Greening EU COOPERATION
Integrating environment & climate change

European Commission

Greening EU Development Cooperation

Crash course for managers - Policy basis and key tools

Agenda

BLOCK 1

- The climate and ecological crisis
- Responding to the climate and ecological crisis: the policy basis
- Financial commitments to environment and climate action
- The European Green Deal and its implications for programming
- Aligning programming to NDCs
- Q&A

BLOCK 2

- Promoting transformative action “beyond do no harm”
- Tools across the Intervention Cycle
- Tools and instruments in the context of budget support
- Tools and instruments in the context of investments
- Guidance and support
- Q&A

The climate and ecological crises

Key facts and figures

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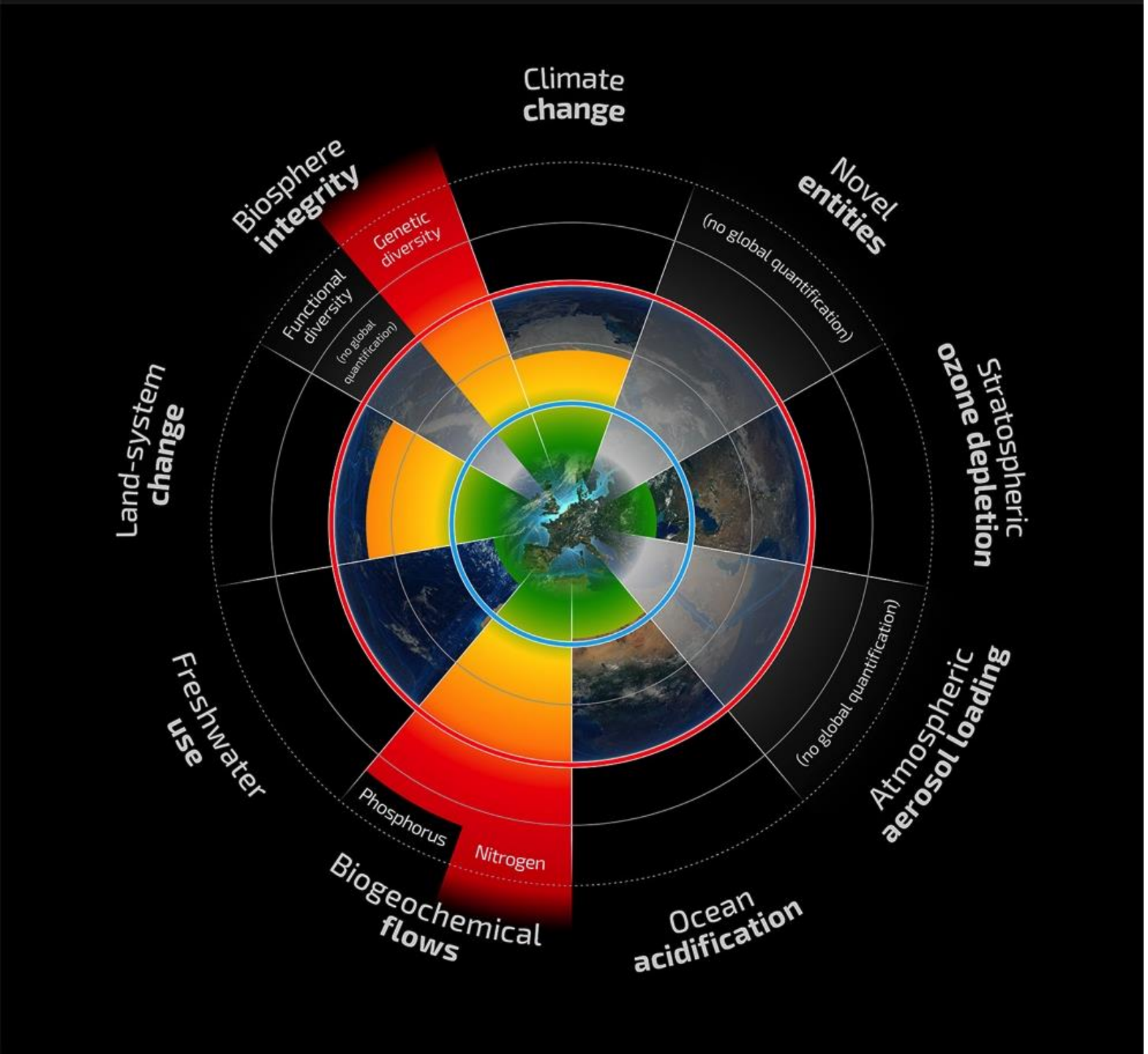

Planetary boundaries

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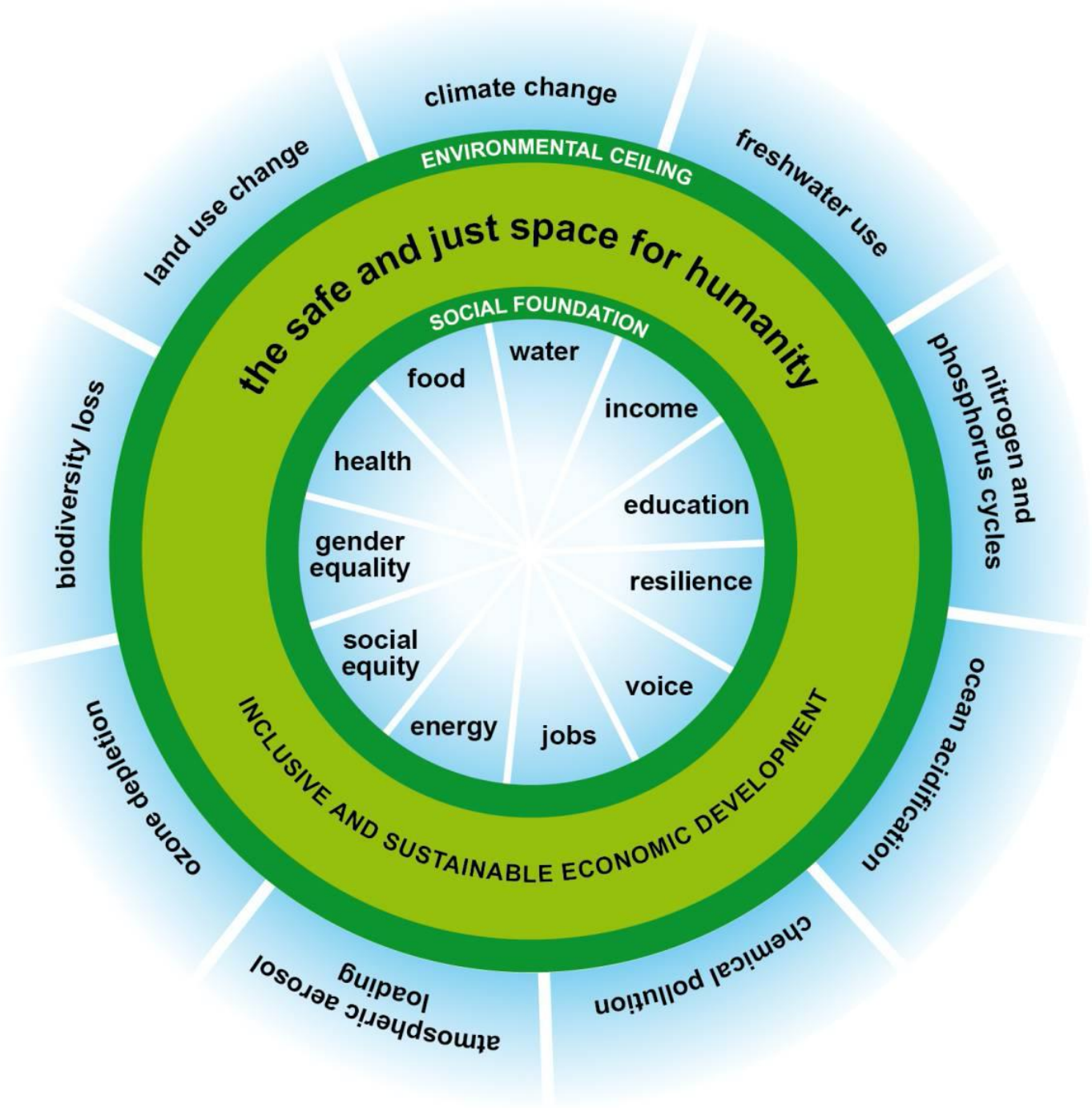

The doughnut economy

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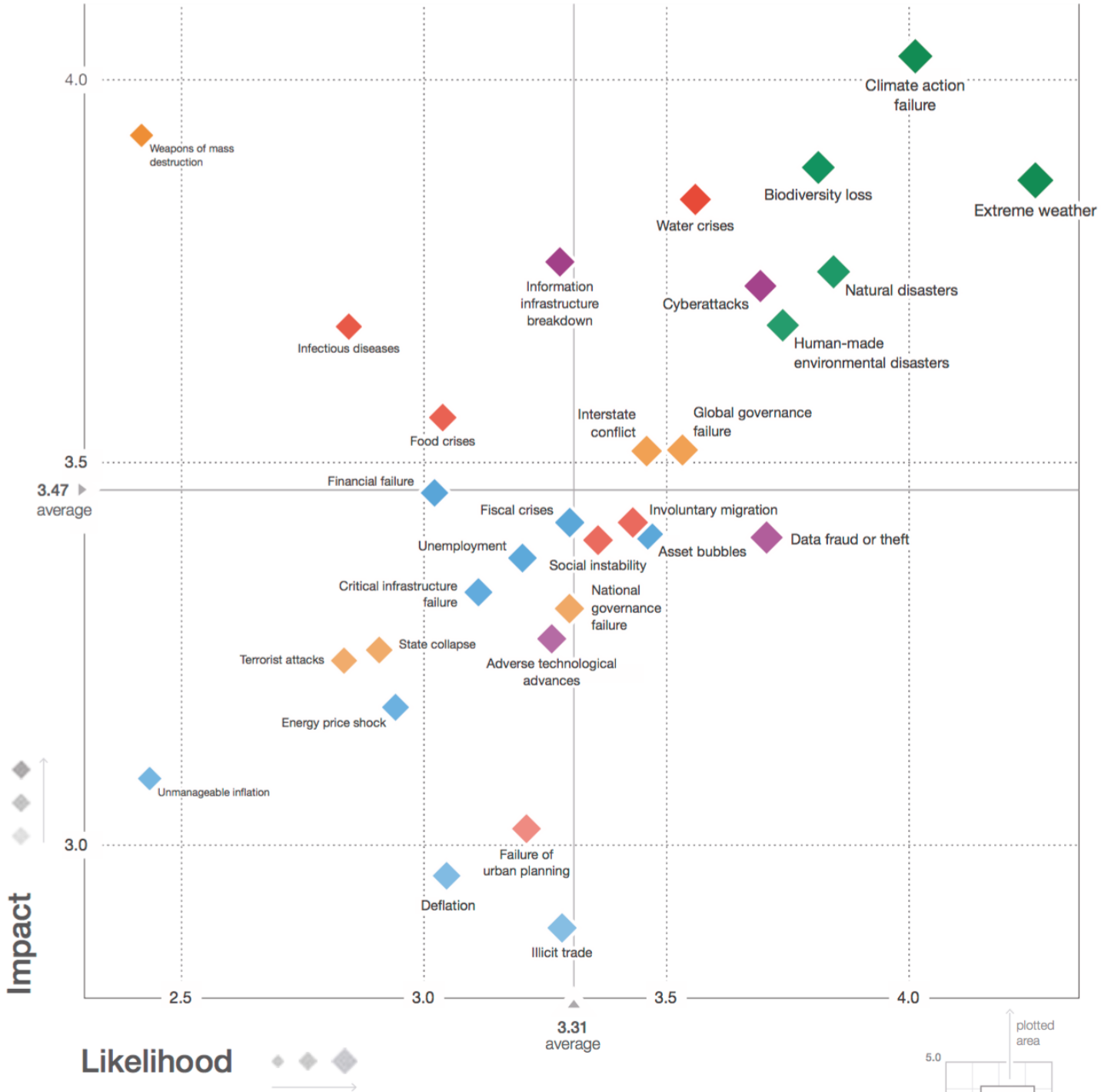

