

PROGRAMMING THEMATIC PROGRAMMES AND INSTRUMENTS

PROGRAMME ON GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS AND CHALLENGES 2014-2020

MULTI-ANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME 2014-2017

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Abbreviations

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
ARD	Agricultural Research for Development
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Partnership
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DWA	Decent Work Agenda
EFA	Education for All
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENRTP	Environment and Natural Resources including Energy Thematic Programme
EUWI	EU Water Initiative
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
GAMM	Global Approach to Migration and Mobility
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GFAR	Global Forum for Agricultural Research
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPG	Global Public Goods
GPGC	Global Public Goods and Challenges
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
ICI	International Cooperative Initiatives
ICI(+)	Industrialised Countries Instrument (+)
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IiP	Investing in People
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LDC	Least developed countries
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LMIS	Labour market information systems
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	Multilateral Environment Agreements
MFF	Multi-annual financial Framework
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
MTR	Mid Term Review
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NMM	New Market Mechanism
PCD	Policy Coherence for Development
PI	Partnership Instrument
SCA	Strategic Cooperation agreement
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TPMA	Thematic Programme for Migration and Asylum
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VET	Vocational education and Training
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WSSD	World Summit on sustainable Development

Section 1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The world has undergone enormous changes in recent years. The global landscape has become multi-polar; new balances of economic and political power have emerged, while existing global challenges have increased in depth and complexity, requiring global solutions together with new forms of international cooperation. The concept of Global Public Goods has gained increasing prominence, providing both challenges and opportunities for coherent, global thinking and decision-making. Through the thematic programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC), the European Union (EU) aims to contribute to the solution of global problems through global development outcomes that will be inclusive and sustainable within planetary boundaries.

The thematic programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) has its legal base in REGULATION (EU) No 233/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation for the period 2014-2020. It forms part of the Union's development cooperation policy, which is an integral part of the Union's external action and establishes the reduction, and in the long term, the eradication of poverty as its primary objective.¹ A rights-based approach to development cooperation, encompassing all human rights, will guide all European cooperation policy, being at the same time a means for and a goal of effective development. EU development cooperation is guided by the European Consensus on Development, the '*Agenda for Change*' and subsequent relevant Commission communications in response to the 'rapidly changing global environment and the new international aid architecture'². It respects the obligation, set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, to integrate environment into the definition and implementation of EU policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.³ It provides a focus for the external dimension of the EU's internal policies at the global level and in cooperation with developing countries. It also reflects global policy processes underpinning the Rio+20 Conference and the work now underway on the Post-2015 overarching development framework, which is to reinforce the international community's commitment to poverty eradication and sustainable development⁴. It also responds to, as well as the EU's objectives and commitments made in relevant international fora, including the three Rio Conventions.⁵

Reflecting the concept of Global Public Goods (GPGs), the GPGC programme will seek to foster economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development in an integrated and holistic way, taking into account the need to link programming objectives with the aims of promoting good governance, political stability and security and the requirement for policy coherence in external action.

The overall objective of the programme is to support inclusive sustainable development, in pursuit of which it will seek to support development that is:

- globally relevant in supporting the provision of global public goods, protecting the global commons;
- universally applicable in answer to global challenges;

¹ Article 208 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

² Council Conclusions 9316/12.

³ TFEU Article 11.

⁴ Outcome document of the UN Special Event to review progress on the MDGs, 25 September 2013.

⁵ The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

- equitable in seeking to support a reduction in inequalities and opportunities for growth together with integrated and effective resources management;
- inclusive in ensuring that all people are enabled to participate in and benefit from sustainable development and
- environmentally sustainable by seeking to support a transformation towards green economies and inclusive green growth based on the principles of efficient, effective and intra-generational use of resources, investment in and conservation of natural capital, sustainable consumption and production and transitioning to low carbon and climate resilient societies, while taking into account the health costs of pollution.

In line with the DCI Regulation's call for Union assistance to respond to the global challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable and inclusive development, and in line with the commitment of the Union to promote in its internal and external policies smart inclusive and sustainable growth bringing together the three pillars of sustainable development, the GPGC programme will seek to achieve this objective through coherent, coordinated and focused action, in complementarity with the geographic programmes, in a number of key areas:

- environment and climate change
- sustainable energy
- human development
- food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture
- migration and asylum.

Although the GPGC is aimed primarily at issues that are best addressed globally or at the multi-regional level, it may be used for country specific programmes in accordance with the DCI regulation.

The approach to programming will be unified in promoting synergy across different sectors and will also be sufficiently flexible to accommodate key development processes, in particular the follow-up to the Rio+20 outcomes, including the concept of the inclusive green economy, and the work towards a post-2015 framework including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as EU climate and energy policies, the 7th Environment Action Plan, EU commitments under multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), the Decent Work Agenda (including ILO core labour standards) and the ILO Recommendation concerning National Social Protection Floors. It will also reflect recent Communications and Council Conclusions, and EP resolutions, notably on social protection, on food security, nutrition and resilience and on a common EU approach towards accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and developing an EU approach to the post-2015 framework. The EU will, moreover, continue to invest strategically in global initiatives in order to contribute to internationally agreed goals in respect of specific global public goods and to influence the governance of these initiatives with a view to ensuring that they are aligned with the priorities of the *Agenda for Change*.

The programme's approach to addressing global challenges will also support enhanced consistency between Union policies while respecting Policy Coherence for Development. In this sense it will seek to strengthen the coherence of external actions and their link with other EU policy initiatives, such as EU climate and energy policies, the work towards a post 2015 Hyogo Framework for Action, promotion of the ILO Decent Work Agenda and National Floors of Social Protection, the 7th Environment Action Plan, the Water Diplomacy Strategy, the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility and the EU security strategy, the European Strategy for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men and the Action Plan for Gender equality and Women empowerment in Development

Cooperation. In compliance with the Regulation, the programme will complement other EU external instruments and EU instruments which have an external dimension ('EU Framework Research and Innovation Programme – Horizon 2020', Migration Fund). It will be particularly important to ensure complementarity with other instruments that seek to address global challenges, notably the Partnership Instrument and the Instrument for Stability.

The first part of this document, comprising Sections 1 to 3, defines the strategy for the Programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges for the programming period 2014-2020. The second part, comprising Sections 4 and 5, constitutes the multi-annual indicative programme (MIP) for the period 2014-2017. A MIP for the period 2018-2020 will be prepared on the basis of a mid-term review.

1.2 Definition of Concepts

Global Public Goods

Although many formulations have evolved, the underlying concept of Global Public Goods (GPGs) is based on the definition of 'a global public good' as '*a public good with benefits that are strongly universal in terms of countries (covering more than one group of countries), people (accruing to several, preferably all, population groups), and generations (extending to both current and future generations, or at least meeting the needs of current generations without foreclosing development options for future generations)*'.⁶This definition implies that 'goods' are public in the sense that all should benefit from them, including future generations, and that they are global in the sense that they transcend national boundaries. Development programming within such a framework will therefore by definition seek to address the themes (the public goods) that transcend national boundaries and will seek to do so within a framework of sustainable development.

Global Challenges

This term is used to refer to worldwide issues or problems that may not affect the global commons and public goods, but have similar effects wherever they are found and can be tackled most efficiently through actions above the national or regional level. Often these issues do not receive sufficient attention in national development strategies and bilateral cooperation for structural reasons.

Inclusive Green Growth

'*Green growth means fostering economic growth and development, while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies*' (OECD 2011). In order to reflect the concept of sustainable development that is inclusive in addressing inequalities and ensuring that participation in economic growth is made possible for all reference is made throughout the text to '*inclusive green growth*'.

Inclusive Green Economy

The key Rio+20 outcome document 'The Future We Want' describes a 'Green Economy' as one that '*should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems*.' The Communication 'A Decent Life for All'⁷ states that the commitments made at the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012 need to be implemented through actions towards an inclusive green economy where benefits of growth are widely shared, echoing the call in the *Agenda for Change* for EU development policy to promote a 'green economy' that can generate growth, create jobs and help reduce poverty by valuing and

⁶ UNDP website: <http://web.undp.org/globalpublicgoods/globalization/glossary.html>

⁷ COM(2013) 92 final

investing in natural capital. In this document, therefore, we refer to the ‘*Inclusive Green Economy*’, which should be understood to include the elements of inclusiveness, environmental and climate sustainability and economic growth.

Climate-resilient low emissions growth

Poverty alleviation and climate action are not contradictory; on the contrary, these two global challenges go hand in hand and should be solved together. While different institutions use different terms, there is an emerging international consensus that climate change adaptation and mitigation should be integrated into regional, national and sectoral development programmes to ensure low-emission climate resilient development processes.

1.3. Summary of individual programme objectives

In the area of **Environment and Climate Change** the overall objectives will be to enhance the environmental and climate change dimensions of development processes at all levels in order to promote sustainability and to support transformation towards an inclusive green economy and strong international environmental and climate governance in order to ensure people-centred, inclusive, sustainable development within the limits of planetary boundaries.

In the area of **Sustainable Energy** the programme will address the concurrent challenges, to which renewable energy and energy efficiency can make valuable contributions, represented, on the one hand, by the legitimate demands of developing countries to access energy in order to promote inclusive, sustainable growth of their economies that will enhance livelihoods and support poverty eradication, while also contributing to energy security, and, on the other hand, by the increasingly urgent need to cut greenhouse-gas emissions to a level which avoids dangerous climate change.

In the area of **Human Development, including decent work, social justice and culture**, the **Health** programme will address communicable diseases control, development of public health policies to deal with the changing disease burden (non-communicable diseases and environmental risk factors), translation of medical knowledge into products and policies, and shaping global markets to improve access to essential health commodities and healthcare services, especially for sexual and reproductive health. The **Education, knowledge and skills** programme will focus on global and regional education policy agendas in response to critical challenges, in particular the reduction of inequalities, improvement of the quality of education and promotion of inclusive education. The **Employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion** programme will focus on supporting high levels of productive and decent employment, including through vocational education and training; the extension of social protection coverage through the establishment of nationally-defined social protection systems and floors; and support for the social and economic inclusion of marginalised and excluded groups and individuals. It will make available Europe's experience of the Social Investment approach⁸. **Gender equality, women empowerment and protection of women's and girls' rights** will be addressed through a specific programme to promote global and regional alliances of relevant stakeholders, innovative partnerships, policy debates and the exchange of experience and good practices. With regard to **Children and youth** the issues of the rights of children and young people in respect of health, education, skills development and employment and enhancing the capacities of developing countries to develop policies benefitting young people and children and enhancing their role as actors for development will be directly addressed within the **Health, Education, knowledge and skills** and **Employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion** programmes. The latter will also address child labour. It will include specific objectives of supporting the development of effective employment policies and relevant TVET and of contributing to the decent work agenda, empowerment for better livelihoods for people dependent on the informal economy, youth employment and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Furthermore, specific issues such as child marriage and birth

⁸ COM(2013) 83, Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion.

registration will be addressed through a specific programme for **Child Well-being**. **Non-Discrimination** will also be mainstreamed across all programming in line with the DCI Regulation. In addition it will be a specific focus of the **Employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion** programme, which will include a specific objective of support for the social inclusion of groups and individuals subject to marginalisation and discrimination to enable all people to participate and benefit from wealth creation and cultural diversity. **Culture** will also be mainstreamed across the GPGC programme with specific issues, such as the promotion and protection of cultural diversity. Moreover, respect for the social, cultural and spiritual values, in particular of indigenous peoples and minorities to enhance equality and justice, is addressed directly within the **Employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion** programme. A specific component on **Culture** focussing on the importance of culture as an economic sector and a vector for freedom of expression will also be developed to complement other actions and respond to new challenges. **Growth, jobs and private sector engagement** in developing countries will be promoted through actions to support the creation of more decent jobs, business opportunities and enable the private sector to deliver goods and services to the poor.

In the area of **Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries** the overall objective will be to complement and support bilateral programming to improve sustainable food and nutrition security for the poorest and most vulnerable by supporting knowledge and capacity-building addressing global food and nutrition security governance, including global oceans governance, and supporting resilience, while respecting planetary boundaries, and promoting awareness of the key role of biodiversity and healthy ecosystem services for food production.

In the area of **Migration and Asylum** the focus will be on the following key areas: promotion of migration, mobility and asylum governance and better management of migratory flows; maximisation of the development impact of increased regional and global mobility of people, while promoting and protecting the human rights of migrants; and improved understanding of the migration and development nexus.

To achieve the objectives which have been set in the above areas, increased efforts on research and innovation will be required and, therefore, where appropriate, support for research and innovation capacity building may be considered under the different priority areas. Programme objectives will only be realised, and sustainable, if risk management becomes an integral part of programming.

The GPGC programme will also fund multi-dimensional flagship programmes which seek to go beyond traditional project and programme approaches in order to maximise the sustainable development impact of EU policies. They will be developed and launched gradually over the 2014-2020 period.

Section 2. Overall external goals and priorities of the EU

2.1. Background

The main objective of EU development policy and practice, set out in the Treaty of Lisbon, is the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development. The current internationally-recognised targets for this objective are the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), for which the deadline is 2015. In addition to this, the European Consensus on Development sets out the shared vision and common principles which guide the EU's development cooperation. The EU's strategy for future development cooperation, the *Agenda for Change*,⁹ is set in a context where a growing set of issues must be addressed in order to achieve development that is both sustainable and sufficiently inclusive to enable poverty eradication which corresponds to the issues

⁹ COM(2011) 637, Council Conclusions 9316/12.

discussed in the context of the post-2015 framework that brings together the MDG review and the follow-up to Rio+20, in particular the work on Sustainable Development Goals.

In February 2013 the Commission adopted the Communication 'A Decent Life for All: Ending poverty and giving the world a sustainable future'¹⁰, in which the Commission called for a post-2015 framework that pursues the interrelated challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development. It underlined the importance of mobilising action to provide for a set of basic living standards, to promote to drivers of inclusive and sustainable growth, to manage the world's natural resources sustainably, to ensure equality, equity and justice and to establish peace and security. It also states that in order to fill gaps of current MDGs we need to address broader issues such as education and health and include social protection. This approach is supported by the Council and the Parliament.

At the same time, following the decision in the 2007 – 2013 MFF to promote a coordinated and coherent approach by merging the budget lines previously available to promote the external dimension of internal policies into much larger external instruments, the DCI has become the home for dedicated resources devoted to dealing with Global Public Goods, especially in developing countries. The Partnership Instrument (PI)¹¹ for cooperation outside development assistance, especially with the EU's strategic partners, will provide another avenue for addressing challenges of global concern.

2.2. The GPGC programme

The focus of the GPGC will be on inclusive and sustainable growth for human development. Good governance, human rights, risk management, stability and security should therefore be regarded as cross-cutting or underpinning elements within the GPGC programme. These aspects will be tackled in so far as they have a direct impact at global level on inclusive and sustainable growth for human development and through a rights-based approach to the programme as a whole in line with the EU's commitments as set out in the DCI Regulation, and bearing in mind that the policy priority related to human rights, democracy and other key elements of good governance is mainly addressed through the bilateral geographical programmes and also through a separate dedicated instrument – the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Global and trans-regional threats, political stability, crisis response and related themes are primarily addressed through the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).

The GPGC programme will mainstream the integration of EU policies into development cooperation in a manner fully consistent with the overall objectives of the DCI, in order to increase the impact of cooperation with developing countries in complementarity and coherence with the geographical (bilateral/regional) and other thematic programmes. The GPGC programme will also contribute to meeting the objective set out in Annex IV to the DCI Regulation to address climate change and protection of the environment (with 27% of the programme) and to support social inclusion and human development (with at least 20% of the programme). Reflecting the concept of Global Public Goods, the GPGC programme will seek to tackle key economic, social, environmental and climate change issues in an integrated and holistic way which acknowledges the essential inter-dependency between them.

Economic growth and inclusive development are sometimes still seen as incompatible with protection of the environment or efforts to delay or reduce the effects of climate change. Yet, while sustained growth remains essential for achieving development goals, it cannot be achieved without incorporating

¹⁰ COM(2013) 92 final

¹¹ 'Implementing the international dimension of the "Europe 2020" strategy by supporting the Union's partnership strategies and responding to challenges of global concern' is a defined primary objective of a separate instrument, the Partnership Instrument (PI). Complementarity and synergy between the GPGC programme and the PI will be an important concern for both of them.

social and environmental sustainability with a focus on sustainable and inclusive development and economic transformation rather than growth alone. Healthy, productive and resilient ecosystems are critical for poverty eradication, food security, livelihoods, and carbon sequestration, and represent an important element of identity and culture for their inhabitants, in particular for indigenous peoples (in line with the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples). The effects of continued and accelerating destruction, mismanagement and pollution of the natural environment have led not only to critical levels of biodiversity loss, human-induced climate change and the irreversible depletion of key natural resources, but equally to inequitable distribution of the resulting revenues. The poor suffer most through the loss natural resources on which they rely and from the effects of pollution, since they are more likely to live and work near its sources, and are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change since they have few coping strategies. Addressing the environmental dimension of economic development is therefore essential if growth is to be not only inclusive, but also sustainable in the long run. In this regard, the *Agenda for Change* states that ‘EU development policy should promote green economy that can generate growth, create jobs and help reduce poverty by valuing and investing in natural capital.’

