



Greening EU Cooperation

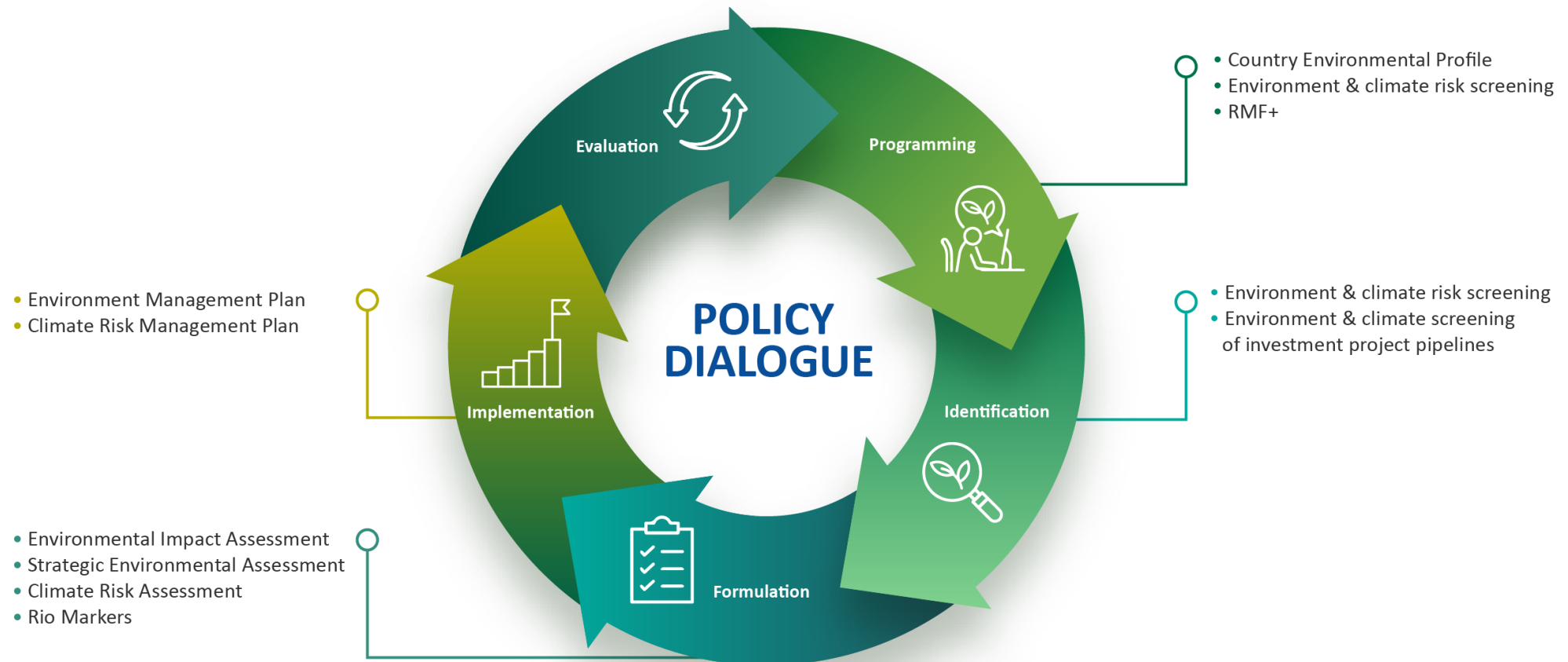
Integrating Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk
Reduction in EU External Action