World Economic Forum

The Global Risks Report (2020)

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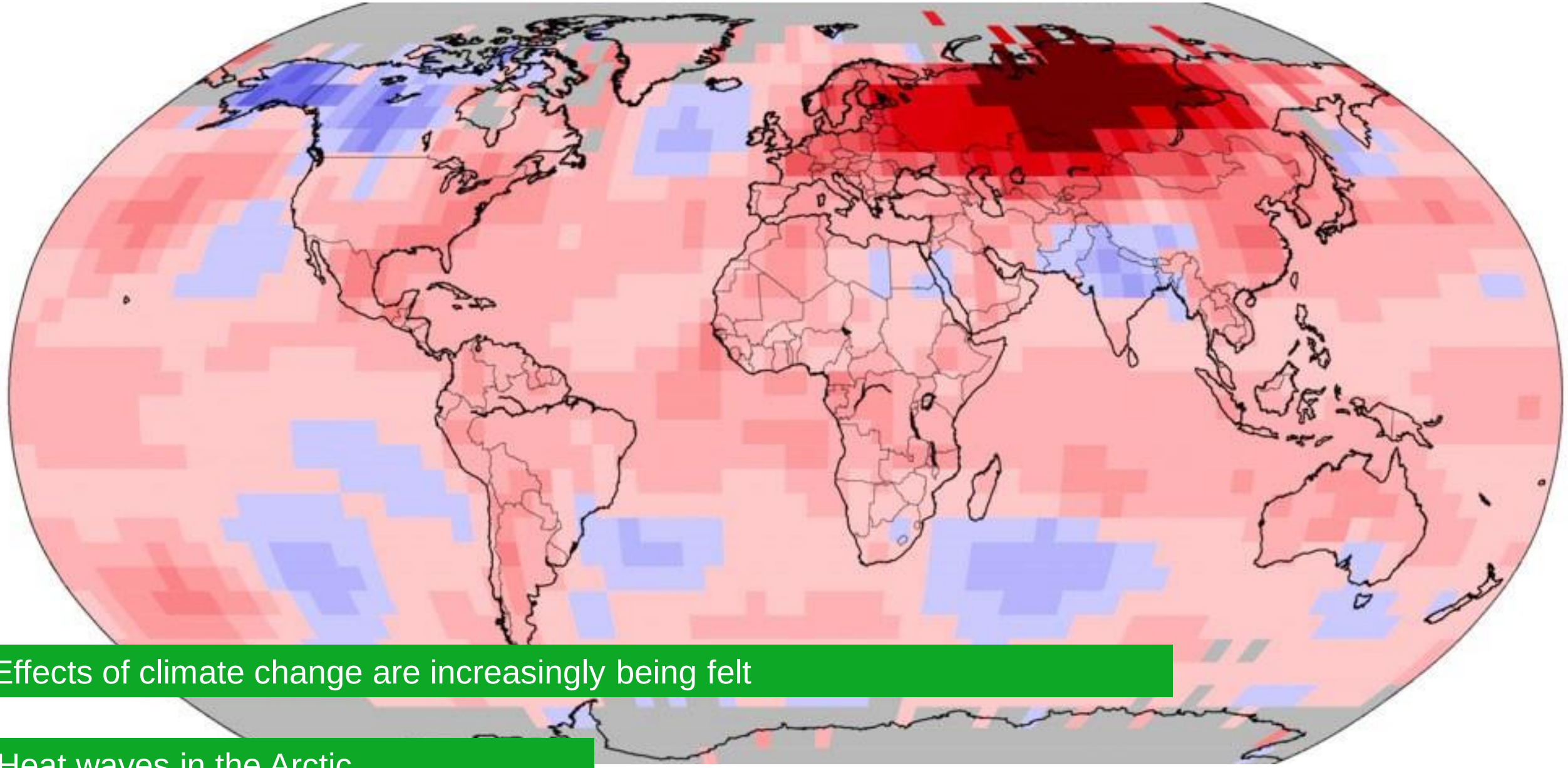
9.5 billion people by 2050


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



Effects of climate change are increasingly being felt

Heat waves in the Arctic

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Effects of climate change are increasingly being felt

Increased frequency and intensity of wild fires

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


We produce about 300 million tonnes of plastic waste each year


60% of the world’s ecosystems are degraded


85% of the wetlands present in 1700 have been lost

The biodiversity crisis

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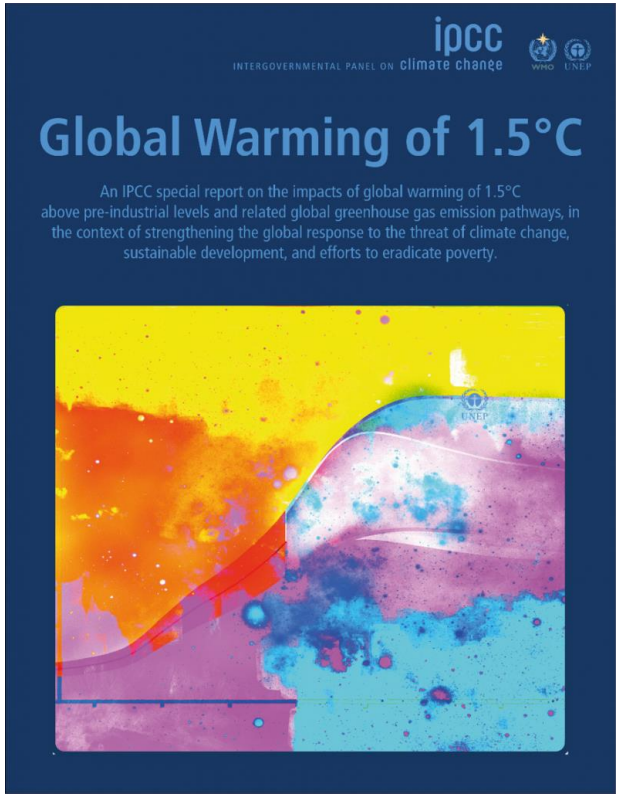
IPCC 1.5ºC report (key findings)

- Human-induced warming reached approx. 1ºC above pre-industrial levels
- Past emissions are unlikely to raise global mean temperatures above 1.5ºC

- Ambitious mitigation actions are indispensable to limit warming to 1.5ºC
- Current NDC are not sufficient
- Must reach net zero CO_2 emissions by 2050 and deep reductions of other GHG, esp. CH_4



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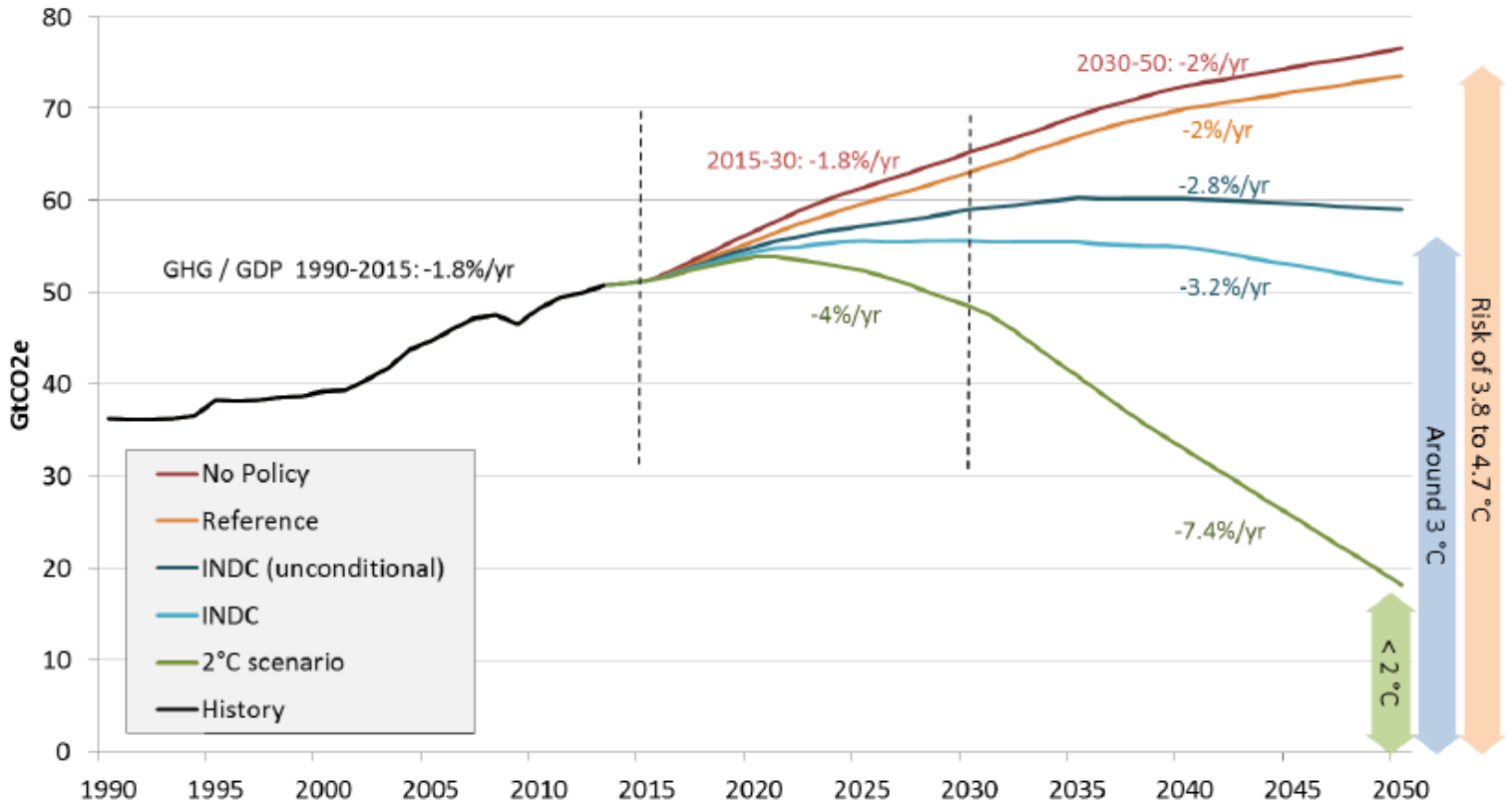
Paris Agreement:
Impact of NDCs on global emissions



