



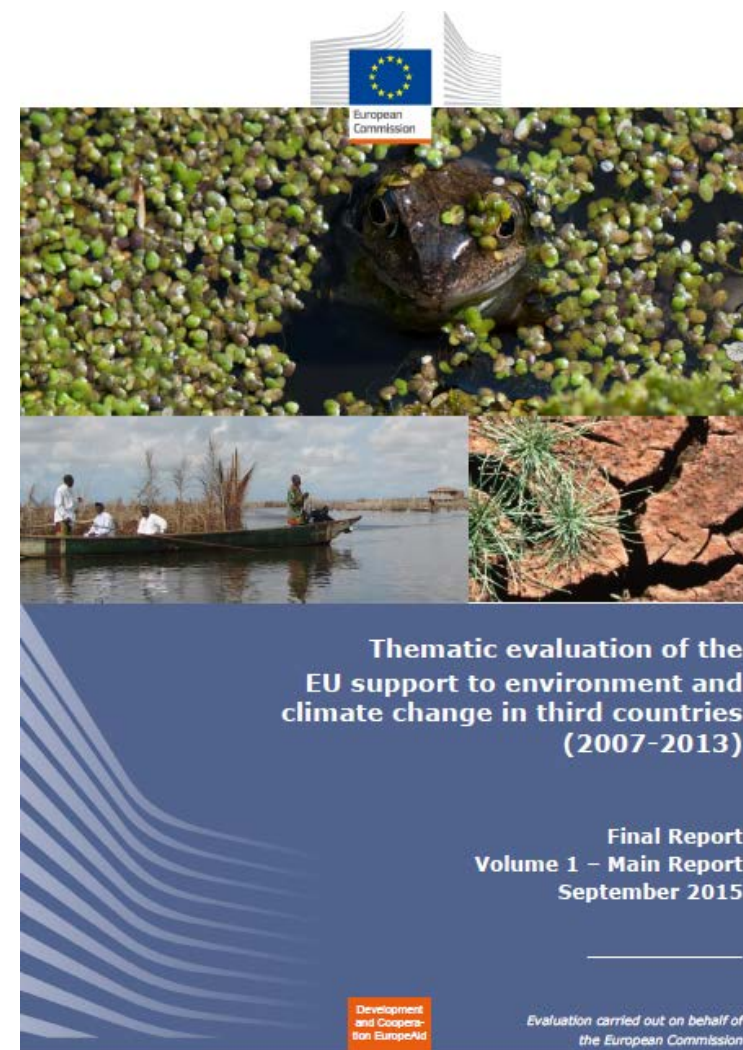
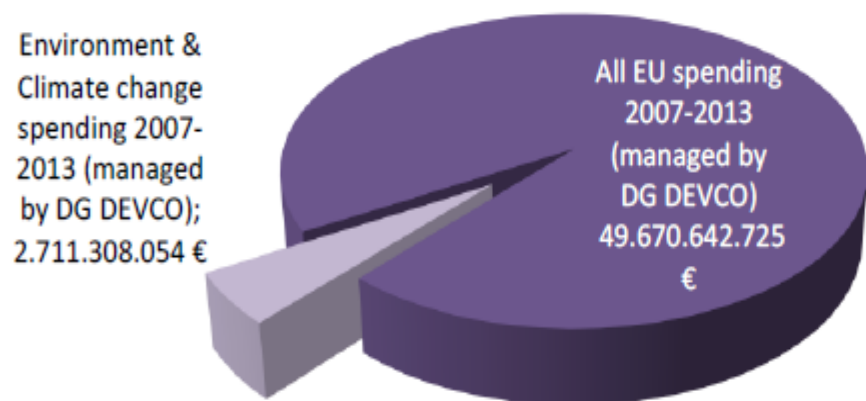
DEVCO **Environment** **Week 2017**

Session 3: Mainstreaming – the EU approach

7 February 2017 – Brussels, Belgium

Are we mainstream ?

EU support to environment and climate change: Total contracted amount vs. total EU overall contracted funding



Are we mainstream ?