Session 5: Greening identification and formulation

Guiding principles for translating the EU ambition into action



Greening the intervention cycle



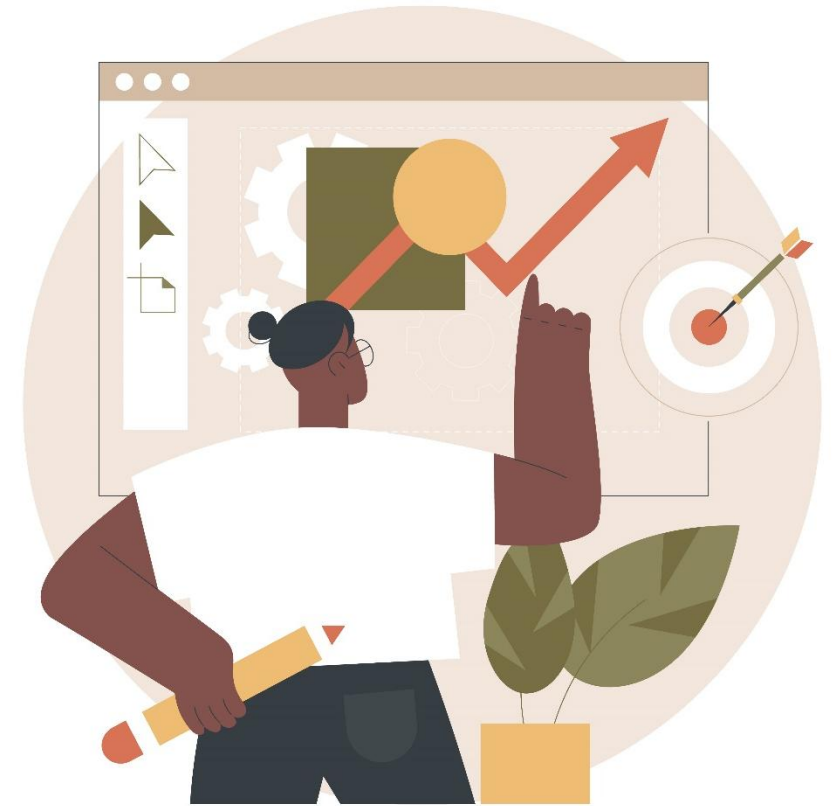
Step 1: Identification

Entry points for identification



Identification – early design stage

- Address env/cc concerns in the analyses leading to the design of the action (**demonstrate a good understanding of the relevant context**)
- Identify env/cc risks and apply the DNH principle (**remember that the screening is mandatory for AD formulation – annex f3**)
- Assess the environmental and climate vulnerability of the action and identify options to ensure its resilience
- Avoid excluded activities
- Maximise positive contributions (**possible for all sectors**; inspiration: Quick Tips)
- Assess indicative contributions to the climate and biodiversity spending targets
- Include env/cc thematic units in the co-creation process (**as early as possible!**)