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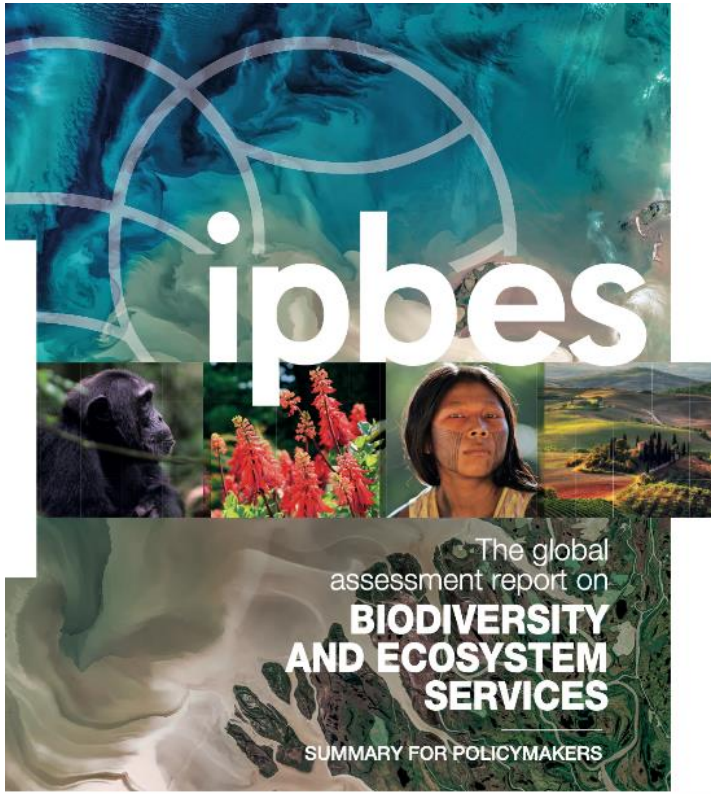
IPBES Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (highlights)



- 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

Responding to the climate and ecological crisis

The policy basis for transformative action

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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”

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Convention on Biological Diversity

UNCCD

The Rio Conventions

- EU committed to support the implementation of the UN Rio Conventions
- Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement
- 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.
- Convention on Combating Desertification

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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...

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The European Green Deal

European Commission

Financial commitments to environment and climate action

One manifestation of the new ambition

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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

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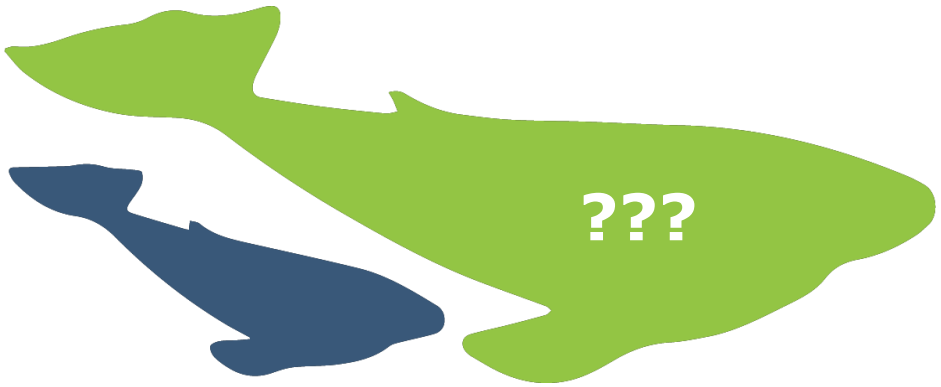
New ambition for 2021-2027

Commission proposal: 25%
Council agreement: 30%
Parliament: ??



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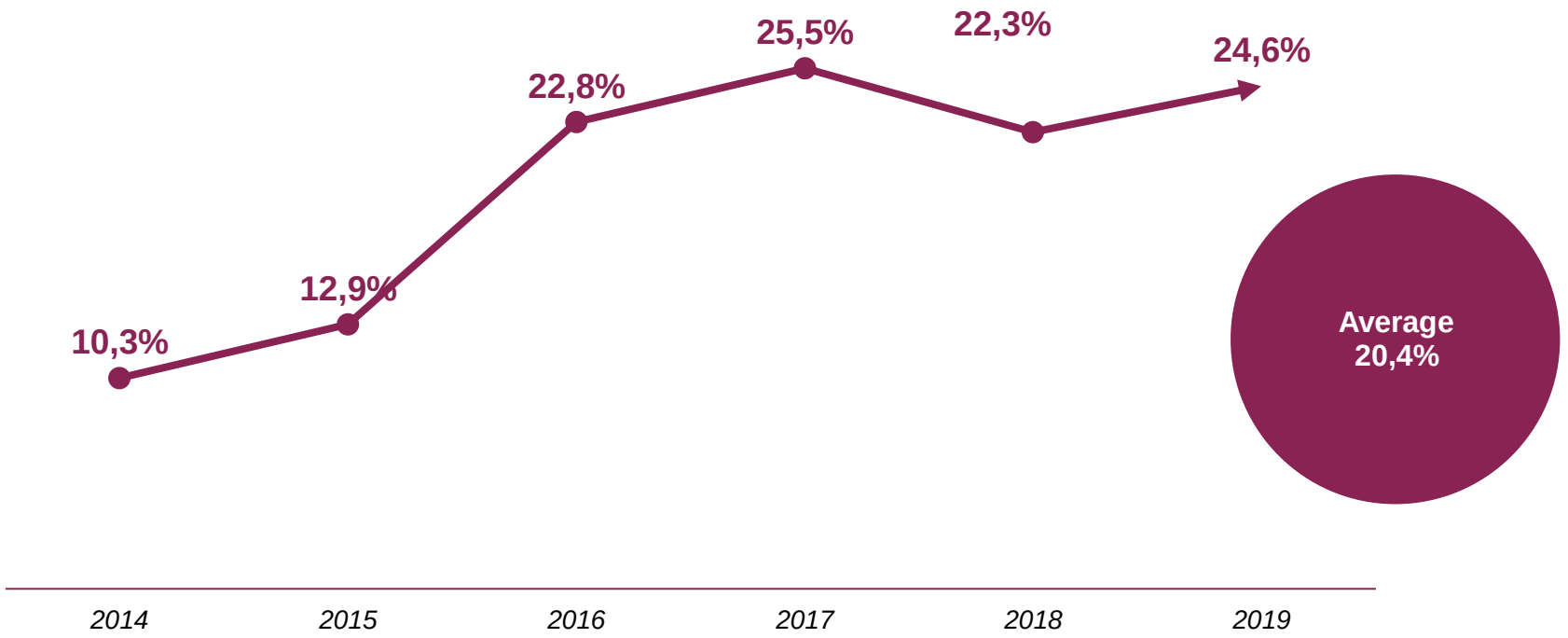
Where are we now – on Climate Action?



* Data for DEVCO-managed actions

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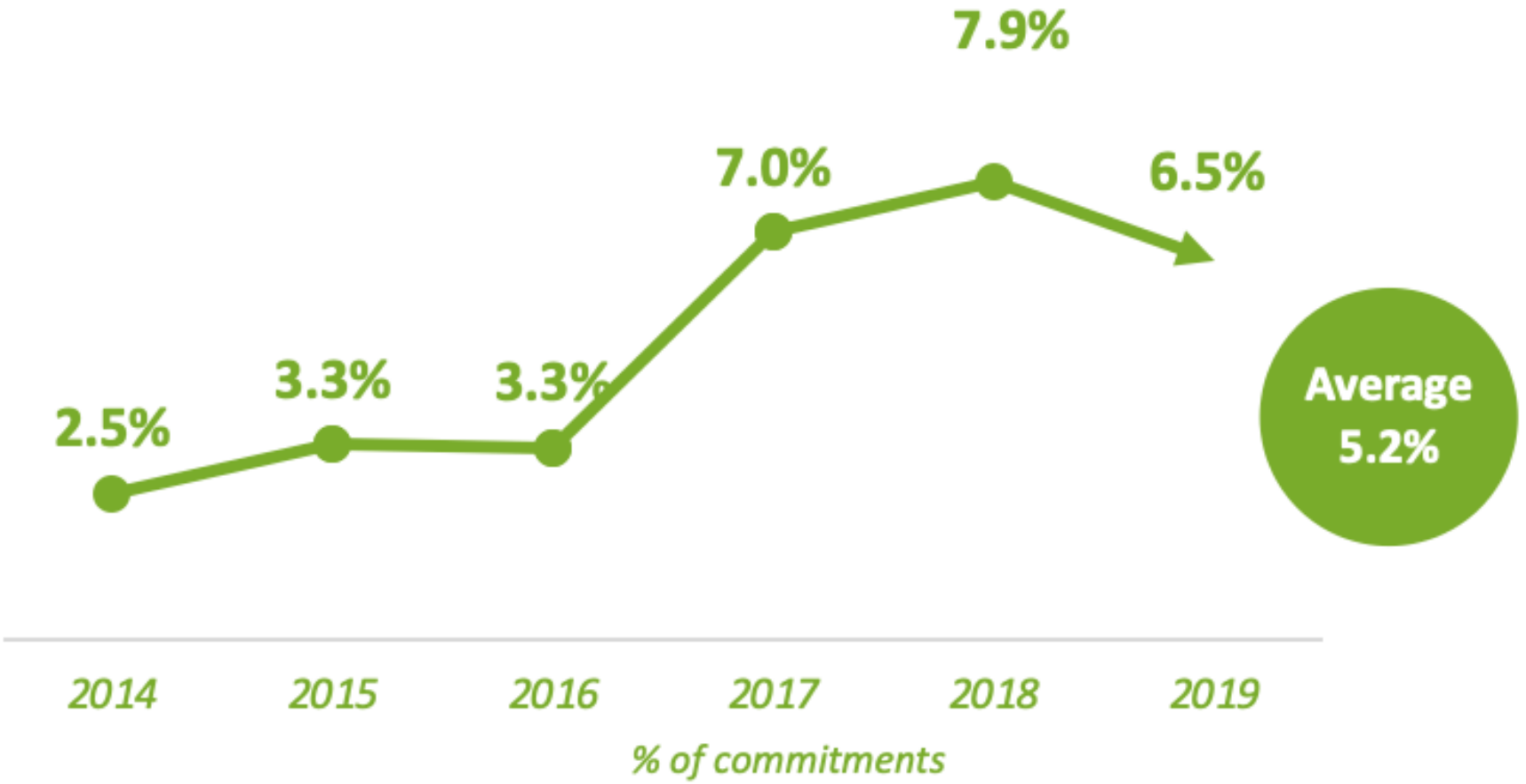
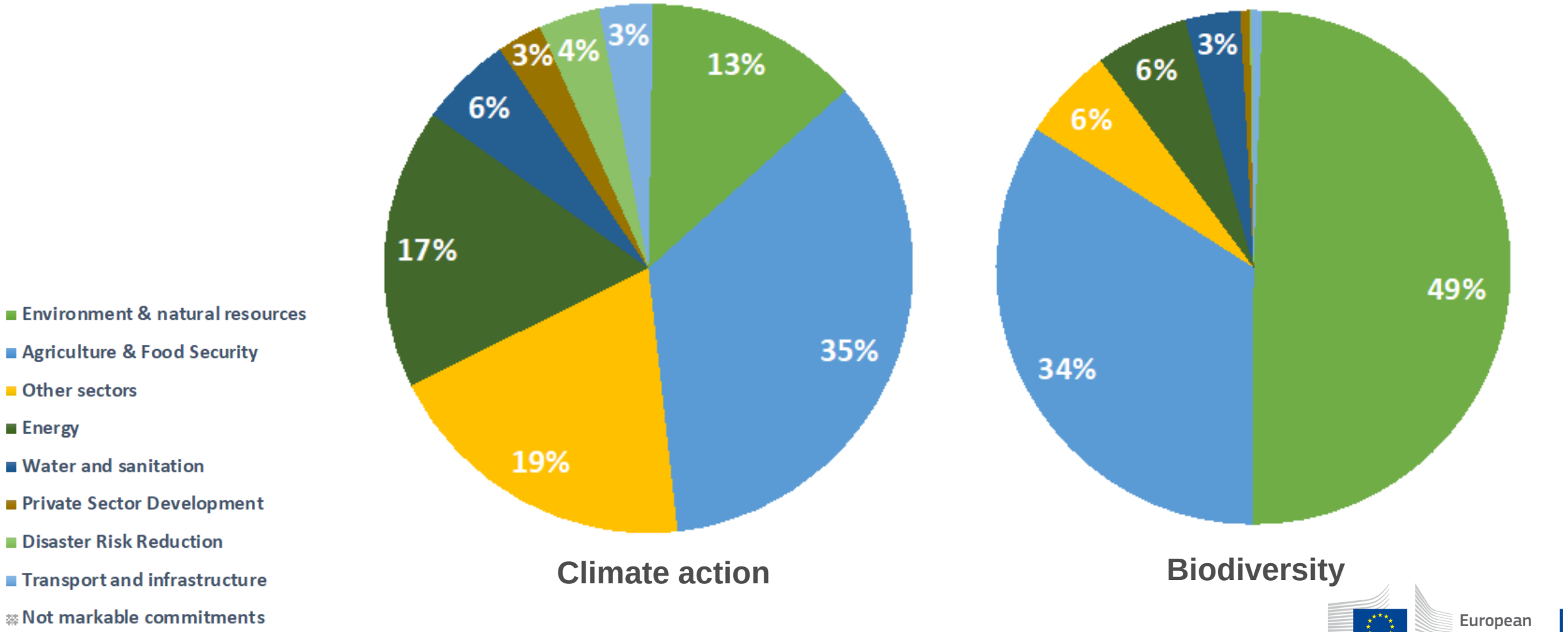
Where are we now – on Biodiversity?



