5rp9lQlZ>



Climate change

18%

(20% by 2027)



* IPA3 Programming Framework



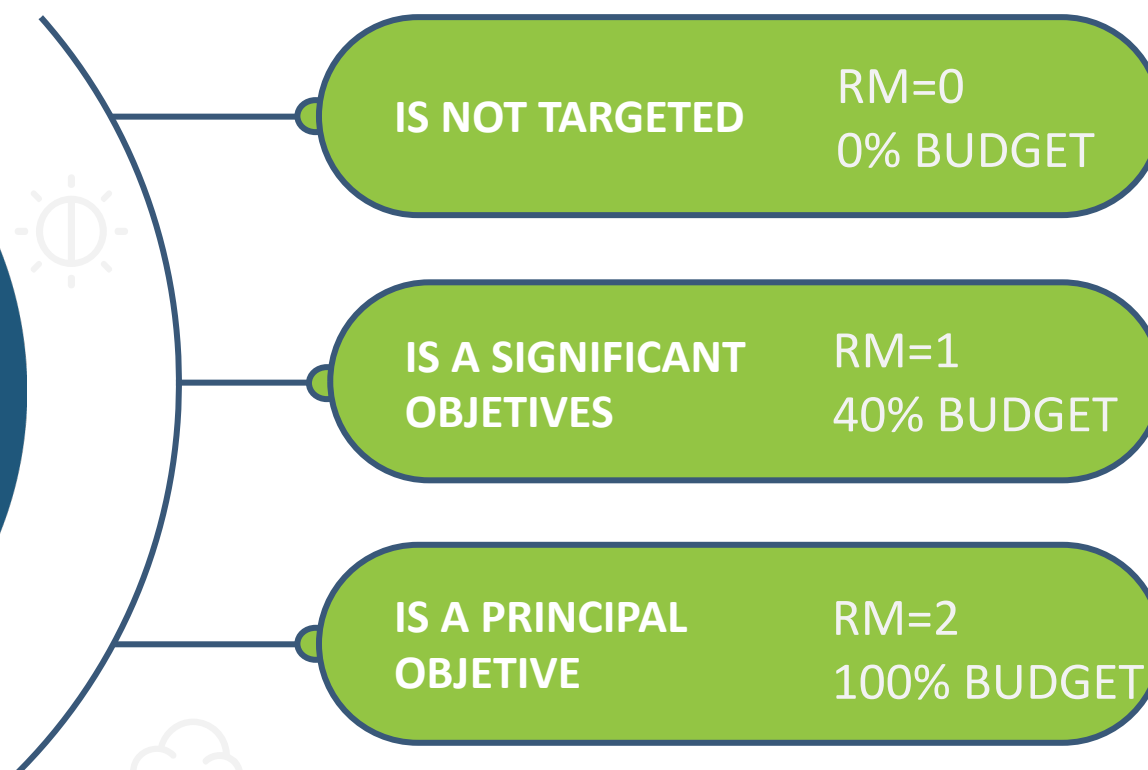
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How do we measure contributions?

If biodiversity, desertification or climate change



The EU intervention cycle



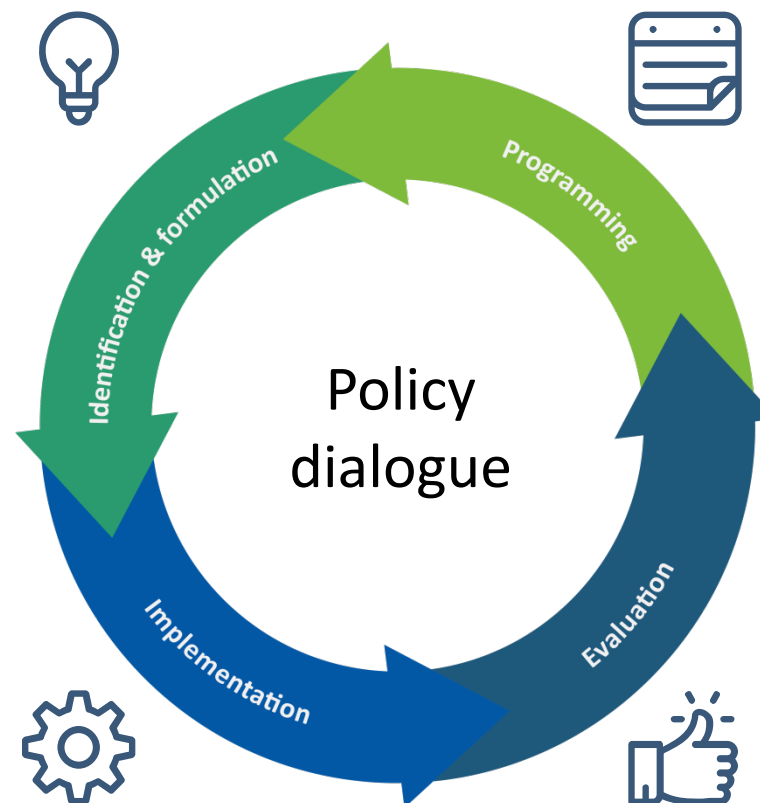
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Approaches to mainstreaming, a reminder



Risk Management Framework (RMF)
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



Environment and Climate Risk Screening



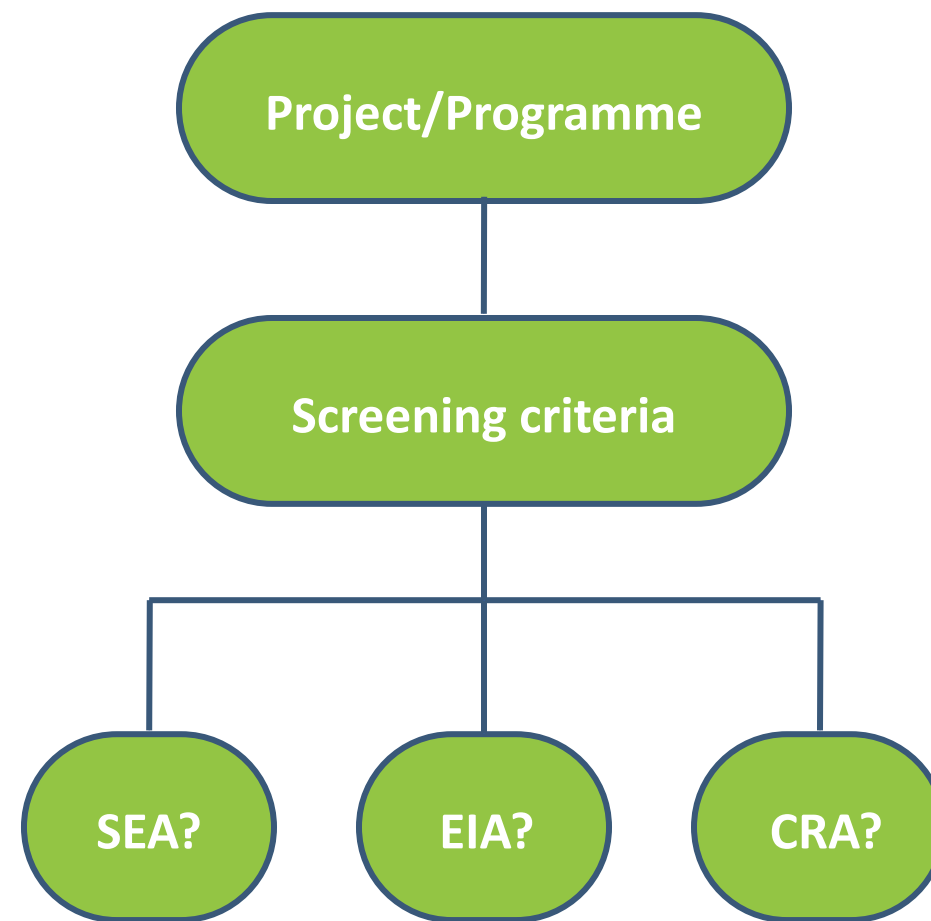
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What does the screening consist of?