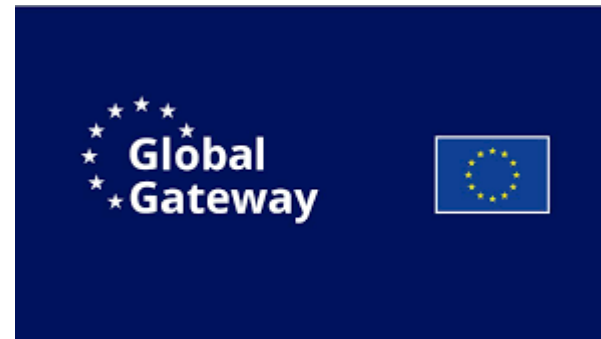
EU NEIGHBOURS
south east



Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Paris
Climate Agreement



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Step 2: Formulation

Entry points for formulation

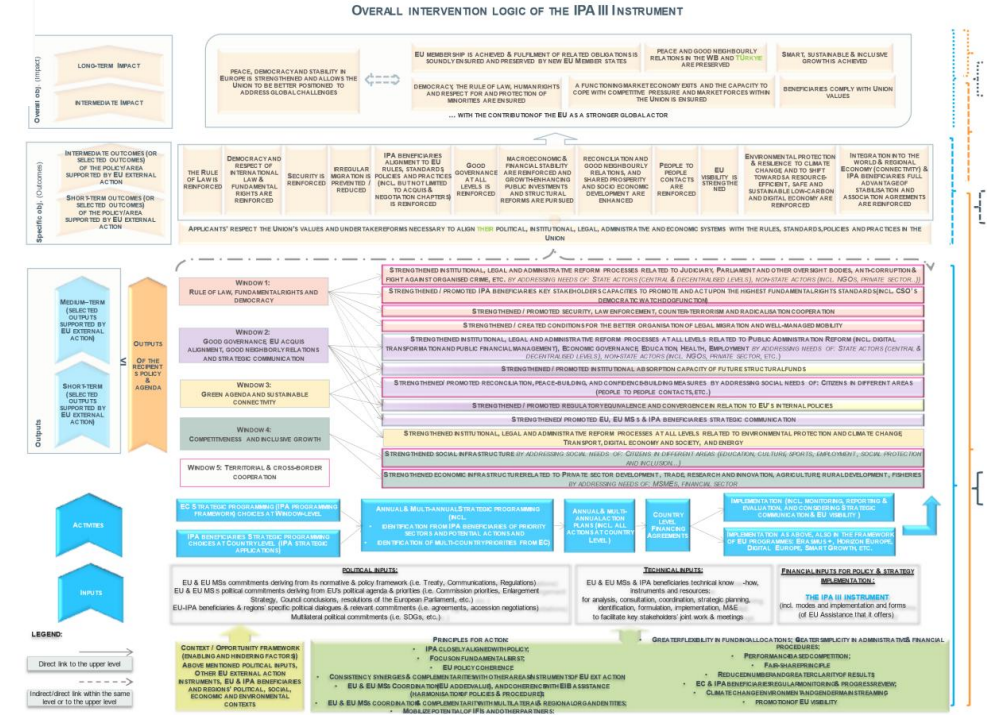


Formulation – robust design

- Build on the greening steps from identification
- Finalise the screening process
- (If relevant) finalise environmental or climate assessments
- Develop specific green measures and indicators
- Score policy and Rio markers
- Ensure partners' processes are aligned