Full and productive employment, decent work and social protection are essential components of basic living standards to which each individual should be entitled, at the same time as acting as drivers of inclusive and sustainable growth. Decent jobs offer the clearest route for people around the world to escape from poverty and to live in conditions of equity and dignity. Social protection systems can successfully promote higher labour market participation, both through active labour market measures and through protection against vulnerability and social risk. The Commission’s Social Investment package¹², adopted in February 2013, highlights the clear link between economic development and the development of social protection systems (and vice versa). The sustainable management of natural resources require actions and training for the specific skill sets that are needed in low-carbon and resource-efficient economies.

The international community has come together in the understanding that globally accepted agreements, norms and goals are necessary and this has resulted in a number of international agreements and processes aimed at the identification and conservation, or more sustainable use, of key global public goods¹³. The report of the Secretary-General to the sixty-eighth session of the UN General Assembly,¹⁴ which summarises progress to date on achieving the MDGs and makes recommendations for the development agenda beyond 2015, calls for a new vision and a ‘responsive framework’ with sustainable development ‘enabled by the integration of economic growth, social justice and environmental stewardship’ as the ‘guiding principle and operational standard.’ The UN Special Event to review progress on the MDGs, called for a post-2015 development agenda that “should reinforce the international community’s commitment to poverty eradication and sustainable development”¹⁵.

¹² <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=7515&type=2&furtherPubs=yes>

¹³ Examples of recent international agreements in respect of important global public goods, specifically the environment include: the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) - Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the period 2011-2020, and Hyderabad resource mobilisation targets; the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) - Strategy to enhance the implementation of the Convention 2008-2018; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its associated Kyoto Protocol, the Copenhagen Accord, and the COP-17 Durban Platform for Enhanced Action ("Durban Platform"), the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions on trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and dangerous chemicals, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organics Pollutants such as DDT and outdated but cheap pesticides, as well as the recently negotiated treaty on mercury; the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its Implementation Review.

¹⁴ ‘A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015’, Report of the SG to the 68th UNGA, 26 July 2013.

¹⁵ Outcome document of the UN Special Event to review progress on the MDGs, 25 September 2013

2.3. Problems and challenges

2.3.1. General Challenge

New global and political challenges have emerged in recent years to complicate an already difficult situation. Many developing countries have been hard hit by a succession of recent crises (financial and economic crises, food price rises, fuel price volatility). In many cases they are affected by high unemployment and unproductive or precarious employment, lack of access to adequate social protection, inadequate access to energy, insecure access to natural resources, conflict, fragility and poor human security, low resilience and food insecurity. In particular, recurrent shocks affecting the most vulnerable populations have led to a large share of humanitarian funding being allocated to longer term recurring crisis. These challenges have a major impact on efforts to promote growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Vulnerability to exogenous economic shocks is paralleled by vulnerability to environmental events including those resulting from climate change. Unsustainable use of natural resources leads to biodiversity loss, land degradation, desertification, water scarcity, deforestation, and other forms of environmental degradation. Changes in weather- and climate-related extreme events have been occurring since the mid-20th century and further changes are expected in the future as a result of climate change. Public health is threatened by pollution especially in a situation of rapid urbanisation. Yet the growth that has come with globalisation has all too often been characterised by increasing pressure on natural resources, unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and increasing inequality, which can in turn lead to social tensions, conflicts and political instability.¹⁶

Because these global challenges may have a negative impact on development processes, it is essential to better and more directly link the EU's development policy and development assistance with its overall strategic priorities and a common global agenda. The EU constitutes a significant part of the global economy and the external impact of EU internal policies is significant in a range of areas that are of central importance to the achievement of global development goals. Mainstreaming global issues and challenges in EU assistance will provide an opportunity for better and more sustainable development efforts and results. This is recognized in the *Agenda for Change*, which calls for the projection of EU policies into development cooperation, and EU leadership in the field of Policy Coherence for Development.

In the face of increasingly complex challenges, none of the EU's own priorities, such as growth and job creation, environment, climate change, access to energy, health, education and migration and asylum, will be achieved in isolation from the wider world. The GPGC thematic programme can support the EU's role as a global player in addressing these challenges head-on, and in finding coherent and comprehensive solutions and responses, while at the same time positively contributing to the achievement of the MDGs and the implementation of the outcome of Rio+20 beyond them to the implementation of the overarching post-2015 framework. It will thus support the EU's efforts to meet its international commitments to developing countries on climate change, biodiversity and other aspects of environment.

2.3.2. MDGs partially achieved, but critical global challenges remain outstanding.

Globally there has been progress on all MDGs. Targets on income poverty, gender parity in primary education and water are on course to be met by 2015, while just two – maternal mortality and sanitation – lag far behind the target. However, progress has been uneven and mainly due to rapid growth and accelerated poverty reduction in East Asia, notably China, often achieved at a considerable cost in terms of unsustainable resource use and pollution.

¹⁶ 'The Wealth Gap', Special Report, Development Asia, Asian Development bank, April 2013

By contrast, in other parts of the world the number of people living in poverty is growing and very little progress has been made in reducing malnourishment among poor people, in particular in rural and coastal areas.¹⁷ Around 1.4 billion people still live in extreme poverty (a large part of them in Sub-Saharan Africa and South-Asia) and one sixth of the world's population is undernourished. The world is still far away from reaching the target on full and productive employment and decent work for all, while only 20% of the world has access to adequate social protection. Efforts to address these problems have been hindered by the recent economic crisis and food prices volatility.

Despite good progress on access to primary education, there are still 57 million primary-school-aged children and at least 150 million adolescents out of school. Moreover, over 40 % of the out-of-school children live in fragile and conflict affected countries and no fragile or conflict-affected state has yet achieved any of the MDGs. At the same time, the quality of education is in crisis: globally, it is estimated that more than 300 million children do not achieve basic literacy and numeracy skills. Gender inequality persists: women continue to face discrimination in access to education, work and economic assets, and participation in government, while violence against women continues to undermine efforts to reach all goals.

Although the world is on track to reach (and pass) the target on water supply, it is doing very poorly in access to sanitation. At the same time, the headline environmental sustainability MDG targets dealing with access to clean water and sanitation (two goals that are arguably as much about health as environment) and the process target on sustainable development strategies do not reflect current understanding of priorities. There has been limited or no progress towards the subsidiary targets on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and avoiding the catastrophic developmental consequences associated with the continuation of current trends¹⁸, or on reducing the rate of biodiversity loss and loss of forest cover. The reduction in emissions of ozone depleting substances following the Montreal Protocol is perhaps the major success in international cooperation on environmental management, but international cooperation on sound management of other chemicals and wastes is still in its infancy and is made more urgent by globalisation and rapid urbanisation.

The MDG's have themselves been criticised for being donor-led, for missing out on crucial dimensions of inclusive sustainable development and challenges, such as protection and sustainable use of natural resources, climate change, social protection, economic growth, energy, quality of education and migration, and for neglecting the poorest and most vulnerable, since they measure aggregate progress at national level.

2.3.3. *Effective universal healthcare has not been achieved.*

The MDG on which least measurable progress has been made is Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health. Despite some progress, the current number of child and maternal deaths remain at an unacceptable level. An African woman's lifetime risk of dying from pregnancy-related causes is still 100 times higher than that of a woman in a developed country. 7.6 million children died before the age of five in 2010. Better women's and child health therefore continue to be a health sector priority, but primarily require local solutions in terms of access to effective and functioning health systems with skilled and motivated health workers.

At the same time, the number of patients without access to treatments for major killer diseases is also unacceptably high. 46% of those in need of life-saving HIV treatment are still left without it. The control and, where possible, eradication of communicable diseases that would benefit everyone, in

¹⁷ UN, Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. Annual report of the Secretary-General

¹⁸ Consequences of current emission trends for the development process are notably reviewed in the authoritative World Bank report "Turn Down The Heat: Why a 4°C Warmer World Must be Avoided", Nov. 2012, as well as in subsequent regional reports on Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, June 2013.

poorer and richer countries alike and in present and future generations, represents an important challenge requiring collective action at a global level. Policy measures undertaken by the industrialised countries will not be able to address the GPG of 'Communicable Disease Control' without the cooperation of countries around the world. This became apparent in the H1N1 pandemic in 2009 and the SARS outbreak in 2003, but is also very much the case in respect of the global reach of HIV/AIDS or multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis. In an increasingly globalised world global collaboration will be essential for effective disease control and the avoidance of major epidemics. Prevention should form an essential part of this approach, including drug/ harm reduction programmes as an effective response to reducing the incidence of drug-related health damage (such as HIV, hepatitis B and C, tuberculosis and sexually transmittable diseases),

Awareness of the disease burden caused by failure to take preventative public health action on toxic substances remains low, yet without action this burden will rise rapidly as the global use and production of chemicals including fertilisers and pesticides continues to escalate¹⁹ and the share of developing countries in production and consumption increases. The use of electronic equipment in poor countries is expanding fast and results in mismanaged hazardous waste²⁰ with the potential to reduce children's capacity to learn. The latest figures available suggest that global deaths from selected chemical exposure are higher than from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria combined²¹.

2.3.4. Chronic poverty and hunger persist, aggravated by food price volatility

When the growth data are disaggregated it becomes clear that (multi-dimensional) poverty persists because the benefits of economic growth have not been shared. Those who remain trapped in poverty are to an increasing extent those who are marginalised due to a number of clearly identified factors, including ethnicity, cultural identity, gender, religion, geographical remoteness, and disability. Middle-income countries are now home to 60% of the world's poor, despite the robust growth which has characterised the emerging economies in recent years. High economic growth is also beginning to prevail in many economies in Africa, which now holds seven of the world's ten fastest growing economies, yet poverty persists in association with lack of opportunity, unemployment or precarious employment, lack of access to social protection and restricted access to healthcare and education, in particular affecting the continent's large and growing youth population.

As reported in the latest FAO State of Food Insecurity, 842 million people, or around one in eight people in the world, are estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger. Also, almost half of child deaths per year are due to under-nutrition. Although in the past 20 years good progress has been made to address poverty, still the number of people in poverty is not decreasing and little progress has been made in reducing malnourishment among poor people. Addressing such challenges will be an important part of this theme.

Moreover, the world population is expected to increase to a total of 7.7 billion by 2020. About 98% of the population increase is expected to occur in developing countries, most of it in urban areas. Many African urban cities are already mega cities, with all the constraints that these will confront in terms of social and environmental pressures. Population growth combined with rapid urbanization could more than double the urban population in developing countries to 3.6 billion by 2020, by which time urban

¹⁹ According to UNEP's Global Chemicals Outlook 2013 (GCO) global chemicals output increased 24 fold between 1970 and 2010, The American Chemistry Council expects chemicals production in Africa and the Middle East to increase by 40% between 2012 and 2020, while for Latin America outside Brazil the estimate is 31% and for Asia outside OECD countries, China and India it is 44%

²⁰ World-wide shipments of personal computers were up 27% in first quarter 2010 compared with first quarter 2009 with implications for future hazardous waste (GCO).

²¹ World Health Organization (WHO) reported that globally, 4.9 million deaths (8.3% of total) and 86 million Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) (5.7% of total) were attributable to environmental exposure and management of selected chemicals in 2004 for which data were available. In the same year HIV/AIDS caused 2 million deaths, tuberculosis 1.5 million deaths and malaria 0.9 million deaths.

dwellers could outnumber rural dwellers. Meeting the increasing and changing food needs resulting from population growth, rising incomes, and changing lifestyles will be a fundamental challenge. Hence a more territorial approach to agriculture, rural development and food and nutrition security is required.

At the same time, the high food prices volatility of the first decade of the 21st century has had a negative impact on the socio-economic situation of millions of people, highlighting the acute vulnerability of poor countries and populations to exogenous shocks.

2.3.5. The need for inclusive, sustainable growth and decent jobs

Many of the high growth rates achieved around the world since the adoption of the MDGs have relied on natural resource exploitation, which has failed to generate decent jobs or translate into broad based development, and has all too often led to rent-seeking behaviour and corruption and, in the worst cases, to conflict and violence. Labour markets in developing countries are characterised by a lack of employment and income generation opportunities and poor or very bad working conditions. According to ILO estimates²², only about one-fourth of the working-age population in developing countries is engaged in productive and decent employment and more than 900 million workers are living in households with incomes below the US\$2 a day poverty line. The rapid spread of the recent financial crisis led to an increase of 27 million in the number of unemployed by the end of 2011, while more than 400 million new jobs will be needed over the next decade merely to avoid a further increase in unemployment²³.

In many countries there is a prevalence of undeclared work. As undeclared work is rarely decent work, informality is an additional challenge to be tackled. The bases of decent work, including rights at work, social protection and social dialogue, are frequently absent. Most poor people in developing countries do not earn enough to secure decent livelihoods, in spite of having jobs. In addition, they often work in unsafe conditions and without the protection of their basic rights. Growth strategies for the future will need to prioritise the creation of full, productive, and decent work. They will need to nurture economic diversification, increased creativity and innovation, better integration into the world trading system and the development of a strong competitive private sector able to generate decent jobs in the context of a low carbon resource-efficient and socially inclusive economy with effective environmental regulation. Moreover, as many of the world's poor and very poor come from rural areas and depend for agriculture for their livelihoods, particular attention should be paid to developing value addition in agricultural production as a way of promoting decent work and increasing incomes.

Responding to these key challenges will require new ways of engaging with private sector actors. Strengthened partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society can play a positive role to ensure that international trade and national and foreign direct investment contribute to the creation of decent jobs. These partnerships can only be made effective, moreover, through capacity-building, the promotion of good governance, in particular with regard to taxation, addressing issues such as improving the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of the public sector, promoting judicial reform and tackling corruption, including illicit financial flows. In line with EU policy, approaches such as promoting social enterprises and the social economy should also be fostered in the light of their capacity to promote both social inclusion and social innovation.²⁴ Strengthening the capacities of the cultural and creative sectors, promotion of access to culture and the protection and promotion of cultural diversity could also be encouraged, given their relevance for social inclusion and for socio-economic development.

²² Global Employment Trends ILO (2012)

²³ ILO *ibid.*

²⁴ European Commission (2011), "Social Business Initiative", COM(2011)682.

2.3.6. Global migration and urbanisation are accelerating

Migration and mobility can have a profound impact in both positive and negative terms on sustainable development. Increased regional and global mobility of persons, goods and services, reflecting structural changes in the global economy, generate new opportunities and challenges.

Migration is not new, but what is new is the scale of the phenomenon. Globalisation has been strongly characterised by the increased movement of people both within and across borders. Recent estimates suggest that there are currently 214 million international migrants, 3.1 % of the worldwide population, with over half moving in a South-South context. There are numerous motives for migration and these often include a combination of push and pull factors. Push factors can include the search for a better future elsewhere in the face of socio-economic disparities and corruption, over-population, scarce, polluted or degraded natural resources, underdevelopment and lack of economic opportunities in the country of origin, as well as the search for a safe haven away from conflict, discrimination, human rights violations and natural disasters. Pull factors often relate to higher labour-demand as well as higher standards and higher wages in other countries. Migration has a significant impact on the development of countries. Some governments have based their economic development model partly on immigration or emigration (and remittances), often disregarding the economic and social costs and consequences that this choice entails. Other countries face migration flows that are essential for their economies, but lack a structured and targeted policy framework.

In many cases there is a lack of awareness of the synergies and interdependencies between migration and other policy areas, such as domestic employment, and foreign policy in general. At the same time, informal migration has been strongly associated with human trafficking, exploitation and abuse.

International migration is paralleled by a growing movement of people from rural areas to cities, making it crucial for policy to take into account the rural-urban nexus and the need to address urban poverty, the growth of slums, the health aspects of urban growth and promote resource efficiency in response to the increasing pressure on natural resources.

2.3.7. Unsustainable consumption and production patterns persist

The continuation of current unsustainable consumption and production patterns in many countries around the world is set to increase the depletion of natural resources, accelerate environmental degradation, pollution and biodiversity loss, worsen climate change and further degrade ecosystem services. The predicted rise of the global population to 9 billion by 2050, accompanied by increasing urbanization and social changes, such as an additional 1.2 billion people expected to join the 'middle class' in emerging economies, will exacerbate environmental degradation and impacts, putting pressure on the food system and increasing competition for land, forest, water and energy. The greater the rate of unsustainable production and consumption, the greater the strain will be on ecosystems and the greater the destruction of the natural capital base, leading to increased scarcity and competition over vital resources, which may ultimately lead to conflict and threaten human security. Nearly two thirds of the services provided by nature to humankind are found to be in decline worldwide²⁵.

The changing consumption patterns of the middle class will increase trade in products containing hazardous substances and in waste to countries with little capacity to deal with the effects especially the impact of unmanaged or badly recycled waste on public health, in particular on the health of the poor who live with the consequences of goods they cannot afford. Increasing production of goods and recycling of hazardous waste in the informal economy (without adequate controls or safeguards), especially in the context of rapid urbanisation, also has serious health implications.

²⁵ Report of the UN panel on global sustainability.

Oceans and seas represent an important element of identity and culture for the people living in coastal areas and are a valuable source of food and income. The livelihood of communities in isolated coastal areas and small islands states may depend entirely on those sources. Unsustainable behavior, such as overfishing or IUU fishing, puts an enormous threat on livelihoods. Combined global efforts are needed to reduce the pressure on fish stocks and other ocean resources to maintain their wealth for the future. The governance of oceans and integrated maritime policy is an area where there are promising opportunities for ‘blue growth’²⁶, an initiative to harness the significant untapped potential of the oceans, seas and coasts in order to fight poverty and create jobs and growth. About 40% of global population lives within 100 km of the coast and sustainable growth in the ‘blue economy’ offers new and innovative ways to help developing economies. It can contribute to the international competitiveness of developing countries, as well as to resource efficiency, job creation and new sources of growth, while safeguarding biodiversity and protecting the marine environment and thereby preserving the services those healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems provide.