- Helps decide on the need for:
 - ✓ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
 - ✓ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
 - ✓ Climate Risk Assessment (CRA)
- The screening process gives us hints for better integration, even if dedicated tools are not necessary



Environment & climate risk screening



SEA screening

- Sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy)
- Aid modality

EIA screening

- National legislation
- “Positive” list (Categories A, B, C)
- Screening questionnaire

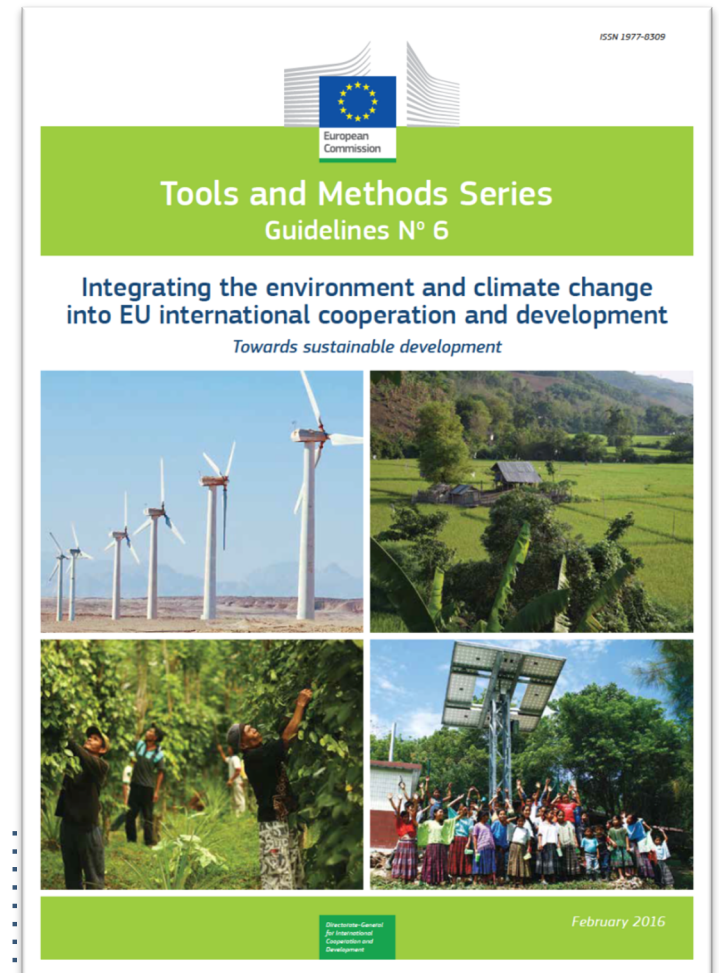
CRA screening

- Screening questionnaire

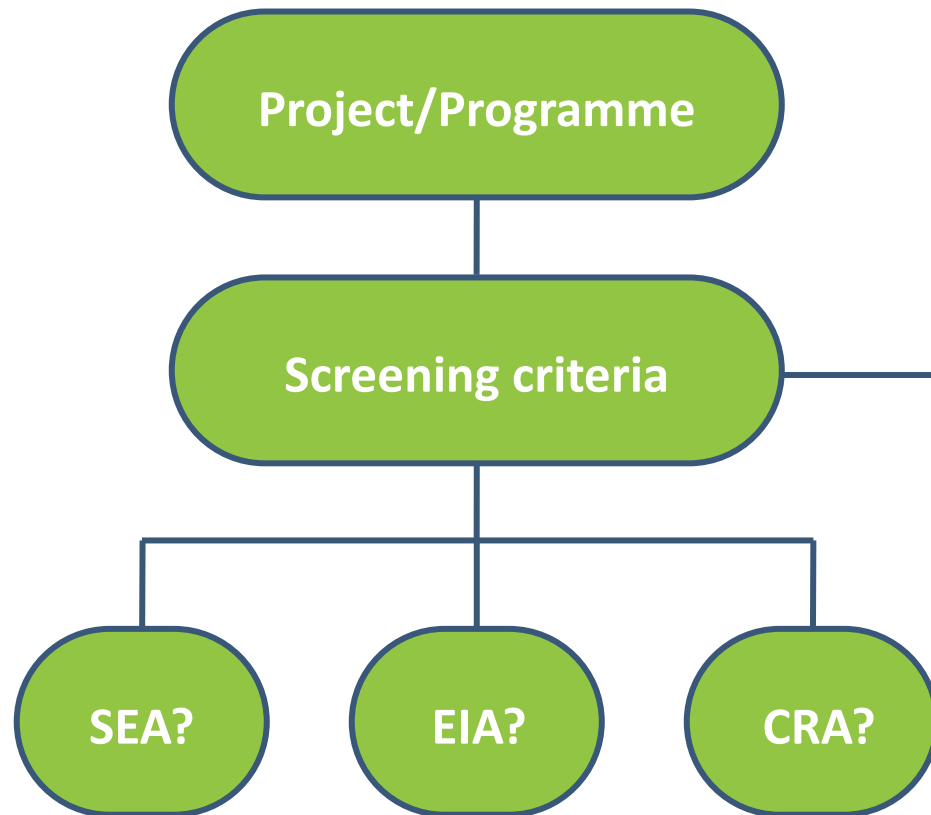


Where can I find the screening procedure?

- Annex 3 of the Mainstreaming Guidelines
- Available in EN, FR, ES
- Word versions available
- **NOTE:** to be revised end 2021



And if no dedicated tools are needed?



SEA, EIA, CRA: who prepares these assessments?