* Data for DEVCO-managed actions

Where are contributions to climate action and biodiversity coming from?



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Some challenges in the new landscape

- **Reduced funds for thematic programmes (under geographisation)**
- **Increased role for investments (blending, guarantees)**

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	
Stability and peace	706	1.000	**42%**
Global Challenges	5.716	3.000	
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%**

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The European Green Deal in action

Aurelie Godefroy – DEVCO C2 Deputy Head of Unit

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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

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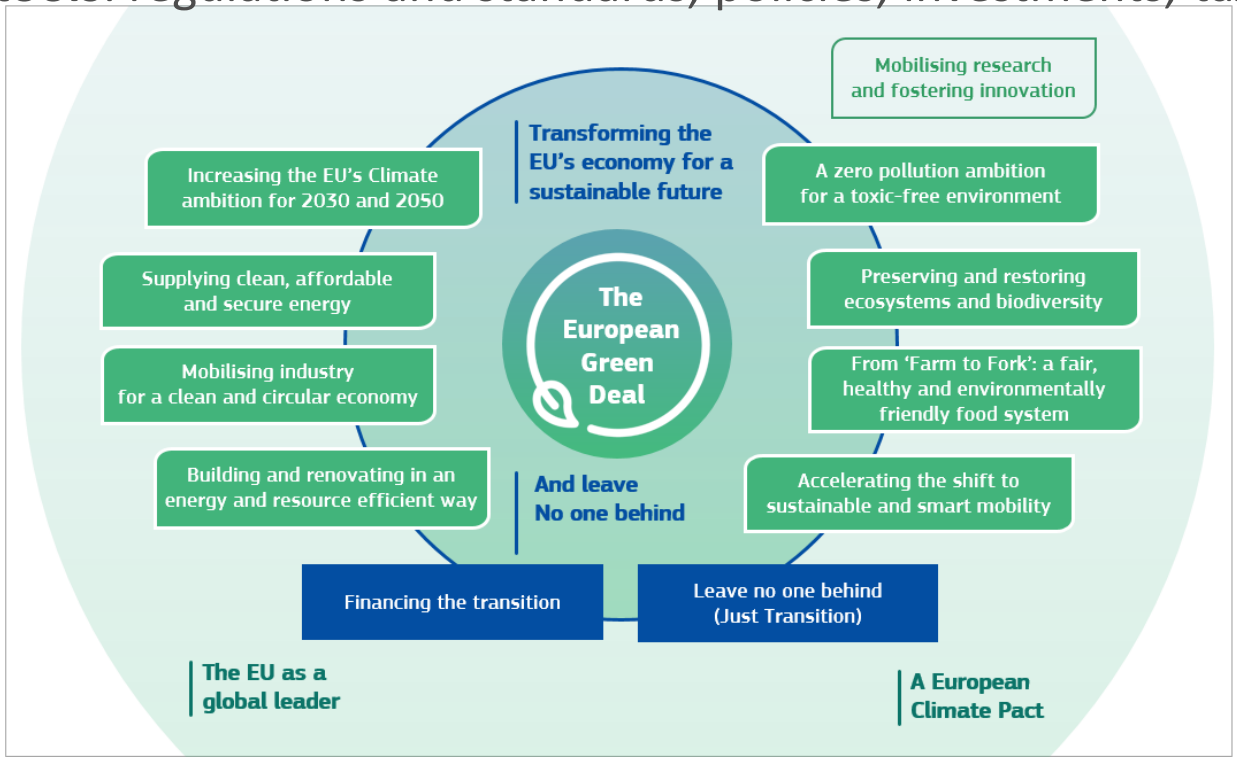
A very comprehensive strategy…

Three pillars : Climate, biodiversity, pollution

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

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



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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): calls for stepping up actions with partners to tackle biodiversity loss and its root causes and mainstream biodiversity in all actions
- **Farm to Fork** (May): to ensure transition to sustainable food systems globally
- **Climate target plan** (Sept):on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to at least 55% below 1990 levels by 2030.
- To be followed: renewed sustainable finance strategy, Climate Pact, EU forest strategy, EU adaptation strategy, energy reform, 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
    - Budgets and PFM
    - Investment and finance – the sustainable finance agenda
    - Capacity development
    - ”Do no harm” - safeguards
  - Joint programming and Team Europe Initiatives as preferred options

Looking for transformative interventions, complementarity and subsidiarity

Aligning programming to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

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The Paris Agreement: key features

- Multilateral agreement with largest coverage (189/197)
- Objectives (mitigation target; adaptation goal; finance)
- Nature of the Agreement (difference with the KP)
- 4 main topics: mitigation, adaptation, support, transparency & compliance
- On mitigation: key instrument = **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**

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Looking at the future: linking objectives and NDICI resources

1. Higher climate-related target calls for higher commitments towards climate objectives (25% or above for NDICI)
2. “Geographisation” of NDICI: higher resources for the geographic pillar (EUR 60.3 billion) vis-à-vis the thematic pillar (EUR 6.3 billion) – as per EUCO Conclusions (July 2020).
3. EU international cooperation at country and regional level driven by national development strategies, including NDCs, LTS and NAPs, NBSAPs.

Focus on delivery: supporting the implementation of NDCs

- 2019: based on latest IPCC scientific evidence and COP24 outcomes, DEVCO Senior Management's decision to explore options to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in partner countries by focusing on NDCs
- Outcome: **dedicated methodological note**
- Two pillars:
  - Enhance climate and environmental **mainstreaming** across the EU's policies, strategies, investments and projects
  - **Where possible, establish climate change relevant sectors as a bilateral/regional area of cooperation by focusing on the sectors covered by countries' NDCs and beyond**.

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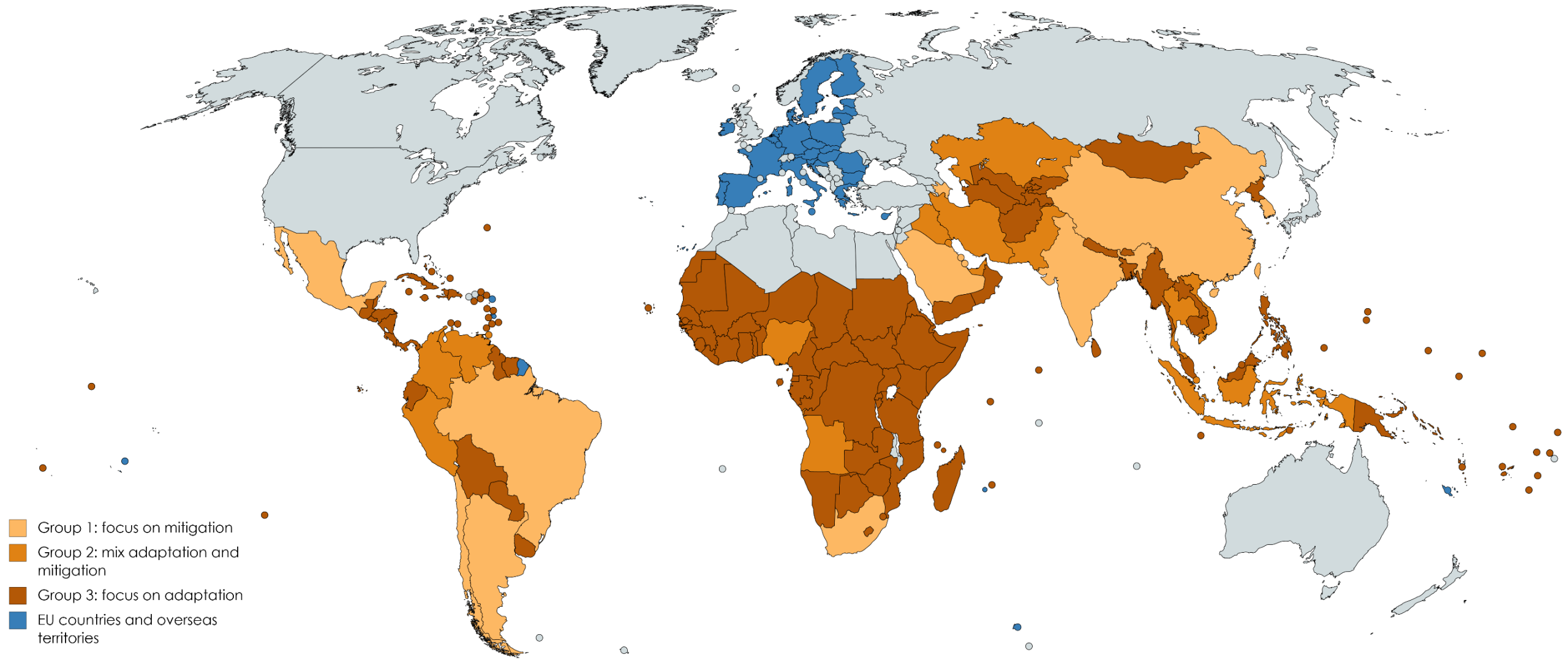
Focus on delivery: supporting the implementation of NDCs