With critical ecosystems under severe stress, scientists are seeking to identify and quantify the risks involved for humanity and for those systems. There is a growing awareness of the potential for passing ‘tipping points’ beyond which environmental changes will accelerate in a cascading manner, making it difficult or even impossible to restore the balance. The work by the Stockholm Resilience Centre on the planetary boundaries has shown that out of a total of nine boundaries, three have already been transgressed²⁷. Global norm-setting work to address these challenges is underway and the EU is actively engaged in these processes, often taking the lead through its level of ambition and through sharing its experiences with regard to environmental policies and regulations for incentivising more sustainable development.

2.3.8. *Environmental degradation and climate change are escalating*

The environment is facing a multitude of pressures, many of them inter-linked, all of which currently have and will continue to have detrimental impacts on human societies on a local, national, regional and global scale. Fresh water resources are being depleted and polluted with the result that water scarcity could affect one-third of the world population by 2025 and the ecosystem services and food provided by wetlands are under severe threat. The marine environment is suffering from the multiple stresses of over-fishing, pollution, rising temperatures and increasing acidity from increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, and these are likely to have serious impacts on those communities that depend on marine resources for food, industry and livelihoods. The increasing loss of forest cover, degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity has a critical impact on ecosystem services, such as the provision of food and water, and natural defense mechanisms against disasters. Deforestation, desertification and land degradation²⁸ affect individual livelihoods and national economies in developing countries which mainly depend on agriculture, subsistence farming and forest products. Increased carbon emissions are also responsible for ocean acidification, which will have an increasingly serious impact on marine ecosystems and food production.

All of these changes will be compounded by the effects of climate change, such as increasing severity and/or frequency of extreme weather and climate events, long-term shifts in rainfall patterns, warming of the world's oceans and rising sea levels among others. Deforestation, desertification land degradation and air pollution by black carbon will also further contribute to climate change. Even with

²⁶ ‘Blue Growth: opportunities for marine and maritime sustainable growth’, COM(2012) 494 final.

²⁷ A total of 9 boundaries are identified: climate change, rate of biodiversity loss, biogeochemical flows (both nitrogen and phosphorus), stratospheric ozone depletion, ocean acidification, global freshwater use, change in land use, atmospheric aerosol loading and chemical pollution. The scientists estimate that human activity appears to have already transgressed the boundaries associated with climate change, rate of biodiversity loss and changes to the global nitrogen cycle.

²⁸ According to UNEP's Year Book 2012, 24% of the global land area has already suffered declines in health and productivity over the past quarter century as a result of unsustainable land use.

rapid action the consequences of these trends will be considerable, not only for the infrastructures, livelihoods and health and safety of communities in developing countries, but also for global food security.

2.3.9. *The delivery challenge*

GPGs are structurally under-supplied. Even when global, regional, or national agreements can be reached on GPGs, responsibilities and burden-sharing are notoriously difficult, due in large part to the strong conflicts of interest amongst key stakeholders that affect the global commons, such as climate and ecosystem services. The complex and sometimes uncertain nature of the issues that are at stake, the often contradictory interests involved, and the absence of future generations advocating long term sustainability at the negotiating table are reflected in the complexity and slow pace of the key international political processes. For example, the 2012 Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development did not, despite EU efforts, succeed in agreeing to eliminate subsidies on fossil fuels or to fully enshrine the right of poor people to have clean water, adequate food and modern forms of energy. GPGs are unlikely, therefore, to be adequately supplied unless ways are found to ensure that private operators benefitting from the globalisation of world markets also contribute to sustainability. This calls for strong and efficient international institutions and governance, and a continued deep EU engagement in norm-setting.

At the same time, the global political and economic landscape has changed. Economic disparities between countries and within countries have increased. Relationships between traditional donor countries and their partners, in particular the large-economy middle income countries where the majority of the world's poor live, are changing and new powers are emerging with different perspectives from those of traditional donors. There is growing recognition that official development assistance – whether at current or predicted increased levels - will not be sufficient to address the development challenges, and already the importance of other economic interaction, whether trade, FDI or remittances, has increased tremendously and will continue to do so. Innovative financial instruments such as blending can contribute to filling the financial gap between what is needed to address GPG challenges and what donors can provide. The strategic use of EU grants with additional non-grant resources for investments in EU partner countries can catalyse additional public and private financing towards achieving GPG goals. Furthermore, the emergence of a growing number of new and non-traditional players (foundations, private enterprises, etc.) is reflected in growing calls for new partnerships to leverage new forces and in particular private sector investments, knowledge and capacity.

2.3.10. *The challenge of complementarity and consistency*

The cross-cutting nature of the GPGC programme makes it potentially a key element for ensuring the consistency and effectiveness of the Union's external actions, in line with the *Agenda for Change's* recognition that EU development policy is firmly anchored within EU external action as a whole. A joined-up approach to policy making, encompassing the EU's development cooperation as well as other EU policies and actions, will be essential for addressing the EU's external interests, including the achievement of global development objectives and coherence will be an essential element for transmitting a consistent message across policies. The DCI Regulation recognises that in a globalised world internal EU policies are increasingly becoming part of the EU's external action and underlines the Union's commitment to promoting in its internal and external policies smart, inclusive and sustainable growth bringing together the three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

In line with the principle of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD), special attention will be given to ensuring that approaches to addressing key global issues are coherent with and contribute to the achievement of development cooperation objectives. The *Agenda for Change* specifically calls for improved PCD that builds synergies between global interests and poverty eradication and further underlines a focus on PCD. Issues like trade, climate change, food security, including CAP and

fisheries, and migration are among the main five PCD challenges identified by the Council in 2009 and reiterated in 2011. Improved monitoring and evaluation of EU internal policies will be pursued as to better assess their impacts on developing countries. On this basis concrete actions, responding to specific challenges identified, can be designed in the different themes.

It will be particularly important to ensure complementarity and synergy with the Partnership Instrument (PI), which aims to address a number of global challenges including climate change, energy security and the protection of the environment. The external projection of the “Europe 2020” Strategy will be a major strategic component of the PI.

It will also be important to mainstream GPGC themes into other programmes under all external instruments, which should in turn contribute wherever possible to sustainability by promoting human development, including respect for cultural diversity and inter-cultural dialogue climate resilience and protection of the environment and natural capital. The need to coordinate and build synergies with humanitarian aid interventions in crisis and post crisis situations will also be taken into account.

Section 3. Overall strategy and main priority areas

3.1. Overall Programme Objective: to support Inclusive Sustainable Development.

The concept of Global Public Goods and EU policies in respect of them provide the basis for establishing the overall objective of the GPGC programme in line with the *Agenda for Change* and the definition of thematic areas set out in the DCI. The programme will support the management of Global Public Goods by seeking to support development that is:

- globally relevant in supporting the provision of global public goods, protecting the global commons;
- universally applicable in answer to global challenges;
- equitable in seeking to support a reduction in inequalities and opportunities for growth together with integrated and effective resources management;
- inclusive in ensuring that all people are enabled to participate in and benefit from sustainable development; and
- environmentally sustainable by seeking to support a transformation towards green economies and inclusive green growth based on the principles of efficient, effective and intra-generational use of resources, investment in and conservation of natural capital, sustainable consumption and production and transitioning to low carbon and climate resilient societies, while taking into account the health costs of pollution.

3.2 Approach to programming

The approach to programming will be unified in promoting synergy across different sectors and will also be sufficiently flexible to accommodate current important development processes, in particular the follow up to the Rio+20 outcomes, including the concept of the inclusive green economy, the work that is on-going to define Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are to be integrated into the post-2015 framework to replace the MDGs, as well as the work towards a post 2015 international framework for disaster risk reduction. The indicative results, activities and indicators set out for programming in each thematic area will be revisited once the post-2015 framework is finalised and the

SDGs and corresponding targets and indicators have been established in order, wherever appropriate, to ensure consistency with them. Moreover, results, indicators, baselines and targets will be further detailed at the level of the Annual Action Programmes.

Development will not be sustainable or inclusive if it does not respond to the economic, environmental and social challenges. EU development cooperation should therefore support inclusive growth that creates decent jobs and helps reduce poverty by valuing and investing in natural capital, including through supporting market opportunities for cleaner technologies, more sustainable production and consumption patterns, energy and resource efficiency, and low-carbon development. In addition, it should stimulate innovation, and the use of ICT. It should promote the sustainable use of natural resources, paying particular attention to the poor who depend on them, especially smallholder farmers. It should also contribute to improving the resilience of developing countries to shocks and enable swift response in view of unforeseen events and global crises affecting the poorest population and to the consequences of climate change. It should promote human development, including by giving increased attention to the links between public health and pollution. It should also maximise the development impact of migration and ensure a comprehensive approach in addressing the impacts of the various forms of migration on sustainable economic and social development.

Although the GPGC is aimed primarily at issues that are best addressed globally or at the multi-regional level, it may be used for country specific programmes in accordance with the DCI regulation.

The GPGC thematic programme will establish a holistic and joined-up framework, within the GPG approach described above, concentrating on coherent, coordinated and focused action in the following key areas of cooperation identified in the DCI regulation:

- environment and climate change
- sustainable energy
- food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture
- migration and asylum
- Human development²⁹.

In particular, the GPGC thematic programme will enhance the efforts of the EU to further integrate key thematic areas, such as environment and climate change and migration in development cooperation, and to harness the opportunities offered by globally integrated markets and international trade. It will also seek to support the establishment of innovative partnerships in order to leverage private sector engagement and funding and to stimulate innovative, new business models that can create decent jobs and help reduce poverty, enhance resource efficiency including by valuing and investing in natural capital. The holistic integration of the different priorities of the GPGC programme will also help ensure that they contribute to strengthen resilience,³⁰ reduce vulnerability, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

In order to reflect the concept of GPGC and in line with the wording of the various key documents, mentioned above, which address the post-MDG challenges, the programming areas are set out (in

²⁹ Defined in the DCI Regulation (172/13 DEVGEM, 2013) as containing the following thematic areas: Health; Education, knowledge and skills; Gender equality, women empowerment and protection of women's and girls' rights; Children and youth; Non-discrimination; Employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion; Growth, jobs and private sector engagement; Culture.

³⁰ "The EU Approach to Resilience- Learning from Food Crises" COM(2012) 586 and "Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020" SWP (2013) 227

Section 5.2) in terms of the challenges which they will seek to address. GPGC programmes will, moreover, have the following common characteristics in compliance with Article 6 of the proposed DCI regulation:

1. *Provide added value and be complementary to and coherent with geographical programmes:*

The GPGC programme will support Union development policy objectives that cannot be achieved in an appropriate or effective manner through geographical programmes, including multi-regional and/or cross-cutting actions, actions in cases where there is no agreement on the action with the partner government(s), and, where appropriate, actions in cases where there is no geographic programme or where it has been suspended.

2. *Address global initiatives:*

GPGC programmes will support global initiatives targeting internationally agreed goals and global public goods and challenges.

3. *Reflect European Union policy priorities with regard to internal policies, international obligations and commitments of the Union:*

GPGC programmes will seek to promote coherence between EU policies, legislation and international obligations and actions in pursuit of development objectives, e.g. on environment and climate change, on migration and asylum, on labour standards, social dialogue and social protection and on promotion and protection of cultural diversity.

4. *Enhance the EU's capacity to react promptly and substantially to achieve the required impact:*

Programming will ensure flexibility to address challenges, in particular the challenges posed by unforeseen events affecting the poor which require rapid response, in a comprehensive manner, avoiding fragmentation into narrow sectoral interventions³¹.

5. *Enhance knowledge and capacity:*

Programmes will seek to support innovative policies and initiatives with the objective of informing future actions and will, in general, aim at strengthening cooperation, exchange of knowledge and experience and partner countries' capacities.

6. *Strengthen governance:*

Programmes will support global platforms for dialogue and initiatives targeting internationally agreed goals.

In line with the DCI Regulation, and the notion of universality while addressing global challenges and global public goods, the GPGC programme will cover all third countries benefiting from the DCI, EDF and ENP.

In order to make optimum use of resources, the GPGC programme will be programmed in a manner which ensures mutual complementarity with other EU external instruments, main programmes of other donors, as well as the development strategies and efforts of the targeted partner countries. This includes bilateral and regional programmes, the Pan-African Programme, the Partnership Instrument (PI), on-going projects under ICI/ICI+, and Member State activities. In particular, careful articulation

³¹ E.g. health pandemics, food crises, ecosystems collapse, deforestation, climate change, unsustainable production and consumption. This does not mean that the GPGC will be used to fulfil the functions of humanitarian aid or the Instrument for Stability.

with the PI, which will focus mainly on promoting the EU's strategic interests with key partners and does not follow ODA criteria, will be essential.

The GPGC programme will work with those partners who are best placed to achieve results and impacts in line with the objectives of the programme and will seek to use the most appropriate funding modality for each specific action. The Agenda for Change recognises that innovative financial instruments such as blending can be an important vehicle for increasing the impact of EU aid. The transition to a green economy poses great challenges which cannot be met solely through public grant resources and traditional forms of development assistance; in a limited number of cases a larger impact can be achieved by using grants strategically via blending to attract additional public and private financing towards achieving GPGC objectives.

3.3. *Flagship programmes*

The EU will develop a set of multi-dimensional flagship programmes, which will address key GPG issues with a view to avoiding fragmentation, ensuring high impact and highlighting and expressing EU key interest and policies. Such flagship programmes will provide assistance that supports processes that are already underway or under preparation in partner countries and regions, as well as global initiatives. Flagships will be financed from relevant strands of the GPGC programme and are also expected to receive support from the geographical programmes, which will be crucial for success in many cases.

In addition to the GPGC characteristics set out above, the flagship programmes will combine one or more of the following additional key characteristics:

1. *Support multi-regional and/or cross-cutting actions:*

Flagship programmes should address key issues which go beyond traditional sectors and seek to address global challenges through multi-sectoral or cross-cutting approaches and/or approaches that involve linking various actors in different regions.

2. *Build alliances of relevant stakeholders:*

Flagship programmes should promote alliances of relevant stakeholders (from government, CSOs, private sector, social partners, academia, the cultural and creative sector, etc.) and cooperation with local partners and other international actors, where these strengthen the delivery and global relevance/universality of the initiative.

3. *Create or support existing innovative partnerships and initiatives to promote transformation towards an inclusive green economy:*

Flagship programmes will address the EU's global responsibility for contributing to the sustainable use of global natural resources through innovative green businesses development, green and decent job creation, development of skills for low carbon economy, payment for ecosystem services, combatting illegal logging and promoting sustainable land tenure and governance, promotion of renewable energy, sustainable management and use of water, sound management of chemicals and waste, promotion of low carbon development and sustainable production and consumption patterns, etc.

4. *Deliver greater impact, effective management and EU visibility:*

Flagship programmes will go beyond traditional stand-alone projects or programme approaches with a view to maximising the impact and effectiveness of the GPGC programme in delivering its overall and specific development objectives. They will play a specific role in supporting the integration of EU internal policies and international commitments into

cooperation with developing countries. By definition they are EU-owned initiatives supporting specific EU policies and increasing the visibility and impact of those policies.

The flagship programmes will be developed and launched gradually over the 2014-2020 period. An indicative list of possible initiatives is set out in section 5.3.

3.4 Main achievements and lessons learnt from past and current EU thematic programme interventions

The impact assessment for the new DCI regulation identifies a series of weaknesses in the former DCI, the first and foremost of which is the failure to take fully into account the objectives of the latest trends of EU development policy, which reflect changes in the global situation facing developing countries. In analysing what are referred to as 'the drivers of the problem' the impact assessment calls for EU development policy to 'give sufficient recognition to inclusive and sustainable growth in partner countries, as identified in the EU 2020 strategy, while assisting in reducing partner countries' vulnerability and exposure to global shocks by addressing problems related to global public goods.'

On the thematic programmes, the impact assessment states that the current programmes are not sufficiently flexible and are too fragmented to respond to recent global crises or to international commitments taken at the highest political level.

Thematic programming has operated through a number of discrete sectoral programmes without sufficiently exploiting inter-linkages at the programming stage. The mid-term reviews of the 2007-2010 programme strategies carried out in 2009 concluded that there was scope for improving the coherence between the various external policy instruments. They pointed to the need for a clearer explanation of the way the various geographical and thematic instruments work and for greater clarity with regard to their respective potential and limitations. While geographical instruments should remain the primary means for bilateral and regional cooperation, thematic programmes should be complementary to them. Their flexibility should enable them to promote and test innovative thinking and ultimately provide fresh policy input into geographical cooperation. It should also be the vehicle for approaches that do not fit within the historically determined boundaries of the EU's regional programmes and for global action. Improved coherence between thematic programmes was also encouraged, particularly on emerging multidisciplinary issues. Finally, the reviews stressed that a more systematic exchange was needed between the thematic programmes and the relevant international cooperation activities of the research framework programme.

In response to these calls for more integrated programming to address the global public goods challenges, the 'Global Public Goods and Challenges' programme will take the form of a single unified programme.

