



# **Towards Sustainable Development**

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## **Greening EU Development Cooperation**

### **Module 2: International & EU policy**



## **International Policy**

International policy that calls for mainstreaming includes:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Rio Conventions
- Paris agreement on climate change - COP 21
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements
- Paris Declaration and Accra Action Plan



## Sustainable development goals



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## Rio conventions



### UN Convention to Combat Desertification

- ✓ forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation;
- ✓ and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas.



### UN Convention on Biological Diversity

- ✓ conservation of biological diversity;
- ✓ sustainable use of its components;
- ✓ fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.



### UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

- ✓ aims to achieve stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Note also the Montreal Protocol on CFCs that have also contributed to reducing GHGs

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## COP 21 key points



- First-ever universal global climate deal covering all countries.
- Outlines a strong shared vision and ambition to engage in a process for a transformation to a low-carbon and climate resilient development pathway.
- Provides a confirmation of the collective target by developed countries to provide USD 100 billion by 2020 for climate activities in developing countries from all sources, with a new and higher collective target to be set by 2025.
- (I)NDCs – (Intended) nationally determined contributions

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## COP 21 – what governments agreed to (1/2)

### Mitigation: reducing emissions

- long-term goal: keeping increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and, aim to limit increase to 1.5°C,...based on INDCs;
- global emissions to peak soon, noting this will take longer for some countries;
- rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science.

### Transparency and global stocktake

- revisit every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science;
- report to each other & public on targets;
- track progress through a robust system.

### Adaptation

- strengthen societies' ability to deal with climate change impacts;
- continued and enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries.

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## COP 21 – what governments agreed to (2/2)

### Loss and damage

- Recognise importance of averting, minimising and addressing L&D associated with CC
- Acknowledge need to cooperate on early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance.

### Support

- The EU and other developed countries will continue to support climate action to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change impacts in developing countries.
- Other countries are encouraged to provide or continue support voluntarily.
- Developed countries intend to continue their existing collective goal to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and until 2025. A new and higher goal to be set after this period.

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## Multilateral Environment Agreements



A comprehensive list of MEAs signed by the EU is available on the Commission [environment web pages](#):

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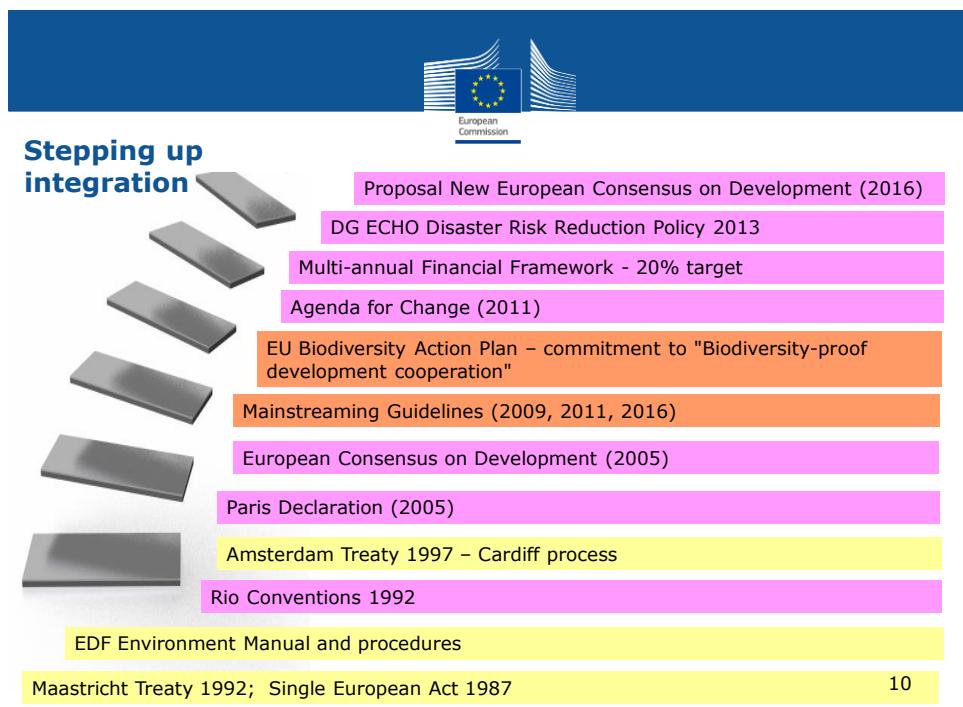




