

Integration of environment, including climate change in EC development co-operation

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An Introduction



Objectives of the Introductory Module

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Global objective:

You are more motivated to integrate the environment including climate-related aspects in EC development cooperation.

Specific objectives:

- You are more aware of the links between environment and development
- You are more aware of how the environment relates to your work/sector of activity
- You get a first overview of the main environmental integration tools

Note that this is not a course on “environment” in general (focus on development cooperation), and environmental integration tools are not addressed in detail (=> *in the 3-day course*).

Environmental integration in
EC Development Co-operation



Session 1: General introduction

Key definitions and concepts

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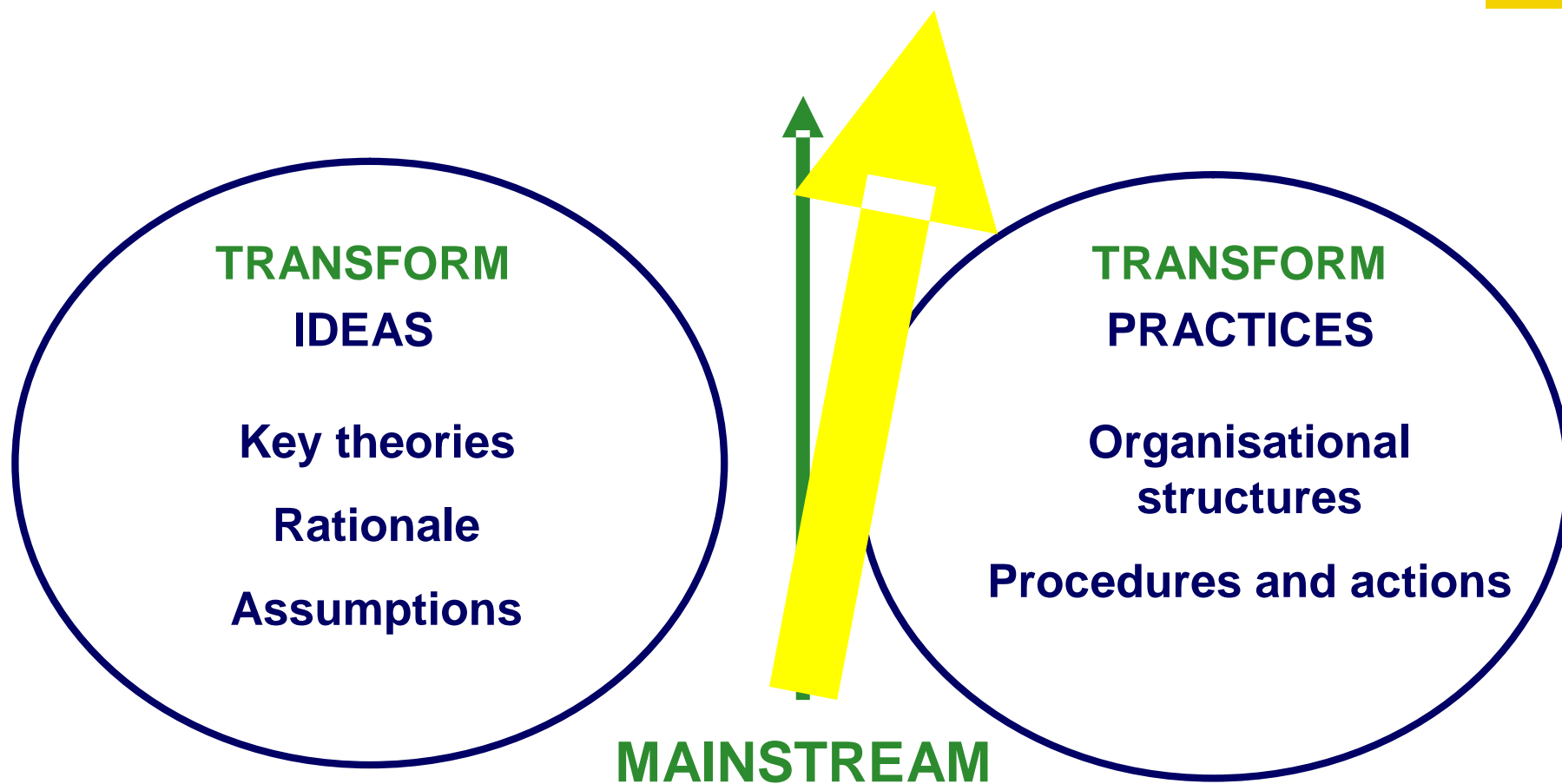
- 'Mainstreaming'
- Environment
- Climate change

“Mainstreaming” is...

- The process of systematically integrating a selected value/idea/theme into **all** domains of development co-operation
- A process aimed at **transforming** ideas and practices

Outcome of successful mainstreaming

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The environment?

- Rainforest
- Climate change
- Fish stocks
- Waste management
- Greenhouse gases
- Pollution
- Biodiversity
- Energy
- Water resources
- Transport
- Environmental health
- Multilateral agreements
- Ecology
- Air quality
- Endangered species
- Noise pollution
- Cultural heritage
- Carbon trading



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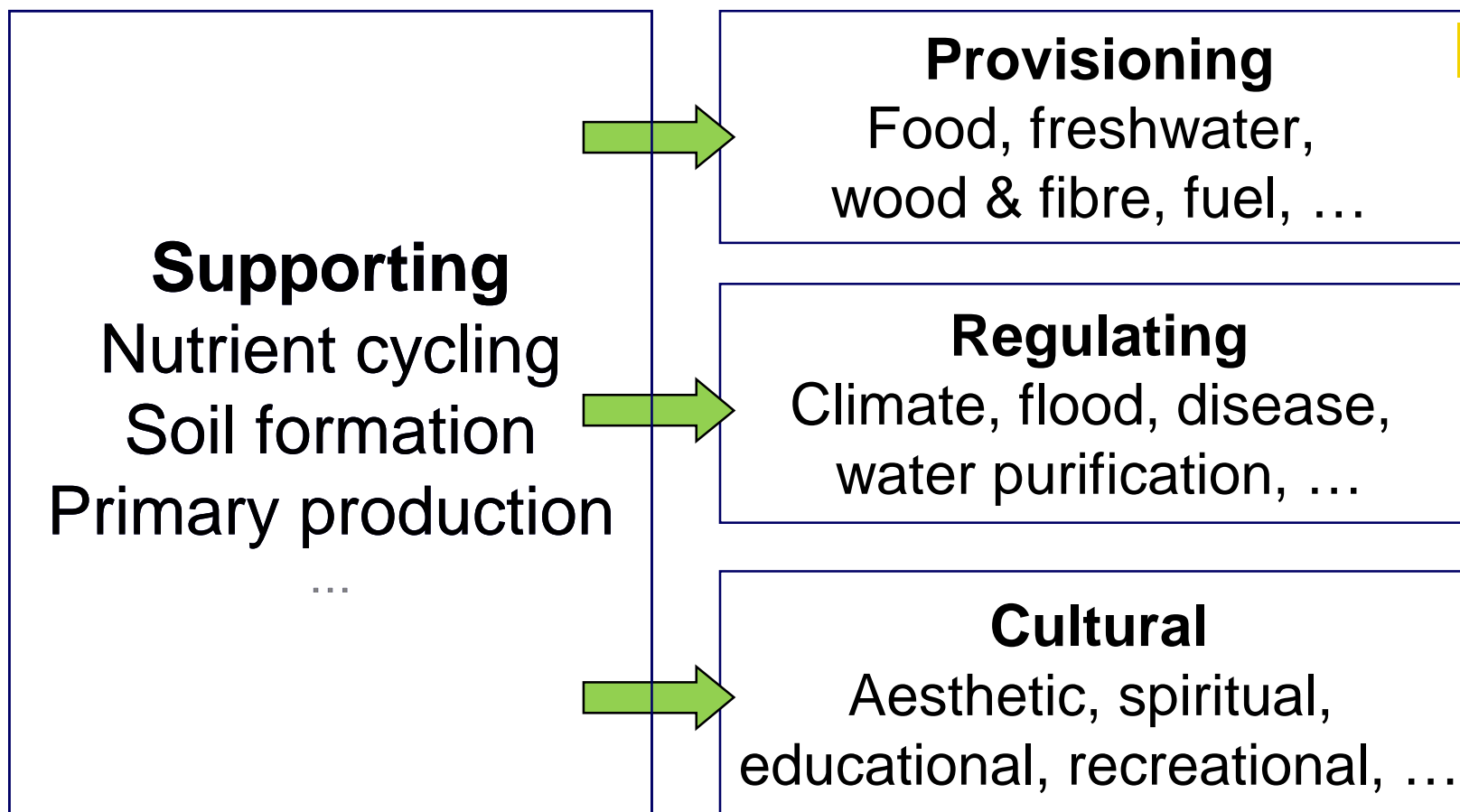
- Clean Development Mechanism
- Recycling
- Desertification
- Polluter pays
- Green Parties
- Soil conservation
- Ozone layer
- Green taxation
- Eco-tourism
- Protected areas
- Organic production
- Urban issues
- Eco-activists
- GMOs
- Religion
- etc.

