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**Thematic Programme on Global Public Goods and  
Challenges, 2014-20**

Nick Taylor, DEVCO B3, Lead drafter



# Disclaimer

*It must be underlined **that DCI negotiations on the involvement of the co-legislators in programming are still on-going with the European Parliament and the Council.***

*Therefore the discussions taking place in this forum may not prejudge their outcome, in particular concerning the specific objectives and priorities for each programme fixed in the Regulations themselves or in future delegated acts.*

*The Commission has also proposed to hold a Strategic dialogue with the European Parliament by which the latter will be able to exert an ex ante political control of the objectives, priorities and allocations to be included in the Multiannual Indicative Programmes before they are adopted.*





# 1. DCI Thematic programmes

## Article 6,7,8

Must add value and be complementary to geographic programmes and by nature be :

- multi-regional and/or cross-cutting;
- innovative policies and/or initiatives to inform future actions;
- actions where there is no agreement on the action with the partner government(s);
- actions to reflect Union policy priority / international obligation or commitment
- actions where there is no geographical programme or where it has been suspended.

## GPGC Programming : identifying the Challenges

- MDG's partially achieved
- Effective universal healthcare not achieved
- Chronic poverty persists
- The need for growth and jobs
- Global migration and urbanisation are accelerating
- Environmental degradation and climate change are escalating
- The delivery challenge – GPGs are under-supplied



# Defining Global Public Goods

A GPG has the following characteristics:

- It is non-rivalrous, i.e. consumption of these goods by anyone does not reduce the quantity available to other agents.
- It is non-excludable, i.e. it is impossible to prevent anyone from consuming it.
- It is available worldwide.

(Kaul et al. 1999).



## Defining Global Public Goods (2)

3 main problems:

1. GPGs are global in their scope but policy-making remains largely national.
2. Too often, developing countries are excluded from inter-governmental decision-making.
3. In providing and financing GPGs, the danger is that scarce resources could be drawn away from traditional forms of development aid.

Which leads to

**The poverty reduction vs. strategic interest dilemma**



## GPG: the role of civil society

- Setting new agendas?
- Negotiating the details of agreements?
- Monitoring and enforcing agreements?

*(Providing Global Public Goods: Managing Globalization, edited by Inge Kaul et al.)*



# GPGC Programming

## Overall Objective

- Inclusive Sustainable Development

## Overall Strategy

- Support for development that is :
  - ✓ universally applicable to global challenges
  - ✓ equitable : reducing inequalities in access to resources and opportunities
  - ✓ inclusive, so that all benefit from sustained growth
  - ✓ sustainable, i.e. supporting transformation towards green economies





## GPGC Programming : Scope & Budget

Scope as defined by art. 7 DCI as actions in areas such as :

- Environment and climate change ( 31.8%)
- Sustainable energy (12.7 %)
- Food Security and Agriculture (30.2 %)
- Migration and Asylum (7.1 %)
- Human Development (20 %)  
including Growth, Jobs and Private Sector Engagement  
(% according to DCI regulation Annex VII)

Budget : 6 billion (Commission proposal); 5.1 billion (Council)



## GPGC Programming : criteria

Activities to be funded will have to :

- Provide Added value and complementarity to geo programmes
- Reflect European policy priorities
- Enhance EU capacity to react promptly
- Enhance knowledge and capacity
- Strengthen governance

## GPGC Programming : Flagships

Key Characteristics of Flagship programmes:

- Support multi regional and/or cross-cutting actions
- Build alliances of relevant stakeholders
- Create innovative partnerships and initiatives to support transformation to green economy
- Deliver greater impact , EU visibility and effective management

Possible candidates : EU Resources Transparency Initiative, Global Climate Change Alliance +, FLEGT, Trade integration for green and inclusive growth

## GPGC Programming : thematic goals

- Environment and Climate Change: enhance the environmental sustainability dimension of development processes at all levels and to support the transformation towards a green economy in order to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth for human development within the limits of the planetary boundaries.
- Sustainable Energy: address the concurrent challenges presented by the legitimate demand of developing countries to access energy in order to promote their economic growth and improve the livelihoods of their people, the increasingly urgent need to cut greenhouse-gas emissions to a level which will not cause irreparable damage to the planet's climate, and energy security.
- Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture: improve food security for the poorest and most vulnerable by addressing global food security governance and supporting knowledge and capacity-building.
- Migration and Asylum: promotion of migration, mobility and asylum governance and better management of migratory flows; maximisation of the development impact of increased regional and global mobility of people, while promoting and protecting the human rights of migrants.



## GPGC Programming : thematic goals (2)

### Human Development:

- Health: address infectious diseases control, translation of medical knowledge into products and policies and shaping global markets to improve access to essential health commodities.
- Education: global and regional education policy agendas in response to critical challenges, in particular the reduction of inequalities and promotion of inclusive education.
- Employment, Skills, Social Protection and Social Inclusion: high levels of productive and decent employment; the extension of social protection coverage through the establishment of nationally-defined social protection systems; support for the social and economic inclusion of marginalised and excluded groups and individuals.
- Job Creation, Growth and Private Sector Engagement: creation of more and better jobs, business opportunities and enabling the private sector to deliver goods and services to the poor.

## Examples of Flagships

1. EU Biodiversity for Livelihoods Initiative (EUBLI) – An ecosystem-based approach for economic growth, climate change mitigation and adaptation, food security and good governance  
*(Environment and Climate Change + Food Security and Agriculture + Good Governance)*
2. SWITCH TO GREEN – Supporting private sector-led socially inclusive green growth  
*(Environment and Climate Change + Job Creation, Growth and Private Sector Engagement + Human Development (Employment, Skills, Social Protection and Social Inclusion [Decent Work])*
3. Development of the nexus 'water-energy-food security' in trans-boundary waters  
*(Environment and Climate Change + Food Security and Agriculture + Sustainable Energy)*
4. Domestic workers' labour and human rights  
*(Migration and Asylum + Employment, Skills, Social Protection and Social Inclusion [Decent Work] + Human Rights)*



## GPGC Programming: what next?

- DEVCO/EEAS discussion with Line DG's commencing now.
- Further, more formal, consultation (possibly PFD in November?)

### DCI Timetable

- Oct 2013 Adoption of Basic Acts; Nov Entry into force
- Dec 2013 Adoption of Delegated Acts; Feb 2014 Entry into force
- March/April 2014 Strategic dialogue with EP; re-consult partner countries; final draft of MIPs; ISC
- May 2014 comitology; adoption of first MIPs