The detailed achievements and lessons learned from past and current interventions are, most readily summarised under the headings of existing thematic programmes, given their discrete nature and different programming approaches.

i. Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including energy Thematic Programme (ENRTP)

The global environment and climate change challenges have been tackled under the present DCI instrument via the Thematic Programme for Environment and sustainable management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP). Over 45 actions under the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) have been launched or are in the final stages of preparation in 35 countries and 8 regions. Based on partner countries' priorities, adaptation to climate change and integration of climate change into national policies and strategies are the main areas of climate cooperation so far. These actions have brought climate change into the mainstream of discussions between EU delegations and those countries' governments. Contributions to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change have

allowed EU to exercise effective leadership in the context of international negotiations and facilitated intergovernmental work on mitigation, adaptation, technology cooperation. In this context specific provisions have also been made to support participation by least developed countries in the international climate negotiations. The European Court of Auditors published a special report in December 2013 on “EU Climate finance in the context of external aid”. The main findings of the report are that the Commission has performed well as regards the Commission's management of climate related support funded from the EU budget and EDF. When it comes however to the coordination between the Commission and the MS, the Commission should exercise more leadership. MS on the other hand have not been sufficiently responsive to some of the Commission’s initiatives. Despite the fact that the Court's findings go beyond the GPGC ,this programme will contribute to increasing and mainstreaming climate and related funding into aid cooperation, and to raising awareness and cooperation with MS and other partners in development.

The ENRTP has also contributed to climate change mitigation and capacity building in a wide range of developing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia in various areas such as monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions, low-emission development strategies, Reduced Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+), promotion and piloting of carbon market mechanisms, sectoral approaches mitigation practices, and low carbon technology cooperation.

Biodiversity-related work has contributed significantly to EU objectives under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Support to innovative initiatives and projects have contributed to pointing the way to resource mobilisation to achieve the Aichi targets and have increased awareness of the enormous economic value of ecosystem services that are often provided for free, yet need greater protection. Selective support for the Convention bodies has enabled the EU to maintain a leadership role in policy development and negotiation ENRTP support has also built the capacity of developing country partners to increase the benefits of sustainable wildlife trade and to combat poaching.

The EU FLEGT (Forest law enforcement, governance and trade) Action Plan has progressed steadily with six Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) concluded and nine under negotiation to date (July 2013) and with the entry into force of the EU timber regulation in March 2013. FLEGT related activities involve a broad range of stakeholders (administrations, civil society and private sector) and contribute to improved forest governance and management, and to reduced illegal logging. FLEGT has particularly benefited from close cooperation between the ENRTP and geographic funding.

The emerging REDD+ scheme creates opportunities for new synergies to further address illegal logging and the other key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. For example, there is a need to look at commodity supply chains and their effects on forests.

The European Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have identified common areas of interest and signed Strategic Cooperation Agreements (SCA) in December 2011. These allowed the Commission to contribute in a more coherent manner to various UN-led initiatives and projects such as the UNEP/UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative and methodological work including through the UN International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management providing policy recommendations and demonstrating the social and economic benefits of green economy transformation. Field work under one of the SCAs has promoted employment creation, jobs formalisation and conversion (in particular in the waste sector), improvement of working conditions, broadening of social security coverage, and increases in incomes. A particular theme of one of the SCAs has been improved multilateral governance especially implementation of the MEAs linked to UNEP. Support given to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management has resulted in a number of countries placing the sound management of chemicals higher up their political agendas.

The ENRTP has also supported activities to combat desertification and land degradation, as well as more sustainable soils management, both of which are crucial for food security and sustainable agriculture. In particular, it provided assistance to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), it contributed to the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD)

initiative, and supported the implementation of FAO's Global Soil Partnership to improve knowledge and allow better soils management in developing countries.

The EU Water Initiative (EUWI) was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, with the aim of establishing partnerships between EU and other regions (Africa, EECCA, MED and Latin America) in order to contribute to achieving the MDG water and sanitation goals. Modest support to the EUWI through the ENRTP leveraged much greater financial resources through the creation of the ACP-EU Water Facility and contributed to the management of trans-boundary river basins in Africa.

A significant part of the ENRTP was used to support NGOs through calls for proposals most of which went to local groups. This had the effect of strengthening civil society which has a major role in environmental protection since NGOs are often the advocates of future generations who have the strongest interest in sustainability. In the forthcoming period it will be important to seek complementarity between the GPGC thematic programme and that for civil society and local authorities.

ii. Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)

Since 2006 the Food Security Thematic Programme has supported interventions at the global, continental and regional level and contributed to improving food security for the poorest and most vulnerable and helping to achieve MDG 1.

The MIP 2007-2010 – phase I - of the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) had six priority areas covering issues related to public goods and contributing to improved food and nutrition security. The 2009 mid-term review highlighted some of the limits of this approach which have been addressed in the MIP 2011-2013 by reducing the number of priorities and focussing on 3 strategic priority areas with clear objectives and results:

- i) international research, technology transfer and innovation;
- ii) strengthened governance approaches for food and nutrition security at the global, continental and regional level; and
- iii) addressing food and nutrition security for the poor and the vulnerable in fragile situations.

Noting the evidence that agricultural research for development (ARD) generates public goods that contribute to food security, the first priority was aimed at reducing food insecurity and promoting agricultural development by developing new research results and innovative approaches and making them accessible to farmers. The FSTP MTR recommended the continuation of support for global and regional ARD, while putting an increased emphasis on nutrition and, in particular, on how food security and agriculture contribute to the reduction of under-nutrition. Innovation in food security along the value chains, from the producer to the market, was also supported. EU support covered interventions at the global, continental and regional level, with specific attention to Africa, through its continental and regional research networks, to delivery strategies, in order to maximise research impacts on poverty and food security. There is a body of rigorous evidence that investment in generating knowledge and technologies through research impacts positively on poverty reduction and food and nutrition security. There has been steady progress in the governance of international agricultural research. The European Commission played a key role in the reforms of the CGIAR to reduce fragmentation, strengthen partnerships and build a rigorous framework for monitoring results and impact. Governance and management has improved steadily in Africa's continental and regional research networks (FARA, ASARECA, CCARDESA, CORAF), as evidenced by World Bank scores on procurement and financial management.

Under the second priority area, food security governance at global, continental and regional was strengthened, including through the work of the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS); international initiatives such as the G8 and the New Alliance, G20 and SUN have been instrumental in keeping food and nutrition security high on the global agenda. Major progress under this component has been the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (VGGT) by the CFS on May 2011. The successful conclusion of this process has been an important step for the global governance of food security. Land issues will continue to need support, in particular with regard to the development and roll-out of principles for responsible investment.

Moreover, progress in nutrition, so far impeded by the fact that international support was fragmented, at times conflicting and often incomplete, calls for stronger national and international governance arrangements to address coherence and support interventions and policy initiatives. Stronger governance mechanisms must be directed towards creating an enabling environment leading to the integration of nutrition in national policies, notably in countries facing a high burden of stunting.

Finally, the third priority - addressing, food insecurity in exceptional situations of fragility and vulnerability, where geographical instruments cannot, or do not, intervene, - has been operationalized in a limited number of countries and targeted the most vulnerable groups, in order to enable them to recover and to strengthen their resilience to food price shocks. Over the period 2007-2010 actions to improve food and nutrition security have been supported in more than 40 developing countries, aiming at combining recovery and rehabilitation with medium to long-term food security support.

Over the last years a number of policy developments and reviews of EU development cooperation in the food and nutrition security domain have occurred, which call for a better focus of the thematic programme on a number of key priorities. First, the food price crisis, initially experienced in 2008, has since been shown to be structural and not only linked to a specific context. On top of responding with the 2008-2011 EU Food Facility, the world faced new food crises in the Horn of Africa and in the Sahel in 2011, which showed the importance of addressing chronic hunger rather than only the acute symptoms of short term food deprivation. In 2012, following these food crises, the Commission has adopted a Communication on “The EU Approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises”³², which focuses on the root causes of food crises rather than on their effects, including the climate change implications, the increasing pressure on natural resources, due to increasing demand from growing population and increasing consumption patterns.

Recognizing that nutrition has been under-emphasised, the Commission has developed an EU Policy framework to enhance maternal and child nutrition, with a particular focus on reducing stunting and wasting. In addition, as pointed out in the 2010 EU Policy framework for food security, sustainable agriculture holds great potential in stimulating inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries, on top of feeding millions of people. Furthermore, in 2012 the European Court of Auditors released a Special Report on Effectiveness of EU development aid for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa; which recommended paying increased attention to nutrition and examining the feasibility to establish a permanent instrument to address the consequences of potential future food crisis in developing countries were the most prominent recommendations.

Against this background, it is proposed that increased attention should be paid in the thematic programme to nutrition, sustainable agricultural growth and resilience. Moreover, the scope and purpose of the interventions foreseen need to be increasingly aligned with the GPGC overall objective of addressing global public goods and challenges, in order to increase complementarity with the geographical programs and minimizing overlap.

iii. Thematic Programme for Migration and Asylum (TPMA)

³² COM(2012) 586 final

The thematic programme for migration and asylum (TPMA) has five intervention areas:

- a) fostering the links between migration and development;
- b) promoting well-managed labour migration;
- c) fighting illegal immigration, smuggling and trafficking in human beings;
- d) protecting migrants against exploitation and exclusion; and
- e) promoting asylum and international protection.

The mid-term review acknowledged the programme's potential for significant impact in all of these areas and also led to a stronger focus on South-South migration and on national and local levels of governance in subsequent actions. TPMA also supports the implementation of the EU policy framework reflected by the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM).

The TPMA has promoted the involvement of small-scale actors and diaspora organisations as contributors to the development of their country of origin. It also successfully promoted the use of new technologies for remittance transfers and improved access to banking and financial services, especially in rural and remote areas. In the field of labour migration the interventions significantly contributed to the reinforcement of the management and labour matching capacities of the relevant authorities in partner countries. The TPMA led to improved assistance and protection to human trafficking victims through enhanced cooperation between civil-society and criminal justice actors and supported the alignment of domestic legislation with international instruments such as the Palermo Protocol. The Regional Protection Programme (RPP) has succeeded in establishing the basic building blocks for long-term, sustainable improvement of the asylum and protection environment, which was particularly evident under the framework of the RPP in Eastern Europe.

The TPMA had an indicative financial allocation of 384 million euro for the entire duration of its life-cycle (2007-2013). Up to 2012, 65% of the amount has been implemented through Calls for Proposals, and 35% through targeted initiatives (direct awards). International Organisations (IOs), including UN agencies, remain the main implementing partner for more than 52% of the entire budget at disposal, while Non-Governmental Organisations, International Non-Governmental Organisations and in general Civil Society Organisations altogether have received around 30% of the funds. Recent years have seen a growing involvement of EU Member States. Since 2011 the majority of projects awarded through calls for proposals are managed directly by the relevant EU Delegations.

iv. Investing in People (IiP)

The Commission has supported human development through "Investing in People" (IiP), a broad thematic programme with four strands: health, education, gender equality and "other aspects of human and social development". The latter is itself a broad catch-all including "employment and social cohesion", "children and youth" and "culture".

Health

Between 2007 and 2012 the Health programme funded participation in major global initiatives such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM, EUR 327 million) and GAVI (19.5 million), which has allowed the EU to play a key role in shaping the health and education global policy agendas as well as contributing to progress on the MDGs at country level. Support through these initiatives has enabled partner countries to reach impressive results: in mid-2011, there were 3.2 million people on HIV-treatment, up from 1.5 million in 2007. Tuberculosis detection and treatment increased from 3.5 to 8.2 million, and 150 million bed nets were distributed in this period. The impressive results in the fight against HIV and other neglected infectious diseases were complemented

by support from this programme to capacity building of civil society organisations (16 grants of 9 million), and UN organisations (UNIFEM 2.2m, UNAIDS 2m, WHO 2m). Strong health systems that are an important access good for prevention and treatment of infectious and non-infectious diseases were supported through addressing the health workforce crisis (civil society 16 grants for 14.5m, WHO 6m), support to policy dialogue and universal health coverage (WHO 23.2m) and projects on chronic disease prevention (civil society 11 grants for 6.6m, WHO 5.2m). Through support for actions on sexual and reproductive health and rights the programme has contributed to the reduction of the gap of unmet needs for family planning commodities in developing countries (civil society 36 grants for 43m, UNFPA 42m).

The thematic evaluation of the EU health sector support recommends that ,while continuing to support global initiatives such as GFATM and GAVI, the EU should seek to influence and encourage further moves towards the health systems strengthening components of vertical programmes and in particular address the human resource consequences of such initiatives.

Education

In line with the thematic global evaluation of EC support to the education sector, the EU has continued to support the programmes of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) (EU funding for the period: 69.75 million)³³ and its reform efforts. The IiP mid-term review recognised the GPE as the main channel for the EU's voice in the international debate on educational policy. The GPE has supported countries in regions most off track in the achievement of education MDGs and Education for All (EFA) goals. It has achieved impressive results since 2002, including putting an additional 19 million children in school, training 413,000 teachers, constructing more than 37,000 classrooms, providing 218 million textbooks, and achieving higher school completion rates for boys and girls. A number of GPE endorsed countries have already achieved gender parity in completion of primary education. However, further efforts are needed to support the quality of education and balanced development of the education sector. The EU has contributed to the strengthening of policy dialogue between African ministers of education³⁴ and to exchange of good practice in teacher policies and their implementation³⁵.

Vocational education and training (VET), Social cohesion, Employment and Decent Work

The programme has served to inform policy making and strengthen institutional capacities in the areas of social protection, occupational health and safety, trade and employment and decent work. Through four joint management projects with the ILO, the EC has supported the development of global tools and their piloting in a number of countries across all regions. The total amount allocated for these centralised managed targeted projects was EUR 11.2M.

The programme has also supported partner countries in strengthening their labour market information systems (LMIS). Again, this has been done using a multi-country approach with a strong focus on interregional exchanges of good practices. Three centrally managed projects in this field have been selected through a call for proposals launched in 2008, amounting a total of EUR 5.8M.

The programme has also supported the development of appropriate training opportunities and initiatives to strengthen social protection and employment at community level, targeted at workers in the informal economy and vulnerable groups. The actions were implemented by civil society organisations using a bottom-up approach to address the links to broader policy processes and formal structures (either at local/regional or national level). 33 projects were selected for a total of EUR 4.5M through two Calls for Proposals launched in 2009/2010. The majority of these projects are managed by

³³ Former Fast Track initiative (FTI)

³⁴ Through support to the Association of the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) (1 million)

³⁵ Through support to the International Task Force on Teachers for EFA (1.45 million)

EU Delegations. A mid-term evaluation conducted in the summer of 2012 concluded that the projects were well-designed and beginning to deliver preliminary results.

Gender equality

Support has contributed to a global evolution in understanding changing social norms. By generating new research and data analysis, the Commission and UNICEF have documented the dynamics of social change in several pilot countries. These insights have contributed to a new global policy on harmful practices in line with the latest evidence and to global policy documents such as the 2011 United Nations Secretary General's Report on the Girl Child, which places a particular focus on child marriage, and the 2012 Secretary General's Report to the Commission on the Status of Women on female genital mutilation and cutting.

The programme also contributed to programmes on the ground in six countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Senegal, Sudan and India) to end practices harmful to children and women.

At the same time, the project "*Integrating Gender-Responsive Budgeting in the Aid Effectiveness Agenda*" has resulted in considerable progress towards capacity strengthening in the five participating countries (Cameroon, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda and Tanzania) with respect to GRB awareness, development of customized GRB tools/manuals, supporting sector/local level application of GRB, ability to collect relevant, sex disaggregated data and efforts to integrate GRB thinking into UN and donor coordination mechanisms/frameworks.

Following the MTR of the IiP, which concluded that efforts to mainstream gender equality across the IiP needed to be complemented with more robust and targeted support, an increase of 10 million Euro made it possible to continue and expand this programme to sixteen countries through a new phase focused on "Increasing Accountability in Financing for Gender Equality" (2011-2013).

Culture

During the 2007-2013 period, the thematic programme Investing in People allocated €50 million to culture under the heading "Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural heritage". Culture projects under this programme have promoted inter-cultural dialogue and cultural diversity, supported culture as a tool for sustainable economic development, promoted access to culture for all, and supported the preservation of immaterial and material cultural heritage in danger. In addition, the EU has supported the UNESCO-EU Expert Facility on the governance of culture, in line with the UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017

Section 4. Financial overview 2014-2020

The allocation reserved to the Global Public Goods and Challenges programme amounts to EUR 5,101 million, of which indicatively EUR 2,592.22 million for 2014 – 2017. A provision for administrative costs is made amounting to EUR 185.85 million over the entire programming period. Therefore the total available funds are EUR 4,915.166 million.

Indicative financial allocations for each main priority area per year:

Year	2014 voted budget	2015	2016	2017	2018-2020 (indicative)	Total(millions)
Environment and climate change	163.094	176.042	174.565	186.199	627.195	1,327.095
Sustainable Energy	82.852	67.875	77.584	82.755	278.753	589.820
Human Development	163.094	150.921	161.634	172.407	580.736	1,228.791
Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture	197.018	167.239	187.495	199.992	673.654	1,425.398
Migration and Asylum	46.319	41.605	45.257	48.274	162.606	344.062
Flagships	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
TOTAL GPGC	652.376	603.682	646.535	689.627	2,322.944	4,915.166

Figures per sector are based on the percentages indicated in Annex VII of the DCI regulation and include funds for flagship programmes. Also, in accordance with the DCI Regulation at least 50% of the funds of the GPGC, prior to the use of markers based on OECD methodology (DAC and Rio markers), will serve for climate action and environment-related objectives

In view of their cross-cutting and multi-dimensional nature, the flagship programmes will be funded through joint contributions from the various relevant strategic area allocations within the above GPGC budget. This funding can be supplemented by funds from geographical programmes by agreement with partner countries and regions, in order to maximise their impact and effectiveness.