Indicators



GERF and IPA III RF

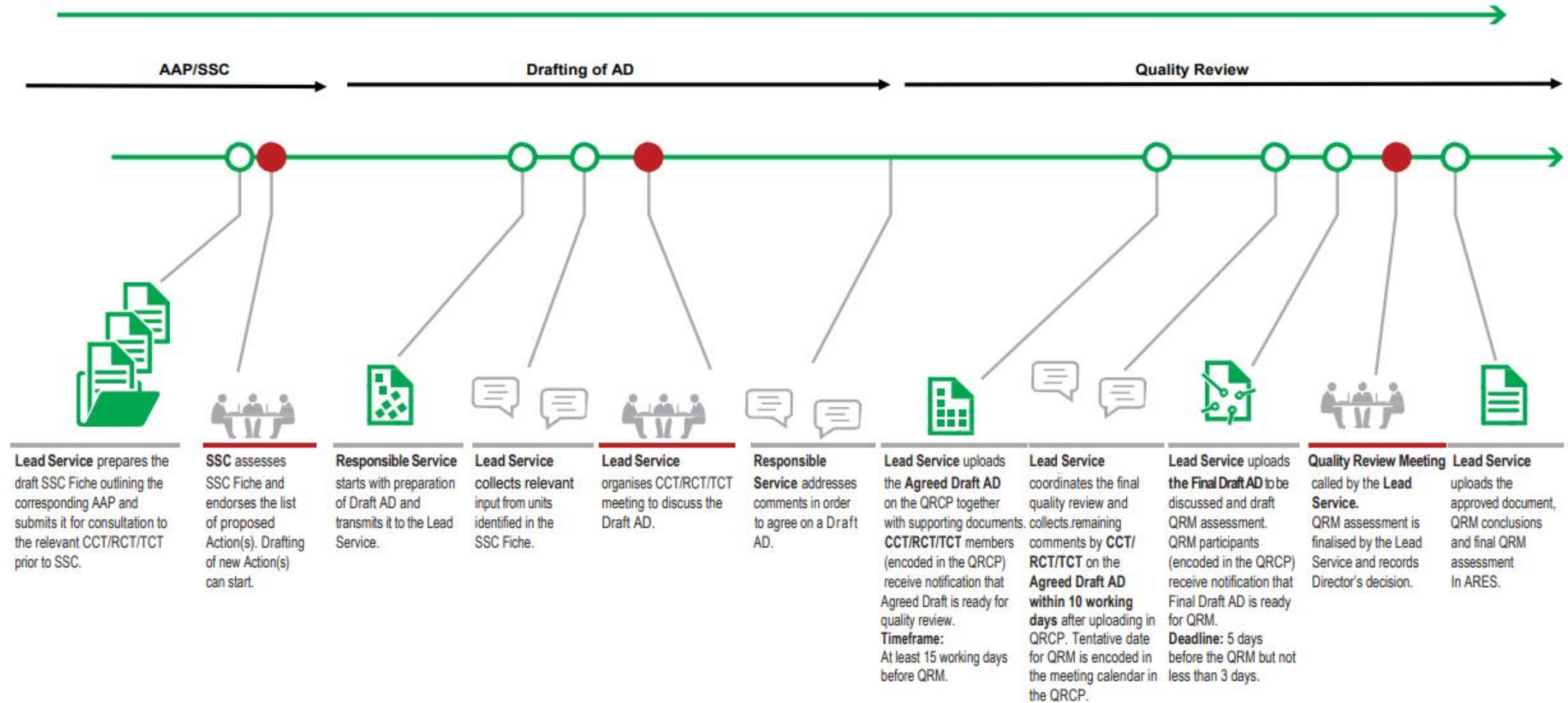


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Quality Assurance for Action Documents



Lead Service > Geographic and Thematic Desks
in charge of presenting the AD in HQ

Responsible Service > Service in charge of drafting the AD

AAP: Annual Action Plan
SSC: Strategic Steering Committee
AD: Action Document
CCT: Country Cooperation Team
RCT: Regional Cooperation Team
TCT: Thematic Cooperation Team
QRM: Quality Review Meeting

Rio markers: the tool to measure contributions



Essential to comply with the OECD DAC eligibility criteria



AAPs must only indicate 0%, 40% or 100% contributions



Markers validated at Action Document level



**if Biodiversity,
Desertification
or Climate change**

IS NOT TARGETED	RM=0	0% BUDGET
IS A SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE	RM=1	40% BUDGET
IS A PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE	RM=2	100% BUDGET



Wear your 'green glasses'!



HELP!



- Unsure about the analysis?
- Need help identifying opportunities?
- Not sure how to maximise potential?
- How should I score the action?
- Where do I find information?
- Who do I contact?

INTPA-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu
ENEST-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu
MENA-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu



The Greening EU Cooperation Toolbox

Online tool

[EXACT External Wiki - EN - EC Public Wiki](#)

PDF document

[Capacity4dev](#)



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Quick Tips to integrate environment and climate change in specific sectors

The Quick Tips series provides practical ideas for colleagues in the European Commission headquarters, EU Delegations and partner country institutions to maximise occasions to address environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities in different sectors. They are short documents which are easy to digest. New Quick Tips documents are being produced at regular intervals. They will shortly be translated into French and Spanish.

 <https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/...>



The Green Collection

The Green Collection is a comprehensive series of short publications designed to assist in aligning selected infrastructure projects with the European Green Deal. These publications provide information on the environmental, climate, biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction aspects of various infrastructure projects.

The collection is aimed at equipping colleagues involved in infrastructure projects, both at headquarters and European Union Delegations, with the knowledge and tools needed to effectively address their alignment to the Green Deal's ambitious objectives.

 <https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/...>

Quick Tips example: PSD & Trade



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QUICK TIPS

INTEGRATING THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR AND TRADE COOPERATION

Greening businesses and value chains to achieve a circular and climate neutral economy

As spelled out in the Green Deal, the EU's new growth strategy, the EU aims to achieve a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and competitive economy where economic growth is decoupled from emissions, resource use and environmental degradation. By aiming to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible, to reduce resource use, waste and greenhouse gas emissions, and thus give back to the planet more than it takes, a low carbon, circular economy (CE) is at the heart of this ambition.

