

Tracking EU environment-related expenditure, notably on climate change and biodiversity



Agenda

- Opening remarks and setting the scene
- Spending targets and performance to date
- Indicating and tracking contributions
- Rio markers
- Translating marker scores into financial contributions

- Use of markers in the case of investments
- Encoding of markers
- Q&A
- Eligibility criteria
- Quality control and reporting
- Guidance and support
- Q&A





Spending targets and performance to date





Climate target (NDICI – GE)



30% NDICI Regulation (€23,85 bn)





€4 bn SOTEU 2021



€27,85 bn of NDICI envelope

Total NDICI budget: € 79,5 bn



Climate target – IPA3



18% increasing to 20% by 2027 IPA3 Regulation (€2,55 – €2.83 bn)



Biodiversity target (NDICI and IPAIII ambition)



7.5% (in 2024) 10% (in 2026 and 2027) (MFF)



Doubling Biodiversity Funding (vs 2014 – 2020 baseline) (State Of The European Union pledge)

€ 7 billion over 2021-27

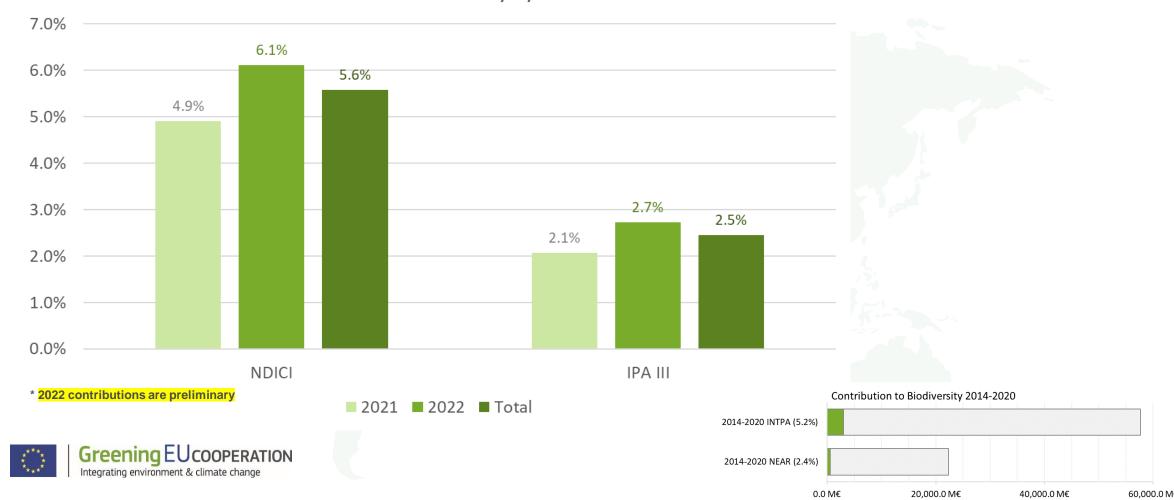
* Some 11% for INTPA-NDICI actions



Where are we now? Biodiversity contributions 2021-2022



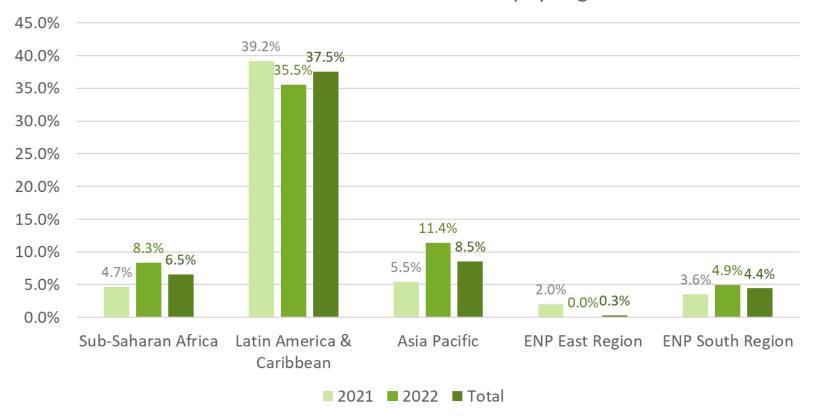
2021-2022 Contribution to Biodiversity by Financial Instrument