- Technical analyses
- Prepared by consultants through inter-disciplinary teams
- Sample ToR available in the Mainstreaming Guidelines



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Tools and instruments in the context of investments



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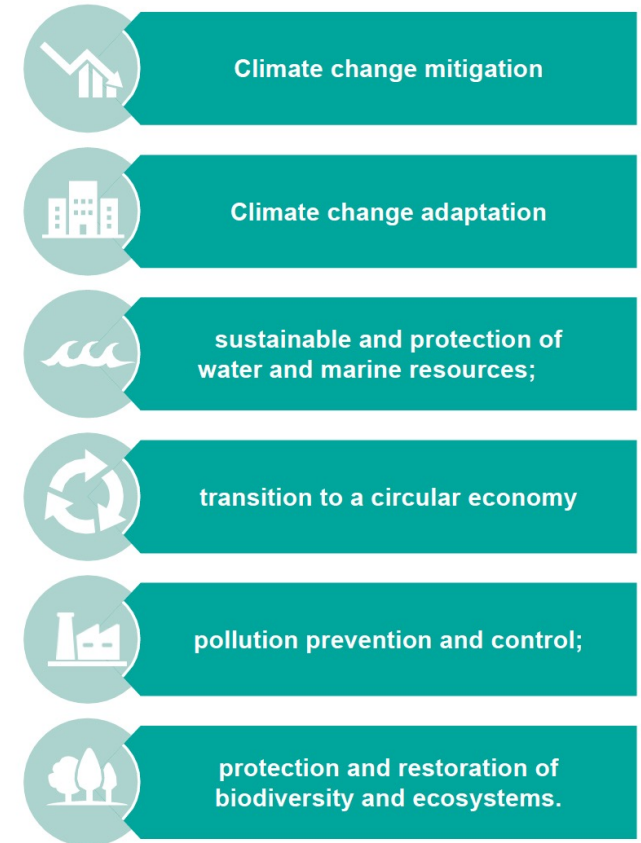
What can we do to promote sustainable investments? When do we intervene and how?

- Alignment to the Green Deal and promoting transformative change
 - ✓ Identification of pipeline of projects
 - ✓ Designing Guarantees
- Ensure environmental additionality
- Understand ESG safeguards of the lead FI and promote high standards
- Examine the application of ESG safeguards in the context of intermediary FIs
- Our involvement in project assessment and monitoring



EU Taxonomy of Sustainable Finance promoting green investments

- Provides guidance on what is considered sustainable finance
- Sets technical screening criteria for economic activities:

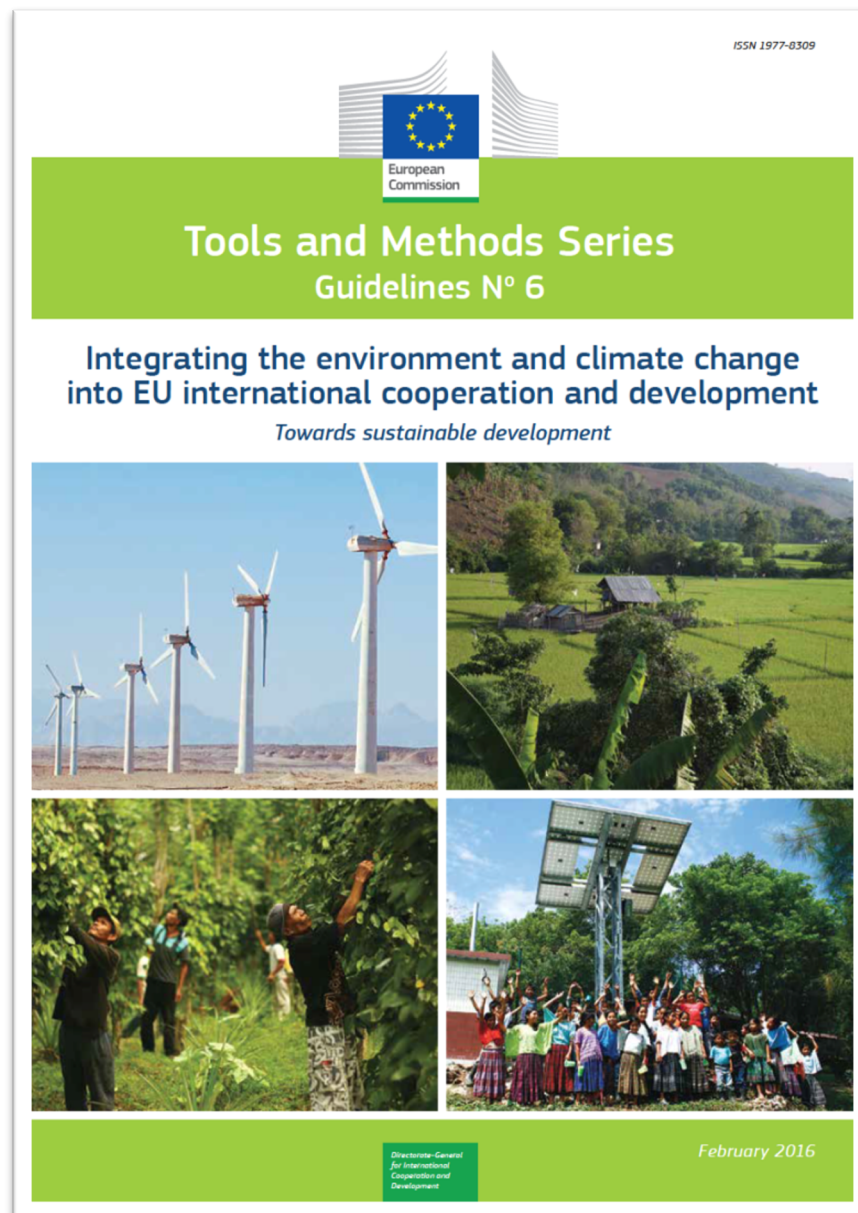


Guidance and support



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Quick Tips series



Under preparation:

- Water & Sanitation
- Water management
- DRR
- Project and Office Management



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Sector Notes



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 and climate change into EU international cooperation and development: Towards sustainable development* (EC, 2016a, hereafter referred to as 'the Guidelines'). It provides specific guidance for actions in agriculture, food security and rural development – which, because they face similar challenges regarding the environment and climate change, are here treated as a single sector. The Guidelines and other mainstreaming tools are available on [CapacityDev](#).

It puts environmental sustainability and climate change at the heart of development. Mainstreaming environment and climate change into agriculture, food security and rural development is essential to achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the following:

- **Goal 2 – No hunger:** Mainstreaming as part of good sector practice builds the resilience of the poor and vulnerable and reduces their exposure and vulnerability to climatic and environmental shocks. Mainstreaming can increase productivity, e.g. by helping maintain ecosystems upon which production depends. In particular, achieving targets 2.4 (ensuring that food production is sustainable) and 2.5 (maintaining genetic diversity of plants and animals) requires effective mainstreaming.

Part 1: Policy basis

Following is a brief review of policies, principles and strategies from the European Union (EU) that address development of this sector, with particular reference to or bearing on environment and climate change.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 2015) demand a radical acceleration of environment and climate change mainstreaming into development policies, plans and programmes.