The transition to a circular and carbon neutral economy is key to tackle the environment and climate crisis, as half of greenhouse gas emissions and more than 90% of biodiversity loss and water stress come from resource extraction and processing of materials, fuels and food. It is also key to growth and job creation, as greener models often deliver higher economic returns (e.g. by saving on material and other resource losses), as well as employment opportunities (e.g. by prioritising economic sectors with high job creation potential such as sustainable agriculture or waste management), while they also prove more resilient to shocks.

The integration of environment and climate change into EU international cooperation on private sector development and trade should be seen in this context. This entails, in particular, greening businesses and value chains through engagement with the private sector – notably Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and through measures to improve the policy, regulatory and business environment, as well as support to trade in environmental goods and services, e.g. through standards development.

This note provides quick practical tips to integrate environment and climate change across entire value chains and into private sector development and trade policies and cooperation.

Build the case for the transition

Develop knowledge and convey a convincing narrative for the circular and climate neutral economy

- **Collect data and develop knowledge on the circular and climate neutral economy**, notably at country and sector level, covering, for example, the environmental footprint (including greenhouse gas emissions) of relevant products and services, policy frameworks, EU norms and standards, consumption trends (including in energy), green/circular/low-emitting/resilient technologies, economic, environmental, or social impacts of disasters on industrial policy, planning and programmes, disaster risk impacts of investments in industrial development, etc.
- **Build the case for the circular and climate neutral economy transition by developing relevant knowledge**, identifying, in particular, opportunities for job creation, growth in key sectors and value chains at national/regional level, and benefits for businesses such as material and energy savings from resource efficient production processes, security of supply chains (procurement of secondary materials), improved image and reputation, market access, business viability (sustainable management of the natural capital on which they are based), etc.



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QUICK TIPS

ACTIVITIES THAT QUALIFY FOR RIO MARKERS IN PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

The NDICI Global Europe Regulation established a target to dedicate at least 30% of the EU budget to support climate objectives in the period 2021-2027. It also specifies that the NDICI Global Europe will contribute to the ambition of providing 7.5% of annual spending in 2024 and 10% in 2026 and 2027 towards biodiversity objectives.

The President of the European Commission, in her 2021 State of the Union speech, pledged an additional four billion euro towards climate goals. A pledge was also made to double the EU's external funding for biodiversity, compared to 2014-2020, in particular for the most vulnerable countries.

These renewed targets significantly raise the EU ambition on climate and biodiversity finance to partner countries, reflecting the urgency called upon by the scientific community to address the climate and biodiversity crises and the ambition of the European Green Deal.

Four 'Rio markers' were developed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to identify the contribution of actions to the objectives of UN Rio Conventions (two markers related to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, one to the Convention on Biological Diversity and one to the Convention to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation). The Rio markers are used by DG INTPA to keep track of financial contributions to the Rio themes. In line with a methodology adopted by the OECD DAC, there are three possible scores (0, 1 and 2) for Rio markers. DG INTPA assesses that a certain percentage of an action's budget can be considered to contribute to a Rio theme, based on the score of the corresponding Rio marker, as follows:

	RM=0	0% BUDGET
IS NOT TARGETED		
IS A SIGNIFICANT OBJECTIVE	RM=1	40% BUDGET
IS A PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE	RM=2	100% BUDGET

If Biodiversity, Desertification or Climate Change

The scoring must be carried out in accordance with the corresponding [OECD DAC directives](#).¹

An activity can be marked as "principal" when the objective (biodiversity, combating desertification, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation) is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity. To be marked "significant", the objective must be explicitly stated but is not a fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking and designing the activity.

¹ OECD DAC (2018) Converged Operational Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire. Annexes – module D and E Annexes 1B – Rio markers. [OCDAC/STAT/2018/ANNO2/EN/1B](#).



Quick Tips example: agriculture and food system



INTÉGRATION DES QUESTIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES ET CLIMATIQUES DANS LES SYSTÈMES AGRICOLES ET ALIMENTAIRES

La population mondiale devrait atteindre plus de 9 milliards d'habitants d'ici 2050, ce qui entraînera une concurrence accrue et des pressions croissantes sur les sols, l'eau et les autres ressources naturelles. L'environnement, le changement climatique et la biodiversité sont étroitement liés aux systèmes agricoles et alimentaires. En effet, ils ont un impact sur notre capacité à produire des aliments. L'agriculture conventionnelle et les modèles agro-industriels sont des importants émetteurs de gaz à effet de serre (GES), ainsi que des facteurs clés de la dégradation des écosystèmes et de l'épuisement des ressources naturelles. Ces défis affectent de manière significative la capacité des systèmes agroalimentaires à répondre à la demande d'une population en croissance rapide et à garantir une alimentation suffisante, sûre et nutritive pour tous, de manière durable.