Where are we now? Biodiversity contributions by region



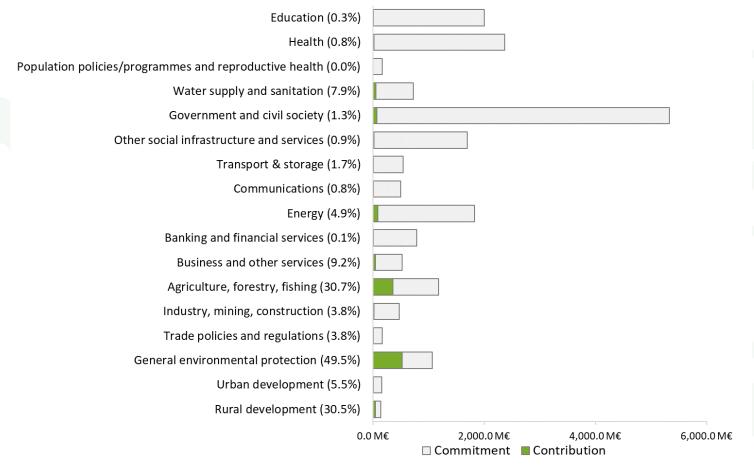
NDICI Contribution to Biodiversity by Region





Where are we now? Biodiversity contributions by sector



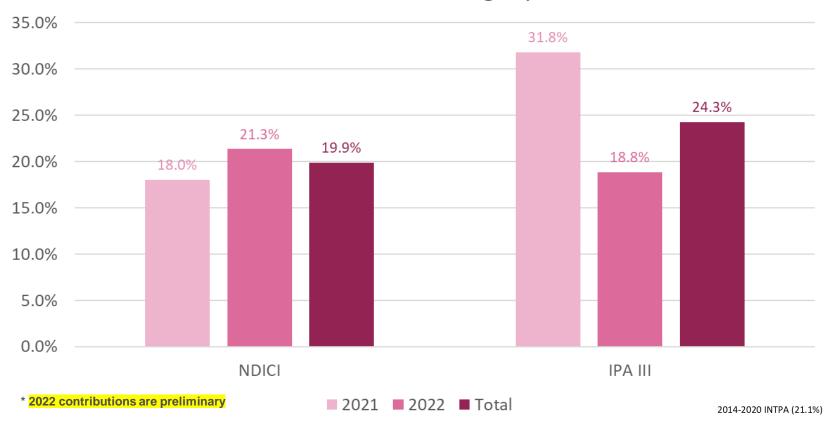




Where are we now? Climate contributions 2021-2022







Integrating environment & climate change

2014-2020 Contribution to Climate Change
2014-2020 INTPA (21.1%)

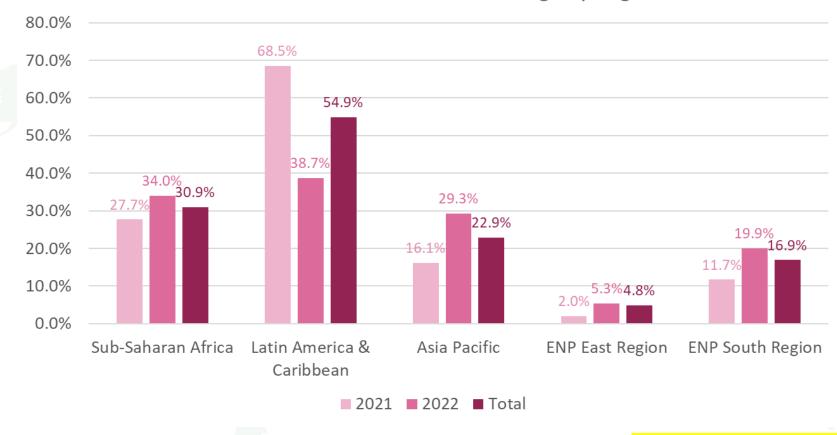
2014-2020 NEAR (14.4%)