## Environmental integration in EU development policy



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## Agenda for change: making the links

- Recognise links between environment/ NRM natural poverty reduction and growth
- Development is not sustainable if it damages the environment
- Contribute to improving the CC resilience of developing countries
- Promote the 'green economy' that can generate growth, create jobs by valuing and investing in natural capital
- Highlights sectors - agriculture / Energy
- Good governance & reforms – environmental dimension
- Reduce developing countries' exposure to global CC and environmental shocks
- Tackle inequalities, in particular to give poor people better access to land, food, water and energy without harming the environment

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## (proposal for a) New Consensus on Development

- Recognises the role of environmental sustainability and a stable climate for poverty eradication and sustainable development
  - *In addition to dedicated actions, environmental consideration needs to be integrated across all sectors of development cooperation, including through preventive actions*
  - Promotion of resource efficiency and SCP
- Support to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources
  - *...enhance the integration of sustainability in all cooperation sectors...*
  - *...raise the profile of environmental issues in dialogues with our partners...*
  - *...promote the use of natural capital accounting*
- Commitment to integrate environment and climate change through development cooperation strategies

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## (proposal for a) **New Consensus on Development**

- Promotion of EE, RE and clean technology
- Recognition of env/cc importance in agriculture sector
  - *Investments must protect soils, conserve water resources, prevent deforestation and maintain healthy ecosystems*
  - *Sustainable agriculture must harness the greenhouse gas mitigation potential of agriculture, while enhancing resilience to climate change impacts*
  - *...tackle illegal fishing, marine pollution and climate change impacts...*
  - *...seek governance relating to tenure of land, oceans and forests*
- Resource efficiency in urban infrastructures
- Promoting low carbon and climate resilient economy in context of urban development

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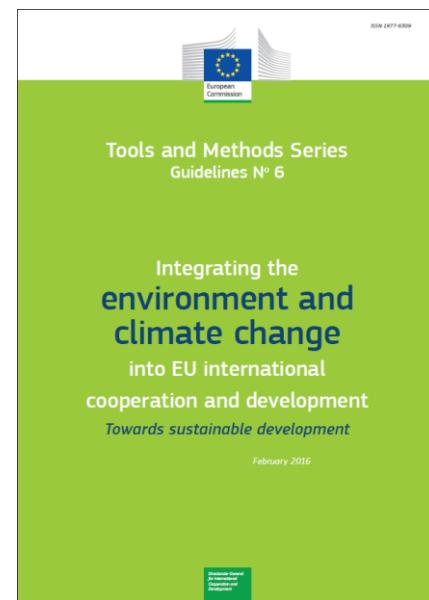


## **EU Instruments, Initiatives and Facilities**

- **Geographic Programmes**
- Environment and climate change as focal and non focal sectors (NIPs/RIPs)
- **Thematic programmes**
  - ✓ Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme (GPGC)
  - ✓ Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience - Increasing resilience by reducing disaster risk in humanitarian action
  - ✓ Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020
- **Some flagship initiatives**
  - ✓ GCCA+
  - ✓ FLEGT
  - ✓ SWITCH to Green
  - ✓ EU Biodiversity for Life+ Initiative (EUBLI)
- **Investment Facilities (climate windows)**
- **Partnership instrument (climate is a priority)**



- Objectives and background
- Rationale
- Integration in practice
- Annexes
  - SDGs and targets relevant for integration
  - ToR for a CEP
  - Environment and climate change screening
  - Guidance for integration in formulation
  - ToR for SEA
  - ToR for EIA
  - Monitoring and indicators
  - Rio markers and Aid to Environment marker
  - ToR for CRA



## Sector Notes



## Mainstreaming

- Mainstreaming is a long-term, iterative process aimed at:
  - transforming ideas
  - even more importantly, transforming policies, resource allocations and practices
- in order to:
  - promote desired developmental outcomes (with regard to gender, environment, climate change, governance, human rights, ...)
  - and support integrated solutions to human problems



## What have we learnt so far?

- **Integration is not easy** as a concept to grasp
- A **focus on "tools"** alone is not enough
- **Political economy**, drivers of change, incentives crucial
- **Progress is (painfully) slow**
- Integration is a **long term and continuing process**
- **Upstream** (awareness, policy); **downstream** (implement)
- Reacting to **opportunities** not just challenges