Where we live ?



Demodex brevis. Eyelash mite. 0.3 mm;

Ecosystem services



Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) – *Living Beyond Our Means: Natural Assets and Human Well-being*, Statement from the Board, p. 7

Climate change ?

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Environment: which is correct ?

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§ Environment is a cross-cutting theme

§ Environment is a sector





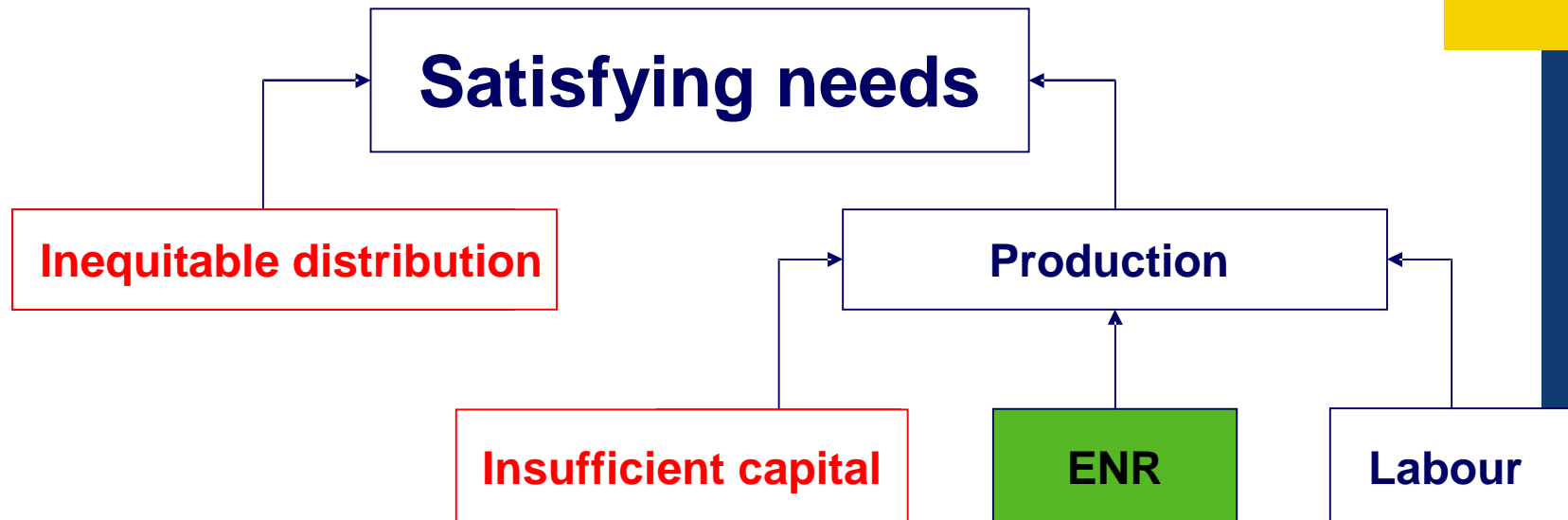
Session 2: Environment-Development Linkages

Why integrate the environment?

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- Environmental integration is important because of:
 - The links between environment, climate change and poverty
 - The links with human development, economic activity, health, peace and security, vulnerability, ...
 - Its importance for the sustainable development of partner countries and the planet
 - And because addressing environmental issues through environmental projects is not enough