Indicative allocations – percentage share of total budget

	%
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ³⁶	
Climate change adaptation and mitigation and transition to climate resilient low-carbon societies	41% - 46%
Valuation, protection, enhancement of ecosystems	30% - 38%
Transformation towards an inclusive green economy and mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction	6% - 11%
International governance of environment and climate	9% - 12%
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY	
Increased access to sustainable energy/ Renewable energy/ Energy efficiency; including rural electrification	70% - 80%
Sustainable energy in poor urban and semi-urban communities and smart energy use	20%-30%
Building strategic alliances to achieve sustainable energy goals	5% - 10%
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ³⁷	
Health	42% - 47%
Education, knowledge and skills	20% - 24%
Gender, women empowerment, protection of women and girls rights	5% - 7%
Children, youth, non-discrimination	4% - 6%
Employment, decent work, skills, social protection and social inclusion	10% -14%
Growth, jobs and private sector	7% - 10%
Culture	2% - 4%
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE	
Pro-poor innovation and research, for Food and Nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.	30%-34%
Governance & capacity for all relevant stakeholders - increase opportunities for farmers	30%-35%
Support poor & food insecure to react to crises and increase resilience	32%-42%
MIGRATION AND ASYLUM	
Promoting effective migration governance	45-55%
Enhance positive impact of migration and mobility on development	35-40%
Improving understanding of migration and development nexus	13-17%

³⁶ Funds under Environment and Climate Change would in principle be allocated evenly between environment and climate change

³⁷ (1) Health at least 40% of the total; Education at least 17.5%; Others at least 27.5%; funds under Environment and Climate Change would in principle be allocated evenly between environment and climate change.

Section 5. Priorities and objectives for each strategic area with results and indicators

5.1. Introduction

The priorities and objectives for each of the strategic areas included in the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme, in support of the Overall Programme Objective of supporting Inclusive Sustainable Development, are set out in section 5.2 below, in line with the approach to programming and common characteristics detailed in section 3.2 above.

These priorities will mainly be implemented in two ways:

1. Via Flagship programmes, in line with the specific unified programming objectives and additional characteristics set out in 3.3. An indicative set of twelve Flagship programmes has been prepared and brief descriptions of each of these are set out in Section 5.3.

2. Via continued programming in strategic thematic areas in support of global initiatives, as set out in the strategic area programmes below. This support will focus on key global initiatives in order to:

- contribute to internationally agreed goals in respect of specific global public goods and challenges;
- project EU policies that address major global public goods and challenges;
- increase the amount and, where appropriate, relative share of the EU contribution, to increase the EU's influence in the governance of these initiatives and shaping of these initiatives in line with the priorities of the *Agenda for Change* and in coherence with other EU policies pertaining to Global Public Goods and Challenges. Doing so will also increase the relevance of these initiatives for our country programmes, as the relative EU share of these funds arriving in countries will be significant;
- reduce the number of sectoral initiatives to be followed in EU Delegations.
- EU involvement in global initiatives should demonstrate real added value. Criteria for involvement in global initiatives include:
 - relevance and effectiveness of the initiative, added value
 - scope for EU coordination, influence in decision making
 - comparative advantage *e.g.* in financing civil society/private sector
 - focus on equity
 - ensuring continuity of existing commitments to major global initiatives
 - impact on EU delegations and ability to monitor actions on the ground, where relevant.

5.2. Programmes for strategic areas

Environment and climate change

The services and resources provided by nature are among the foundations for sustainable development. Healthy land and soils, oceans and seas, water resources, air, forests and biodiversity produce a range of goods and services that yield income, contribute to decent life and food security, offer safety nets

for the poor, help maintain public health, represent an important element of identity and culture and form the basis of economic growth. Furthermore, there is a strong relation between climate change and the sustainable use of natural resources and development.

Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, sustainable management of natural capital and healthy ecosystems, and disaster risk management are essential to sustain economic growth, in particular in primary production sectors, especially agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and energy. Ecosystem services provide significant economic and social value especially to the poor.

Current economic growth patterns leads to the depletion, or even destruction of the Earth's natural capital base, which in turn contributes to climate change, which at its turn contributes to accelerating the number and scale of threats on natural capital. As such, these economic growth patterns are wasteful, unsustainable and detrimental to economic development and growth in the longer term. Moreover, the various forms of environmental pollution, including from chemicals and hazardous substances, and poor management of water and waste contribute to disease and mortality.

Climate change, natural and man-made disasters, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, deforestation and forest degradation, depletion of natural capital stocks and pollution often occurs on a global and/or trans-boundary scale. Strong international governance of the environment, climate change drivers and natural capital is therefore crucial. Furthermore, our ability to use and manage our natural capital sustainably resides on our knowledge about nature and ecosystems, the reciprocal effects of the interactions between society and nature and our ability to monitor and understand trends and changes. Such a transformation can be facilitated by increasing resilience through adaptation measures, by avoiding or reducing important losses and by the transition to a low-carbon future.

Priorities

The programme will enhance the environmental and climate change dimensions of development at all levels to promote sustainability and to support transformation towards an inclusive green economy and strong international environmental and climate governance which will ensure people-centred inclusive sustainable development within limits of planetary boundaries.

The programme will consist of four components which complement work at regional and national level through initiatives, knowledge development and capacity building in the following areas:

1. Climate change adaptation and mitigation and support to the transition to climate resilient low-carbon societies.
2. Valuation, protection, enhancement and sustainable management of ecosystems.
3. Transformation towards an inclusive green economy and mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction.
4. International environmental and climate governance in respect of the above priority areas.

Component 1: Climate change adaptation and mitigation, and support for the transition to climate-resilient low-carbon societies

Objective 1:

To facilitate the transition to a climate resilient low-carbon future in line with the 2°C goal and to foster a common understanding of the risks, costs and challenges posed by climate change, the benefits of low carbon action and the links to adaptation and sustainable development.

Results:

- 1.1 Country-level resilience to natural disasters and climate-related risks is increased, in a number of partner countries
- 1.2 Emissions of greenhouse-gases are significantly reduced as compared to a business as usual scenario, in view of the international target to limit the rise in global temperatures to a maximum of 2 degrees Celsius as compared to pre-industrial time

Indicative activities:

The transformation towards climate-resilient societies can be facilitated by increasing national, community and individual resilience through adaptation measures, and by helping countries and communities to avoid or reduce important losses due to extreme weather events.

The programme will complement work at national and regional level through global initiatives, knowledge development, international collaborative projects and capacity building with regard to the integration of environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction in policymaking, planning, budgeting and monitoring and verification. The main vehicle for adaptation support will be the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) flagship, which will be the continuation of the present GCCA from which it will take on board the experience and lessons learned (for more details see GCCA+ flagship described in Chapter 5.3). Special attention will be paid to issues such as sustainable land use, risk management planning, ecosystem based management, adaptation and mitigation synergies, urban development, gender and climate induced migration.

On the mitigation side, in order to achieve the level of ambition required to keep global average temperature rise below 2°C, developing countries will need support from developed countries. The programme will therefore continue to support *low emission development strategies* (LEDS) and related *nationally appropriate mitigation actions* (NAMAs) that analyse the mitigation potential and costs in the most relevant sectors of a country's economy. *Inventories for greenhouse gas* (GHG) emissions and their monitoring, verification and reporting are the basis and reference point for climate policies. *Carbon pricing and promotion of developing country readiness for different market based measures* also play an essential role.

More work is also needed in the areas of *aviation and maritime emissions*, *International Collaborative Initiatives* (cost-effective short-term measures phasing down the use of the most damaging GHGs), technology transfers (*climate technology centres network*), *partnerships with the private sector* from the EU and partner countries and the transition to more climate resilient, low-carbon development, societies and urban areas. This is addressed through the Mitigation flagship described in Chapter 5.3 below.

Pilot initiatives related to cost-effective adaptation and mitigation with potential of being scaled up will be supported, building on existing initiatives and approaches (e.g. GCCA, LEDS, new market mechanisms, Reduced Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+), climate smart cities, disaster resilience, climate smart agriculture, technology transfer, public-private partnership and low carbon cleaner production). Other initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management, described under the component 2, will also contribute to the objective of reducing GHG emissions and enhancing carbon stocks, just as REDD+, adaptation and climate smart agriculture will contribute to the protection, enhancement and sustainable management of ecosystems.

Climate change will also be addressed through mainstreaming in other sectors (see component 3).

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1.1 Human and financial losses from climate-related and natural disasters
- 1.1.2 Number of country/regional climate change strategies and disaster risk reduction frameworks (a) developed (b) implemented with the EU support
- 2.1.1 CO2 equivalent emission in developing countries (tons, tons per unit of GPD, tons per capita)
- 2.1.2 Number of countries with strategies on REDD+ (a) developed (b) implemented with EU support

Modalities:

The GCCA+ will primarily work through agreements with third countries including via budget support, EU MS Agencies and international organisations. Mitigation will be done more through UN and WB when their convening power and specific expertise adds value, MS Agencies, and to a lesser extend through blending or potentially through support to a global fund.

Component 2: Valuation, protection, enhancement and sustainable management of ecosystems

Objective 2:

To enhance the sustainable use and management of natural capital and ecosystems with particular reference to the needs of the poor and most vulnerable.

Result:

- 2.1 Natural capital and ecosystems, including forest, are sustainably managed and are contributing to inclusive sustainable development and poverty reduction through the goods and services they provide in a number of partner countries

Indicative activities:

Biodiversity needs to be considered as a natural capital. Ecosystems provide services and goods that are essential to support livelihoods, in particular those of the poorest. Biodiversity also plays a key role in local, regional and global climate regulation. Sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems also contribute to climate change adaptation, through maintaining resilience and reducing vulnerability of people, as well as to mitigation, through the sequestration and storage of carbon in healthy forests, wetlands, and coastal ecosystems. . Indigenous bio-cultural heritage recognizes the deep connections among people, culture, knowledge and the natural environment, and can meaningfully advance sustainable development.

The programme will pursue the EU investments in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, through promoting innovative and effective approaches to the management of protected areas and other sensitive biodiversity areas, such as payment for ecosystem services, community-based management and public-private partnerships. This is more necessary than ever, as wildlife is under threat from the destruction of the habitats, as well as illegal poaching, in some cases linked to organized crime, enabled and induced by lack of rule of law, by conflicts and insecurity. In particular, the programme will invest in schemes that ease the access to resources for small local organisations and communities.

Building upon the Nagoya outcomes, in May 2011 the European Union announced its new Biodiversity Strategy to 2020³⁸, which includes a global dimension stepping up the European Union's contribution to averting global biodiversity loss (Aichi Biodiversity Target 6). More recently, at the CBD COP 11 in Hyderabad, the EU committed to the preliminary targets to “*double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries by 2015 and at least maintaining this level until 2020*”. In summary, the EU understands that conservation of ecosystems and poverty eradication are intrinsically linked and must be tackled together.

A flagship, Biodiversity for life (B4LIFE), is proposed as main vehicle in support to these issues (for more details see Flagship 2 in Section 5.3). Involvement in international projects, such as the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) could be considered.

Forests provide a diverse wealth of goods and services and directly or indirectly support the livelihoods of 1.1 billion people. Tropical forests are under tremendous pressure from a wide range of factors including demographic growth, illegal logging, expansion of agriculture expansion, growing fuel wood and charcoal consumption, and infrastructure development. The resulting deforestation and forest degradation are the cause of loss of livelihoods and economic opportunities, reduction of biodiversity, land degradation, negative climatic and hydrological effects and of more than 15 % of global GHG emissions. Sustained engagement is required to reduce the pressures on natural forests, promote sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation. The programme will inter alia: strengthen forest governance and institutions; improve the knowledge and understanding about forest resources and the ecosystem services they provide; tackle the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including illegal logging, the expansion of agriculture and unsustainable use of biomass for energy needs. UNFCCC, including the emerging set of policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation under REDD+, and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity provide new opportunities to step up efforts to combat deforestation and promote sustainable forest management.

A Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) flagship is proposed grouping all FLEGT related activities whilst REDD actions will be covered by the mitigation flagship and financed from Component 1 (see chapter 5.3 for more details).

Land and soil degradation in the context of a changing climate, particularly desertification in dry lands, will be addressed by the programme, with actions supporting the implementation of the UNCCD and its 10-Year Strategy (2008-2018) such as better mainstreaming of desertification, land degradation and drought into regional and national strategies and action plans for development and climate cooperation, development and communication of knowledge base on land and soil resources, and dissemination of policies and best practices to tackle land and soil degradation, as well as drought and food insecurity.

Water has been a key issue in recent global crises with prolonged droughts and flooding leading to food insecurity and malnutrition, energy supply shocks and political conflict, affecting some of the most vulnerable countries in the world. Water resources are limited and unequally distributed across regions and are expected to be stretched further under climate change, which might lead to economic instability and a threat for world peace and security. The *Agenda for Change* points out that economic growth and peace-building will be highly dependent on the sustainable and equitable management of water resources and recognizes determining role of water for the economic sectors of energy and agriculture, including nutrition, ensuring inclusive sustainable development. Consequently and in line with the Water Diplomacy initiative of the Council³⁹, the programme will promote cooperation and sustainable management of trans-boundary water resources aimed at enhancing the ecosystem services provided by water.

³⁸ Communication from the European Commission: Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 (COM(2011) 244)

³⁹ FAC 22/07/2013

The programme will complement work at national/regional level by contributing to initiatives, knowledge development and capacity building support for the overall improvement of natural resource management and the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The ultimate aim will be the overall improvement of the ecosystems and the services on which the people rely, with a focus on sustainable land and forest management, integrated water resource management, biodiversity conservation through the efficient management and financial sustainability of existing protected areas and the expansion of the zones protected. Attention will also be paid to good governance of oceans and marine protected areas and coastal zone management. Particular attention will be paid to identifying and developing specific actions to support the critical role of women in these fields.

Besides contributing to global initiatives, the programme will promote cross-sectoral synergies and the mainstreaming of environment and sustainable natural resource management in geographic programmes in key sectors such as agriculture, water and energy.

Indicative indicators:

- 2.1.1 Rate of gross tropical deforestation
- 2.1.2 State of global biodiversity loss
- 2.1.3 Number of countries with measures on Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) (a) developed (b) implemented with EU support
- 2.1.4 Number of hectares of protected areas conserved
- 2.1.5 Number of water basins (watersheds) with integrated water resources management implemented with EU support

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen.

Component 3: Transformation towards an inclusive green economy and mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction

Objective 3:

To support the transformation towards an inclusive green economy which generates growth, creates decent jobs, promotes a safer, healthier and cleaner environment for the most vulnerable population, including by ensuring that environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction are systematically integrated in development policy, planning and implementation at various levels.

Expected results:

- 3.1 Inclusive green economy policy reforms take shape/are in place in a number of partner countries
- 3.2 Economic actors are better equipped and have greater opportunities to develop green business and/or apply sustainable production and consumption (SCP) practices in a number of partner countries
- 3.3 Partner countries adopt reforms encouraging zero waste, recycling and safe disposal, and identify, monitor and control risks of pollution and pollution sources at the national level

3.4 Environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction are integrated in aid cooperation

3.5 Environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction are integrated in selected country development processes

Indicative activities:

The transformation towards an inclusive green economy offers a pathway to generate economic growth that is inclusive and environmentally sustainable, taking into account that natural resources are limited, and require strategies to protect, use and re-use them in a sustainable and effective manner. The programme will support governments in putting in place policies and creating the enabling conditions that "correct" markets and governance imperfections and failures, and provide the "right" economic incentives to the economic actors (producers, consumers) to pursue the inclusive green economy path. As the transformation towards an inclusive green economy will change the patterns of jobs in some sectors, in conjunction with the Human Development strand, the programme will also facilitate the re-skilling of the existing workforce that will be needed to foster the creation of decent green jobs. Particular attention will be paid to identifying and developing specific actions to support the critical role of women in these fields.

Waste strategies and pollution control are fundamental elements of a successful transition from a 'brown' to a green economy. Improved waste and pollution control strategies are also essential to achieve development and poverty reduction objectives. In a context of natural resources depletion and price volatility, waste is an increasingly important asset to exploit, while resource efficiency and the recycling of energy and fuel-intensive materials are crucial to reduce manufacturing costs. Better pollution control is also economically sound since pollution generates very significant costs associated with health hazards or degradation of resources such as water and particularly affects the poor and, in particular women and children. The programme may contribute to areas such as protecting people from environmental risks such as indoor and outdoor air pollution, soil pollution, poor water quality, un-sound chemicals and waste and waste water management. It will enhance awareness and capacity to prevent pollution through pilot environmental public health actions in developing countries. The gender dimension will be critical in this field.

This programme will, based on identified needs, contribute to increasing the integration and mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction in development policies, in line with ongoing international processes such as the post Hyogo framework for action, including in national planning and budgeting, through e.g. support for methodological and research work on, in and by developing countries, including monitoring, reporting and verification mechanisms, ecosystem mapping, assessment and valuation, enhancing environmental expertise and promoting innovative actions and policy coherence.