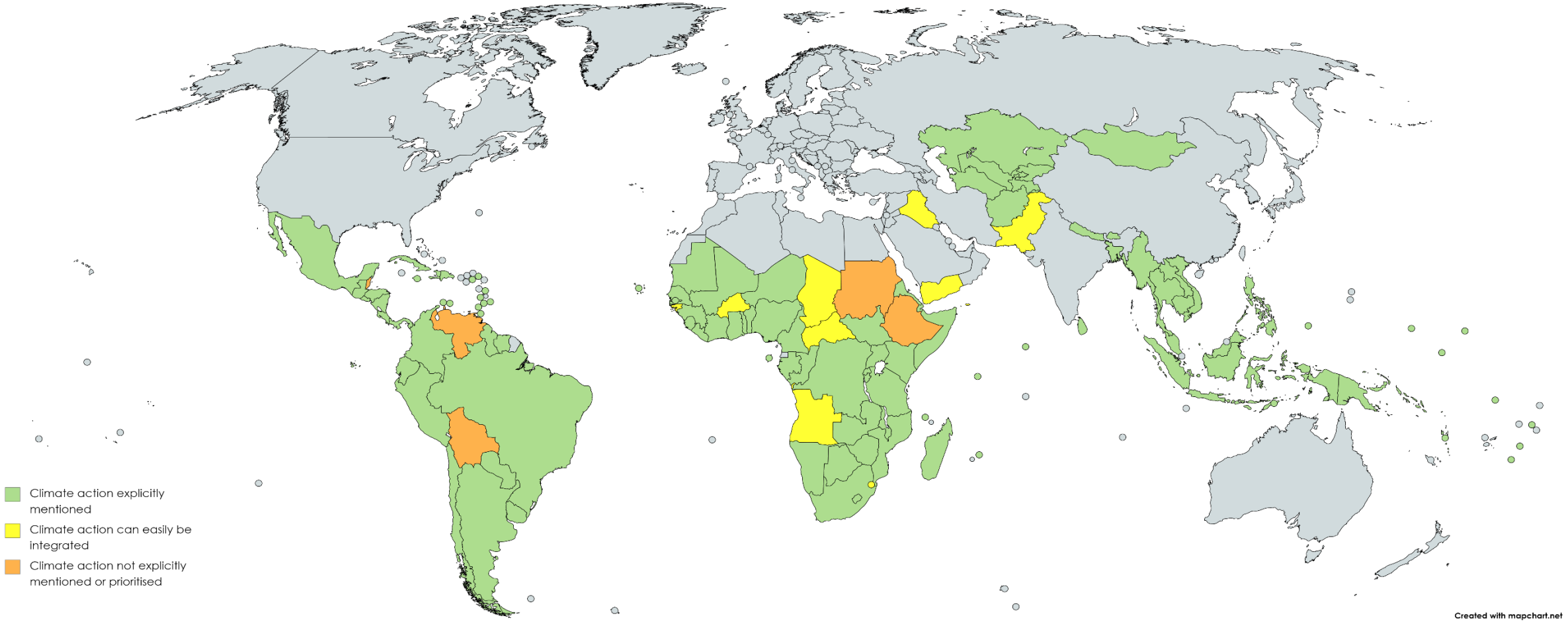
A step-wise approach:

- Step 1: Analysing a country's NDC
- Step 2: Defining the type of country (3 broad groups)
- Step 3: Identifying potential areas of intervention
- Step 4: Defining which component of the NDC we intend to support
- Step 5: Defining the potential role of sectors not listed in the NDCs in supporting NDC-related climate and environmental objectives
- Step 6: Defining the interventions to support NDC implementation

Climate change in the EU cooperation: possible focus by country



Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) – climate action



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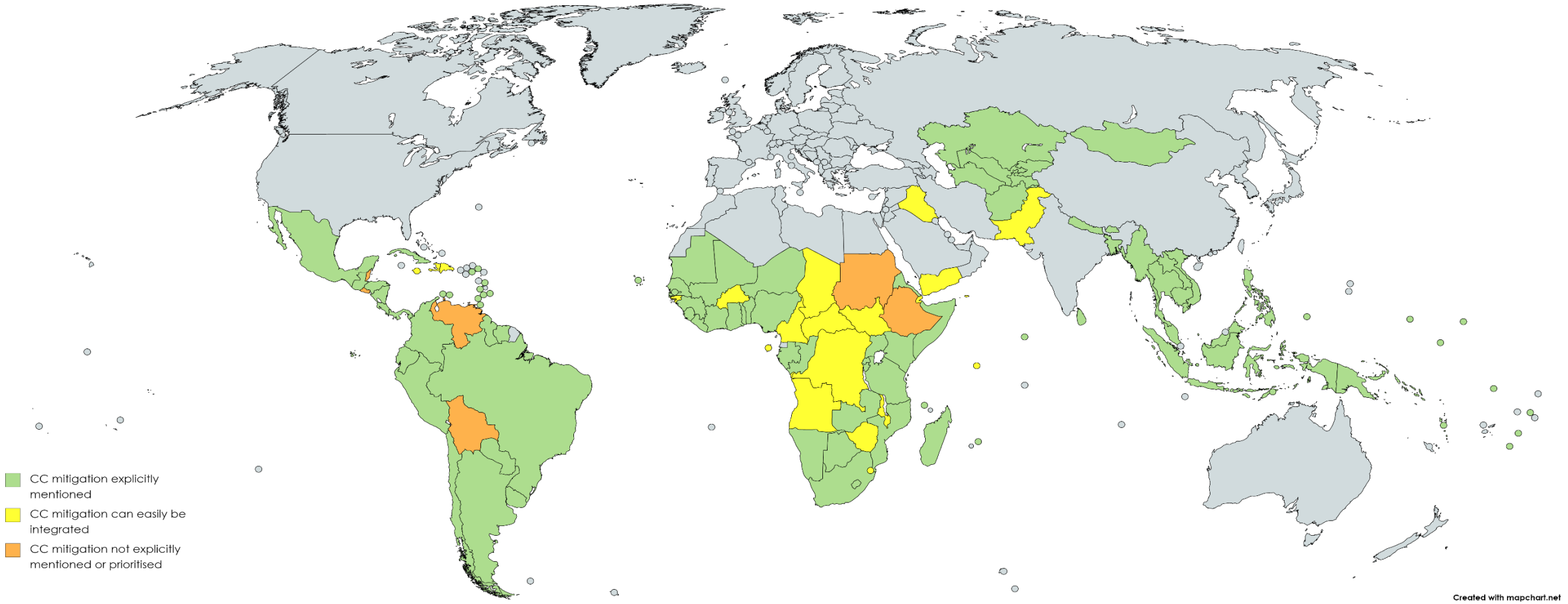
Disclaimer: mapping based on raw and preliminary data.

Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) - mitigation



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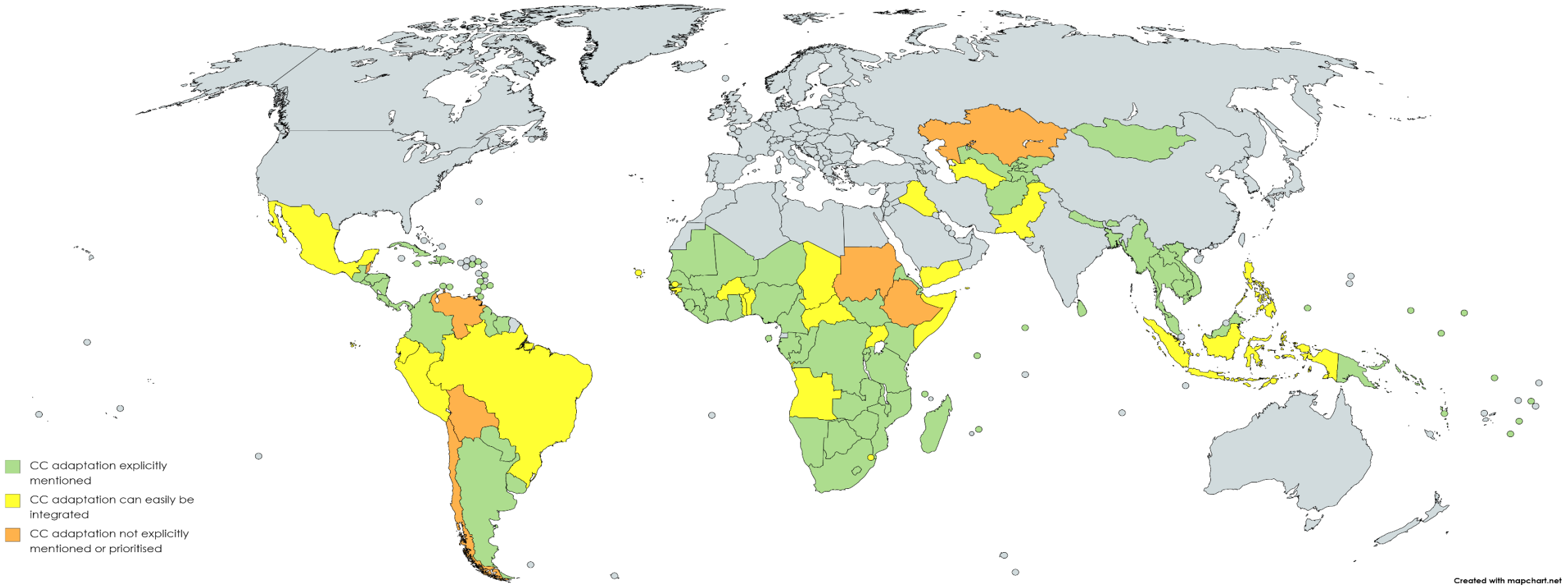
Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) - adaptation



Disclaimer: mapping based on raw and preliminary data.

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Integrating mitigation and adaptation and broader environmental issues into TEIs

- Integration to be done on a specific country/regional basis
- Possible examples of support by TEIs may address, inter alia:
  - Direct support to Paris Agreement implementation (NDCs, LTS, MRV, NAPs, art. 6 mechs)
  - Sendai Framework implementation (NDRRS; data analysis, collection and management; EWS; investments in DRR for resilience (e.g.: climate resilient infrastructure), etc.)
  - Economic policies fostering climate action and environmental sustainability (environmentally harmful subsidies; tax reform, carbon pricing and carbon market-based mechanisms; public/private climate finance; disaster risk financing; trade policies etc.)
  - Nature based solutions, sustainable forest management, land restauration, sustainable agriculture, circular economy.