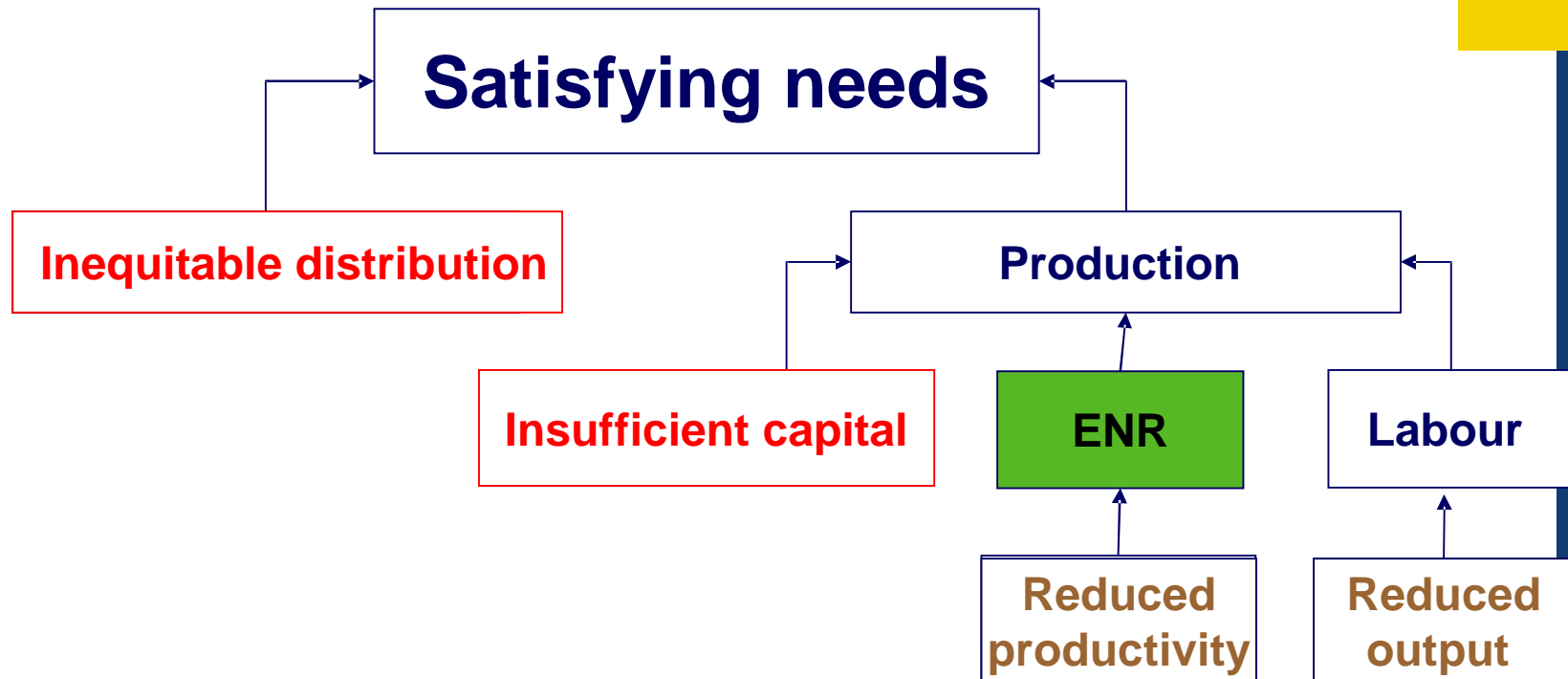
Environment and economic poverty



The environment is one form of capital (“natural capital”)

With insufficient “produced” capital and an inequitable distribution of income and access to services, the environment plays a pivotal role in the livelihoods of the poor

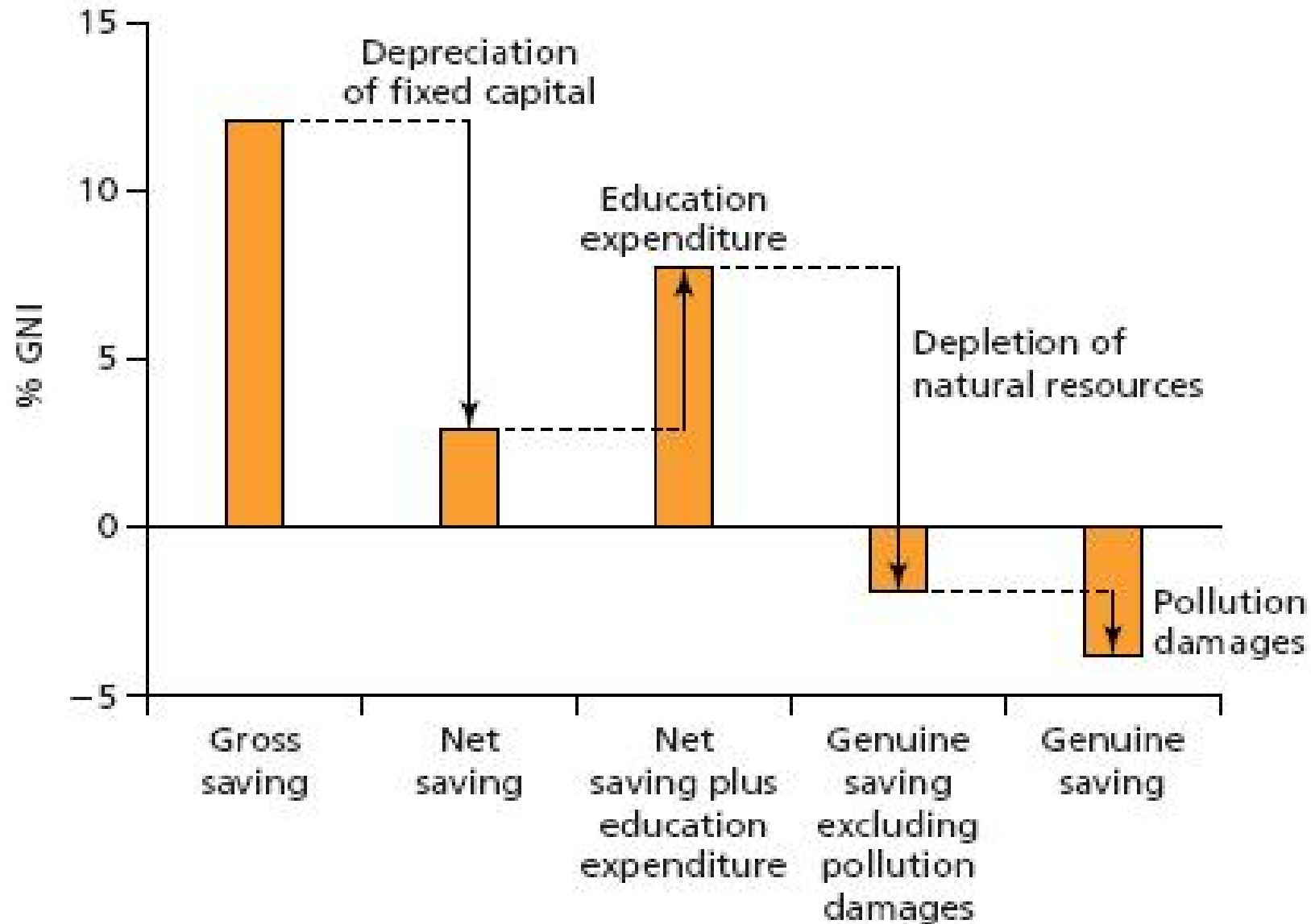
Environment and economic poverty (cont'd)