It is equally important to develop methodologies and innovative projects that can later be rolled out through geographic programmes to support local private sector development by for instance providing eco-entrepreneurship skills which will teach people how to start their own green business and/or transform their existing business thus increasing opportunities to improve their standard of living. The programme will facilitate the development of suitable skills for green and decent jobs, improvement of existing green jobs quality including observance of core labour standards and, where possible, their formalisation. The programme will support development and implementation of convincing practical examples that sustainable clean consumption and production patterns - that use natural capital and ecosystems responsibly, avoid pollution and promote a circular economy through the prevention, re-use and re-cycling of waste - offer viable business solutions. Particular attention will be given to the empowerment of women in view of their role, in respect of income-generating activities, motherhood, nutrition, as small farmers, family-land owners and users, members of associations and community leaders.

The SWITCH TO GREEN flagship will group some of the issues mentioned above and may attract resources from parts of the human development strategic area and from geographic programmes (see chapter 5.3 for more detail)

Indicative indicators:

- 3.1.1 Number of country strategy or policy documents in support of an inclusive green economy transition developed
- 3.1.2 Number of national reforms⁴⁰ in support of an inclusive green economy transition initiated with EU support
- 3.2.1 Number of (new and existing) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying Sustainable Consumption or Production practices with EU support
- 3.3.1 Number of seriously contaminated sites identified where measures are taken to prevent the pollution reaching people with EU support
- 3.4.1 Amount (%) of EU financial resources mobilized in support of activities focused on climate change, biodiversity protection and desertification (based on tracking via Rio Markers - OECD) and disaster risk reduction
- 3.4.2 Number of general or sector budget support programmes which include environment, climate change and/or disaster risk reduction disbursement criteria
- 3.5.1 Number of national, sector and subnational strategies in which environmental sustainability, climate change and/or disaster risk reduction have been integrated with EU support.
- 3.5.2 Budget allocations and public expenditures for environmental sustainability, climate change and/or disaster risk reduction policy measures of non-environment ministries and subnational bodies (% of ministry budget; % of expenditure)
- 3.5.3 Number of country processes, procedures, systems and tools of government and targeted institutions which are modified⁴¹ - with EU support - to ensure long-term integration into national development planning of environmental sustainability, climate change and/or disaster risk reduction.

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen.

Component 4: *International environment and climate governance in respect of the priority areas set out in components 1 to 3.*

⁴⁰ For instance, green investment plans, fiscal reforms, internalisation of green and social externalities, payment for ecosystem services, sustainable public procurement, sound management of chemical and waste, job skill training, social dialogue to support decent green jobs creation and improvement of existing green jobs quality etc.

⁴¹ For instance by incorporating natural capital valuation into national accounting, coordination mechanisms, changes in monitoring system and human resource management system, etc.

Objective 4:

To contribute to better international environment and climate governance in line with the external dimensions of the EU's environment and climate change policies.

Results:

- 4.1 International environment and climate governance as well as international partnerships and alliances on environment and climate change are strengthened and promoted:
- 4.2 International knowledge and capacities are strengthened through enhanced scientific research and technology cooperation, and the development and piloting of decision support tools:

Indicative activities:

Resource depletion and scarcity may also lead to tension and conflict and like pollution cannot be handled successfully by individual governments acting alone. These situations require the establishment of global or trans-boundary governance and management mechanisms and alliances to maximize benefits to human development and ensure long term global environmental sustainability. Better global governance is therefore needed to adequately address these challenges.

The programme will support the strengthening of international environment and climate governance, in particular under the Rio Conventions (climate change, biodiversity, and desertification), other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), and relevant international organizations and processes. Strengthening the voice of developing countries in the negotiations linked to those international processes will be essential to boost ownership and improve implementation of their outcome.

In promoting and supporting international partnerships and alliances on environment and climate aimed at enhancing international dialogue, implementing trans-boundary strategies and exchanging experience and fostering joint global action, in close coordination and coherence with the Partnership Instrument will be required.

Knowledge and data gaps are important in some specific areas related to climate change and environment and need to be filled to understand the challenges and identify the solutions. Likewise, policy-makers and populations need improved decision support tools such as economic measurement and accounting tools relating to depletion of natural capital for use in the development planning, growth strategies, budgeting and investments.

The programme will support international knowledge building and sharing; scientific research and technology cooperation on societal challenges of global importance (e.g. resource constraints, climate change, biodiversity loss, oceans including acidification, land and soil degradation, eco-innovation); the development and piloting of decision support tools; and the strengthening of related capacities.

Indicative indicators:

- 4.1.1 Ambitious binding new global climate change agreement agreed by 2015 and entering into force by 2020, at the latest;
- 4.1.2 Degree of ratification and implementation of MEAs (including biodiversity, chemicals and waste, and climate change related agreements);
- 4.1.3 Number of actions supported by EU contributing to trans-boundary water initiatives launched or strengthened;

4.1.4 Number of international partnerships and alliances strengthened and promoted with EU support.

4.2.1 Number of actions supported by EU contributing to international knowledge, research and technology initiatives launched or strengthened.

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) are foreseen.

Sustainable energy

Priorities

With more than 1.3 billion people around the globe without access to electricity and 2.7 without clean cooking facilities, energy poverty is one of the most pressing challenges the developing world is facing. With its Agenda for Change, the EU was one of the first to recognise that insulating developing countries from shocks (such as scarcity of resources and supply, price volatility) helps to provide the foundations for sustainable growth. Inequalities should be tackled by giving poor people better access to energy without harming the environment.⁴²

In order to provide universal energy access by 2030 the IEA estimates that \$48 billion per year in investment is needed.⁴³ Therefore for making the best use of limited development funding, it is important to strengthen and leverage actions at a global scale, to promote the creation of an enabling market and regulatory environment that attracts massive private investment in sustainable energy services providing simultaneously for the extension of benefits to those categories of energy poor that risk being left behind. It will equally be important to integrate in future energy policies the need to cut greenhouse-gas emissions to a level consistent with the internationally agreed goal to limit the rise in global average temperature to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

The programme intends to address the energy challenges with a focus on the enabling regulatory framework for sustainable energy services and investments, and by supporting strategic partnerships and alliances at global level. The emphasis will be put on renewable energy (such as wind and solar, but also the use of biomass for electricity). Biofuels projects will not be supported under this programme.

The support to the enabling regulatory framework and investments is subdivided into:

(a) Improved access to modern, affordable, secure and sustainable energy and renewable energy as a key driver for poverty eradication and inclusive growth.

This includes investment support for improved access to sustainable energy services with a focus on rural areas and actions that reinforce the enabling environment. Taking stock of past experience such as the Energy Facility, this component also envisages support to new business models for rural electrification and rural development. Successful models of rural electrification have valuable spillover effects on regional economic growth as it helps at energizing the local economy and opens the way towards sustainable development.

⁴² COM(2011) 637 final

⁴³ Energy for all: financing access for the poor, special excerpt of World Energy Outlook, IEA, 2011

(b) Energy efficiency.

These actions aim at improving energy efficiency throughout the energy system (including through increasing effectiveness and efficiency of energy utilities), in buildings or at the level of the end-user.

(c) Sustainable energy in poor urban and semi-urban communities.

Urban poor and semi-urban communities should benefit from a sustainable development environment through integrated planning and investment in holistic energy solutions. Models that can be replicated – such as pilot projects in megacities – should be developed in this context. As Small Islands Developing States also form a closed community with shared energy difficulties, they are included in this segment.

(d) Smart energy use and the implementation of innovative projects including decentralised approaches.

This category will include support to the development of innovative projects such as Eco-villages, Self-Sufficient Energy Supply Communities, or the implementation of modern technology (such as metering systems) capitalising also on any relevant results of research supported under past by EU research framework programmes.

Where possible and relevant, these actions should be complemented and reinforced by building strategic alliances to achieve sustainable energy goals through global and regional initiatives. This can be done by intensifying the dialogue and coordination with organisations and partners with a regional, national or global scope, aiming at joining forces, exploiting possible synergies and increasing complementarity and leverage of all efforts.

Background

Energy in the form of electricity and fuel is essential for households, schools and health facilities. Most staple foods must be processed, conserved and cooked, requiring heat from various fuels. Diseases caused by unboiled water, and respiratory illness caused by indoor air pollution from traditional fuels and stoves, directly contribute to infant and child disease and mortality. Energy is necessary to generate jobs, stimulate industrial activity, for transportation and for commerce. Affordable energy is necessary to reduce deforestation and environment degradation associated to inefficient use of biomass. Affordable access to energy for the poorest sections of society at urban and rural level, including as well displaced and refugees, remains a major constraint for reaching the MDGs.

All of the impediments to growth explain why access to sustainable energy services plays an important role in this programme. The most difficult to reach in this context are populations living in rural and remote areas. Of particular relevance for women and children in this context are actions related to clean cooking solutions. In many partner countries the private sector is able to offer sustainable alternatives in the field of rural electrification. Taking stock of past experience, it is therefore important not to crowd out this existing private initiative but to reinforce it through new business models that could integrate elements of de-risking and leveraging resources and efforts. Energising the private sector should also be done by promoting the creation of the appropriate market and regulatory framework conditions. Reforms are also needed at the level of the local utilities. These utilities are often the failing link between generation and end-consumer. Efficient ways should be taken in order to help to redress the management of these utilities and to strengthen their internal capacity in an effective manner so as to ensure that concrete improvements will be generated within a realistic timeframe and sustained in the long term.

Although energy efficiency is often disregarded in developing countries, it has a huge cost-saving potential. Especially in the field of cooling or heating, there is quite often no concept of best practices.

Private initiatives that target small and medium enterprises can be encouraged whilst governments can be supported to take action in the field of buildings or public lighting. Moreover traditional actions of mainstreaming and awareness creation at the end-user level can also be envisaged.

Adding different energy solutions to a holistic urban planning can help to integrate the urban and semi-urban poor – such as slum dwellers – into the broader economic tissue of a city. The other side of the coin is support to self-reliability, such as Eco-villages and Self-Sufficient Energy Supply Communities. The common denominator for both will be the use modern technology and adequate training.

The programme will reflect European Union policy priorities (including the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, security of energy supply and international cooperation, climate change prevention/ mitigation, etc.) and contribute to the objectives of the global Sustainable Energy for All initiative (SE4All) which aims at reaching three interlinked targets by 2030:

- Achieving universal access to modern and sustainable energy services
- Doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- Doubling the share of renewable energy sources in the global energy mix.

The programme will seek to complement bilateral programming by providing innovative tools for policy advice, project design and capacity development, particularly in the fields of renewable energy and the development and roll-out of energy-efficient technologies, as well as supporting international dialogue. It will be important to learn from lessons in the past and implement renewable energies in a manner that do not cause harm to natural resources. Research and education will be addressed in the programme, as well as measures aimed at creating the conditions necessary for greater private sector mobilisation.

Civil society, local communities and local authorities will be involved at all levels of the programme. Consumer concerns and consumer protection issues in relation to utilities, the role of local communities in rural electrification and issues associated with clean cooking and energy efficiency, all offer ample room also for cooperation with NGO's.

Components

The programme will prioritise the following components:

1. Enabling energy stakeholders/players to improve sustainable energy regulatory framework and accelerating investments in partner countries

This component aims at promoting enlarged and enhanced partnerships with key players to empower them to generate sustainable energy results including through enhanced institutional building and implementing sustainable energy strategies in partner countries, to ensure access to relevant knowledge / expertise / technologies, to foster the use of renewable energy, to identify measures to improve energy efficiency, to increase effectiveness and efficiency of energy utilities, to contribute to capacity building of local private sector and to increase the involvement of private sector leading to accelerating the massive investments needed in the energy sector in partner countries.

2. Strategic Partnerships / Alliances to achieve sustainable energy goals

In order to ensure the best use of the developing funds dedicated to energy it is crucial to work together with other donors / partners and build strategic alliances for facilitating dialogue and coordination with organisations and partners with a regional, national or global scope. Therefore, identification of areas where common work with international partners generates added value has to be

pursued to the extent that convergence of actions will ensure more impact to the benefit of partner countries.

Component 1: Enabling energy stakeholders/players to improve sustainable energy regulatory framework and accelerate investments in partner countries

Efforts will focus on the SE4All objectives that are to ensure, by 2030, universal access to modern energy services, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency and double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Enabling regulatory framework aiming at involving and professionalizing energy private sector, stimulating and accelerating public and private investments in energy access, including through rural electrification projects, fostering the use of renewable energy are among the priorities foreseen.

Objectives:

Sub-component 1.1. Increased and improved access to modern, affordable, secure and sustainable energy/ Renewable energy/ Energy efficiency; including rural electrification

- (i) take stock of existing frameworks, develop and / or strengthen strategies, policies, planning processes, business models and instruments to promote access to sustainable energy in the developing world;
- (ii) develop capacity for policy makers and increase effectiveness and efficiency of utilities; improve energy sector governance and transparency;
- (iii) encourage sector reform processes and the development and / or strengthening of enabling environments for private sector investment, while duly taking into account and managing externalities of private investments;
- (iv) promote stable enabling regulatory framework and predictable resources for investors in the sector, including for small and medium scale investments, with a focus also on (energy) poor in rural, semi-urban and urban areas;
- (v) bring targeted projects in the field of sustainable energy to technical and financial maturity for implementation through accelerated project preparation, taking into account environmental impact assessment;
- (vi) implement suitable models for scaling-up energy access.

Sub-component 1.2. Sustainable energy in poor urban and semi-urban communities and smart energy use

Responding to major urbanization challenges by ensuring energy access to the poor people in urban and peri-urban areas is another important area for energy cooperation. For the first time ever, the majority of the world's population lives in cities already whilst by 2030 and as per current estimations, six out of every ten people will live in a city. To this effect, actions for supporting an integrated approach for planning and investing in sustainable energy infrastructure in poor urban and semi-urban communities and smart energy use need to be carried out.

Objectives:

- (i) develop programmes in the field of rural, semi-urban and urban sustainable energy provision;
- (ii) promote and implement demonstration projects.

Results:

1. Partner countries have improved sustainable energy access strategies with due consideration of renewable energy potentials and technologies and energy efficiency and are implementing them
2. There is increased involvement of the private sector both in terms of volume of investment and of access to sustainable energy services
3. Increased number of grid and off-grid based connections
4. There is a higher penetration of energy efficiency solutions
5. There is a greater take up of modern technologies in the integrated energy system

Indicative Activities:

1. Support the assessment of the existing frameworks and the implementation of improved strategies and policies including instruments to increase energy access. Support the preparation and implementation of sector reform processes and capacity building; support public and private investment schemes for the generation, transmission and distribution of energy providing also for the extension of benefits to those categories of energy poor that risk being left behind and in the field of rural, semi-urban and urban energy supply (in direct management including through innovative instruments allowed by the financial regulations).
2. Support active involvement of local authorities in planning and implementing adequate solutions for electrification and smart energy use.
3. Support public and private investment schemes in energy efficiency (in direct management including through innovative instruments allowed by the financial regulations).

Indicative Indicators:

- 1.1 Number of energy policy reform packages implemented by partner countries (a policy reform process is expected to be composed of one or more sub-packages per country).
- 1.2 Access to electricity (% of population having access to electricity).
- 1.3 Electricity production from renewable sources including hydroelectricity, geothermal, solar, tides, wind, biomass (% of the total energy produced).
- 1.4 Electricity production from renewable sources (in absolute number terms - X GWatt using as baseline year end 2013).
- 3.1 Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy / number of connections.
- 3.2 Electricity production from conventional source of energy (baseline year end 2013).
- 3.3 Transmission/distribution lines installed or upgrades with EU support (km).

Depending on the country / type of intervention, electrification data are collected from project partners, utilities, national surveys / statistic offices and international sources, including in the context of the Global Tracking Framework for SE4All.

Component 2: Building strategic alliances to achieve sustainable energy goals

Considering the massive and coordinated global efforts needed to meet the SE4All objectives strategic partnerships and alliances aiming at close cooperation with EU Member States and International Organisations and partners to achieve sustainable energy goals and ensure more impact to the benefit of partner countries need to be built.

Objectives:

- (i) support to EU political / policy frameworks and initiatives in the field of energy & development;
- (ii) promote enhanced dialogue and cooperation at multiple levels on energy issues of mutual interest between the EU, other donors and the developing world.
- (iii) enhance coherence among development contributors in order to improve the efficiency, impact and visibility of EU actions in the field.

Results:

1. There is a regular dialogue between stakeholders at technical and political level
2. Established mechanisms for dialogue are strengthened where appropriate, but exist within a simple coherent overall framework.

Indicative Activities:

Work together with EU Member States Agencies and International Organisations (through indirect management) in areas of common interest to achieve sustainable energy goals, using also the existing platforms represented by relevant global and regional initiatives and aiming at increased coherence and coordination of efforts among all donors / stakeholders.

Indicative Indicators:

- 1.1 Number of common events organised with EU Member States and International Organisations towards increased coherence and coordination in the field of sustainable energy co-operation
- 2.1 Number of common agreed actions (e.g. MoU) with EU Member States and International Organisations towards increased coherence and coordination in the field of sustainable energy co-operation
- 2.2 Number of common projects implemented with EU Member States and International Organisations towards increased coherence and coordination in the field of sustainable energy co-operation

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals, trust funds and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen.

Human development, including decent work, social justice and culture

Poverty eradication and sustainable development will only be possible if the global social challenges are adequately addressed through policies aimed at ensuring a decent life for all⁴⁴. Crucially, this goal must be pursued within planetary boundaries. The report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons calls for a new development agenda that is “people centred and planet sensitive”⁴⁵. Population growth in the coming years will put significant additional pressure on energy, water and food demands with growing trade-offs among these three development goals. At the same time, globalisation in its current form combines economic growth with increasing inequality, which works directly against the achievement of poverty reduction. Calculations for Asia show that if inequality had not increased, then economic growth would have lifted almost a quarter of a billion more people out of poverty⁴⁶. Policies to promote human development must therefore, on the one hand, take into account planetary boundaries and the need to protect and use natural resources in a sustainable manner and, on the other hand, ensure they are aimed at securing growth and development that is inclusive.

