



# SCP and climate change in development cooperation

Sustainable consumption and production is addressed under many different headings:

- Environment, including
  - Climate Change
  - Forests and FLEGT
  - Trade and Environment
  - Green Economy (new)
- Energy - EUEI
- Water and Sanitation - EUWI



# EU political commitments

- EU Sustainable Development Strategy,
- European Consensus on Development
- Commitments at UNFCCC, CBD, CDD etc
- 6<sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Plan



# Environment

- **European Development Consensus 2005:**
  - Sustainable management and preservation of natural resources, including as a source of income, and as a means to safeguard and develop jobs, rural livelihoods and environmental goods and services
  - Water and energy (EU Initiatives)
- **6<sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Plan:**
  - Objectives and priority areas for action on international issues include:
    - the further promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns at the international level;
    - making progress to ensure that trade and environment policies and measures are mutually supportive.



# Climate change issues:

For developing countries, focus on adaptation, but increasingly also mitigation + carbon market:

- REDD (Reduced Emissions from avoided Deforestation)
- Climate package





# ENRTP

## **Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI):** Thematic Programme on Environment and Natural Resources (ENRTP)

- DCI basic act (art 13)
- 2007-2013 indicative € 1 Bln
- includes new initiatives (up to 2011):
  - € 95 Mln for Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA),
  - € 60 Mln for Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
  - € 50 Mln Low Carbon development
  - € 80 Mln for Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF).



# Actions in support of SCP:

- EUWI – Water Facility:
  - Water and basic sanitation for the poor
- EUEI – Energy Facility:
  - Access to modern and affordable energy services, renewable energy
- FLEGT:
  - Promote trade in legal timber, public procurement
- GEEREF:
  - Risk capital for private investment in renewables



# ENRTP

- Strategy 2011-2013 (in preparation):
  - Proposed focus on Climate Change and Renewable energy, REDD+, Low Carbon development Strategies
  - Sustainable management of natural resources and green economy



# Annual Action Plan 2010

- UNEP project: Green Economy and Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship in Africa (Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa):
  - *Focus on a few key sectors with significant potential for promoting economic development and creating employment, while addressing environmental challenges such as ecosystem degradation, resource depletion and climate change*
- Call for proposals 2009/2010 Lot 8: Sustainable production / consumption and waste: Actions focussing on improving resource efficiency in waste streams of production and consumption, in particular:
  - *Solid waste from urban areas, with emphasis on recycling and energy production opportunities and multiplier effects.*
  - *End of life electronic equipment, with emphasis on recycling opportunities or safe disposal.*



# Low Carbon Development Strategies

- Support for NAMAs
- Support elaboration financing plans low carbon
- Capacity building for MRV
- Support for CCS



# GCCA

Improved dialogue on addressing climate change - for discussions on a post-2012 agreement under the UNFCCC:

Concrete support for adaptation and mitigation measures and the inclusion of climate change in development strategies and programmes, including

- **adapting** to climate change
- reducing **emissions from deforestation**, while preserving livelihoods and ecosystems
- enhancing participation in the **global carbon market** through the [Clean Development Mechanism](#)
- Mainstreaming CC in development strategies
- Support for Disaster Risk Reduction



# Environmental Fiscal Reform

- Study EFR activities in ACP countries and identify countries with good potential for successful support for EFR by the EU with.
- Purpose:
  - Analyse what fiscal reforms would be most relevant, and how the EFR design process to implement EFR in developing countries.
  - Uganda, Burkina Faso and South Africa seem to offer some perspective for follow up actions within the context of other ongoing activities, e.g:
  - Environmentally related taxes and charges (product taxes, taxes on polluting substances, taxes on energy, etc), subsidy reforms and user charges (for the delivery of services in the field of water supply, sanitation and waste) in areas of renewable resources - forestry, fishery; and non-renewable resources: minerals, etc.)