EU support to environment and climate change: Geographical distribution of funds (global analysis)

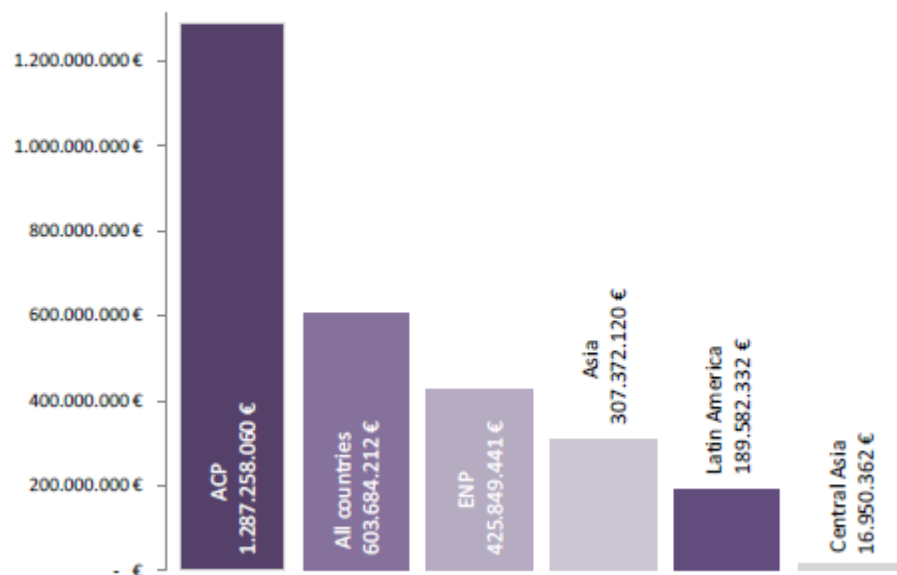
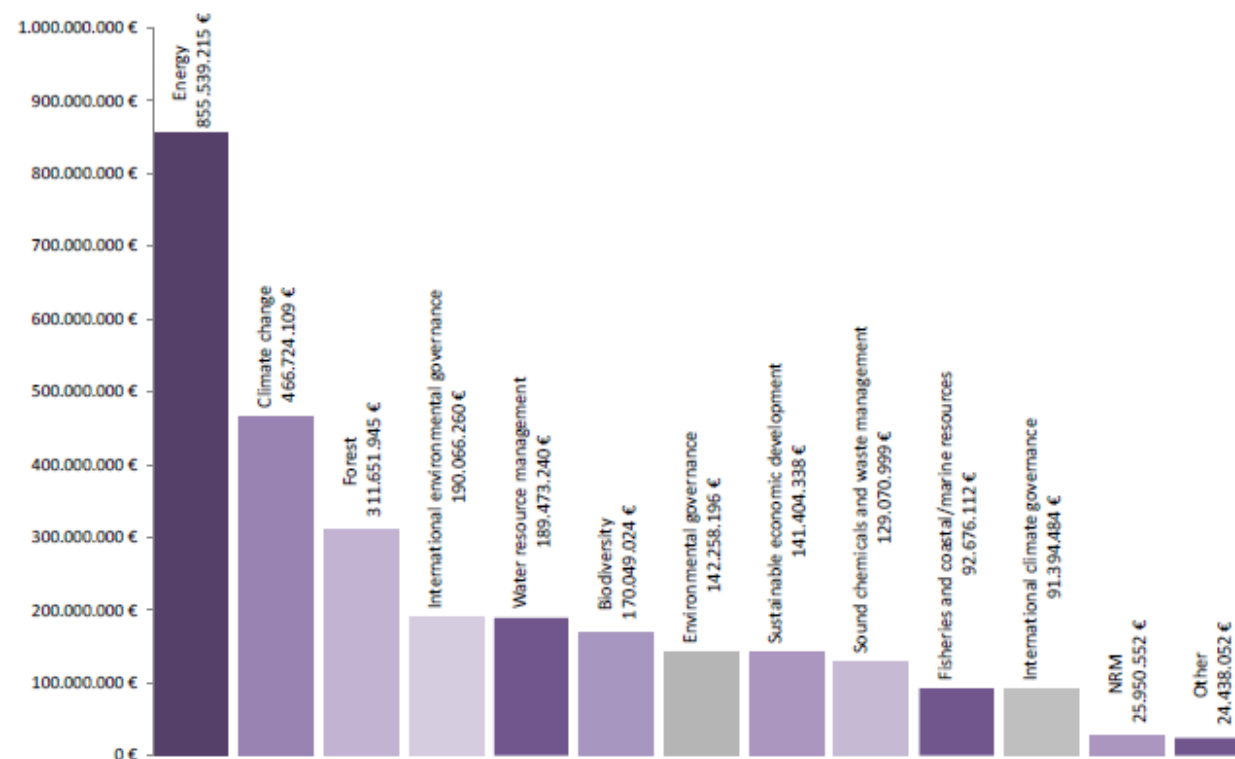