The 2030 Agenda is a commitment by world leaders to balance economic, social and environmental objectives.

... agricultural production will need to increase by at least 70 per cent to meet demands by 2050. More estimates also indicate that climate change is likely to reduce agricultural productivity, production stability and incomes in some areas that already have high levels of food insecurity.

— FAO, 2010



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 and climate change into EU international cooperation and development: Towards sustainable development* (EC, 2016a, hereafter referred to as 'the Guidelines'). It provides specific guidance for actions in the water and sanitation sector. The Guidelines and other mainstreaming tools are available on [CapacityDev](#).

Access to water and sanitation is an essential element of human development and well-being, and is recognised as a human right – its limited realisation gravely affects the poor. Water supports all life processes, and water resources underpin health, livelihoods, agriculture and food security, industrial activities, energy generation, the functioning of ecosystems and more. As a result of demographic and economic growth, demand for water is rising, and there is growing competition between water uses and users. Concurrently, an increasing number of regions across the globe are suffering from water scarcity and deteriorating water quality. Sustainable water resources management, including the development of adequate sanitation

services, is thus a must for all development interventions; it is also crucial for effective climate change adaptation.

In recognition of the important linkages between sustainable development and the water sector, the European Union (EU) has both adhered to key global initiatives and commitments, and developed a set of policies which emphasise the importance of increasing access to water and sanitation and improving the management of water resources as a public good supporting many areas of social and economic development.

Part 1: Policy basis

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a commitment by world leaders to balance economic, social and environmental objectives. It puts environmental sustainability and climate change at the heart of development. Mainstreaming environment and climate change into water sector management is essential to achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the following:

"Water is the primary medium through which climate change influences Earth's ecosystem and thus the livelihood and well-being of societies."

— UN-WATER, 2016



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SECTOR NOTE: ENERGY



This sector note has been prepared to complement the European Commission (EC) *Guidelines on Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development: Towards sustainable development* (EC, 2016a, hereafter referred to as 'the Guidelines'). It provides specific guidance for actions in the energy sector. The Guidelines and other mainstreaming tools are available on [CapacityDev](#).

Achieving their objectives demands a radical acceleration of environment and climate change mainstreaming into development policies, plans and programmes.

The 2030 Agenda is a commitment by world leaders to balance economic, social and environmental objectives. It puts environmental sustainability and climate change at the heart of development. Mainstreaming environment and climate change into energy sector management is essential to achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the following:

- **Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy:** Mainstreaming supports the targets associated with substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (Target 7.2), doubling the global rate of improvement of energy

"Doubling the share of renewable energy by 2030 could deliver around half of the required emissions reductions and, coupled with energy efficiency, keep the average rise in global temperatures below 2°C and prevent catastrophic climate change"

— IRENA, 2012b

Part 1: Policy basis

A growing body of evidence points to the importance of the energy sector in economic growth and poverty alleviation. The United Nations Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative launched in 2011 recognises energy as central to social and economic well-being. More work is needed to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, avoiding the drawbacks of conventional energy sources and reduced negative impacts on human and environmental health.

At the global level, the European Union (EU) has made strong commitments to supporting the implementation of both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 2015), adopted in 2015.



GUIDANCE NOTE

Towards Sustainable Development: Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change into Development

SOCIAL PROTECTION



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

— World Bank, 2013

PART 1: Policy basis

Social protection, which seeks to keep individuals from falling into poverty, must be carefully constructed and delivered so as to avoid further stresses on the environment—a mandate imposed 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 'Blue Declaration on Environment and Development' (1994)** is unequivocal in stating as its first principle that 'human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature'.
- **'A decent life for all: ending poverty and giving the world a sustainable future'** (EC, 2013) establishes an overarching framework in which to address poverty eradication and sustainable development in the context of the current work towards realising Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This framework integrates both basic human

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 change, affecting their food production and nutrition (e.g. lower crop yields due to land degradation and drought), increasing their exposure to natural hazards (e.g. irregular settlements in risk-prone areas, increased risk of flash floods associated with deforestation and climate change), affecting their health (e.g. acute respiratory infections associated with indoor air pollution from the burning of wood and charcoal), and affecting their access to education (e.g. lower school attendance in rural areas if children need to help their parents recover from environmental and climate shocks). In many situations, the poor revert to unsustainable use of natural resources as a survival

This guidance note complements the EC Guidelines on the Integration of Environment and Climate Change into Sustainable Development (the Guidelines)

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guidance documents available on capacity4dev.eu
(group on Environment and Climate Change)

IPA Programming Framework's 5 Windows



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IPA Programming Framework - Window 1

Rule of law, fundamental rights and democracy



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W1 – Rule of law, fundamental rights and democracy

OBJECTIVE

- The overall objective of IPA III under this window is to strengthen the rule of law, democracy, the respect of human rights and international law, civil society and security as well as to improve migration management including border management



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Entry Points

W1 - THEMATIC PRIORITY	KEY ENTRY POINTS
Judiciary	No special entry
Fight against corruption	No special entry
Organized crime	Environmental crimes
Migration	Greening assistance (transit sites/camps,...)
Fundamental rights	TVET + Housing
Democracy	No special entry
Civil Society	Awareness raising



W1 Examples



- TP3: **Environmental crimes**
- Illegal logging, hazardous waste, illegal dump sites, overfishing, wildlife trafficking
 - ✓ Legal framework
 - ✓ Capacity building
 - ✓ Awareness raising (civil society)
 - ✓ (Link cleared minefields with Land Management)



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W1 Examples

- TP4: **Migration** - greening assistance
- TP5: **Fundamental rights** - support to minorities (Roma): EE and RE for housing; targeted TVET; awareness raising...
- TP6: **Civil Society** - awareness raising (Montenegro highway...)
- Others: greening electoral process (procurement, items re-use, ...); construction of prisons, courts, ministries...



IPA Programming Framework - Window 2

Good governance, EU *acquis* alignment, good neighbourly relations and strategic communication



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W2 - Good governance, EU *acquis* alignment, good neighbourly relations and strategic communication



OBJECTIVES

- Promote good governance
- Increase compliance with Union's values and their alignment with Union's rules, standards and practices in relevant areas
- Foster peace and stability across the region



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Entry Points

W2 – THEMATIC PRIORITY	KEY ENTRY POINTS
Good governance	PFM, macro-economic and structural reforms
Administrative capacity and EU acquis alignment	Admin capacities on env/cc across different sectors
Good neighbourly relation	No special entry points
Communication	Awareness raising



Examples of structural reform measures under TP1

- prioritization, designing and implementation of structural reforms (incl. **green finance and investment mobilization**)
- introducing structural reforms for the post-pandemic recovery based on digital transformation and **green transition**
- **environmentally sustainable public investment and asset management**
- strengthening ‘resilience’, incl. getting PFM systems ready for crisis management, **climate change resilience**, disaster preparedness and ‘**greening**’ PFM
- strengthening revenue administration structures and operations to better align with international good practices, including **green taxation** and use of **market-based instruments** such as environmental taxes, charges and subsidies to steer markets



Opportunities to mainstream environment and climate action



Public policy and finance should fulfil their role as drivers of environmental and climate action

- to **reduce risks**, both real and perceived, as key barriers to private 'green' investment
- to **support incentives** towards sustainable practices
- to **identify and reduce inconsistencies** between policies and allocation of funds (subsidies, investments, ...)