Some acronyms explained

- LDCs: Least Developed Countries
- SIDS: Small Island Developing States
- NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution
- NAP: National Adaptation Plan
- GHG: greenhouse gases
- NDICI: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
- DCI: Development Cooperation Instrument
- EDF: European Development Fund
- MRV: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
- LTS: Long-Term Strategies (for greenhouse gas emission reduction)
- NDRRS: National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies
- DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction
- LULUCF: Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

Promoting transformative action

Beyond “do no harm”

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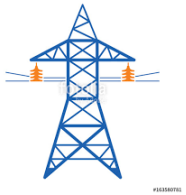
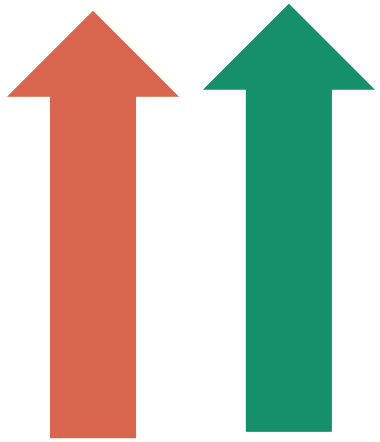
Action





Environment

Ecosystem Services - Rwanda

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

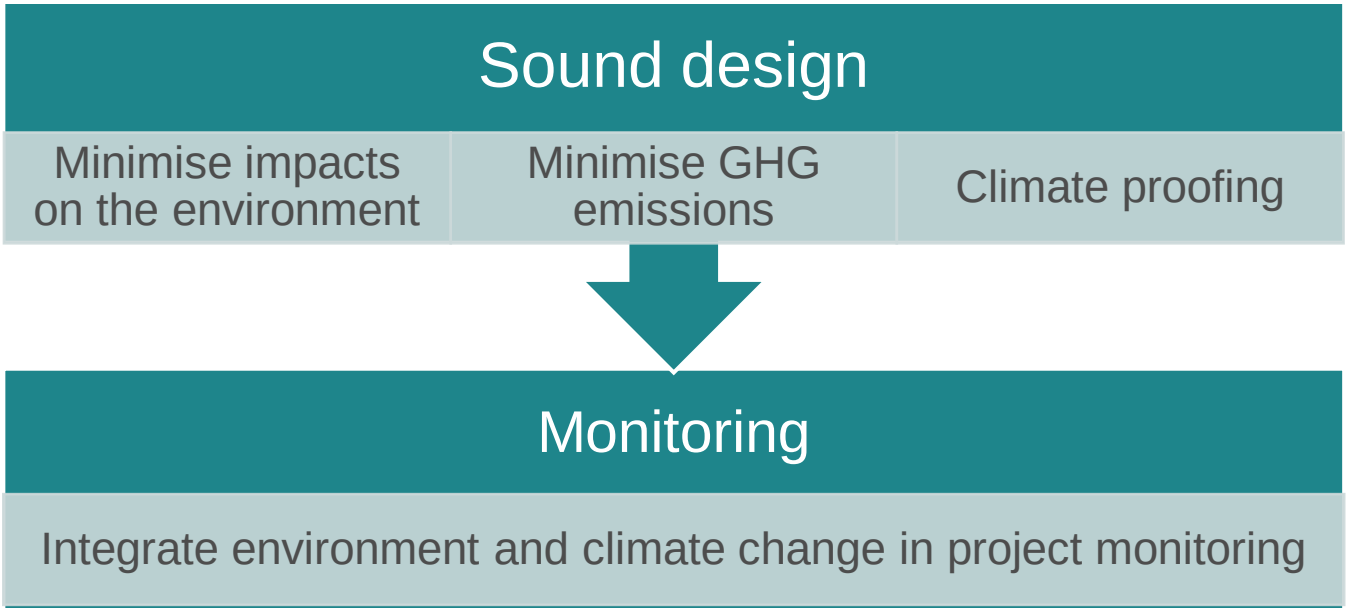
Impacts of air pollution

- 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:

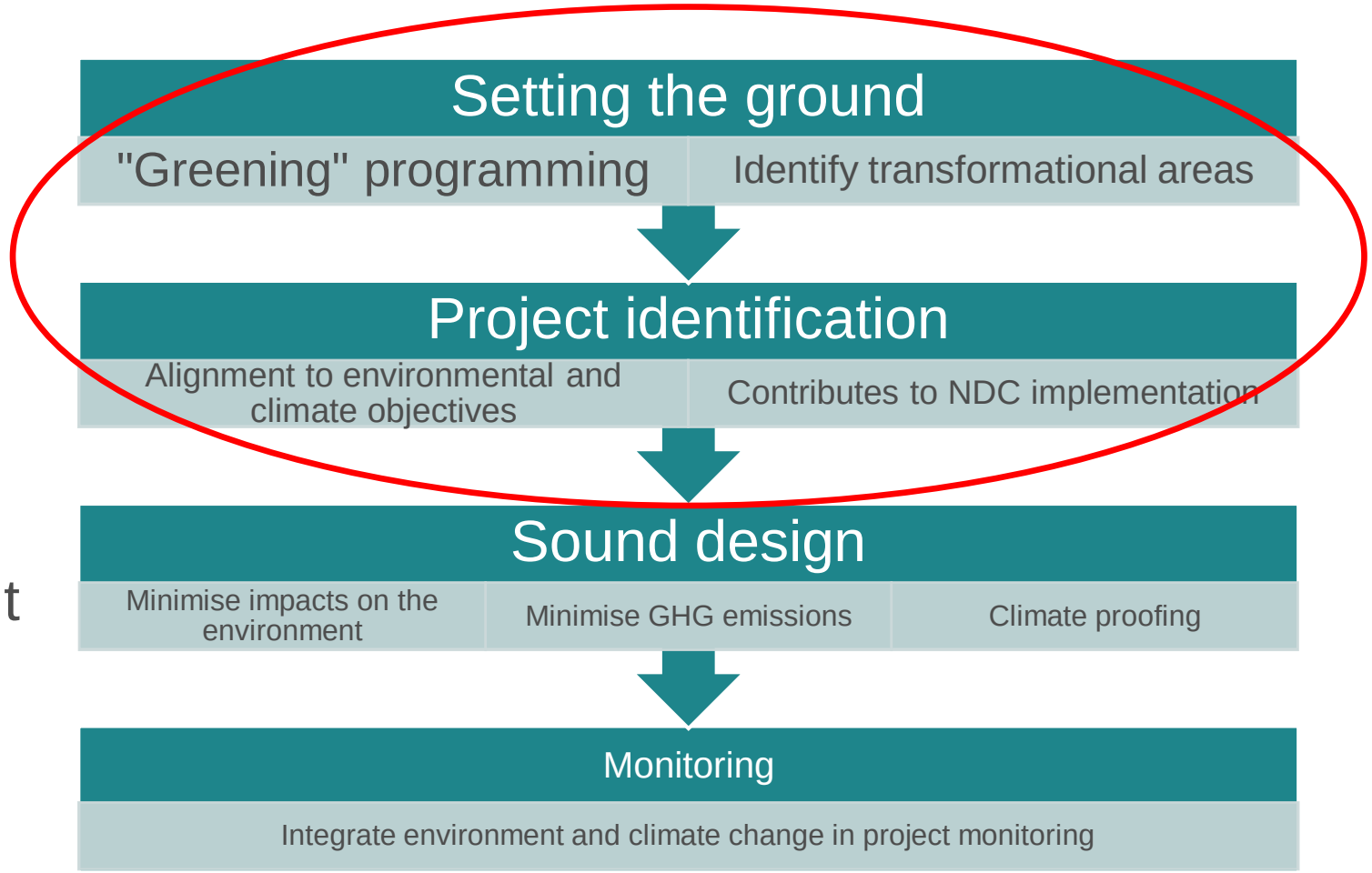
- Can the project negatively affect the environment?
- How can adverse environmental impacts be minimised?
- How to ensure climate resilience of the project?



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?)

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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_{2eq}.

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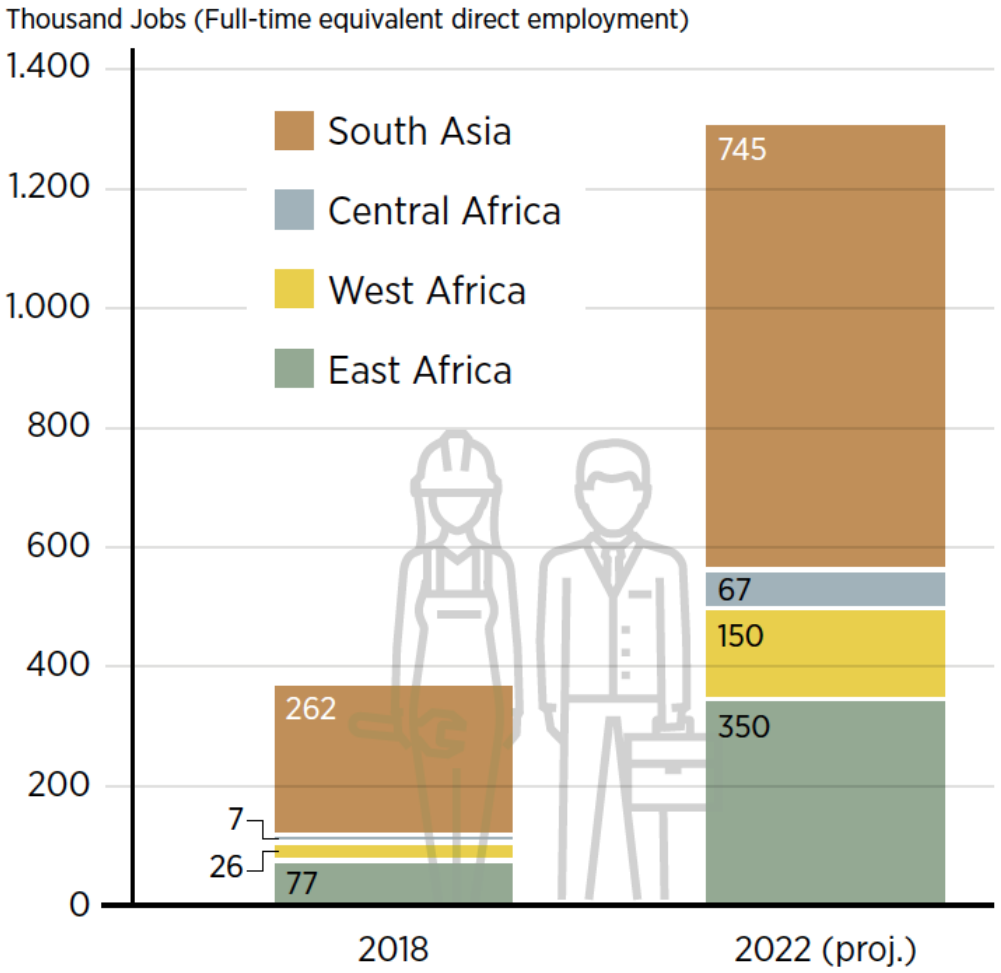
Renewable energy creates jobs



Source: GOGLA and Vivid Economics, 2018.