Figure 10

EU support to environment and climate change: Main sectors receiving funding (global analysis)



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis



Mainstreaming

‘the process of systematically integrating environment and climate change into all domains of the EU development cooperation to promote specific (transposing ideas, influencing policies) as well as general development outcomes’ (EC)

We need to influence the other 94 % :
Agriculture, energy,
private sector, transport,
water,
governance, ...

The case for mainstreaming: Strong policy commitments



EU Treaty

New European Consensus

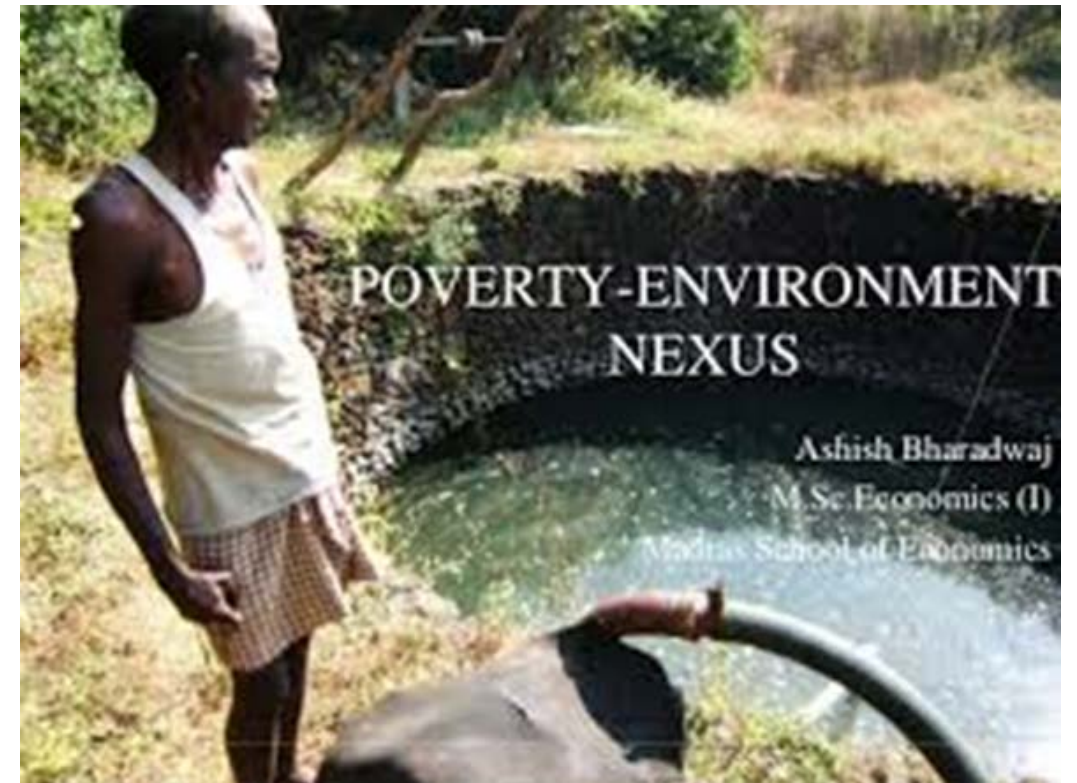


Climate finance commitment:
20 % of EU spending 2014-2020

Biodiversity finance commitment:
Doubling biodiversity financing to
developing countries