0.0 M€ 20.000.0 M€ 40.000.0 M€ 60.000.0 M€

Where are we now? Climate contributions by region



NDICI Contribution to Climate Change by Region

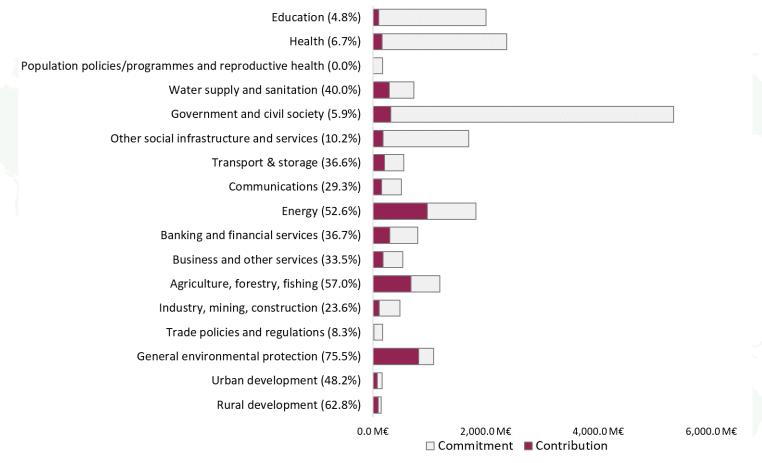




* 2022 contributions are preliminary

Where are we now? Climate contributions by sector— NDICI-GE







Indicating and tracking contributions





Indicating contributions

NDICI Regulation (Art. 41.8)

"An annual estimate of the overall spending related to climate action, desertification and biodiversity shall be made on the basis of the indicative programming documents adopted. The funding allocated under the Instrument shall be subject to an annual tracking system based on the methodology of the OECD, namely the 'environmental markers' and 'Rio markers', without excluding the use of more precise methodology where these are available..."

- Estimated contributions have to be made for each Action
- Consistency between MIPs, SSC Fiches and Action Documents





Rio markers

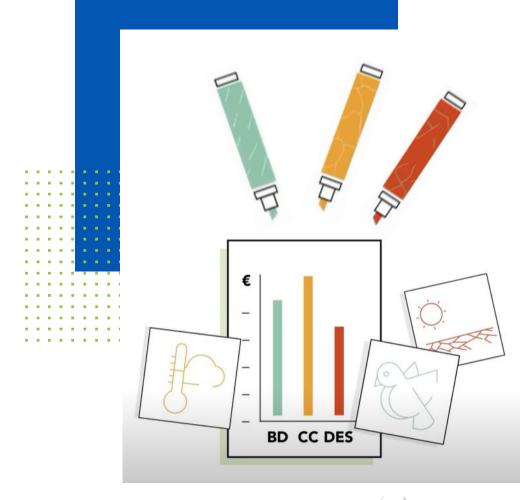
What are they and how to score them





What are Rio markers?

 Created by the OECD DAC to keep track of development aid to the implementation of the Rio Conventions (on biodiversity, combating desertification and climate change)





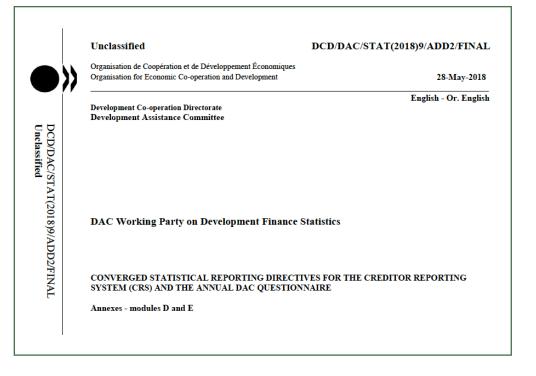


Guidance on scoring Policy and Rio markers

 OECD DAC Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire. Annexes

 modules D and E.
 DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD2/FINAL

- Annex 18: Policy markers (Aid to Environment)
- Annex 19: Rio markers







Possible scores

"Principal" objective (RM2)

✓ Objective of the Rio Convention is **fundamental** to the design/motivation of the action, i.e. *it is one of the principal reasons for undertaking the action*

✓ Note: there can be more than one Principal Objective for an action

"Significant" objective (RM1)