Environmental degradation and unhealthy conditions both impact on poverty

Environmental degradation is a form of capital destruction

Green Accounting: genuine savings

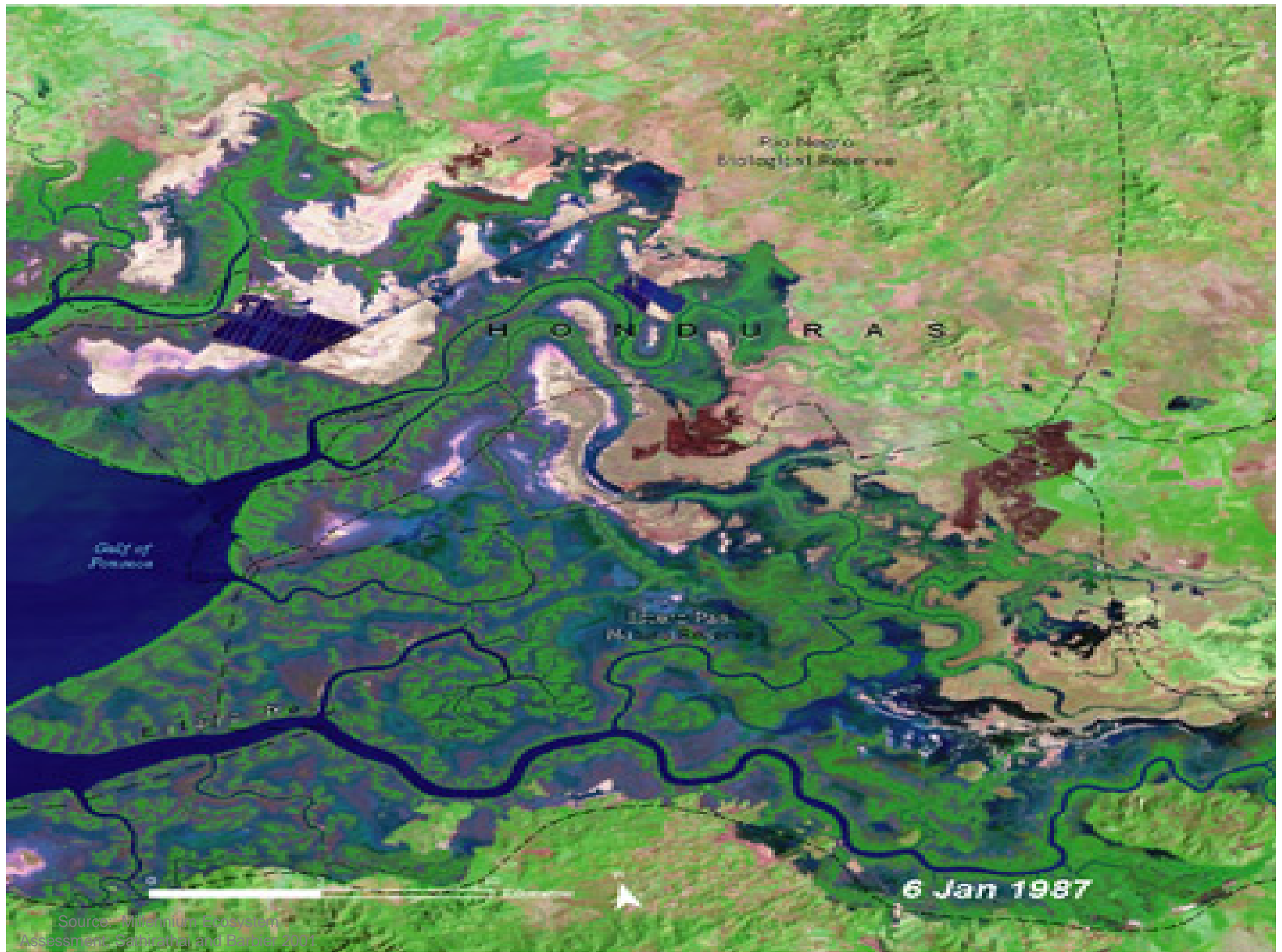


The economic case for a sustainable management of resources

- Case study: conversion of a mangrove into an intensive shrimp farming area (Thailand)
- The study compares the net benefits of preserving the mangrove for sustainable exploitation by local populations, and of conversion to intensive shrimp farming:
 - From a financial point of view
 - From an economic point of view (i.e. taking into account the true economic value of the two options)

Source: Sathirathai, S. and E. Barbier (2001) – *Valuing mangrove conservation in Southern Thailand*, Contemporary Economic Policy 19 (2): 109-122





Rio Negro
Biological Reserve

H O N D U R A S

Golfo de
Fonseca

El Estero
Mojito

6 Jan 1987

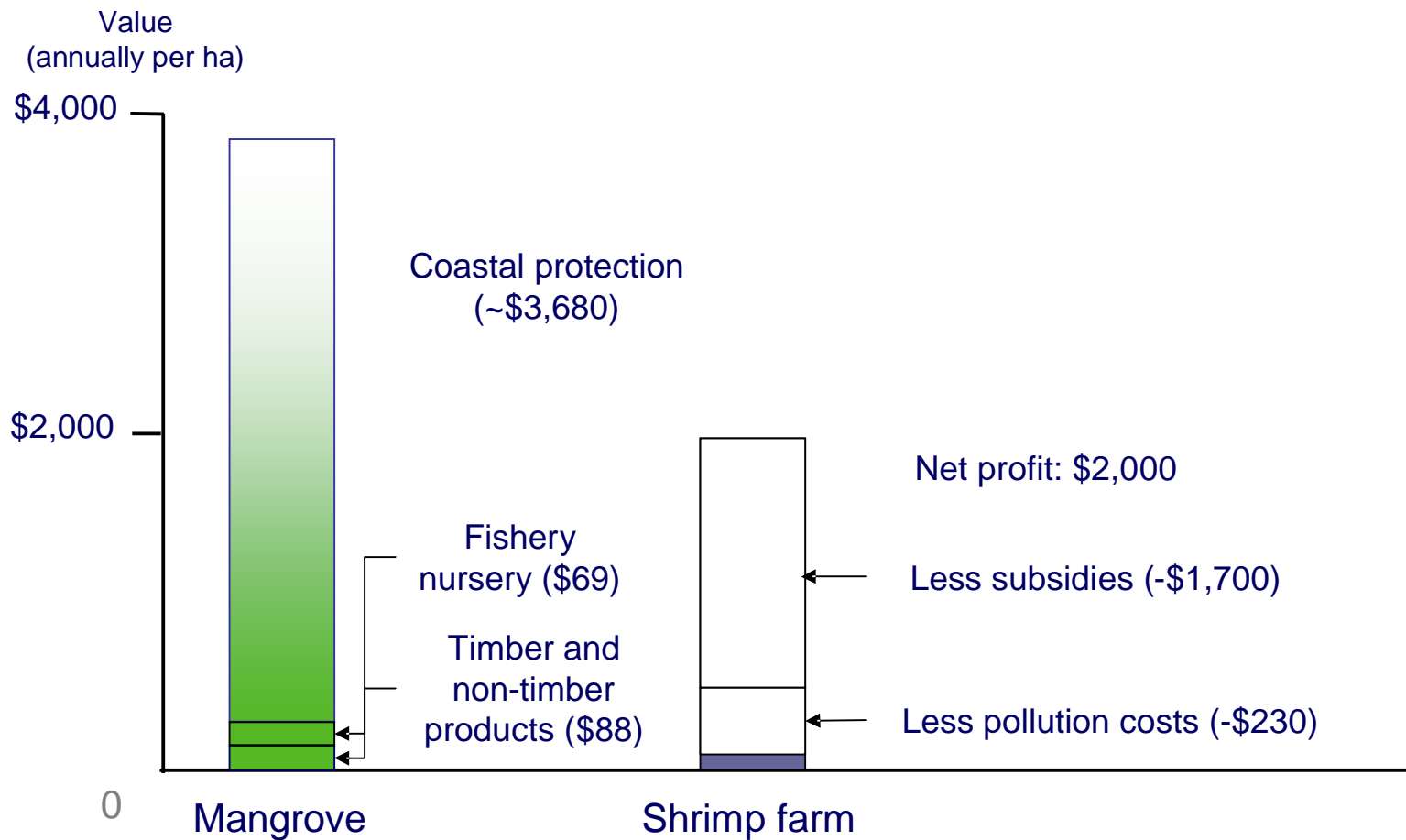
Source: Wetland Ecosystem
Assessment, Samalita and Barrio, 2001

Mangrove conversion: financial perspective

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Mangrove conversion: economic perspective



Background: declining resources.....



- The majority of rural poor depend directly on natural resources for their livelihoods – yet:
 - 1/3 of global land area threatened by desertification
 - 28% of global fish stocks overexploited
 - 14 m ha of tropical forests lost each year

Consequences: poverty now, increasing difficulties in the future

A vicious circle...