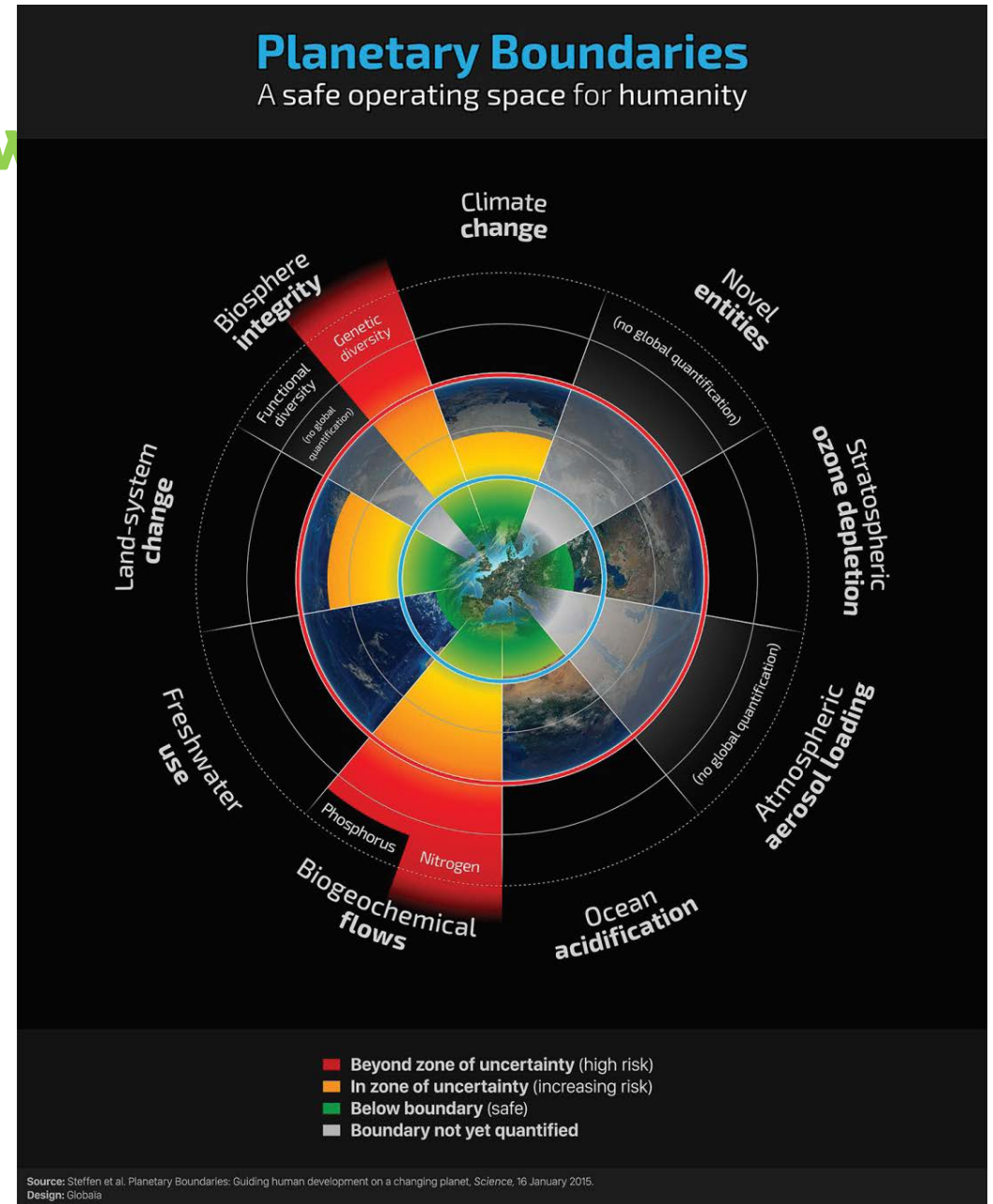


The case for mainstreaming: Environment – poverty – resilience nexus



The case for mainstreaming: Unsustainable development pathways

- A growing ecological footprint
- “Nearly 10 billion people seeking by 2050 a European lifestyle would require, under present production and consumption patterns, natural resources of at least two Planet Earths.”
- Business as usual is not an option