Employment in off-grid jobs

European Commission

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)

Sustainable value chains

- Are we prioritizing value chains that make the most sustainable use of natural capital?
  - Agroforestry approach
  - Avoiding ”thirsty” crops in water-scarce areas
  - …

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The EU intervention cycle

Entry points for environment and climate change

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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

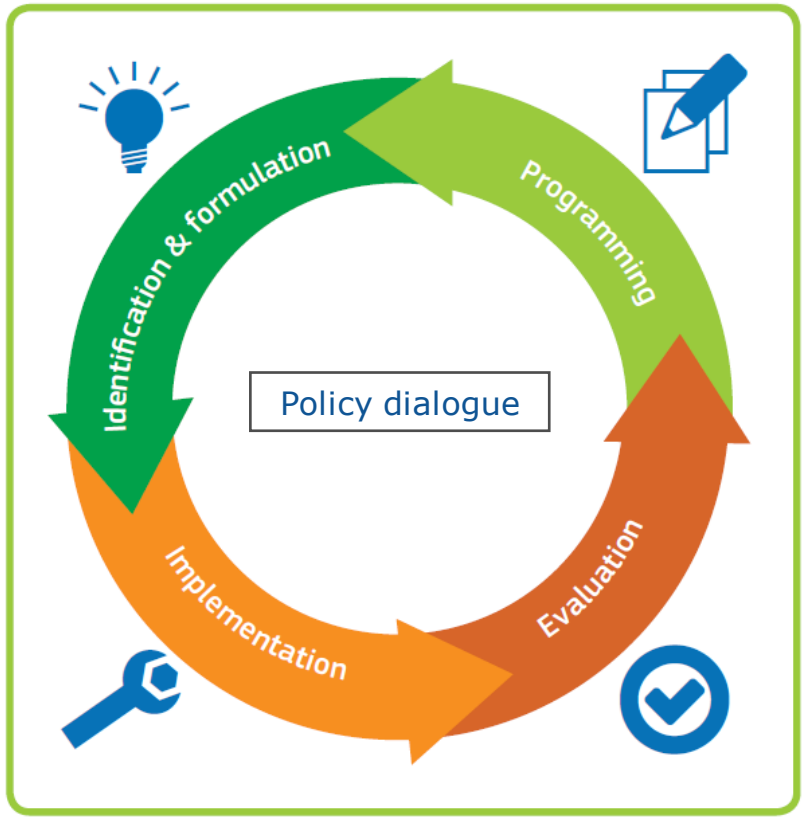
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Climate Risk Management Plan (CRMP)

Performance indicators

Monitoring missions

ROM



Country Environmental Profile (CEP)

Mid-term evaluations

Final evaluations

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The Green Lenses approach: beyond dedicated tools

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Strategic Environmental Assessment

"the **process** and tool for evaluating effects of proposed policies, plans and programmes on natural resources, social, cultural and economic conditions and the institutional environment in which decisions are made"

- IAIA (International Association for Impact Assessment)

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When can SEA be useful?

- When providing **budget support** to an environmentally-sensitive sector
  - To assess budget support eligibility criteria
  - To inform the BS programme preparation
  - To identify performance indicators
- When providing broad **strategic-level support**
- When supporting sectoral **policy-making and planning processes**

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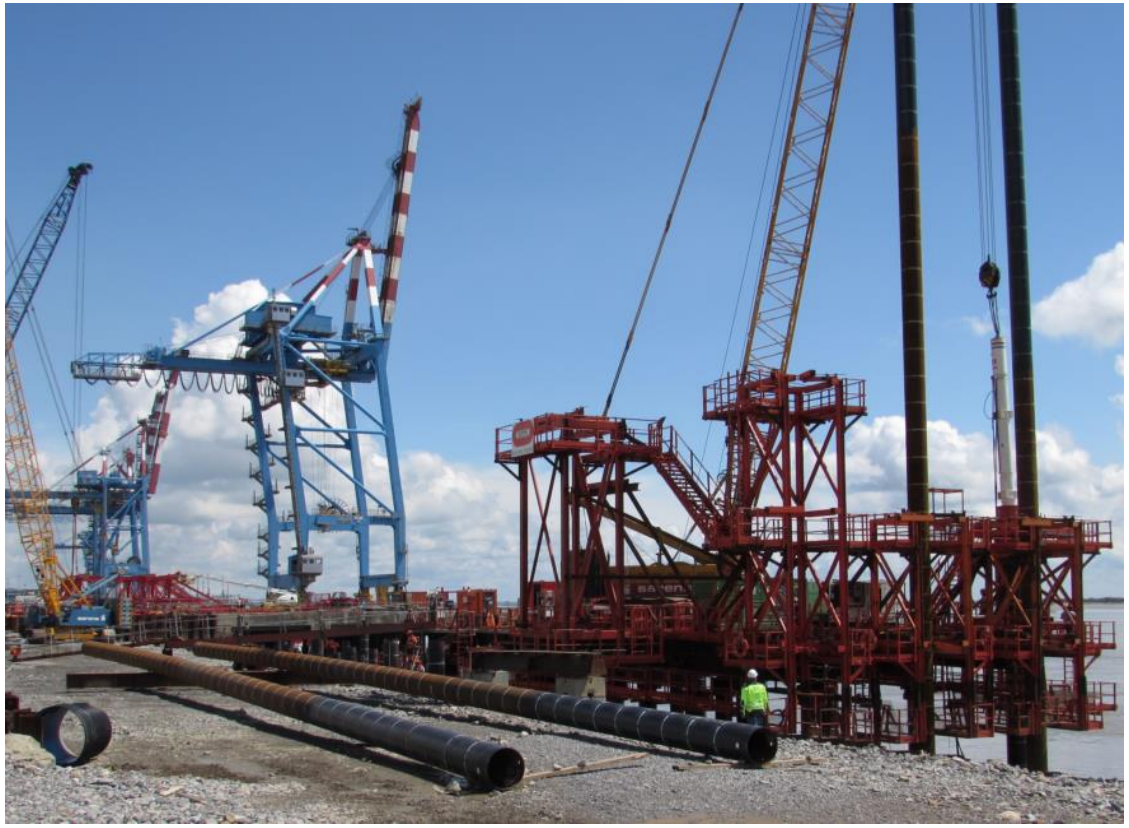
Environmental Impact Assessment



"the **process** of **identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating** the bio-physical, social and other relevant effects of development proposals **prior to** major decisions being taken and commitments made"

- IAIA (International Association for Impact Assessment)

The mitigation hierarchy

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

- Details for implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures
- What? Who? When? How much?
- Must be reflected in contractual documents
- Link to monitoring and evaluation

Climate Risk Assessment (CRA)

- Reduce the project´s vulnerability to climate change
- Reduce climate damage by preventive measures
- Optimise positive impacts
- …through technical/scientific studies and stakeholder consultations

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Tools and instruments in the context of budget support

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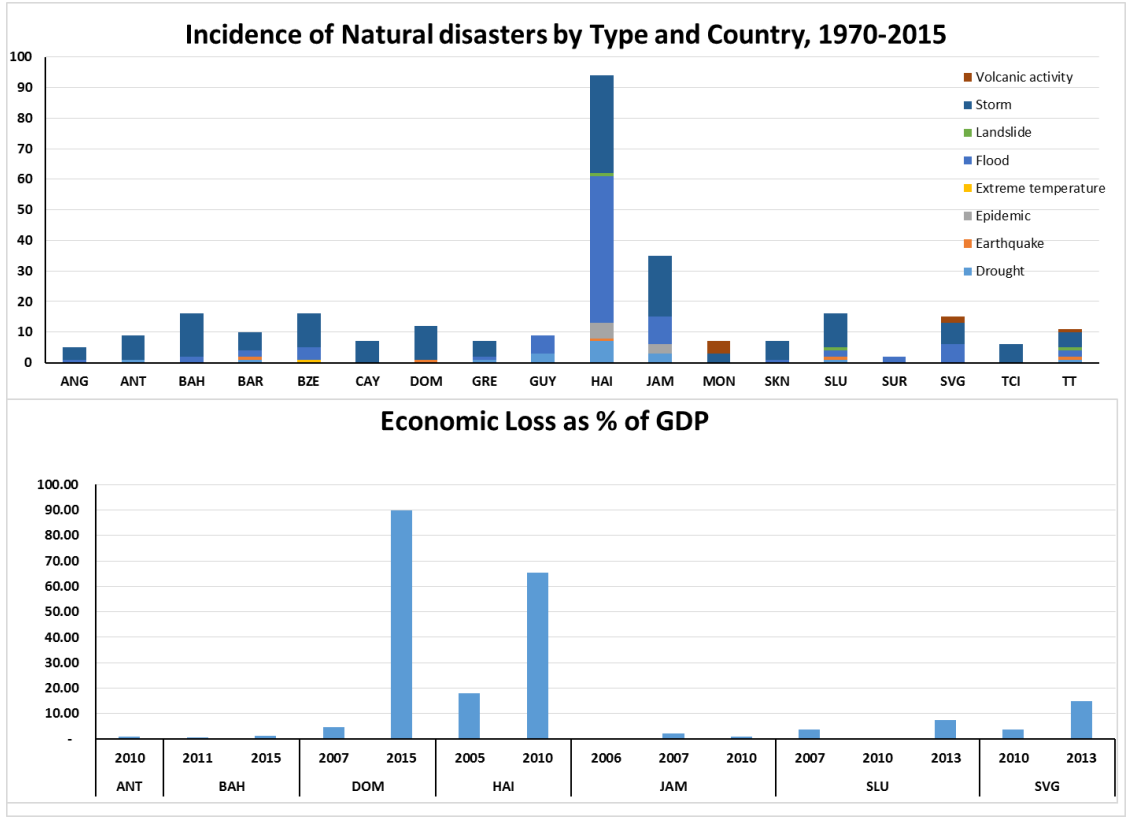
General considerations for greening budget support

- To consider environment and climate change in:
  - Risk Management Framework (e.g. developmental and macroeconomic risks)
  - Eligibility criteria (sector strategy)



SOURCE: *EM-DAT Disaster Database*, www.em-dat.be, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium

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Key tools

- Greening the **policy dialogue**
- **Strategic Environmental Assessment** (SEA)
- Greening **PFM**
  - Greening budgets and budgeting systems
  - Public Environmental Expenditure Reviews (PEER) / Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIR)
  - Environmental Fiscal Reform (EFR)
  - Addressing perverse subsidies
  - Environmental accounting
  - Enhancing access to climate finance, etc.