Une transition globale vers des systèmes alimentaires durables et sains nécessitera des changements et des améliorations majeurs en matière d'utilisation des ressources et de protection

de l'environnement. Pour que les systèmes agricoles et alimentaires mondiaux deviennent véritablement résilients et durables, ils doivent intégrer plus pleinement l'environnement et le changement climatique.

Cette note fournit des conseils pratiques rapides pour soutenir la programmation et la conception du soutien de l'UE aux systèmes agricoles et alimentaires durables, contribuant à la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ainsi qu'aux objectifs suivants :

- Adaptation au changement climatique et atténuation de ses effets
- Gestion durable et efficace des ressources naturelles
- Résilience et réduction des risques de catastrophe
- La préservation de la biodiversité

Bon nombre des mesures proposées contribuent simultanément à plusieurs ou à tous les objectifs.



S'aligner sur les engagements et les politiques nationales, européennes et internationales en matière d'environnement et de climat

- Vérifiez que le secteur agricole fait bien partie de la Contribution Déterminée au niveau National (CDN), du Plan National d'Adaptation (PNA), de la stratégie nationale de réduction des risques de catastrophe et de la Stratégie et Plan d'action nationaux en matière de Biodiversité (NBSAP) du pays. Donner la priorité aux interventions qui soutiendront leur mise en œuvre.
- Alignez l'action proposée sur le "Pacte Vert" européen, notamment l'objectif de neutralité climatique, la stratégie d'adaptation au changement climatique, les stratégies "de la ferme à la fourchette", "biodiversité" et le plan d'action en faveur de l'économie circulaire.
- Déterminez comment les actions proposées contribuent à l'aide à l'environnement et aux conventions de Rio sur le changement climatique, la biodiversité et la lutte contre la désertification, ainsi qu'à la réduction des risques de catastrophe, en utilisant les "marqueurs" spécifiques et les orientations sur les activités dans le secteur agricole qui peuvent bénéficier des **marqueurs de Rio**.
- Utilisez une **évaluation Environnementale Stratégique (EES)**, une **évaluation des impacts Environnementaux (EIE)** et/ou une **évaluation des Risques Climatiques (ERC)** pour identifier les risques et les mesures permettant de réduire au minimum les incidences négatives sur l'environnement et le climat. Il s'agit aussi de saisir les occasions



ACTIONS DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DES SYSTÈMES D'ALIMENTATION POUVANT BÉNÉFICIER DE MARQUEURS DE RIO

Le règlement NDICI Global Europe a établi un objectif visant à consacrer au moins 30% du budget de l'UE au soutien des objectifs climatiques au cours de la période 2021-2027. Il précise également que le NDICI Global Europe contribuera à l'ambition de consacrer 7,5 % des dépenses annuelles en 2024 et 10 % en 2026 et 2027 aux objectifs de la biodiversité. Dans son discours sur l'état de l'Union pour 2021, la présidente de la Commission européenne s'est engagée à consacrer quatre milliards d'euros supplémentaires aux objectifs climatiques. Une promesse a également été faite de doubler le financement extérieur de l'UE pour la biodiversité, par rapport à 2014-2020, en particulier pour les pays les plus vulnérables. Ces objectifs renouvelés augmentent considérablement l'ambition de l'UE en matière de financement du climat et de la biodiversité pour les pays partenaires, reflétant l'urgence demandée par les scientifiques pour faire face aux crises du