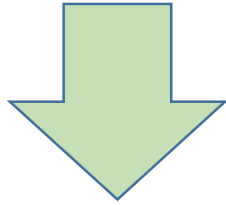
The case for mainstreaming:

A strong business case

- In low-income countries, **natural capital** accounts for 30 % of total wealth, a greater share than for produced capital. (In high-income countries, natural capital represents 2 % of total wealth (WB, 2011).
- Addressing **environmental degradation and climate change** is good for business and good for people. The World Economic Forum (2016): climate change is biggest threat to the world economy.
- Addressing the environment and climate change stimulates the **green economy**, advances technology, creates new jobs and provides significant health benefits (EEA, 2015).
- Investment in **environmental management** generates significant returns, much of which benefit poor people -The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)



Mainstreaming: two work flows



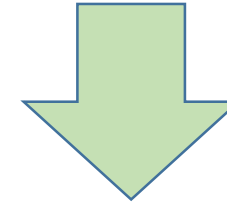
Supporting partner countries

Multilateral initiatives

Examples: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), UN Poverty and Environment Initiative

EU flagship initiatives

Example: GCCA, B4Life, Switch to Green



Mainstreaming in EU cooperation

Supporting partner countries: multilateral and EU initiatives:

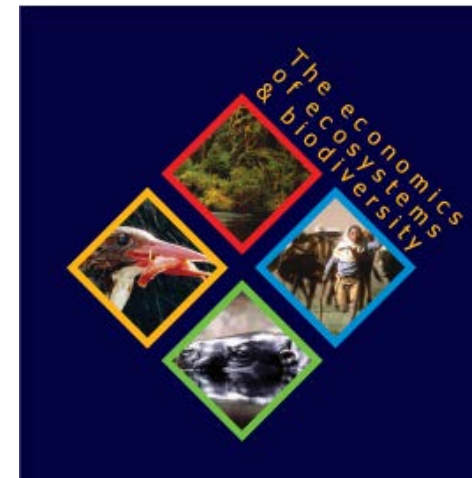


Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UNDP-UNEP
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT
INITIATIVE



switch2
green



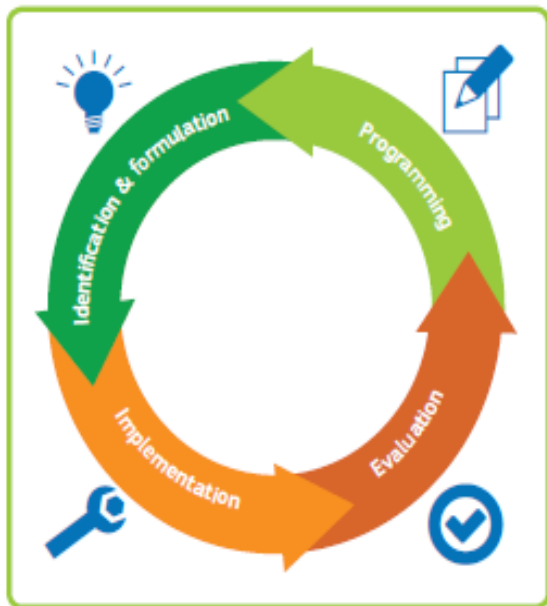


DEVCO mainstreaming activities

1. Raise awareness and understanding
2. Develop procedures & tools
3. Build Capacities
4. Technical support
5. Review Action Documents
6. Track and report investment

1. Communication activities, engagement with EU Delegations (VCs)
2. Develop / share instruments and guidelines (e.g. Guidelines 2016)
3. Train EU staff, partner country institutions and exchange knowledge,
4. Provide on-demand services to client (e.g. support for SEAs)
5. Screen all working documents for the integration of ECC (QSG)

Mainstreaming in EU cooperation



ENTRY POINT 

KEY ACTION 

TOOL 





Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development:
Towards sustainable development

SECTOR NOTE: ENERGY




This sector note has been prepared to complement the European Commission (EC) *Guidelines on Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development: Towards sustainable development* (EC, 2016a; hereafter referred to as 'the Guidelines'). It provides specific guidance for actions in the energy sector. The Guidelines and other mainstreaming tools are available on [Capacity4Dev](#).