- In turn, poverty may lead populations to deplete their natural resources and exacerbate the degradation of their environment
- Poverty as such may be a cause of environmental degradation, as well as a consequence



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... aggravated by climate change

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- In some regions of the world, climate change exacerbates natural or semi-natural trends



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Environment and health



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- Environmental factors have effects on health?
 - nutrition (quality of soils, availability of water, ...)
 - air quality
 - water quality
 - waste management
 - the reproduction cycles of parasites and disease vectors
 - ...

Environment and vulnerability

Variable vulnerability :



Natural hazards

No influence



Semi-natural hazards

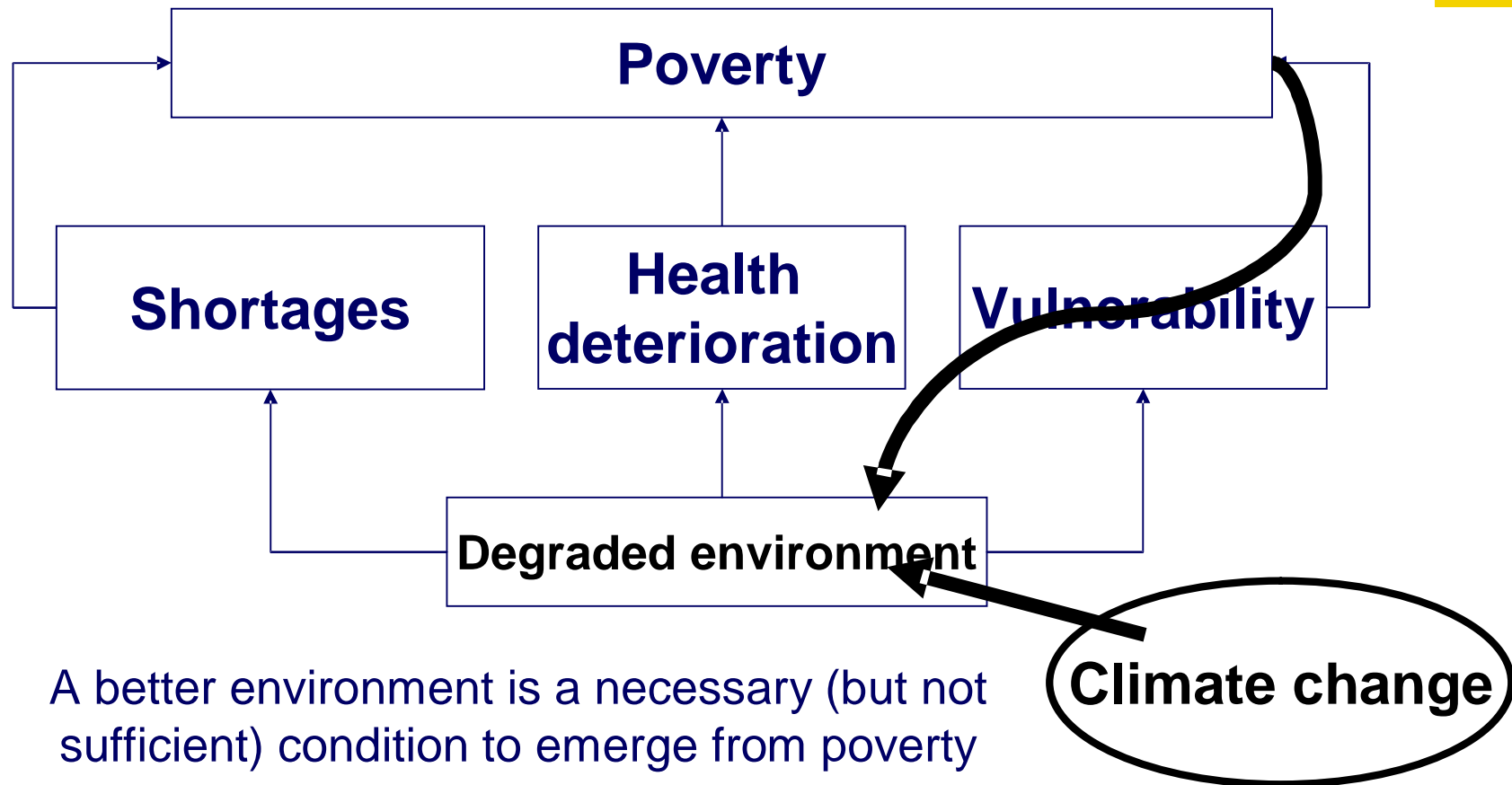
Some influence



Infrastructural
hazards

Design

Summary of main environment – poverty links



The environment is also linked to security

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• 25 m environmental 'refugees', perhaps 50m by 2010 and 250m people displaced by climate change by 2050

• Conflicts over access to natural resources: land, ...

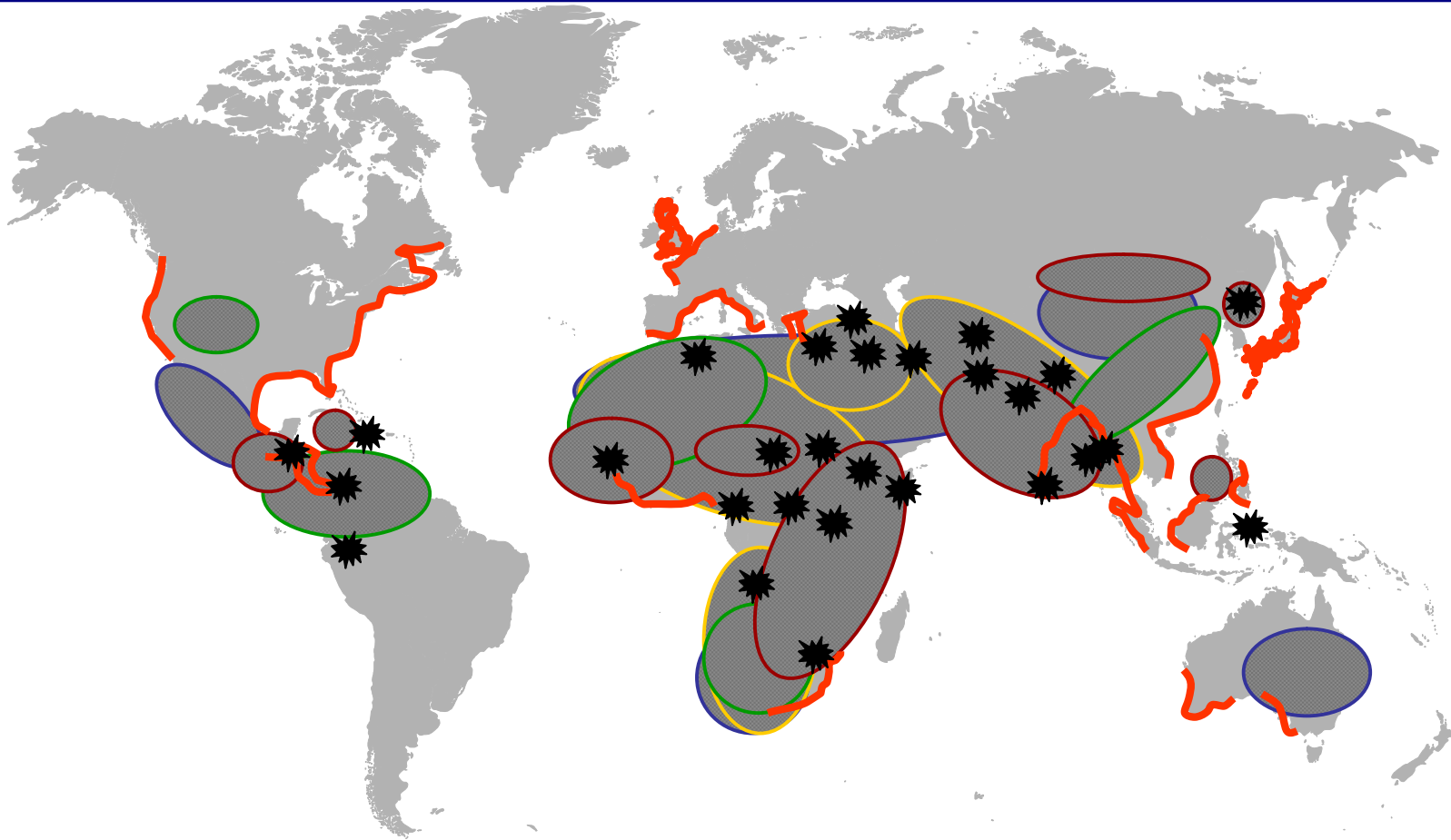
• Conflicts aggravated by the scarcity of natural resources: water, ...