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

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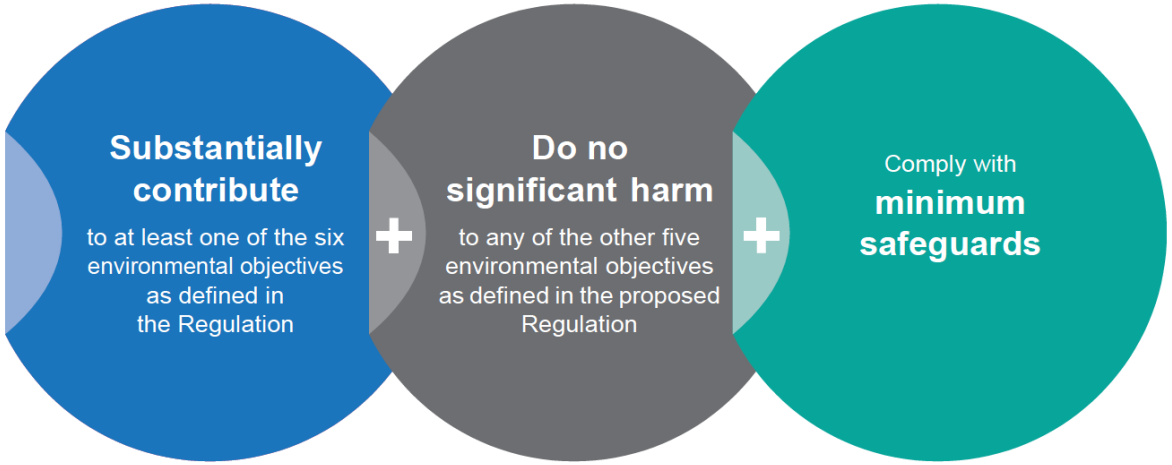
EU Taxonomy of Sustainable Finance promoting green investments

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



- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- sustainable and protection of water and marine resources;
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control;
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

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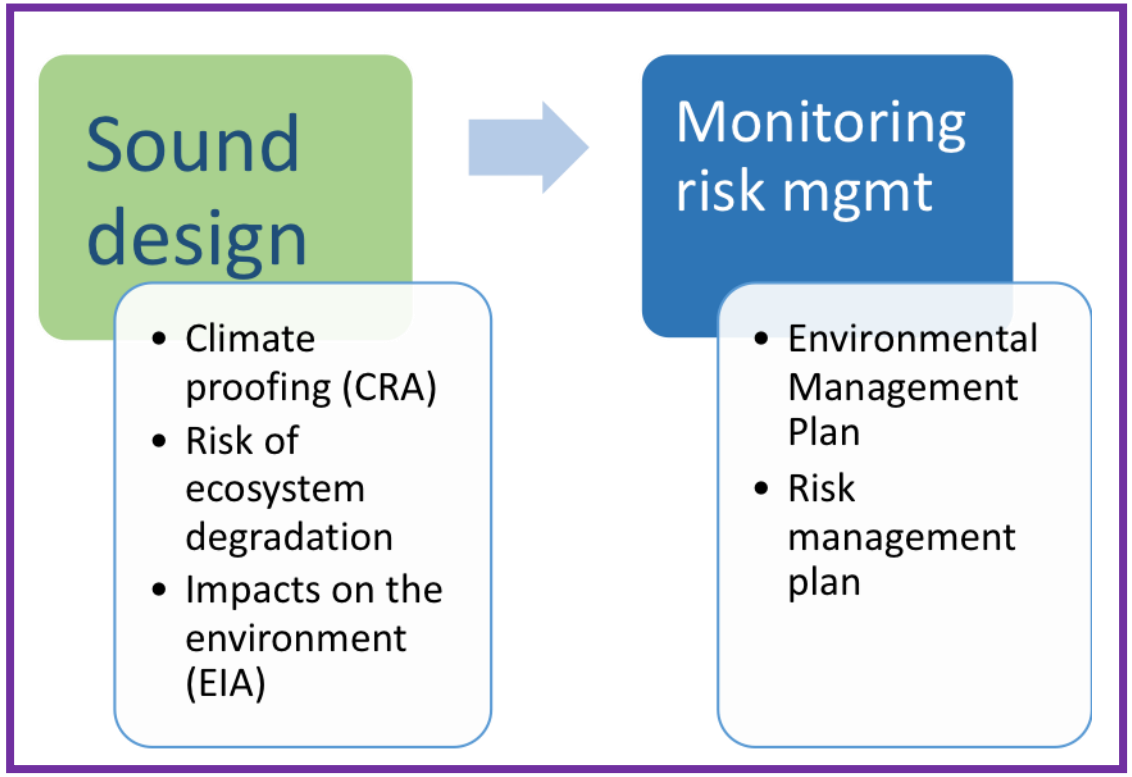
Doing things right is not enough…



"Doing the Right Things"

"Doing Things Right"

Guidance and support

European Commission

ISSN 1977-8309

European Commission

Tools and Methods Series
Guidelines N° 6

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

Towards sustainable development




Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development

February 2016

European Union | Greening EU COOPERATION
Integrating environment & climate change

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*.

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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; prioritise 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. Siting, construction, use and decommissioning of infrastructure has significant impacts on hydrology, biodiversity, quality of air, water and soil, disease transmission, landscape, living conditions, etc. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure is subject of a separate Quick Tips document.

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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

It puts environmental sustainability and climate change at the heart of development. Mainstreaming environ-

European Commission

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SECTOR NOTE: WATER AND SANITATION

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

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

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SECTOR NOTE: ENERGY

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

Achieving their objectives demands a radical acceleration of environment and climate change mainstream-

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 so 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

'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, 2011

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'.

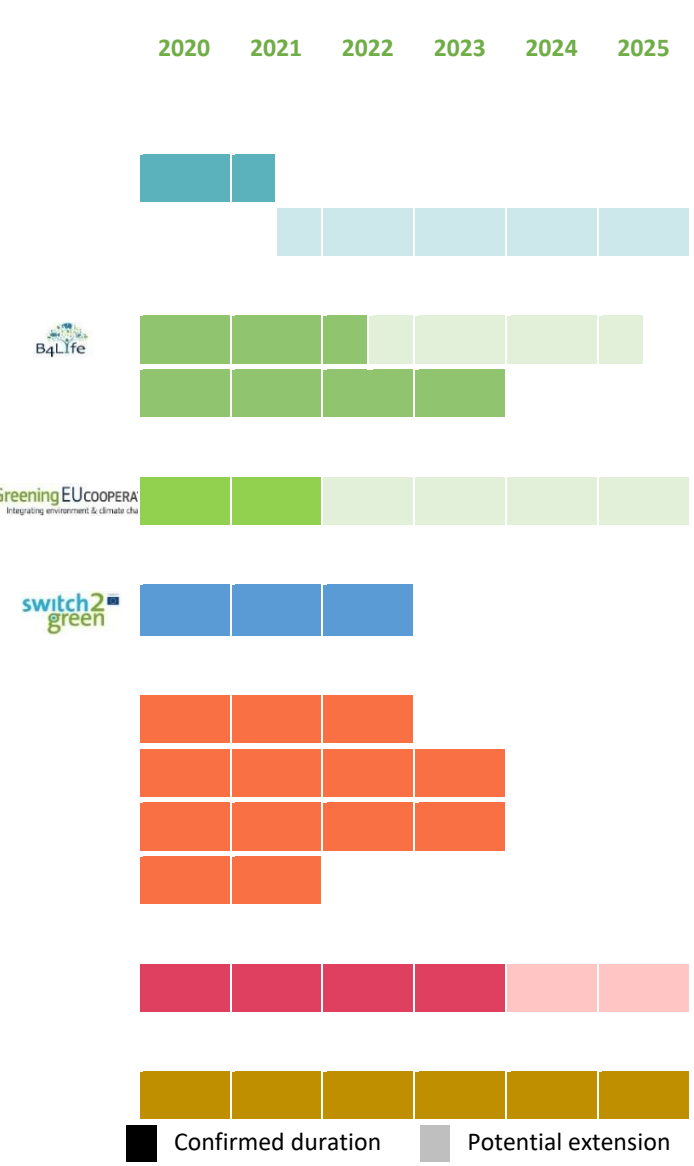
PART 2. Why Mainstream?

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

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

	Unit	Current Amount (M€)	Planned Amount (M€)	All countries/ restricted
Climate action				
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+, including ACP)	C6	4.9	-	All
National Determined Contributions facility (NDC facility)	C6	-	14	All
Biodiversity				
Biodiversity for Life (B4Life)	C2	1.8	-	All
Forests for the future facility (F4)	C2	9	-	All
Horizontal support to greening EU cooperation				
Environment and climate change mainstreaming	C2	1.4	4	All
Circular economy				
SWITCH to Green and Water Facilities	C2	5.7	-	All
From Farm to Fork				
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
Sustainable energy				
Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)	C6	39.1	-	All
Sustainable cities				
Sustainable cities	C5	p.m.	p.m.	All



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Greening EU COOPERATION
Integrating environment & climate change

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Guidance documents available on:

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

Further information

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Q&A

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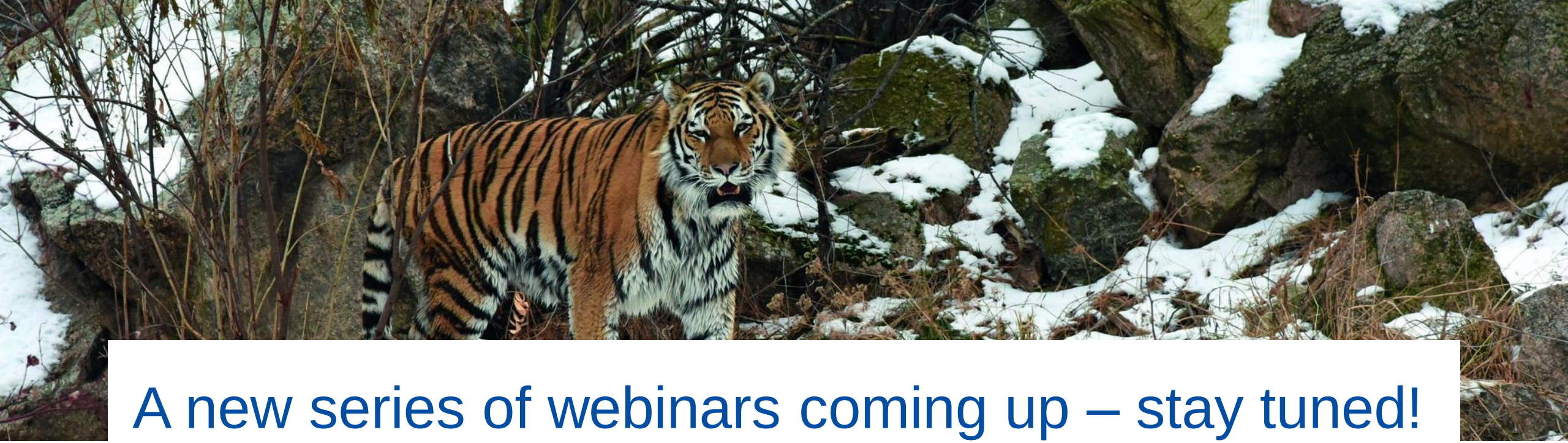

A new series of webinars coming up – stay tuned!

- Introduction to the Biodiversity Strategy
- Greening investments and sustainable finance
- DRR and climate change adaptation
- Circular Economy II
- Nature-based Solutions
- Zero Pollution Agenda

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Keep in touch

Use your **EU Login** credentials to join **Capacity4dev.eu**

Connect with us

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Thank you

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

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