



Rio Markers

Towards Sustainable Development –
Greening EU Development Cooperation

16 September 2016 – Brussels



ENTRY POINT		KEY ACTION OR TOOL
1. Problem analysis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the problem analysis and stakeholder analysis identify environmental and climate change-related issues
2. Environmental and climate change risk screenings and assessments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake environmental and climate change risk screenings to determine if the programme/project is environmentally or climatically sensitive, thus requiring a detailed analysis to identify environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities Undertake an SEA, an EIA or a CRA where necessary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA/EIA/CRA screening procedures SEA/EIA/CRA ToR
3. Preparation of the action document		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that environmental and climate change concerns and opportunities are reflected in programme/project design, that action is foreseen to adequately address them, that necessary budget provisions are made and that relevant indicators are included Assess whether the action justifies a Rio or aid to environment marker and contributes to climate change or biodiversity financing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEA/EIA/CRA Rio markers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess whether the supported policy or strategy adequately integrates environmental



This module

- What are Rio markers – how to apply them?
- Eligibility criteria for Rio-objectives
- EU Financial commitments – use of Rio-markers
- State of Play
- Exercise.....

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What are Rio markers?

- Policy markers used for monitoring and statistical reporting on the development finance flows (ODA) dedicated to the the 'Rio convention' themes:
 - Biological diversity
 - Desertification
 - Climate change mitigation (reductions in/absorption of GHG)
 - Climate change adaptation (climate risk mitigation, vulnerability reduction)
- Complement the 'Aid to Environment' marker

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Who's in charge (1) ?

Programme officers in EU delegations or HQ

- Mainstream ECC during identification /formulation, and ensure **outcomes are reflected** in the (I)AD and other QSG documents – **consistency** between AD and Environmental and CC screening document;
- **Select right markers** on front page of (I)ADs, and encoding in CRIS (I)
- **Monitor implementation** of the relevant measures

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Who's in charge (2) ?

ECC Mainstreaming Facility, in collaboration with desk and thematic officers:

- **Support mainstreaming** of ENV/CC during identification / formulation (on demand) – preferably ahead of QSG1
- **Validate Rio marking** during QSG process
- If need be: suggest how to strengthen the **justification** for (Rio-) marking ENV/BD/DES/CC

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How to apply Rio markers?

Does an action target, or *not*, a Rio-theme as a *principal* (main) or *significant* objective.

1) Principal objective (score 2)

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

2) Significant objective (score 1)

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

3) Not targeted (score 0)

NB avoiding adverse impact does not justify marker



What is required to secure a Rio marker?

OECD-DAC guidance

"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"



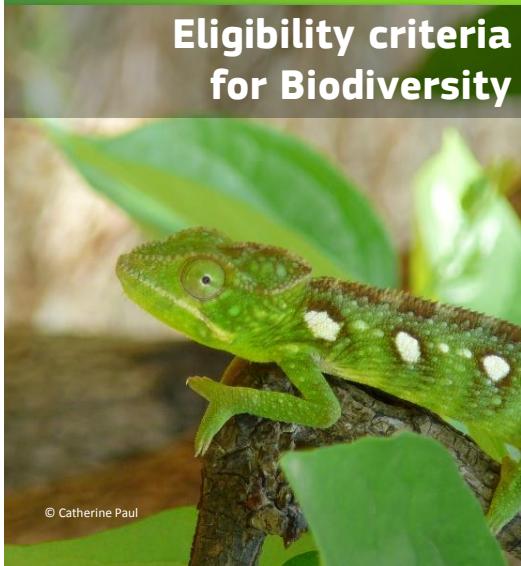
What does *not* qualify for Rio marking?

- An isolated sentence in “cross-cutting issues”
- More or less hypothetical “side benefits”
- Vague, undefined terms, e.g.
 - “Sustainable agriculture”
 - “Sustainable energy”
 - “Increased resilience”
- Themes mainstreamed but not prominent enough to qualify as a “significant objective”

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Eligibility criteria for Biodiversity



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- 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, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

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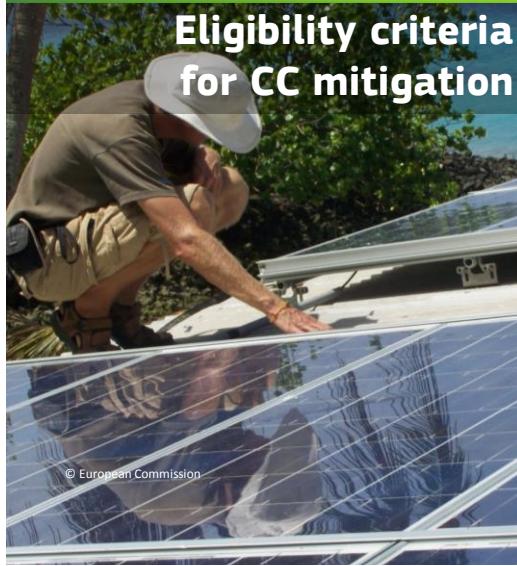
Eligibility criteria for Desertification



- Protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- Integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries' development objectives [...] or
- Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.
- Also: implementation of methods for conserving water, vegetation and soil in dry areas; and
- Sustainable irrigation for crops and livestock, to reduce pressure on land threatened by desertification

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Eligibility criteria for CC mitigation



- Limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol;
- The protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; or
- The integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives [...] or
- Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

N.B. *Projects that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency may consider climate change mitigation as a principal objective.*

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Eligibility criteria for CC adaptation



- Activities that *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 increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them
- The climate change adaptation *objective* must be *explicitly indicated in the activity documentation*;
- And: the activity contains *specific measures* targeting the definition above.

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Best practice for CC adaptation



Best practice: a three-step approach:

1. 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)
2. State the **intent** to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts in project documentation: (how to address the above).
3. Demonstrate a clear and direct link between the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts and the specific project **activities**.

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EuropeAid financial targets (1)

Financial commitments for 2014-2020:

- 20% of funding relevant to climate change
- Doubling of funding for biodiversity protection

Estimate of potential for the 20% CC target:

- Approx. 20% for DCI, 15.3% for EDF

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How are Rio markers used for tracking expenditure?



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State of play 2015 commitments

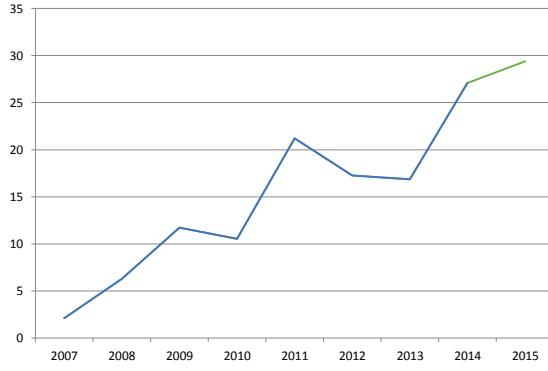
2015 Commitments - Contributions to Rio themes by Financing Instrument								
Financing Instrument	Total commitments	A2E %	BD %	DES %	CCM %	CCA %	CC %	
ENI	2.250.000	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
DCI - Geo	1.473.334.034	22,4%	3,8%	2,5%	8,0%	15,4%	17,5%	
DCI - Thema	815.847.568	34,2%	7,3%	5,4%	20,5%	15,4%	29,1%	
EIDHR	131.003.323	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
IcSP	65.628.831	38,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	38,1%	38,1%	
INSC	59.886.786	77,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
Other	41.198.419	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
EU - Greenland PP	30.698.715	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	
Total	2.619.847.676	26,0%	4,4%	3,1%	10,9%	14,4%	19,8%	
EDF	5.473.814.985	10,2%	2,8%	2,3%	5,0%	6,1%	9,6%	
Grand total	8.093.662.661	15,3%	3,3%	2,6%	6,9%	8,8%	12,9%	

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Study – Evolution of climate-relevant funding in agriculture and food and nutrition security

% CC-relevant funding (based on commitments)
Agriculture, food & nutrition security
2007-2015 (DEVCO C1 analysis)

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State of play - biodiversity funding

- ✓ Target: Double biodiversity-related international financial flows to Developing Countries by 2015 and at least (maintain) this level until 2020 (compared to the 2006-2010 baseline level).
- ✓ Average 2006-2010: € 129,956,218 / annum
Doubling: € 259,912,436 / annum
- ✓ Average 2011-2015: € 203,914,354 / annum = 78.5 % of target
- ✓ Commitments 2015: € 351,504,905 = 135 % of target

Source: DEVCO C2 (Aug,2016)

Note: contributions do not only come from DEVCO budget, also other budget lines (ENI, PI a.o.)



For questions and further support

- Refer to [Annex 8 of the new Guidelines on integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development](#)
- Or the original OECD-DAC guidance documents:
[https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/DCD-DAC\(2016\)3-ADD2-FINAL%20-ENG.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/DCD-DAC(2016)3-ADD2-FINAL%20-ENG.pdf)
- Or contact the ENV/CC Mainstreaming Facility via the DEVCO C2-C6 MAINSTREAMING mailbox:
EuropeAid-C2-MAINSTREAMING@ec.europa.eu

Thank you!



MWH SA/NV