✓ Rio theme is not the main motivation, but the action helps meet environmental/Rio concerns. Still, the (Rio) objective must be explicitly stated

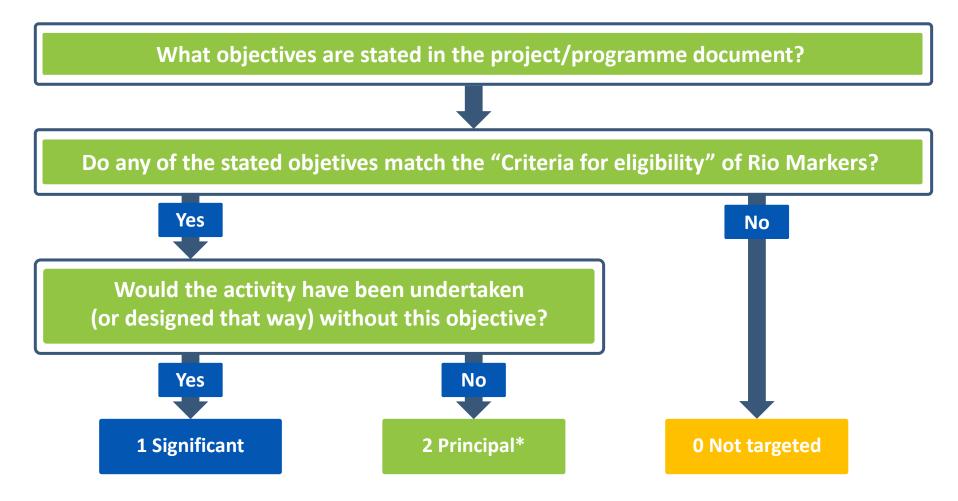
Not targeted (RM0)

✓ Avoiding adverse impact does not justify a marker





Decision tree for scoring an activity







What is required to secure a Rio marker

• "To facilitate transparency and in light of public scrutiny of the Rio marker data, it is important that (...) the **relation between the activity and the objective** (e.g. climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, other) is **clearly communicated and made explicit**"

OECD DAC guidance





Translating marker scores into financial contributions





NDICI Regulation (Art. 41.8)

"...The funding allocated under the Instrument shall be subject to an <u>annual</u> <u>tracking system</u> based on the <u>methodology of the OECD</u>, namely the 'environmental markers' and 'Rio markers', without excluding the use of more precise methodologies when these are available, integrated into the existing methodology for performance management of Union programmes, <u>to quantify</u> <u>the expenditure</u> related to environmental management and protection, climate action, desertification and biodiversity at the level of the action plans and measures referred to in Article 23 <u>and recorded within evaluations and annual reports</u>"





At what level are contributions measured?

Contributions are measured at the level of commitments for purposes of reporting to the OECD DAC



Level 1: Commitments

Level 2: Contracts

Level 3: Payments





by EC convention



RM=0 0% BUDGET

RM=1 40% BUDGET

IS A PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE

RM=2 100% BUDGET





Avoiding double counting

- Contributions to CC mitigation and CC adaptation are reported separately
- If an action contributes to both adaptation and mitigation in equal measure, a 'cross-cutting' category may be used
- In 2014-2020, if an action scores for <u>both</u> CC mitigation and CC adaptation, only the highest score was considered for purposes of calculating contributions to 'climate action'





Other considerations

- Rio markers are not mutually exclusive (but multiple markings should be exceptional)
- Rio markers are NOT applied to the following:
 - General budget support (A01); imputed student costs (E02), debt relief (F01) except debt swaps, administrative costs (G01), development awareness (H01) and refugees in donor countries (H02)
 - Multilateral contributions (B02) should not be marked individually by DAC members; international organisations report on allocations of their funds ("multilateral flows")
- General budget support contributions reported internally based on targeted SDGs
- DG BUDG methodology based on climate coefficients applicable as of next MFF





Use of Rio markers for investments





Rio markings and investments

- For purposes of calculating EU contributions, the marker scores of the corresponding Action Documents (i.e. defining contributions to investment facilities) are used
- The lead FI does its own scoring at the project level, normally using a more granular approach
- Discussions ongoing on the application of Rio markers to Guarantees
- Consistency between contributions at Decision level and individual projects needs to be verified