A Global Public Goods and Challenges framework for human development in support of the goal of a decent life for all will therefore seek, on the one hand, to address the basic needs and rights of the world’s poorest people, including those who have been marginalised and excluded from the benefits of economic growth, in order to increase their resilience and to eradicate poverty now and into the future, while also, in moving beyond extreme poverty, supporting the goal of improving the efficiency of resource use to provide for a growing and more prosperous global population⁴⁷. It will seek to do this through an approach that addresses all aspects of human development through specific dedicated programmes, through objectives, results and activities within programmes in relevant sectors (e.g. ensuring specific results and activities for combatting the worst forms of child labour within the Employment, Social Protection and Social Inclusion programme) and through mainstreaming of key issues throughout all programmes. This approach reflects Annex V of the DCI Regulation, which recalls Article 6 of the Regulation’s call for the programme to contribute to poverty eradication, social cohesion and sustainable development and specifies that the programme should be drawn from the areas of cooperation which it sets out “ensuring a maximum of synergy amongst them in the light of their strong interconnection.”

The **Human development , including decent work, social justice and culture** section of the GPGC Programme will contain specific programmes in the areas of:

- **Health**
- **Education, knowledge and skills**
- **Gender equality, women empowerment and protection of women’s and girls’ rights**
- **Child Well-being**
- **Employment, decent work, skills, social protection and social inclusion**
- **Growth, jobs and private sector engagement.**

⁴⁴ A DECENT LIFE FOR ALL: Ending poverty and giving the world a sustainable future’, COM(2013) 92 final, Brussels, 27.2.2013

⁴⁵ <http://www.un.org/sg/management/beyond2015.shtml>

⁴⁶ See Fiszbein, Kanbur and Yemtsov, ‘Social Protection and the Post-2015 Agenda’, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 6469, May 2013.

⁴⁶ See Melamed, C and P Ladd, ‘How to build sustainable development goals: integrating human development and environmental sustainability in a new global agenda’, ODI/UNDP, March 2013

Other specific issues set out in Annex V under the headings “Children and Youth”, “Non-discrimination” and “Culture” are addressed in a variety of ways.

First, through mainstreaming across the programme areas. For example, children are the principal target of the **Education, knowledge and skills** programme and a priority target for the **Health** programme. The cultural and creative sectors, which can provide job opportunities, especially for young people, will be included in actions under **Employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion** and **Growth, jobs and private sector engagement**.

Second, through specific objectives and/or results with corresponding indicators and activities within the programme areas. For example, in addressing the issues associated with the Decent Work Agenda, the **Employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion** programme will directly support the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and will prioritise youth inclusion, empowerment and employment. It will also support initiatives at all levels to promote non-discrimination on any grounds and to ensure a broader dialogue on the issues within the objective of supporting the social inclusion of groups and individuals subject to marginalisation and discrimination. The **Employment, skills, social protection and social inclusion** programme will, moreover, address key aspects of culture associated with social justice and inclusion. Specifically, respect for the cultural values of indigenous peoples and respect for the equal dignity of all cultures will be directly addressed.

Third, where a particular issue in these areas can best be addressed through activities that do not fall within an existing programme area, it is foreseen that a specific programme to address the issue in question within the thematic area ‘Culture’ will be developed based on the evaluation of the previous Investing in People programme.

Health

The EU applies the same principles and values to its external as it does to its internal health policies. Universal health coverage is the main objective of all EU funded actions in the health sector in full respect of all EU commitments and obligations concerning human-rights and development. In the application of the subsidiarity principle health services and systems are best organised at the national level. Therefore, the most effective EU instrument for health sector support are the geographic programmes, as they are country-specific and backed up by comprehensive policy dialogue. The GPGC will serve an important yet distinct and complementary purpose.

Priorities

This programme will target support to the crucial elements of an effective and comprehensive health system that are best addressed at a supra-national level. It will address communicable diseases control, translation of medical and public health knowledge into products and policies that can deal with the changing disease burden (non-communicable diseases and environmental risk factors), and shaping global markets to improve access to essential health commodities and healthcare services, especially for sexual and reproductive health. Great care will be taken throughout the implementation of GPGC that actions funded under this programme serve to strengthen crucial building blocks of an effective and equitable health system, particularly human resources for health and the financing of health services with a view to ensure universal health coverage including for poor and marginalised populations. This programme will therefore build on and complement the strengthening of overall health systems which is the main scope of the geographic programmes.

The control and, where possible, eradication of communicable diseases is one clear example of a GPG that would benefit everyone, in poorer and richer countries alike and in present and future generations, and represents an important challenge requiring collective action at a global level. Policy measures undertaken by the industrialised countries will not be able to address the GPG ‘communicable disease control’ without the cooperation of countries around the world. This is obvious in respect of the global reach of HIV/AIDS or multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis, but also in the H1N1 pandemic in 2009 and

SARS in 2003. Preventive interventions targeting diseases like HIV, hepatitis B and C, tuberculosis and sexually transmittable diseases often requires working with vulnerable and marginalised groups and the provision of harm reduction services (e.g. distribution of injection materials and condoms, vaccination, treatment, information and training). Since successful cooperation depends on sharing the costs and net benefits fairly, such global collaboration could improve health equity.

Generating knowledge through research and development and the translation of such knowledge into appropriate products or policies is another example of a public good that is inherently global in nature. Medical knowledge includes diagnosis, prevention and cure of diseases, understanding health risks and the effectiveness of health delivery systems including market shaping interventions for crucial health commodities. In tackling the GPG issues in the domain of global health with a particular relevance for developing countries, the effectiveness of communicable disease control and medical knowledge translation depends crucially on a functioning health system. This programme will therefore build on and complement the strengthening of overall health systems that is supported by the geographic programmes.

Objective 1: Control of communicable diseases

Due to its nature as a GPG, the effective control of communicable diseases requires collective action at the international level. This programme will therefore invest in global initiatives targeting communicable diseases that particularly affect developing countries, have a holistic approach, including prevention, treatment and care, reach those most vulnerable to these diseases (children, pregnant women, marginalised populations) and include programmes targeting sexually transmitted diseases, drug-prevention and harm-reduction activities. Moreover, in view of the fact that functioning health systems (which will be supported by geographic programmes) are a pre-requisite for effective control of communicable diseases (e.g. polio eradication has stalled in areas with weak health structures), this programme will support those global initiatives that can be aligned to the health policies of partner countries, particularly on human resources, and have a focus on low income countries.

Indicative results:

1. Improved and sustainable control of the three diseases.
2. Improved capacity of integrated health systems to provide immunisation services.

Indicative activities:

1. Contribute to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, Malaria.
2. Contribute to the GAVI Alliance.

Indicative Indicators:

- 1.1 Number of people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy
- 1.2 Percentage of HIV positive pregnant women who received anti-retrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission
- 1.3 Number of new TB cases identified and treated
- 2.1 Number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed to malaria-affected populations
- 2.2 Number of children immunised

Objective 2: Building of capacity and translation of knowledge into practice

Whether science can help to improve health at global level depends not only on whether relevant research will in fact be undertaken, but also on whether the resultant knowledge, if scientifically sound, can be translated into evidence-based guidelines, best practices, projects and or products that improve public health in an equitable manner. Continuous efforts to transmit research findings and translate them into evidence-based decisions are needed. Evidence-based policies grounded in country-led research need to be backed up by global support and better direct access for country-based researchers to global peers and funding opportunities. Key domains will be the design and management of health systems that offer universal and equitable access with the necessary inputs (financing, human resources, supplies, information technology, governance, etc.), effective multi-sectoral health promotion and public health interventions for improved population outcomes, and the national adaptation of globally agreed health policies and regulation. This will help partner countries to deal with major determinants of health, including neglected diseases, the changing disease burden (non-communicable diseases and environmental risk factors) and enable them to effectively manage eradication programmes (e.g. polio). This programme will invest in interventions that require a collective approach to improving evidence-based health policy making and analysis at country level.

Indicative result:

1. Improved capacity for implementing locally-adapted policies that are based on best evidence available globally.

Indicative Activity:

1. Develop networks for global support to capacity development for public health policy analysis, development, and implementation in partner countries.
2. Support for strengthening the role of the WHO in partner countries.

Indicative indicator:

- 1.1. Number of countries producing full national health accounts with disaggregated data for key population groups

Objective 3: Improve access to essential health commodities and sexual and reproductive health services

Affordable, life-saving medicines and health supplies with the potential to save millions of lives are not reaching those who most need them, particularly children and women. Developing countries often have limiting purchasing and negotiating power and cannot compete effectively as purchaser of products and services. This leads to a volatility of markets, impaired access, and unnecessarily high prices. Shaping these markets by increasing predictability and by organising bulk purchase and price negotiations at global level (incl. tiered pricing for products under patent protection) will increase global commodity security and decrease market prices for developing countries and allow the exploitation of economies of scale. This programme will support collective actions that add value in this domain. Where these commodities affect communicable diseases, interventions under objective 1 and 3 will be mutually reinforcing.

This programme will also address other bottlenecks with regard to sexual and reproductive health and rights in order to reduce the gap of unmet need for family planning and reproductive health care in developing countries, particularly among poor and marginalised women and girls. Activities funded under GPGC will serve to promote the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

and the outcomes of their review conferences and this context sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Indicative results:

1. Improved availability and utilisation of reproductive health commodities in support of reproductive and sexual health services including family planning, especially for poor and marginalised women and girls.
2. Improved access to other essential health commodities.

Indicative activities:

1. Contribute to the Global Programme for reproductive health commodity security.
2. Pilot market shaping strategies for health commodities.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1. Unmet need for family planning in partner countries (MDG 5.6)
- 1.2. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for modern methods (MDG 5.3)
- 1.3. Number of countries where at least seven life-saving maternal and reproductive health medicines from the WHO-list are available in all facilities providing delivery services

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen, in particular for global initiatives with international organisations (GFATM, GAVI, WHO, UNFPA). CSO support features strongly through substantial contributions to the Global Fund that disburses more than a third of its resources (of about 3.5 billion USD/yr.) directly to CSOs.

Education, knowledge and skills

Priorities:

The programme will focus on:

- Supporting initiatives which address global challenges in the education sector to help partner countries achieve international commitments (including the MDGs and Education for All goals) and thus strengthen the foundations for inclusive sustainable development.
- Providing opportunities to shape the global and regional education policy agendas in response to critical challenges, support reduction in inequalities and improvement of the quality of education and promote inclusive education.
- Supporting the strengthening of links between global/regional initiatives and country level actions on key educational issues complementing geographical instruments.

These focal areas will be operationalized to achieve three mutually reinforcing objectives on access, quality and equity in education. By supporting the MDGs and EFA goals, the EU will be focusing its

efforts in equitable education for all children and youth, with girls making up 54% of the total out-of-school population. The EU will be supporting policies to accelerate progress while addressing imbalances in the system, particularly in support of reaching the most disadvantaged children.

The EU development policy *Agenda for Change* emphasizes the need to enhance the EU's support for quality education, giving the workforce the skills that respond to labour market needs and giving young people the knowledge and skills for active global citizenship. Education has a pivotal role to play in enabling long-term growth and improvements in productivity, including through enhancement of creativity and innovation; fighting poverty, protecting children at risk (of recruitment by armed groups, exploitation and abuse, etc.), reducing maternal and child mortality, empowering women, reducing social and economic inequalities and contributing to state-building. It is also a powerful tool for reducing the likelihood of conflict, which is one of the main barriers to growth and development.

Component 1: Education policy and practice

Objective 1: Promote knowledge generation and dissemination, advocacy and capacity strengthening to support education policy and practice

The programme will promote global and regional alliances of relevant stakeholders, innovative partnerships, debates on educational policies, and the exchange of experience and good practice of effective education systems strengthening. This will require specific attention to management, planning and financial capacities, together with the promotion of policy-relevant research, use of evidence in policy-making and systemic approaches.

Results:

1. Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to inform policymakers on effective interventions in education
2. Increased evidence-based insights and policy input into geographic cooperation, resulting in an increased number of countries applying appropriate policies and achieving tangible improvements in education capacity and performance.

Indicative Activities:

1. Contribution to international initiatives to improve teacher policies or other aspects of education policies through sharing evidence and good practices to address the teacher gap.
2. Support for improving indicators and data collection and disaggregation on education at global level.
3. Support to quality research in education and accessibility of results for policy makers in the education field.

Indicative Indicators:

- 1.1 Number of policy dialogue fora at regional or global level with education stakeholders under EU (co-)funded initiatives.
- 1.2 Number of analytical/research works carried out with EU support directed at improving the effectiveness of education policies.

Component 2: Access and quality of education

Objective 2: Improve equality of access to and the quality of education, inclusive education, enhancing teacher management and motivation, and strengthening learning outcomes.

Over 57 million primary-age children are not in school, and this is likely to increase by 2015. Issues of quality education are vast, to what is now called “a Global Learning Crisis”: Globally inequalities in learning outcomes remain stark and it is estimated that more than 250 million children worldwide do not master the basic literacy and numeracy skills. While some countries show progress others are lagging behind and fail to reach the most vulnerable. Being poor, female or living in a conflict zone increases the probability that a child will be out of school and disparities in progress between urban and rural areas remain daunting.

Results:

1. Improved equity of opportunity, enrolment, completion and learning quality.
2. Increased number of countries demonstrate strengthened management systems (e.g. re teachers, support for disadvantaged/marginalised young people, and learning promotion and assessment).

Indicative Activities:

Support to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) which focuses on tackling the challenges of equal access to education and quality of education.

Indicative Indicators:

- 1.1 Number of children enrolled in primary education, disaggregated by sex
- 1.2 Number of children enrolled in lower secondary education, disaggregated by sex
- 1.3 Completion rate in primary education, disaggregated by sex
- 2.1 Number of GPE endorsed countries which have data available on equity and learning outcomes – allowing for better management of quality and equity of access to education, as well as monitoring of and reporting on progress.
- 2.2 Percentage of total government budget allocated to the education sector in GPE endorsed countries.

Component 3 Education opportunities in fragile contexts

Objective 3: Support better education opportunities in situations of fragility, including conflict-affected and crisis areas

Around half of out-of-primary school children live in fragile/conflict situations. Girls are the worst affected, representing 55% of the total. Despite these figures, levels of funding for education in humanitarian situations remain very low. The programme will promote evidence-based education planning in situations of fragility, including conflict sensitive approaches to education. Activities within this component will contribute to transitional strategies and education provision, including in humanitarian situations, to promote peace-building, respect for cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, supporting policies to protect girls and boys, young women and men from abuse and exploitation and country capacity development in the longer term.

Results:

1. Improved evidence-based insights, and advice on policies and practices, to enable countries to apply appropriate policies and achieve tangible improvements in education capacity and performance in fragile and humanitarian situations.
2. Increased support to countries in fragile situations in the achievement of education international commitments.
3. Improved donor coordination and operation in the education sector in fragile contexts.

Indicative activities:

1. Support to initiatives bridging the divide between emergency response and education development activities.
2. Contribute to conflict sensitive education sector plans and programmes, including those promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue and to ensure education does not reflect and perpetuate gender and social inequalities.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Number of fragile and conflict affected countries supported by the EU with education plans (national policies/strategies) endorsed by education coordination groups at country level.
- 2.1 Volume of EU support to education in countries in fragile situations.
- 3.1 Number of countries with joined approaches to crisis planning between EU humanitarian and development programmes.

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen. When the purpose is to promote grass root organisations, the programme will mainly be implemented through calls for proposals, whereas indirect management will be used when the aim is to address partner countries' structural problems.

Gender equality, women empowerment and protection of women's and girls' rights

In 2013 The European Council recognized that gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) are a pre-condition for the creation of an equal and democratic society and for sustainable development. One implication of this is that GEWE is a critical element for ensuring that development outcomes are equitably distributed. When women have access to resources and opportunities and participate on an equal footing in economic life they are in a better position to fill their roles as drivers of development outcomes and take advantage of sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Women as agricultural producers, workers, and resource managers contribute to influencing sustainable consumption and production, safeguarding the natural environment and biodiversity, preserving traditional knowledge and allocating adequate and sustainable resources within the household and community. Evidence shows that this not only benefits women themselves, but also contributes to economic growth (2012 World Development Report).

In spite of this, the feminization of poverty, unequal and limited access to and control over services, productive resources and capital and the lack or absence of women representatives and voices in key

decision-making bodies restrain women's contributions to productivity, efficiency and sustainable development.

At the same time, social norms, gender stereotypes, sexual and gender-based violence limit women's ability to participate as full and equal participants in all aspects of life. Despite making progress on the normative framework for GEWE over recent decades, there is a long way to go to ensure women's rights within the family, community and society.

Priorities:

The programme will focus on:

- i. promoting and implementing gender equality, tackling its structural causes and addressing all forms of gender-based discrimination;
- ii. reinforcing the enjoyment of women and girls' rights, in all spheres of their civil, social, political, cultural, and economic rights;
- iii. reinforcing women's equal participation and representation in decision making processes at all levels and in all spheres, promoting women's and girls' role as actors of change in the fight against poverty and not just passive recipients of aid;
- iv. continuing with the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the outcomes of their review conferences and in this context sexual and reproductive health and rights.