climat et de la biodiversité et à l'ambition du Pacte Vert européen. Quatre "marqueurs de Rio" ont été développés par le Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'OCDE pour identifier la contribution des actions aux objectifs des conventions de Rio des Nations unies (deux marqueurs liés à la Convention-cadre sur le changement climatique, un à la Convention sur la diversité biologique et un à la Convention sur la lutte contre la désertification et la dégradation des sols). Les marqueurs de Rio sont utilisés par la DG INTPA pour assurer le suivi des contributions financières aux thèmes de Rio. Conformément à une méthodologie adoptée par le CAD de l'OCDE, il existe trois scores possibles (0, 1 et 2) pour les marqueurs de Rio. La DG INTPA estime qu'un certain pourcentage du budget d'une action peut être considéré comme contribuant à un thème de Rio, sur la base du score correspondant.

Si la biodiversité, la désertification ou le changement climatique

- N'EST PAS CIBLÉ RM=0 0% BUDGET
- EST UN OBJECTIF SIGNIFICATIF RM=1 40% BUDGET
- EST UN OBJECTIF PRINCIPAL RM=2 100% BUDGET

Le score doit être déterminé conformément aux directives correspondantes du **CAD de l'OCDE**¹

Une activité peut être qualifiée de « principale » lorsque l'objectif (biodiversité, lutte contre la désertification, atténuation du changement climatique, adaptation au changement climatique) est explicitement énoncé comme fondamental dans la conception ou la motivation de l'activité. Pour être marqué comme « significatif », l'objectif doit être explicitement énoncé mais n'est pas un moteur ou une motivation fondamentale pour entreprendre et concevoir l'activité.

¹ CAD de l'OCDE (2018) *Directives de désignation statistique des engagements pour le système de désignation des indicateurs SDG et le questionnaire annuel du CAD*. Accessed 18 - marqueurs de Rio: SDG/SDC/STAT/2018/002/FR/ML

Quick Tips: Migration / Working with Nature



QUICK TIPS

THE INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS INTO MIGRATION PROGRAMMES

This document provides practical "quick tips" for programme managers to integrate environmental, climate change, and biodiversity considerations into migration interventions and displacement strategies. While indeed the EU actively aims to tackle the challenge of forced migration arising from environmental degradation and climate change, this document does not delve into causal factors of migration or displacement. Migration programmes may pose environmental and climate risks,

contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental harm. However, they also have the potential to facilitate a transition towards a sustainable, low-carbon development. The table below outlines the intricate balance of risks and opportunities for sustainability inherent in migration interventions. By addressing the challenges head-on and harnessing the potential benefits, migration programmes can significantly contribute to green growth and environmental protection.

Risks and opportunities of migration programmes for the environment, biodiversity and climate

Opportunities

Migration reduces pressures on natural resources in communities of origin and can contribute to **building resilience by providing livelihood diversification** or leading to the acquisition of new adaptive skills.

Labour and circular migration has the potential to support the green transition and sustainable practices by enhancing employability through green reskilling and skills upgrading.

Migrant remittances facilitate access to land, resources and farm inputs, and act as an income gap filler when farm production fails. The **diaspora**, through their **remittances and skills**, can contribute to the green development of their origin communities.

Returnees can bring new knowledge and skills along with social and economic benefits to their community of origin, fostering green development.

Risks

Uncontrolled and forced displacement leads to a higher **competition for resources** in transit and destination areas e.g., land, food, water, fuelwood eventually triggering further movements.

The use of plastic items, packaging, chemical products and fuels can generate waste during transit or long-term displacement **polluting the environment**.

New settlements and irregular migration pathways, **especially in fragile ecosystems, may cause or exacerbate existing environmental issues and create new ones** e.g., desertification, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and degradation of habitats.



QUICK TIPS

WORKING WITH NATURE: HOW ALL SECTORS CAN BENEFIT FROM AND CONTRIBUTE TO BIODIVERSITY

The European Green Deal invites all sectors and relevant actors to go beyond the 'doing no harm' principle and think in terms of how activities and investments can contribute to nature conservation and restoration, either by pro-actively integrating nature conservation in the design of activities or by looking for alternative solutions provided by nature.

The 2022 [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#) requires Parties to the Convention to stop loss of biodiversity (target 1), restore degraded areas by at least 30% in 2030 (target 2) and conserve at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas (target 3).