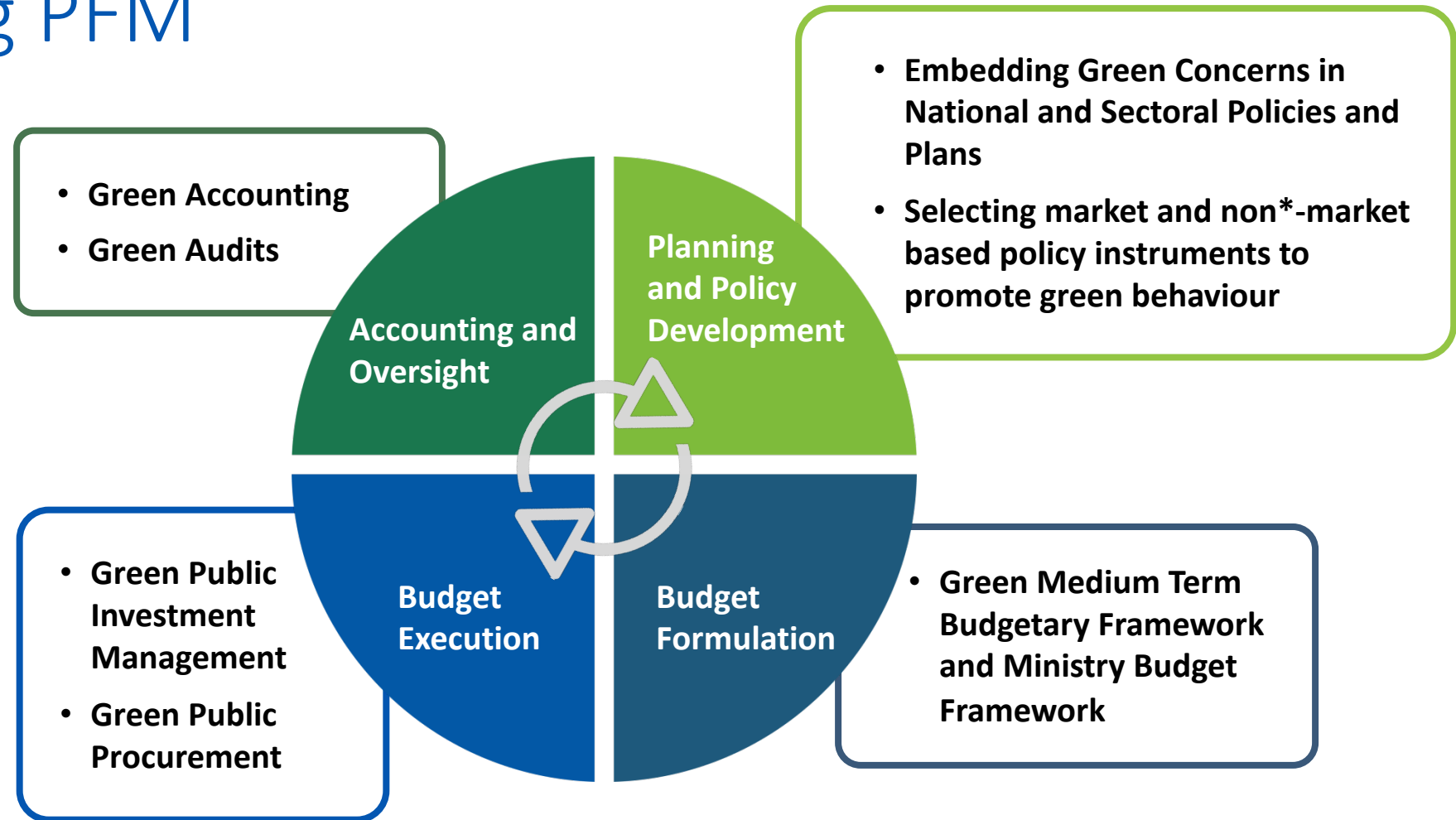


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Greening PFM



“Greening” Public Finance Management

Analyse PFM from a climate change perspective

- PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) pilot climate module

Analyse budgeting processes from an environment/climate change perspective

- Public Environmental Expenditure Reviews (PEER)
- Climate Public and Institutional Expenditure Reviews (CPEIR)

Green budgeting

- Greening Budget Circular Calls



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“Greening” Public Finance Management



Environmental Fiscal Reform (EFR)

- Fiscal incentives for green investments
- Elimination/reduction of perverse subsidies
- Carbon and environmental taxes

Environmental Accounting

- System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)