• Conflicts fed by the exploitation of natural resources:

• diamonds, oil, ...

§ In return, conflicts affect the environment

Climate conflict interactions (MOD, UK)



Water Scarcity



Demography



Crop Decline



Hunger



Coastal Risks



Recent Conflicts

Sectoral aspects



Some sectors are particularly sensitive:

- to influences received from the environment
- for their impact on the environment

Direct and indirect impacts

- Sectors with direct impacts

- Transport
- Agriculture
- Energy
- Environment!



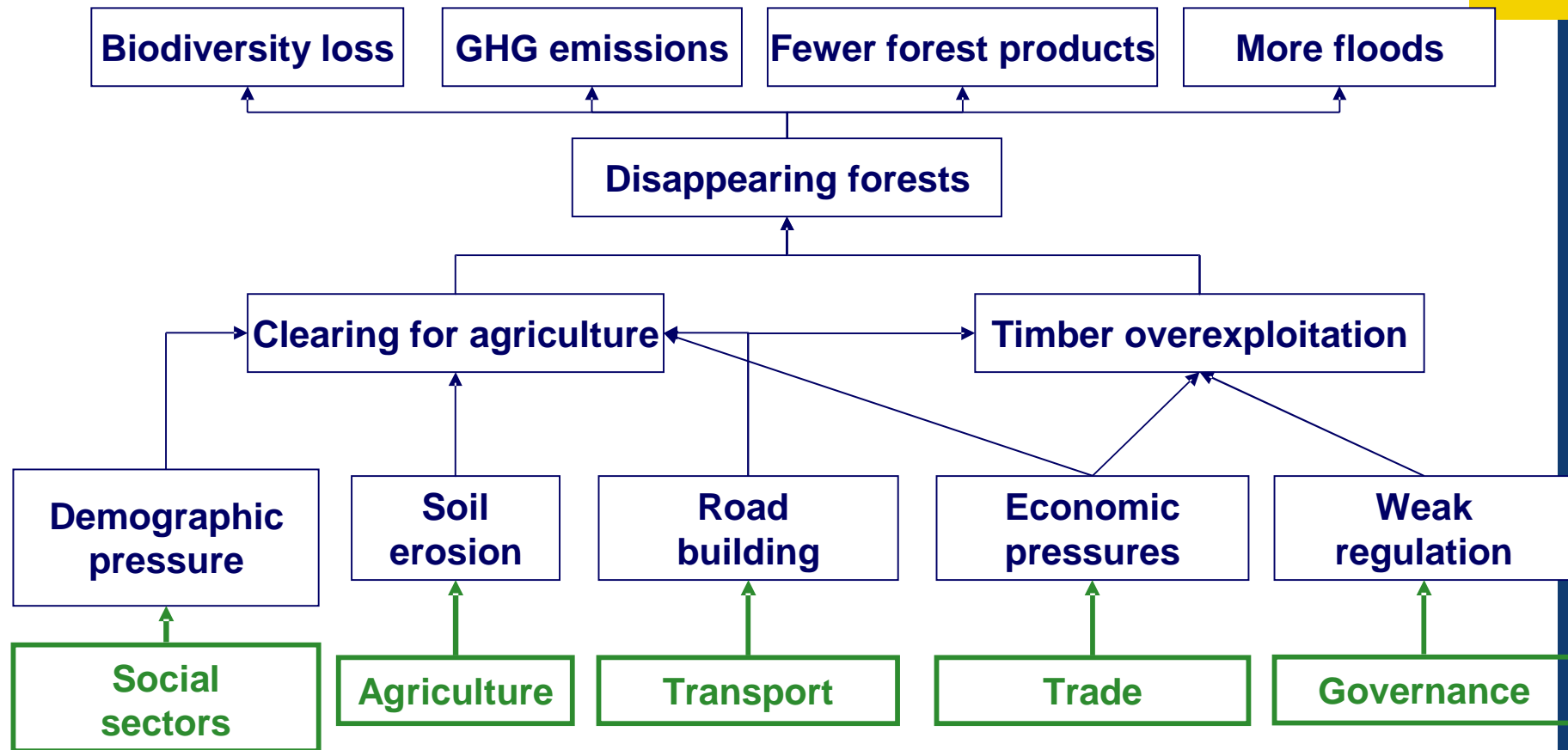
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- Sectors with essentially indirect impacts

- Trade
- Macro-economic reforms
- Institutional strengthening
- Social programmes (education, health)