Achieving their objectives demands a radical acceleration of environment and climate change mainstreaming into development policies, plans and programmes.

The *2030 Agenda* is a commitment by world leaders to balance economic, social and environmental objectives. It puts environmental sustainability and climate change at the heart of development. Mainstreaming environment and climate change into energy sector development is essential to achieving many of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), particularly the following.

- **Goal 7 — Affordable and clean energy.** Mainstreaming supports the targets associated with substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (Target 7.2), doubling the global rate in improvement of energy

 "Doubling the share of renewable energy by 2030 could deliver around half of the required emissions reductions and, coupled with energy efficiency, keep the average rise in global temperatures below 2°C and prevent catastrophic climate change".
— IRENA, 2015a

Part 1: Policy basis

A growing body of evidence points to the importance of the energy sector in economic growth and poverty alleviation. The United Nations Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative launched in 2011 recognises energy as central to social and economic well-being. More work is needed to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, avoiding the drawbacks of conventional energy sources and reduced negative impacts on human and environmental health.

At the global level, the European Union (EU) has made strong commitments to supporting the implementation of both the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (UN, 2015) and the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change* (UNFCCC, 2015), adopted in 2015.

How to mainstream?



Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development:
Towards sustainable development

SECTOR NOTE: WATER AND SANITATION



This sector note has been prepared to complement the European Commission (EC) *Guidelines on Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development: Towards sustainable development* (EC, 2016a; hereafter referred to as 'the Guidelines'). It provides specific guidance for actions in the water and sanitation sector. The Guidelines and other mainstreaming tools are available on [Capacity4Dev](#).

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

In recognition of the important linkages between sustainable development and the water sector, the European Union (EU) has both adhered to key global initiatives and commitments, and developed a set of policies which emphasise the importance of increasing access to water and sanitation and improving the management of water resources as a public good supporting many areas of social and economic development.

Part 1: Policy basis



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 environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development: Towards sustainable development* (EC, 2016a; hereafter referred to as 'the Guidelines'). It provides specific guidance for actions in agriculture, food security and rural development — which, because they face similar challenges regarding the environment and climate change, are here treated as a single sector. The Guidelines and other mainstreaming tools are available on [Capacity4Dev](#).

It puts environmental sustainability and climate change at the heart of development. Mainstreaming environment and climate change into agriculture, food security and rural development is essential to achieving many of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), particularly the following.

- **Goal 2 — No hunger.** Mainstreaming as part of good sector practice builds the resilience of the poor and vulnerable and reduces their exposure and vulnerability to climatic and environmental shocks. Mainstreaming can increase productivity, e.g. by helping maintain ecosystems upon which production depends. In particular, achieving Targets 2.4 (ensuring that food production is sustainable) and 2.5 (maintaining genetic diversity of plants and animals) requires effective mainstreaming.

Part 1: Policy basis

Following is a brief review of policies, principles and strategies from the European Union (EU) that address development of this sector, with particular reference to or bearing on environment and climate change.

The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (UN, 2015) and the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change* (UNFCCC, 2015) demand a radical acceleration of environment and climate change mainstreaming into development policies, plans and programmes.

The *2030 Agenda* is a commitment by world leaders to balance economic, social and environmental objectives.

 "...agricultural production will need to increase by at least 70 per cent to meet demands by 2050. Most estimates also indicate that climate change is likely to reduce agricultural productivity, production stability and incomes in some areas that already have high levels of food insecurity".

— FAO, 2010

Mainstreaming: we need you



... And we can support you!



“2015: the year that mainstreaming went mainstream”

Let's make it happen!

Thank you