Where to indicate contributions to the Climate and Biodiversity targets





Indicating contributions to the targets

- In the case of INTPA NDICI, in the SSC Fiche
 - Best approximation with information available. To be followed up at AD level.
 - Remember: contributions can only be 0%, 40% or 100% of the action's budget

I. Contribution to spending targets and markers (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets, expected amounts)

☐ Migration and forced displacement	Amount:
☐ Climate	Amount:
☐ Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount:
☐ Education ⁴	Amount:
☐ Gender ⁵	□ G0 □ G1 □ G2
☐ Biodiversity	Amount:
☐ Inequalities	□ I-0 □ I-1 □ I-2
☐ Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁶	Amount:





Indicating contributions to the targets

- In the case of INTPA NDICI, in the SSC Fiche
 - The Financial Overview table should reflect the sum of contributions, by Priority Area, considering that each individual action can only contribute 0%, 40% or 100%

Expected contribution to spending targets per priority areas (mio EUR)	Total allocated (as per adopted MIP) ¹	Amount already allocated or committed ²	AAP 2021	AAP 2022	AAP 2023	AAP 2024	AAP 2025 (if relevant)	AAP 2026 (if relevant)	AAP 2027 (if relevant)	Guarantees	Balance
Priority Area 1: Green Deals											
Climate Change											
Priority Area 2: Human Capital and Employment											
Climate Change									ļ.		
Priority Area 3: Governance											
Climate Change											
Support measures											
Total											





Indicating contributions to the targets

- In the Action Document
 - Refer to the eligibility criteria and guidance

RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
Biological diversity @			
Combat desertification @			
Climate change mitigation @			
Climate change adaptation @			





Encoding of markers





Data input

- Markers encoded at action and contract level
 - Normally: action = commitment (level 1), but in a few cases there are 2 or more actions per COM L1
 - Allows for financial statistics at COM L1, contract and payment level
- Being part of reporting to OECD DAC, they are hosted by the DAC form, along with DAC codes and markers
- OPSYS replaced CRIS in 2022
- Markers validated in the AD on paper and then encoded in the system





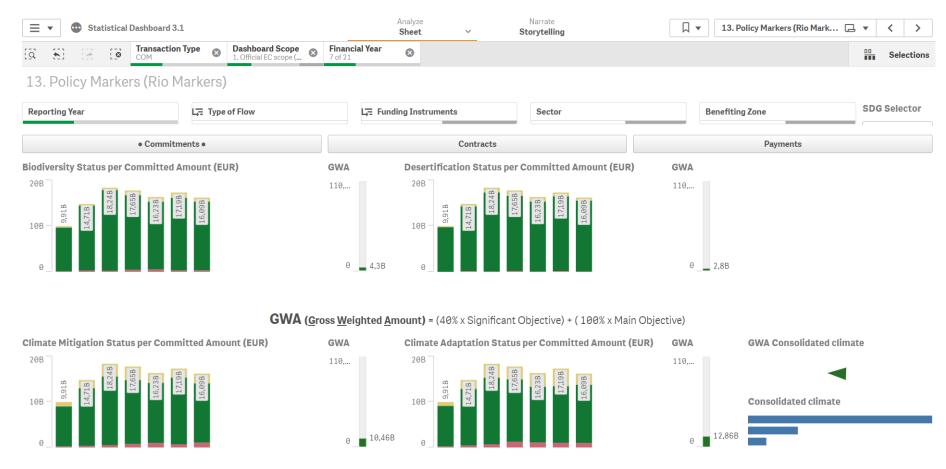
Data input

- Use of CRIS/OPSYS for INTPA, NEAR and FPI
- Other DGs operating part of the Heading VI (Europe in the World) budget (e.g. ECHO and EAC), encode manually in Excel once a year
- INTPA R2 is business owner for the DAC form and the reporting systems
- Responsibility for data shared between the encoder (Delegation/Geo units, business units F1/F2 and R2)





Dynamic data presentation and analysis in the Statistical Dashboard







Q&A





Definitions and eligibility criteria







Definition CC mitigation

The activity contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG removal by sinks, in line with the foals of the Paris Agreement.