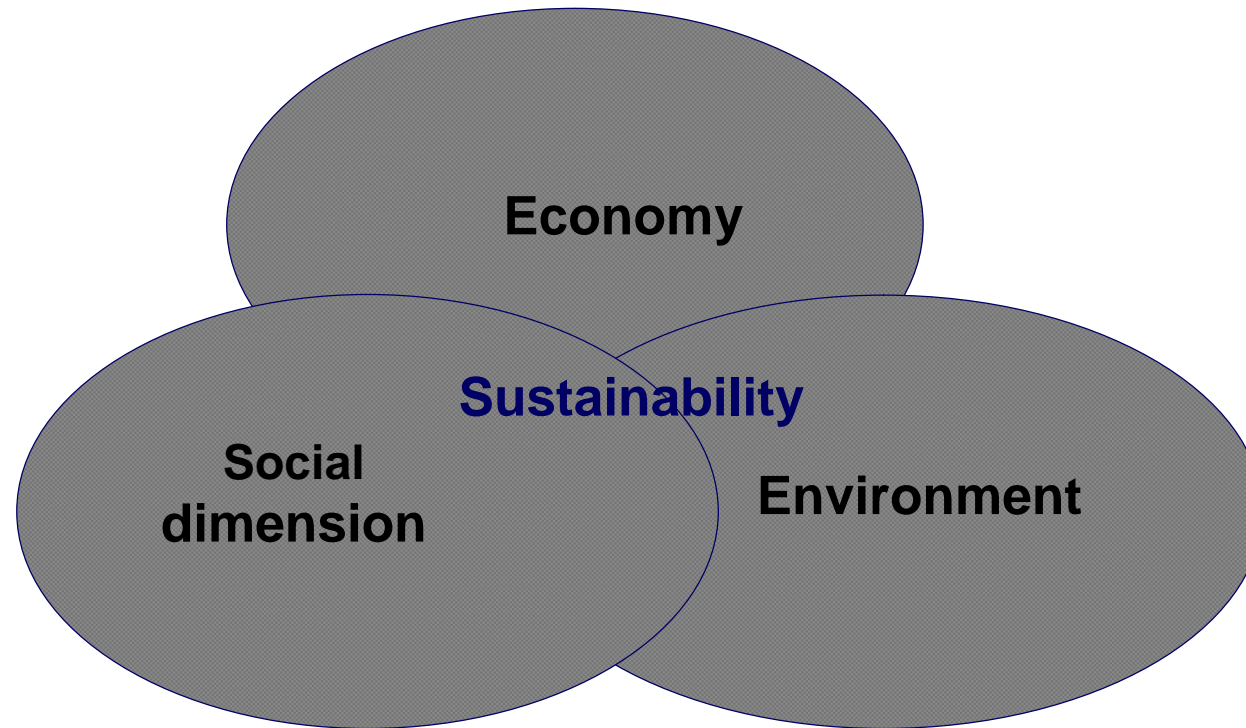
A multi-sectoral approach is needed

Example: tropical deforestation



The solution?

Sustainable development





Session 3: Policy Framework

Environmental integration in EC development policy

- Why should we integrate the environment and climate change in EC development co-operation activities?
- Because specific commitments have been made to this effect, which are reflected in:
 - The EU's founding Treaties and its policies
 - The regulations that govern EC development cooperation
 - The international development agenda and multilateral environmental agreements

European legal framework: foundations (1)

- Which Treaty establishes the legal basis for the European environmental policy?
- The Single European Act, 1987
 - Establishes the legal basis for a community-wide environmental policy
 - Already formulates the objective of integration into other policies

European legal framework: foundations (2)

- Which Treaty explicitly establishes the principle of integration of environmental aspects into all community policies?
- The Maastricht Treaty, 1992
 - Art. 130R (*): “Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies”

(*) Now Art. 174 of the (post-Amsterdam) consolidated version of the Treaty establishing the European Community

European legal framework: foundations (3)

- Which Treaty makes the principle of environmental integration into all community policies a guiding principle of the EU?
- Amsterdam Treaty, 1997
 - Confirms the principle of environmental integration into all Community policies and activities
 - By moving it to the “Principles” section in the very beginning of the Treaty, elevates it to the rank of a guiding principle of the EU (*)

Environment in the development policy framework (overview)

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Which key document defines the European development policy?

The European Consensus on Development (2005)

Policy framework: European Consensus on Development (2005)

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- “ Protection of the environment must be included in the definition and implementation of all Community policies, particularly in order to promote sustainable development”
- “ Strengthened approach to mainstreaming – the Commission will re-launch this approach, making systematic and strategic use of all resources at its disposal”
- “ Strategic environmental assessments and gender-equality impact assessments will be carried out on a systematic basis, including in relation to budget (‘greening the budget’) and sectoral aid”
- “ The environment and the sustainable management of natural resources” becomes one of the areas for community action

Cooperation instruments: Cotonou 2000-2020

ACP-EU Partnership Agreement

Article 1 – objectives

“These objectives and the Parties’ international commitments shall inform all development strategies and shall be tackled through an integrated approach taking account at the same time of the political, economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects of development”

Establishes the principle of mainstreaming three "cross-cutting" themes into all areas of co-operation :

- gender equality
- environmental sustainability
- institutional development and capacity building

Cotonou agreement (cont'd)

Art. 32 - Environment and natural resources

“ 1. Cooperation on environmental protection and sustainable utilisation and management of natural resources shall aim at:

- (a) mainstreaming environmental sustainability into all aspects of development cooperation and support programmes and projects implemented by the various actors
- (b) building and/or strengthening the scientific and technical human and institutional capacity for environmental management for all environmental stakeholders”

Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)

Article 2 - Objectives

- “ Foster the sustainable development including political, economic, social and **environmental aspects** of partner countries”
- “ Help develop international measures to preserve and improve the **quality of the environment** and the **sustainable management of global natural resources**, in order to ensure sustainable development, including addressing **climate change** and biodiversity loss”

Article 22 – Adoption of annual action programmes

“ 4. Appropriate environmental screening shall be undertaken at project level including **environmental impact assessment (EIA)** for environmentally sensitive projects, in particular for major new infrastructure. Where relevant, **strategic environmental assessments (SEA)** shall be used in the implementation of sectoral programmes. The involvement of interested stakeholders in environmental assessments and public access to results shall be ensured.”

European Neighbourhood & Partnership Instrument

- The common values underlying the relationship between the EU and its neighbours include **sustainable development**, good governance and poverty reduction
- Cross-border cooperation must contribute to **sustainable regional development**, and an environmentally sustainable form of social and economic cohesion
- The selected areas of cooperation include:
 - promoting sustainable development in all its aspects**
 - the promotion of environmental protection, nature conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources**
 - supporting policies aimed at poverty reduction, to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals**

EU cooperation and climate change (1)

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- Climate change in the context of development cooperation, COM(2003) 85 final (11.03.2003) + related Action Plan
 - Support for climate change adaptation
 - Support for mitigation efforts
 - Support for capacity development

EU cooperation and climate change (2)

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- Building a Global Climate Change Alliance between the EU and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, COM(2007) 540 final (18.09.2007)
 - Adaptation to climate change
 - Reducing emissions from deforestation (*)
 - Enhancing participation in the Clean Development Mechanism
 - Promoting disaster risk reduction (DRR)
 - Integrating climate change into poverty reduction efforts

EU cooperation and climate change (3)

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- Towards a comprehensive climate change agreement in Copenhagen, COM(2009) 39 final (28.01.2009)
 - “To meet the 2°C objective, (...) **developing countries, as a group, will need to limit the rise in their GHG emissions** (...) to 15-30% below baseline by 2020”
 - “All developing countries, except least developed countries (LDCs), should commit to adopting **low-carbon development strategies** by the end of 2011”
 - **Innovative financing mechanisms** will have to be set up to support the implementation of **adaptation and mitigation** measures by developing countries (e.g. Adaptation Fund, proposed Global Climate Financing Mechanism)

Multilateral framework: multilateral environmental agreements

- The EC is signatory to many international agreements and protocols, and helps partner countries implement them and meet their obligations
- These agreements notably include the three “Rio conventions” (1992):
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Convention to Combat Desertification
 - Framework Convention on Climate Change, and related Kyoto Protocol

Multilateral framework: the Millennium Development Goals (2000)