Green public procurement

Climate finance readiness

- Green budget tagging

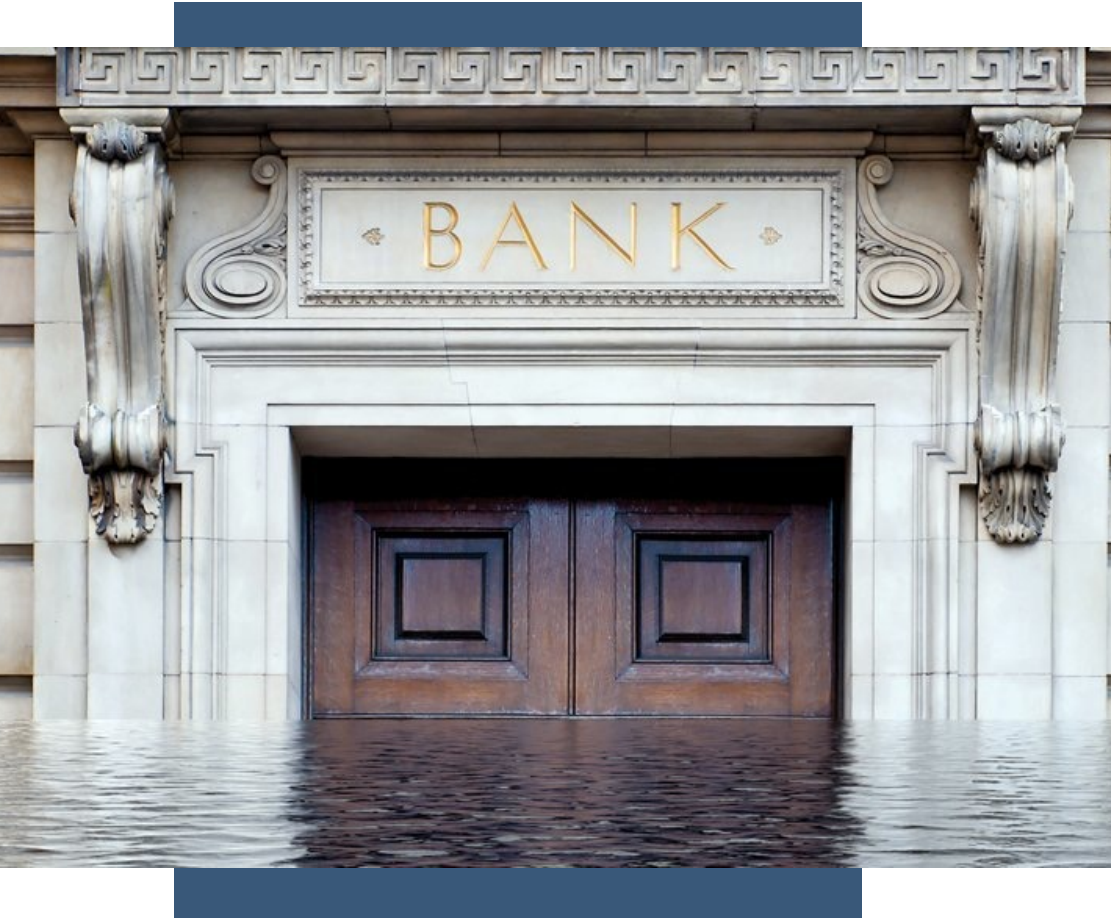


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Strengthening economic governance



Towards macroeconomic stability

Climate change and disasters (floods, drought...) can have considerable fiscal impacts

Integrating environment and climate concerns → risk reduction



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Strengthening economic governance

Structural reform measures in Economic Reform Programmes

- Identification of key obstacles and their effects on competitiveness, growth, **environmental sustainability, low carbon development** etc.
- Understanding risks of climate change and environmental degradation to macroeconomic stability (e.g. dependence on primary materials)
- Promote green recovery (build-back-better)
- Indicators that measure green development - '**Beyond GDP**' **initiative**, e.g.
 - ✓ in relation to resource efficiency (material footprint)
 - ✓ measure of fossil fuel subsidies



IPA Programming Framework - Window 3

Green agenda and sustainable connectivity



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W3 – Green agenda and sustainable connectivity

OBJECTIVE

- To **promote the green agenda** by
 - ✓ reinforcing environmental protection,
 - ✓ contributing to mitigation,
 - ✓ increasing resilience to climate change,
 - ✓ accelerating the shift towards a low-carbon and circular economy
 - ✓ develop the digital economy and society
- To contribute to **increased connectivity**



Entry Points

W3 – THEMATIC PRIORITY	KEY ENTRY POINTS
Environment and Climate Change	Mainstreaming nature and biodiversity into other policies; Circular economy & Waste Management
Transport, digital, energy	Strategic planning; Smart solutions; Climate proofing; Circularity



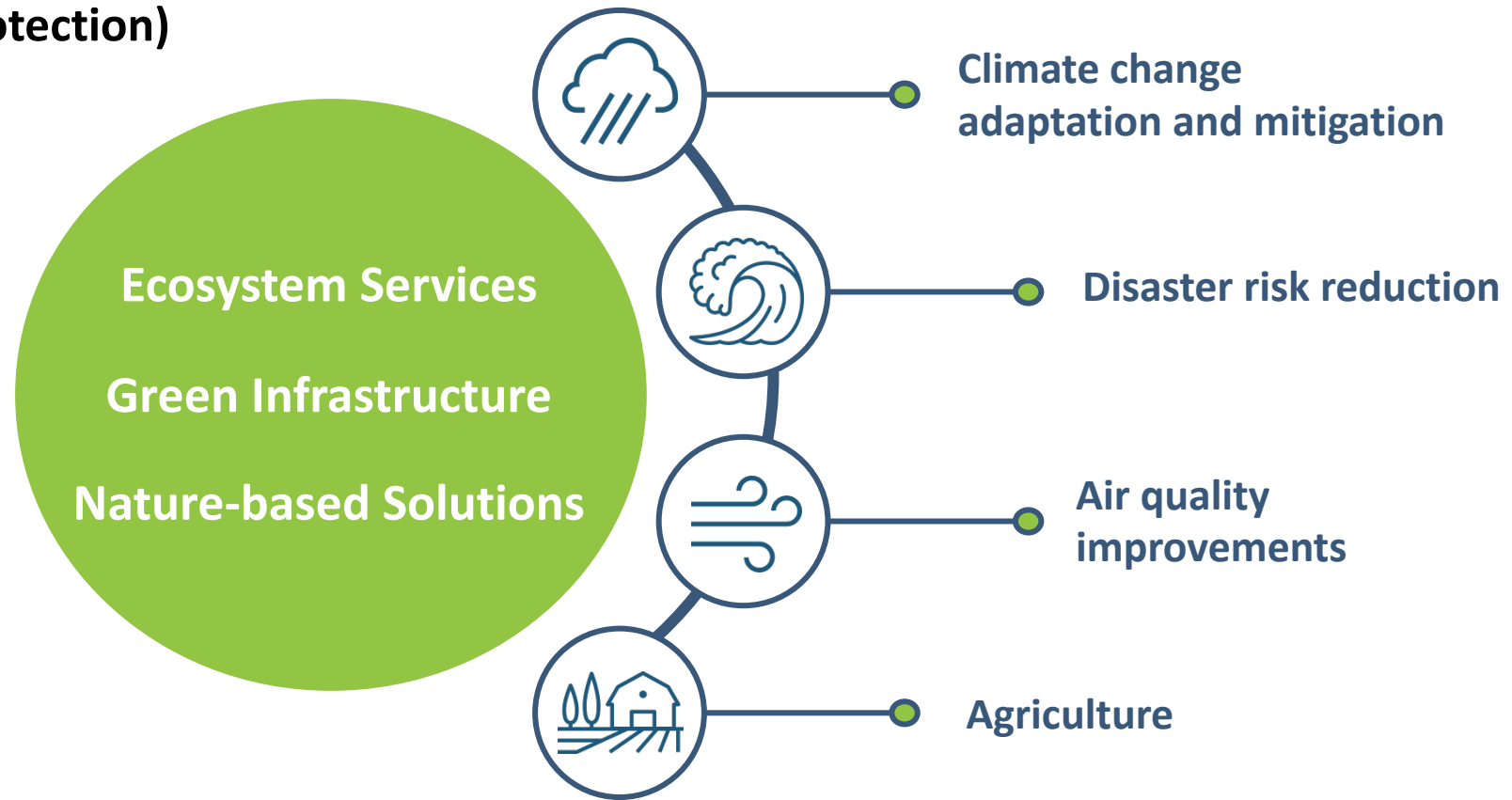
Examples of action under WINDOW 3

- Waste management and switch to Circular Economy
- Water Management
- Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
- TEN-T and TEN-E networks
- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