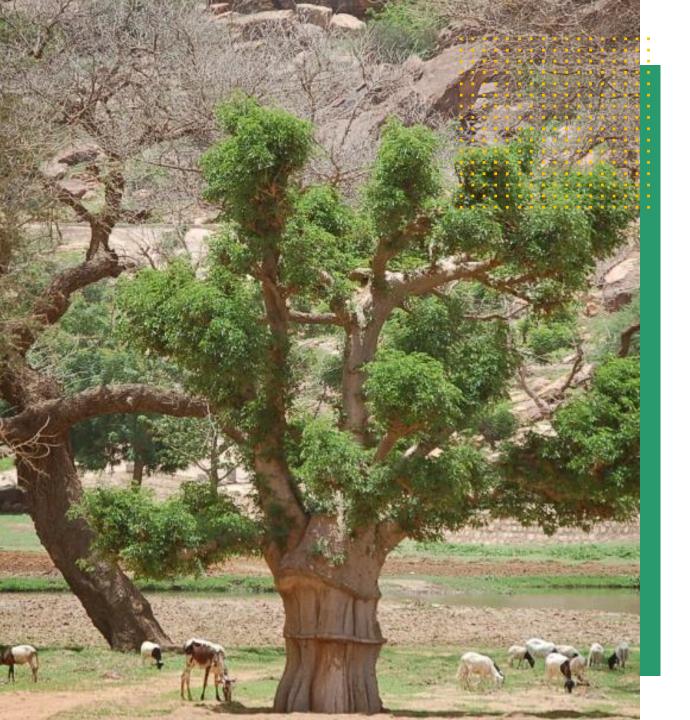




Eligibility criteria CC mitigation

- The activity contributes to:
- The mitigation of climate change by <u>limiting anthropogenic</u> <u>emissions of GHGs</u>, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; or
- The protection and/or enhancement of <u>GHG sinks and reservoirs</u>;
 or
- The <u>integration of climate change mitigation concerns with the</u> <u>recipient countries' development objectives</u> through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, technology transfer or research; **or**
- <u>Developing countries' efforts</u> to meet their obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, namely the implementation and enhancement of mitigation actions.





Definition CC adaptation

The activity intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the current and expected impacts of climate change, including climate variability, by maintaining or increasing resilience, through the increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them.

This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and implementation of climate change adaptation actions.





Eligibility criteria CC adaptation

- The climate change adaptation <u>objective is</u> <u>explicitly indicated</u> in the activity documentation; **and**
- The activity contains <u>specific measures</u> targeting the definition above.
- Carrying out an assessment of vulnerability to climate variability and change, either separately or as an integral part of the agencies' standard procedures, facilitates this approach.





Best practice CC adaptation

Best practice, a three-step approach:

- Set out the context of risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change, using a robust evidence base (existing analyses and reports, CVA analysis, or other);
- State the **intent** to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts in project documentation (how to address the above);
- Demonstrate a clear and direct link between the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts and the specific project activities.





Biological diversity definition

- The activity promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention:
 - the conservation of biodiversity,
 - sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources),
 - or fair and equitable benefit-sharing of the utilisation of genetic resources.





Biological diversity eligibility criteria

- The activity contributes to:
- Protecting/enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making (institution building, capacity development, strengthening of the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.





Combating desertification definition

The activity aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.





Combating desertification eligibility criteria

The activity contributes to:

- Protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- Integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- **Developing countries' efforts** to meet their obligations under the Convention.



Some particular cases to be mindful of

- Road construction, even if the new road shortens transport routes, as new roads generate increased traffic, score RMO. Unless the road also promotes the use of climate-friendly transport (e.g. cycling and bus lanes)
- Hydropower (storage or run-of-the-river) score only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated
- **Electricity transmission**, when it integrates renewable sources into the grid, or energy efficiency measures in grid retrofitting
- Agriculture activities score for biodiversity only if they show contributions to biodiversity objectives