This requires a fundamentally different way of planning and project design, not sufficing to mitigate negative impacts of standard design, but actively looking for ways to benefit from or enhance nature from the very start. **Having green objectives from the onset is what a green transition is about** (taking into account that green also stands for a just and climate resilient, circular and pollution free transition).

This is the main document of the "Working with Nature" Quick Tips series, further comprising 7 sector specific Quick Tips:

- ▶ [Working with nature in the Water \(Management\) sector](#)
- ▶ [Working with nature in Cities](#)
- ▶ [Working with nature in Disaster Risk Reduction](#)
- ▶ [Working with nature in the Transport sector](#)
- ▶ [Working with nature in the Forestry sector](#)
- ▶ [Working with nature in Agriculture and Livestock](#)
- ▶ [Working with nature in the Renewable Energy sector](#)

This main document focuses on investments in traditional economic sectors that can generate biodiversity co-benefits or use biodiversity as part of a solution. The 7 sector specific Quick Tips, or annexes to this document, complement this information with concrete case evidence.

BIODIVERSITY = biological diversity = genetic diversity within each species + diversity among species + diversity in ecosystems. It is the formalised and quantifiable term for 'nature'.

ECOSYSTEM = a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit ([Convention on Biological Diversity](#)).

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES = the benefits people obtain from ecosystems ([IPBES](#)).



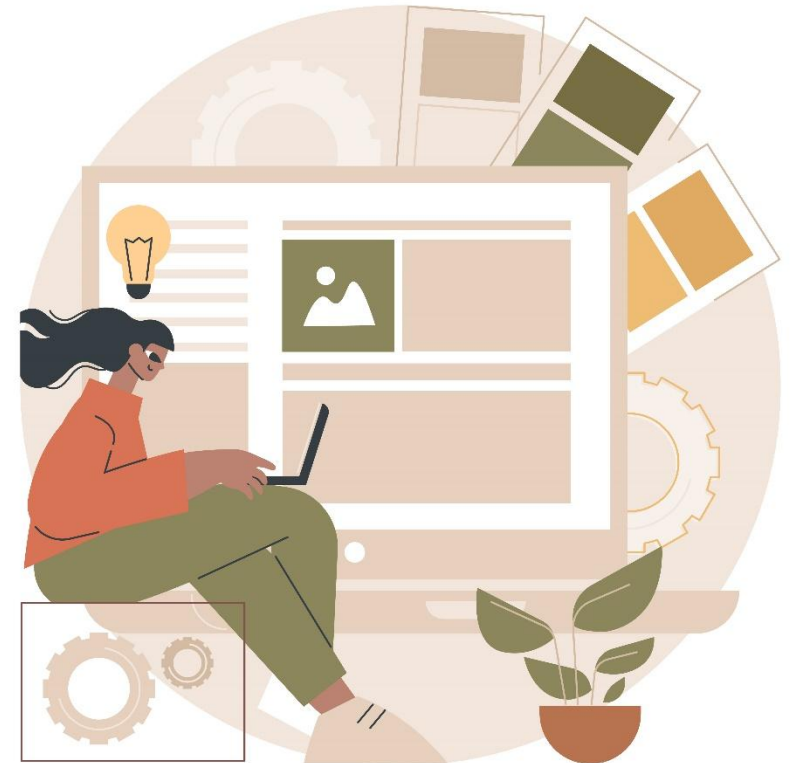
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Recap: get the design right!

- Maximise opportunities and minimise risks!
- Opportunities to contribute to env/cc objectives
- Green whenever possible!
- Be explicit!
- Avoid excluded activities
- DNH as bare minimum
- Risk management: ensure environmental sustainability and climate proofing
- **Greening should be a starting point**, not an after-thought!



Exercise

Analysis of an Action Document



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Analysis of an Action Document

- Choose you AD and join your table
- Focus on key sections!
- Individual reading (15')
- Group discussion (20')
 - Select a rapporteur
- Feedback to plenary (3'/group)
- Group discussion (15')



Focus on the three dimensions of the green lens approach