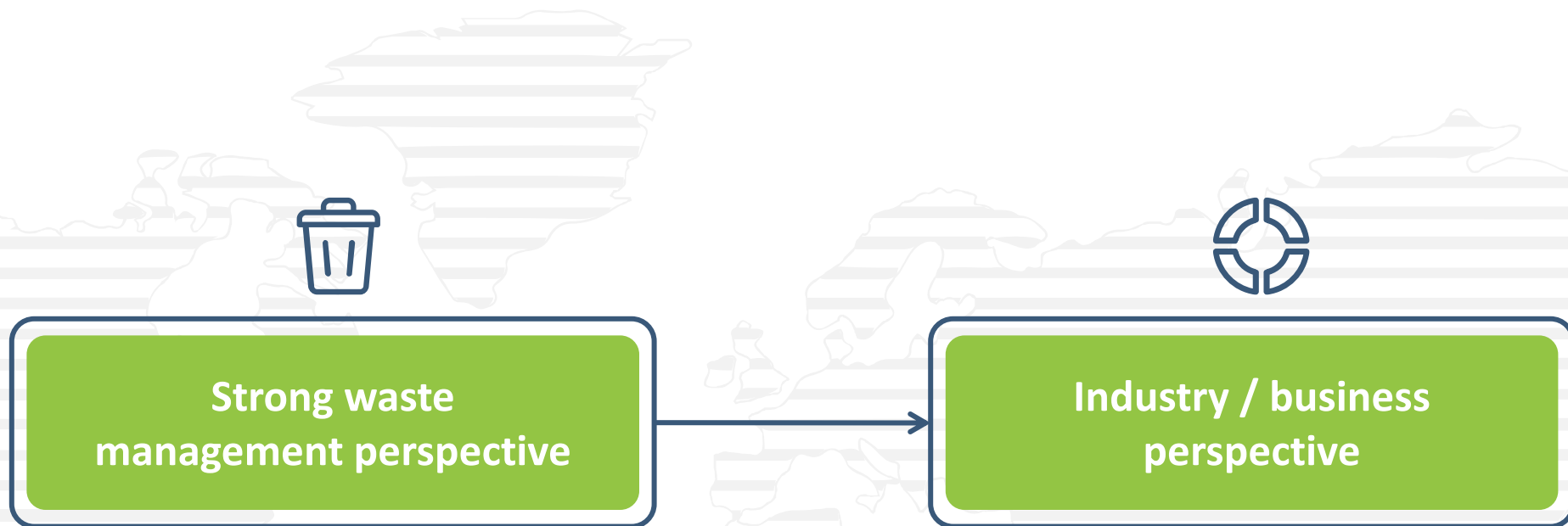


Mainstreaming nature and biodiversity in other sectors

**DO MORE GOOD APPROACH
(beyond nature protection)**



Waste Management and Circular Economy



Transport

Do no harm approach

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



Do more good approach

- What's the best alternative to achieve sustainable mobility objectives (Road? Railway? Public transport?)



Transport

Do no harm approach

- Intelligent Transport System solutions (ITS)
- Promotion of **multimodal transport solutions** and modal shift
- **Smart mobility** - combine different transport modes and options (public transport, car-sharing, car rental services, taxis and public bike-sharing/ urban mobility schemes)
- Practical measures for uptake of public transport along the highway (e.g. well planned bus terminals)
- Infrastructure for the future uptake of low-emission vehicles and electromobility (e.g. recharging stations)
- Climate proofing



Energy

Do no harm approach

- Change location of a power plant
- Use of cleaner technology
- Ecological water flows for dams
- Climate Proofing



Do more good approach

- Alternative ways to secure energy objectives?
 - Switch from coal?
- Renewable energy?
- Energy efficiency measures?
- Upgrading existing facilities?
- Importing energy?



Energy

- Production of electricity from renewable sources
- Energy efficiency (transmission system, buildings, appliances)
- Addressing effects of environmental degradation on electricity production, primarily hydro
- Climate proofing of infrastructure
- **Circular economy:** off-grid solar PV systems, old transformers (PCBs)
- **Extended Producer Responsibility**



Digitalisation

Horizontal theme relevant for all IPA III windows



Digitalisation - Opportunities



In climate adaptation

- analysis of long-term climate data
- geospatial data to forecast floods, fires, droughts
- early warning / disaster risk reduction
- supporting emergency and/or recovery activities after a disaster

Agriculture

- better distribution of perishable products and increased farmer income
- food security through earth observation for disease control, yield forecast, invasive species
- information sharing among farmers



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Digitalisation - Opportunities

In transport

- optimisation of mobility
- mobility-as-a-service / shared mobility
- route optimisation technologies
- smart logistics

In energy

- “intelligent” electricity networks
- smart metering that reduces energy consumption in households
- use of drones to monitor transmission lines over rough terrain
- monitoring bats and birds at wind-farms before construction (assessing the impact) and after construction (to avoid collision)



Challenges Climate / Waste / Mining

- Data centres and mobile networks consume 10% of electricity (producing about 4% of global **carbon emissions**)
- 53 million tonnes of **e-waste** annually. '*Urban mine*' of EUR 50 billion in recyclable metals; less than 20% is actually recycled.



Digitalisation - minimise negative impacts on environment and climate

- **Avoid GHG emissions** - invest in green electricity and reuse of waste energy
- **Responsible procurement:** e.g., select devices designed for repair and/or upgrade (= circularity)
- Support governments on (plans for) **management of e-waste** (avoid dumping)
- Encourage transparency of telecom operators with regards to their **environmental footprint**



IPA Programming Framework - Window 4

Inclusive Growth and Competitiveness



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W4 - Competitiveness and inclusive growth



OBJECTIVE

Strengthen economic and social development, including through education, innovation, social inclusion and employment policies, with a specific focus on private sector development as well as agriculture, rural and industrial development



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Entry Points

W4 – THEMATIC PRIORITY	KEY ENTRY POINTS
Education, employment, social protection and inclusion, health	TVET; environmental awareness
Private sector development, trade, research and innovation	Circular economy and competitiveness/job creation; climate finance
Agriculture and rural development	Biodiversity: agroforestry; fertilizers; value chains (F2F)
Fisheries	Sustainable blue economy



W4 – TP1 examples

Education, employment, social protection and inclusion policies, and health: strengthen access to and quality of education, including VET, participation in Early Childhood Education and Care and lifelong learning opportunities at all levels.