Quality Control of markers and reporting





Quality Control entry points

- Continual checks Greening Facility validates markers as part of the CCT/RCT/TCT and QRM (INTPA) / QR2 (NEAR) phases, also pre-TAM in the case of investments
- Control of claims to contributions made in MIPs, AAPs and Action Documents
- Annual quality review based on R2 extraction for commitments made in the previous year
 - QC in January/February of each year
 - Scores proposed to person responsible for the action, and final scored agreed
 - Final scores are communicated to R2 to be changed in OPSYS
 - Final contributions are based on a summer extraction





Reporting

- Reporting by EC to UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD
- Annual reporting by EC to OECD DAC CRS
- Internal reporting to DG BUDG for Programme Statement
- To define regular reporting of progress in achieving targets (bi-annual) as QC





Guidance and support





Guidance on the climate and biodiversity markers

- OECD DAC Rio markers for Climate Handbook (under review)
 - Includes Indicative table to guide Rio marking by sector/sub-sector
- OECD DAC Indicative Table for the Rio marker for Biodiversity.
 DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)26/FINAL
- Indicative Table for Desertification under prep



DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)26/FINAL

Unclassified

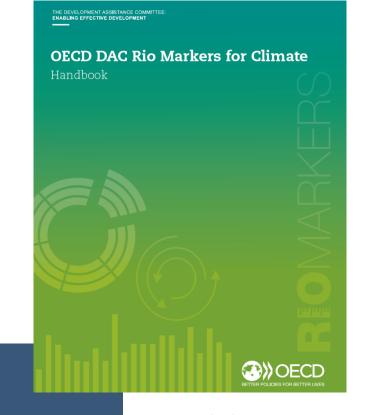
English - Or. English

Development Co-operation Directorate Development Assistance Committee

DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

INDICATIVE TABLE FOR THE RIO MARKER FOR BIODIVERSITY







Quick Tips for the integration of environment and climate change (by sector)

- Include an annex on indicative activities that qualify for a marker in different sectors
- Currently available for:
 - Agriculture & Food Systems
 - Digitalisation
 - Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Education
 - Energy
 - Private sector development / Trade

- Sustainable Infrastructure
- Transport & Mobility
- Urban development
- Water Resources Management
- Water & Sanitation







Resources on Rio markings

 Available in capacity4dev and from the Greening Facility (link shared in the Webinar's Chat)



Scoring of the Rio markers and the policy markers for Aid to Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction

Compilation of guidance material

The European Commission uses OECD DAC policy markers and Rio markers to keep track of development assistance to a number of policy area, as well as to calculate financial contributions. Each marker receives a score between O and 2, depending on whether the policy area is 'not targeted' by the action, is a 'significant objective' or a 'principal objective'. Scoring of the markers is based on eligibility criteria defined by the OECD DAC. The Environment & Climate Change Mainstreaming Facility has also prepared guidance material useful to correctly score the policy markers for Add to Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the four Rio markers: Biological Diversity, Combating Descrification, Climate Change Adigation.

- 1. Tutorial video on Rio markers
- OECD DAC Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire. Annexes – modules D and E

This document presents the criteria for the scoring of policy markers (Annex 18) and Rio markers (Annex 19). It is complemented by the document <u>Revision of the Reporting Directive: sections relating to the approved SDG focus field and changes to policy markers and type of aid,</u> which defines the criteria for the scoring of the DRR marker.

- 3. OECD DAC guidance on the use of Rio markers:
- Rio Markers for Climate Handbook. This document presents the scoring system for the climate markers and includes an Indicative Table to guide Rio marking by sector/sub-sector.
- <u>Indicative Table for the Rio marker for Biodiversity</u>. This document provides a table with activities under different sectors that would typically qualify for a biodiversity Rio marker.
- 4. Guidance note on the scoring of the DRR marker in the context of COVID-related actions

This note provides criteria for the correct use of the DRR marker for COVID-response actions in DG INTPA and DG NEAR.

5. Quick Tips

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These documents present practical guidance for the "greening" of a number of sectors. Each of the Quick Tips documents is accompanied by a guidance on activities that typically qualify for a Rio marker in that specific sector. These tables draw largely from the OECD DAC guidance, but provide further elements, especially in relation to the marker on desertification.







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Guidance documents available on capacity4dev.eu

Group on Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

Q&A





Thank you



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