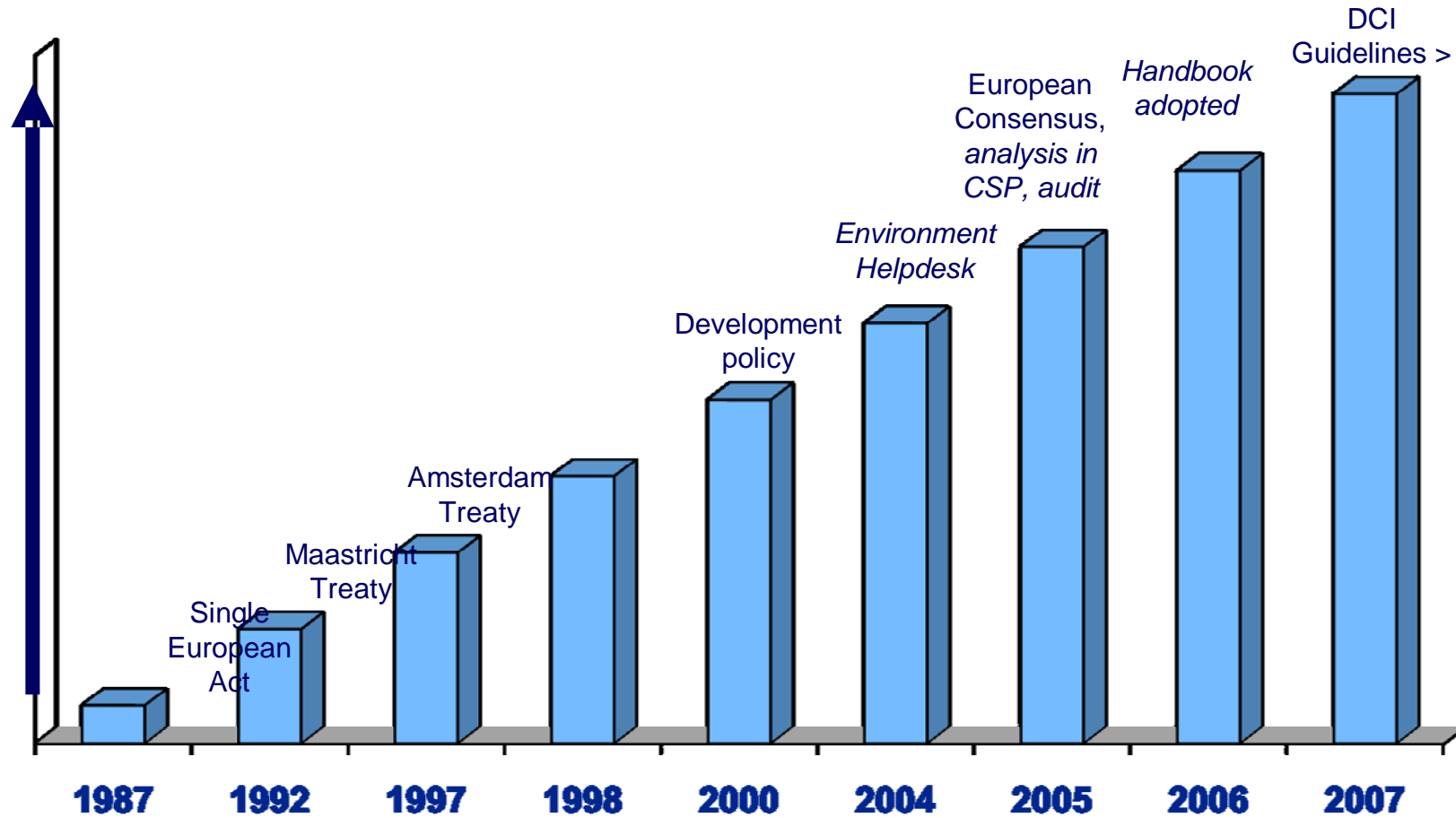
- MDG 7: “Ensure environmental sustainability”
 - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
 - Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
 - Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
 - By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Multilateral framework: Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)

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- Commitments to:
 - Deepen and continue harmonisation efforts with regard to **environmental impact assessment (EIA)**
 - Strengthen the application of EIA and more systematically use common procedures
 - Develop and apply common approaches for **strategic environmental assessment (SEA)** at the sector and national levels

Some milestones





Session 4: Environment in the cycle of operations

Reminder: mainstreaming is...

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... “ the process of systematically integrating a selected value/idea/theme into all domains of EC development co-operation”

into:

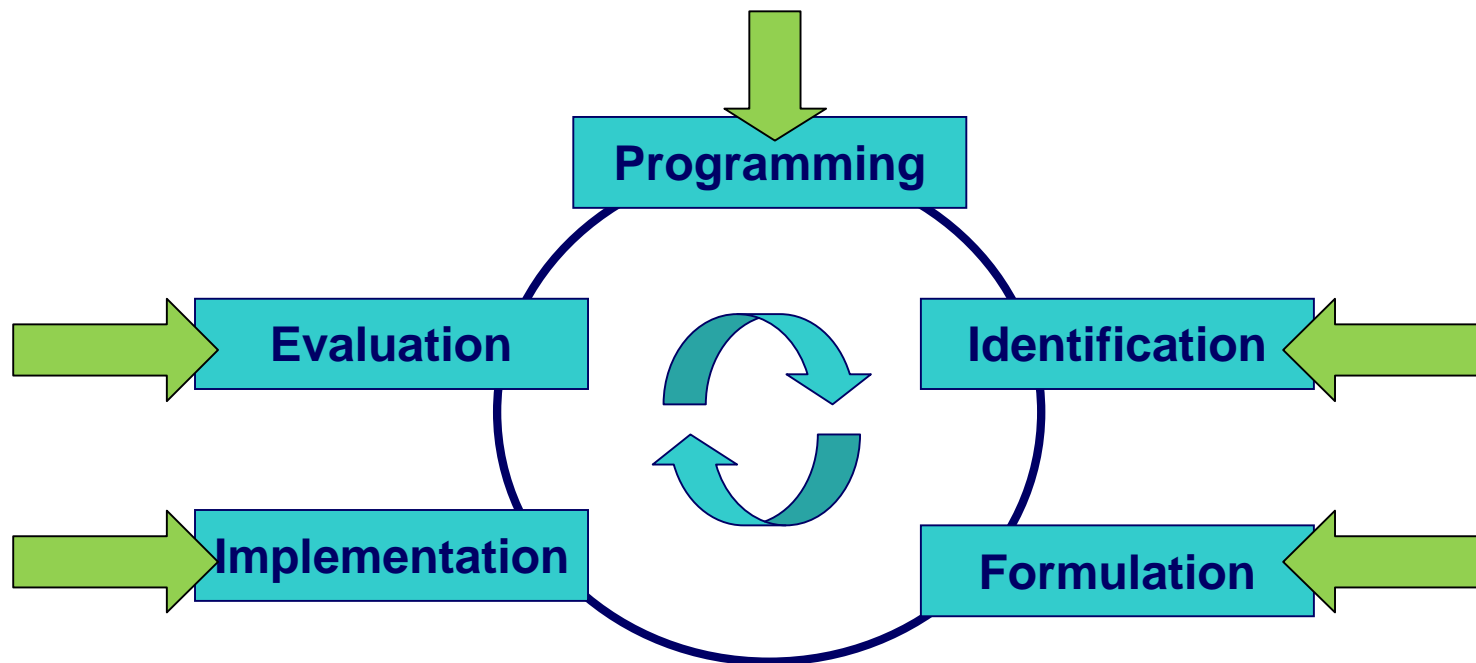
- Country, regional and multi-country strategies
- At all stages in the cycle of operations
- With all aid delivery methods

using:

- Environmental integration tools

Environmental integration in the cycle of operations

- Project cycle
- Sector policy support programme (SPSP) cycle
- General budget support (GBS) cycle



Guidelines structure