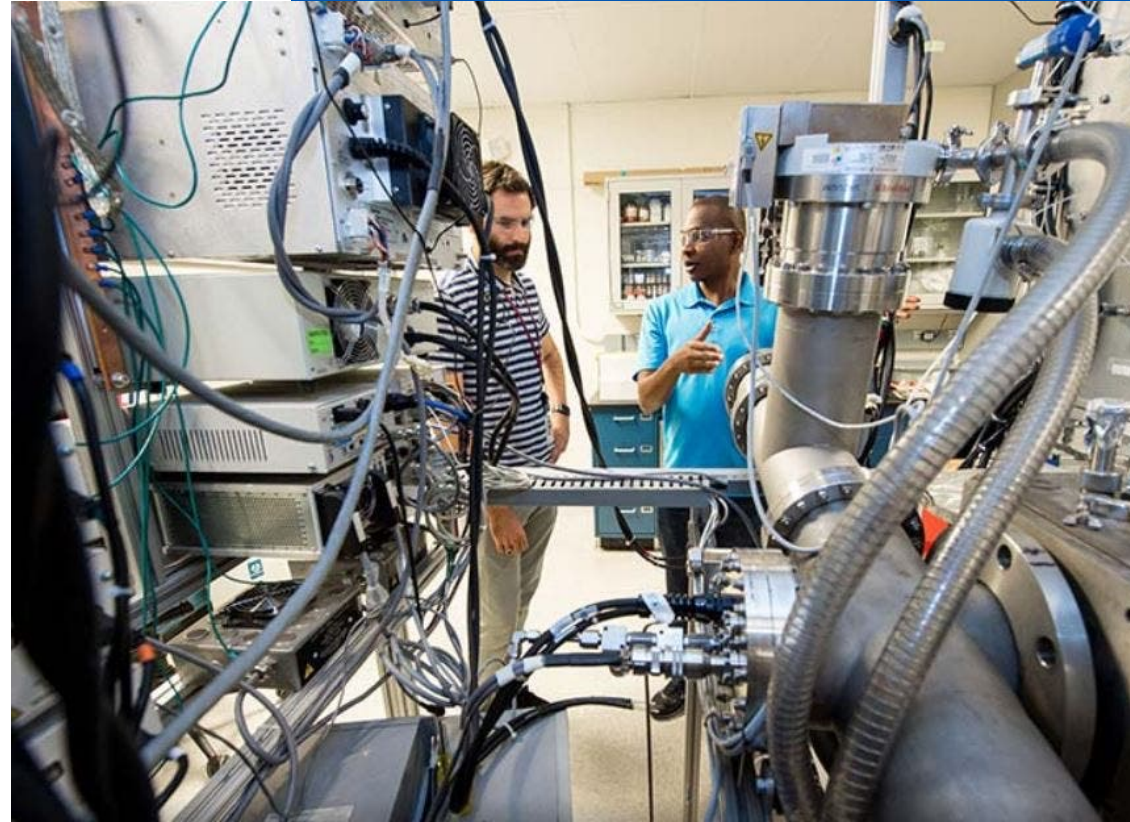
- **Awareness raising** for environmental protection and climate change (including DRR) in schools, associations,...
- **Higher education and TVET** interventions (policy makers, employers, employees) for creation of “green jobs” and greening of other jobs



W4 – TP2 examples

Private sector development, trade, research and innovation

- Circular economy for competitiveness and sustainable growth
- Support to sustainable research and innovation
- Fiscal incentives
- Climate finance
- (Environmental and climate change awareness and education)
- (TVET)



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W4 – TP3 Examples

- Agriculture and rural development agricultural sector capable of competing with market forces, while progressively aligning with EU legal framework in the field of agriculture and rural development and the relevant veterinary, food safety and SPS standards
 - ✓ Need for SEA? Clearing of ecosystems for agriculture? EIA too...
 - ✓ Circular economy applied to agriculture value chains
 - ✓ Agroecology/agroforestry, multiple targets (biodiversity)
 - ✓ SPS standards
 - ✓ Digitalization



W4 – TP4 Examples

- Fisheries: cope with competitive pressure and market forces, and to progressively align with the Union rules and standards and to promote aquaculture.
 - ✓ Blue Economy Communication and Aquaculture Communication
 - ✓ Circular economy applied to fishery value chain
 - ✓ Impact on climate change
 - ✓ Resilience to climate change



IPA Programming Framework - Window 5

Territorial and Cross Border Cooperation



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WINDOW 5 – Territorial & Cross-Border Cooperation



OBJECTIVE

- Reconciliation and good neighbourly relations
- Economic, social and territorial development of border areas
- Building the capacities of local, regional and national institutions to manage EU programmes



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Entry Points

W5 – THEMATIC PRIORITY	KEY ENTRY POINTS
Reconciliation and neighbourly relations	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
Economic, social and territorial development of border areas	Ecotourism, transboundary ecosystems
Capacities to manage EU programmes	No special entry



WINDOW 5 – Territorial & Cross-Border Cooperation

Key recommendations:

Multi-hazard **disaster risk** management that addresses also risks associated with climate change

Management of **key transboundary ecosystems** (incl. their connectivity)

Green economy (**eco-tourism, eco-agriculture**, renewable energy, energy efficiency) and circular economy (waste mgmt.)

Sustainable infrastructure (transport, water, energy)



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DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (1)

- *TP2 protecting the environment and promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk prevention and management*
- Promote “**multi-hazard**” approaches to the reduction of traditional hazards together with other emergent hazards (associated with e.g. climate change, environmental degradation)
- Based on EU-endorsed **UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**



DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (2)

Encourage targeted efforts such as:



- 01** **Generation of knowledge** on existing and expected risks that builds on higher-level studies and addresses needs of local decision-makers.
- 02** Developing **multi-hazard information and early warning systems**.
- 03** Developing **cross-border frameworks for cooperation** and pooling of available resources for civil protection and disaster response.
- 04** **Testing or demonstrating locally appropriate solutions** for enhancing resilience of critical infrastructure and systems.



DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (3)

- Useful **projects could be determined** by being clear on:
 - ✓ the **severity and the likelihood** of the future hazards to be addressed
 - ✓ critical assets or population exposed to these hazards, and their **vulnerability**
 - ✓ potential disaster risks and **practical measures for filling in the gaps** in current systems
- it could be useful to systematically engage **DG ECHO or UNDRR** in projects selection and monitoring/supervision



Eco-tourism and Eco-agriculture

- *TP1: promoting employment*
- *TP5: encouraging tourism and cultural and natural heritage;*
- *TP8: enhancing competitiveness, the business environment and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, trade and investment*
- Go beyond awareness into practical actions:
 - ✓ product development and certification,
 - ✓ engagement in online marketplaces and supply chains



Greening EU COOPERATION
Integrating environment & climate change



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Management of key transboundary ecosystems (incl. their connectivity)

- *TP2 protecting the environment and promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk prevention and management*
- Designation and **coordinated management** of key ecosystem that provide important transboundary ecosystem functions and services (National parks, Emerald Network sites)
- Promote sustainable economic uses and ideally **synergies with eco-tourism and eco-agriculture**