These priorities will complement programmes on education, health, and social protection that include specific activities for women and girls, while gender equality will be mainstreamed in all development activities.

Objective:

The programme will promote global and regional alliances of relevant stakeholders, innovative partnerships, policy debates and the exchange of experience and good practice in the area of gender equality, women's empowerment, girl's and women's rights.

Results:

1. Women's access to and control over economic resources is increased through their participation in sustainable local and national level initiatives and in the labour market (particularly in the formal sectors).
2. Women and girls' access to existing or new services that ensure their physical, psychological, social and economic protection and wellbeing has improved.
3. Women's role and participation in politics increases, both as voters and representative candidates.
4. Women's role and participation in decision-making processes, including those concerning economics, state- and peace-building, climate change solutions, sustainable energy, environmental sustainability, sustainable agriculture and food security is strengthened.
5. Access to justice for women and girls is enhanced and gender responsive legislation is adopted and implemented whenever necessary.

6. Sexual- and gender-based violence is effectively addressed through prevention, protection and rehabilitation activities involving both women and men.
7. Relevant good practices are disseminated.

Indicative activities:

1. To tackle the structural causes of gender inequality, the European Union will contribute to ensuring women's and girls' equal access to and control over productive assets, land, credits, justice in a more comprehensive way, including through gender mainstreaming. Women's and girls' equal access to education, healthcare and culture will be ensured by the relevant programmes.
2. Legislative and non-legislative measures will be promoted to eliminate and prevent all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls in all settings (family, community and other public spheres). The social, economic and cultural roots of violence will be analysed, while innovative initiatives to protect and support victims and survivors will be identified and scaled up, while bilateral support to partner countries will promote universal and free access to essential services and to the justice system. The critical role and responsibility of men and boys in the cultural and social required change must not be forgotten.
3. Women's equal participation and representation in decision making processes at all levels will be promoted, in all spheres: family and community at local, national and international level, in fragile or conflict situations and all forms of discrimination hindering this participation will be eliminated.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Number of women with access to economic assets, such as land and financial credits.
- 1.2 Number of women employed in the formal economy (in non-agricultural sectors).
- 2 Number of women and girls benefitting from existing or new basic services (such as health, education, justice).
- 3 Number of women in national parliaments and national governments.
- 4 Number of women's organizations involved the implementation of EU funded activities.
- 5 Number of gender-sensitive national legislations adopted following EU funded activities.
- 6 Gender-based violence:
 - 6.1 Number of countries with updated statistics on women and girls victims of violence available to the public.
 - 6.2 Number of gender based violence cases reported to the police.
 - 6.3 Number of gender based violence cases which have been duly investigated by the police and that have been transmitted to the judiciary
 - 6.4 Number of convictions in gender based violence cases

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen. When the purpose is to promote grass root organisations, the programme will mainly be implemented through calls for proposals, whereas indirect management will be used when the aim is to address partner countries' structural problems.

Promotion of child well-being

Priorities

The priority of this programme is to focus on supporting the establishment of national systems, tools and strategies to ensure the comprehensive well-being of children, leading to the full enjoyment of their rights into societies where those rights are promoted and protected, and reinforcing the participation of children in all the matters interesting them, making their voices heard and roles promoted. This priority will be articulated around three axes:

- (i) Support to systems ensuring children access to an identity as "child first rights".
- (ii) Fight against traditional harmful practices and social norms affecting children.
- (iii) Establishment of national and local systems and strategies aiming at protecting children from all forms of violence.

These priorities will be complemented by the programmes on education, health, and social protection which naturally focus on children. In addition – taking into consideration the principle of complementarity with the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) - the Child wellbeing priority in this programme intends to focus on developing systems and tools to implement child rights, while EIDHR will target its actions on the fight for the recognition and respect of child rights where they are most at stake. Those two approaches do not duplicate.

With regard to implementation modalities, the added-value of targeted support to specific development agencies (such as UNICEF and UNFPA), rather than Call for Proposals, in order to engage / continue engaging with local and national authorities to reform or adopt child welfare systems through country or multi-country approach has been demonstrated and will therefore be the preferred mode of implementation.

Objective 1: Access to an identity as "child first rights"

The objective of this priority is to support national birth registration systems and local strategies – notably through partnerships on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) - to ensure that children have an access to an identity, as a prerequisite to fully enjoy their others rights such as civic right (access to vote), protection from recruitment by armed forces, access to justice, enhanced access to education and health services etc.

Results:

1. Children have a legal identity and enjoy this "child first rights" through the establishment and reinforcement of civil registration systems in rural and urban areas.
2. Legislative and policy frameworks are revised by governments in order to scale up national birth registration services with priorities given to deprived areas.

Indicative Activities:

1. Establishment and/or reinforcement of functional civil birth registration services in rural and urban areas where services do not exist or do not function.
2. Enabling legal and policy environment for birth registration within civil registration systems.
3. Specific focus on communities of minorities, refugees, internally displaced persons or any other excluded groups of the population to enhance their access to registration of births.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Birth registration rate at in countries supported by the EU (before and after GPGC intervention) with specific focus on birth registration rate of the most marginalised communities (e.g. rural population, refugees, IDPs).
- 2.1 Number of laws and national policy frameworks on birth registration systems and services revised/adopted.
- 2.2 Number of efficient national registration services established and functional.
- 2.3 Share of Gov. Budget (or Amount of budget allocated) and number of staff assigned to national registration services.

Objective 2: Fight against traditional harmful practices and social norms affecting children

The objective of this priority is to contribute to the abandonment of traditional harmful practices and social norms that are affecting children, such as female genital mutilation and cutting, child marriage, persecution based on witchcraft and traditional beliefs (like for albinos), through the promotion of sustainable social change, prevention strategies and the development of multidisciplinary cooperation.

Results:

1. Children are protected from violence and suffering generated by harmful traditional practices, such as Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting, child marriage, witchcraft, etc.
2. National and local authorities and communities are sensitized against those practices and are engaged for their banning.

Indicative activities:

Support for combatting traditional harmful practices and social norms affecting children (FGM/C, child marriage, witchcraft):

1. Innovative approaches based on social norms and attitudes.
2. Grass-roots education and discussion programmes among urban and rural communities, involving local stakeholders (religious and traditional leaders, parents, health sector staff, etc.)
3. Monitoring of public declarations on ending social harmful practices and their consequences.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Number of children victims of discrimination or violence in reaction to traditional beliefs in countries supported by the EU (example: number of girls suffering from

FGM/C; number of cases of child marriage; number of cases reported on acts of violence on children linked to witchcraft...).

- 2.1 Number of programmes (and/or amount) supported by the EU directed at enhancing social dialogue and realising awareness campaigns for the banning of harmful traditional practices and social norms affecting children

Objective 3: national and local systems and strategies aiming at protecting children from all forms of violence

The objective of this priority is to establish and/or reinforce child protection system at regional, national and local level to prevent and fight against all forms of violence affecting children (physical and mental) that are taking place in different settings (family, schools, care institutions, community at large) and to ensure access of children to juvenile justice mechanisms.

Results:

1. Children have access to efficient juvenile justice systems, managed by duly trained professionals, taking into account their specific rights both as victims and offenders;
2. Children benefiting from alternative sentencing programs, where decided appropriate.
3. Children live in societies where they benefit from a better protection against all forms of violence, including physical and mental, in various setting.
4. Children are protected from recruitment by armed forces and groups; communities and the authorities are sensitized and engaged on prevention activities to put an end to recruitment of children; children enrolled by armed forces and groups are released and reintegrated into the society.

Indicative activities:

1. Reinforcement of juvenile justice systems and capacity building of baseline ministries and institutions.
2. Enabling legal and policy environment to protect children from violence, physical or mental, in different setting (school, community, public institutions, house, family).
3. Support to children in armed conflict through national strategies and ad hoc programs for comprehensive demobilization and long-term reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups, including a prevention component.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Number of legal cases submitted to and examined by juvenile courts.
- 1.2 Number of judges and justice staff trained on juvenile justice mechanisms with EU support.
- 1.3 Number of reform centres rehabilitated / created with EU support.
- 2.1 Number of cases of children as offenders benefiting from alternative sentencing programs;

- 3.1 Number of laws adopted and applied aiming at protecting children from general violence in various setting (e.g. banning of corporal punishment at school) in countries supported by the EU.
- 4.1 Numbers of countries supported by the EU adopting a prevention strategy to tackle recruitment of children by armed forces and groups
- 4.2 Number of countries supported by the EU adopting national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration laws/policies/strategies for children;
- 4.3 Number of children demobilized, reintegrated and protected against risk of re-recruitment in countries supported by the EU;
- 4.4 EU financial contribution to interventions supporting the UN mechanisms for children in armed conflicts (e.g. Establishment of functioning Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms on child rights violations in line with UN Resolution 1612).

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through, inter alia, calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen. When the purpose is to promote grass root organisations, the programme will mainly be implemented through calls for proposals, whereas indirect management will be used when the aim is to address partner countries' structural problems.

Employment, decent work, skills, social protection and social inclusion

Priorities

The programme will focus on:

- i. Supporting high levels of productive and decent employment, with a particular focus on youth, and including support for skills development and vocational education and training, taking into account the informal economy and the Decent Work Agenda;
- ii. The extension of social protection coverage through the establishment of nationally-defined social protection systems and floors;
- iii. Strengthening social inclusion and promoting non-discrimination through the empowerment of people suffering from marginalisation and exclusion, respect for their rights, promotion and protection of the diversity of cultural expressions, and equitable access to basic services and employment. *Taking into consideration that exclusion, marginalisation and discrimination affect different specific groups and configurations according to local circumstances, the programme will focus broadly on children and youth, women, persons with disabilities, migrants, ethnic, religious and cultural minorities and indigenous peoples.*

Component (i): *Employment, training and decent work*

Many more decent jobs need to be created in developing countries, in particular to overcome effects from population growth. In addition, much more needs to be done to improve the productivity, earnings, and working conditions of the many people that are engaged in low quality employment to bring them towards more decent jobs.

Vocational education and training (VET) plays a key role in giving people an opportunity to gain access to jobs. As such, it is a significant factor in reducing poverty. Yet, in most developing countries

formal VET systems are relatively small in size, often out of touch with market needs and rarely focused on providing training targeted not only to formal but also to informal workers.

Objective 1: Effective employment policies and relevant TVET

The programme will complement work at national level by contributing to global actions, knowledge development and capacity building in the field of employment and labour market policies, as well as other policies that have an impact on employment. This will support partner countries in the design of evidence-based, comprehensive employment and labour market policies by strengthening labour market analysis and policy innovation. The programme will also aim to support the development of methodologies on how to integrate VET within economic sector development strategies - for example through anticipation of skills needs and the establishment of occupational standards linked to educational standards - and on expanding access to VET in order to reach those who drop-out early from the education system, for example through offering on-the-job training and flexible schemes for re-entering into the VET system. In addition, special attention should be given to gender inequality in vocational education and training and to the elaboration of strategies aimed at removing stereotypes in this area.

Results:

1. Enhanced capacity for the formulation and implementation of job-centred policies. This includes strengthening the employment perspective within national development plans and sectoral policies, as well as within other sectors, such as private sector development, agriculture and rural development, infrastructure, education, cultural and creative sector, health or migration.
2. Improved methodologies and coordination mechanisms to develop comprehensive employment policies including both supply and demand-side, and strengthened capacities of labour market institutions responsible for design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of labour market policies.
3. Improved ability of all stakeholders to play an effective role in developing effective and inclusive VET and skills development strategies, taking into account the needs of vulnerable people and people with special needs, such as persons with disabilities and migrants.
4. Strengthened social dialogue platforms and capacities of social partners to contribute to policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
5. Enhanced labour market governance, including strengthened relations with the private sector ensuring the link between labour market demand and supply.

Indicative Activities:

1. Contribution to a platform for knowledge development for the formulation and implementation of job-centred policies including through analysing the qualitative and quantitative impact of economic, industrial, financial and social policies and regulations, on jobs, and subsequent policy design and reforms.
2. Contribution to global actions for knowledge and capacity development for evidence-based employment policies, including by enhancing labour market information systems.
3. Support for design and implementation of active labour market policies and institutional capacity building of labour market institutions and for the social partners.

4. Development of innovative ways of engaging with the private sector in the design and implementation of employment, labour market and VET policies and programmes.
5. Development of methodologies to integrate VET within economic/private sector development and to increase access to VET.

Indicative Indicators:

- 1.1 Number of countries with operational employment data collection mechanisms.
- 2.1 Number of participants in active labour market programmes such as public works, training or micro-finance programmes, disaggregated by gender.
- 2.2 Number of students enrolled in VET and pre-VET programmes, disaggregated by gender.
- 3.1 Number of labour market institutions and social partners who have benefitted from institutional capacity building.
- 3.2 Enrolment ratio of disadvantaged groups (e.g. rural/urban, ethnic minorities, migrants, disabled) compared to x% to population for Vocational Education and Training.
- 4.1 Number of social partners and private stakeholders involved in setting up occupational standards.
- 5.1 Number of countries which have defined/adjusted comprehensive national employment strategies (or related sections in their national development plans), including increased links between VET and labour markets.

Objective 2: contributing to the decent work agenda, empowerment for better livelihoods for people dependent on the informal economy, youth employment and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

The programme will support the Decent Work Agenda (DWA) and rights-based approach to employment and labour, including through approaches that take global supply chains into account, to address issues of living wage, rights at work including freedom of association and right to organise, health and safety at work and the right to social and legal protection, especially for the most disadvantaged workers. The majority of workers in developing countries are engaged in informal employment, characterised by informal working arrangements with a lack of adequate social protection, low average earnings, limited growth potential, and unsafe and/or difficult working conditions, in combination with lack of representation and difficulties in having their voices heard. This includes young people entering the labour market for the first time. Women are over-represented in the informal economy worldwide. Compared to male informal workers, women in the informal sector are more likely to be own account workers and subcontract workers and are less likely to be owner operators or paid employees of informal enterprises, which has negative implications for their relative earnings and working conditions.

The programme will support innovative approaches to improving access to more productive economic opportunities, skills development for the working poor in the informal economy and empowerment of informal workers through strengthening of organisations of informal workers and international and regional networks and will also support the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and the fight against forced labour. By doing this, the programme will also support the gradual transition from informal to formal economy.

Results

1. Improved employment opportunities and employability of young people, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable groups.
2. Increased cooperation among employers' and workers' organizations, as well as NGOs and other civil society actors, in implementing measures, including law and regulation, inspection services, etc. to prevent and eliminate child labour, in particular its worst forms as well as forced labour.
3. Improved legal framework and compliance mechanisms to ensure observance of employment regulations in respect of labour standards, including international labour conventions, including a focus on hazardous work.
4. Enhanced access to decent employment opportunities and improved quality of employment in the informal economy in terms of average earnings, working conditions, representation, social protection, skills development opportunities'.

Indicative Activities

Support to global actions aiming at improving knowledge development on youth employment challenges, policy responses and programme effectiveness.

1. Develop innovative mechanisms to foster youth entrepreneurship, vocational education and training and labour intermediation, with a view on strengthening the links and involvement of the private sector.
2. Support for the DWA and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, and forced labour including through approaches addressing the global supply chain.
3. Capacity building and TA of institutions responsible for developing, implementing and ensuring enforcement of labour laws and regulations, particularly labour inspection services.
4. Support for reinforcing capacities of social partners, including to extend coverage to groups that are traditionally difficult to reach i.e. informal workers, young people, vulnerable women and SMEs.
5. Development/support to global platforms for improving the evidence base of policies facilitating enhanced livelihoods of people dependent on the informal economy through innovative applied research, sharing of information and identification of best practices.
6. Support for schemes to build the capacity of the master craftsmen and entrepreneurs who train young people and adults in the informal economy.
7. Development of viable, sustainable and reliable methods and tools for recognition and certification of skills and competences in various contexts, in order to put in transparency knowledge and skills, enabling vertical and horizontal mobility of individuals.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Number of children working under unsafe conditions (including domestic labour and other categories of the worst forms of child labour set out in ILO C.182.)
- 1.2 Number of young people that have benefited from an EU supported programme to assist them in finding a job or improving their labour situation and/or employability, disaggregated by gender.

- 2.1 Number of countries supported by the EU with established national frameworks or programmes for recognition, validation and accreditation of skills.
- 3.1 Number (or % of) people covered by labour laws and regulations, including with regards to freedom of association and right to organise on to occupational health and safety standards and of collective agreements.
- 3.2 Number of countries supported by the EU which have social dialogue platforms operational
- 3.3. Number of stake-holders receiving capacity development with EU support
- 4.1 Number of labour inspectors per employed person.

Component (ii): Social Protection

Social protection has proven to be an effective mechanism for increasing equity (e.g. through social transfers and increased access to basic social services) and supporting resilience to shocks and protection against individual and covariate risk, making it a key element in poverty prevention and reduction and for inclusive growth. . Well-designed social protection programmes covering women’s vulnerabilities across the life-cycle, including access to reproductive and maternal healthcare, contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities and achievement of the MDGs, in particular MDG 5, which continues to be the most off-track. Yet social protection coverage in developing and emerging countries is usually low and even if some emerging economies have succeeded in providing access to social protection schemes to millions of poor people, the level of protection often remains minimal. Societies with low social protection coverage are often characterised by high levels of informality, a low tax base, relatively low budget allocations for social protection, highly segmented social insurance systems that mostly benefit only a small minority in the formal sector, and highly fragmented or limited social assistance schemes. Against this background, demand for social protection is growing and an increasing number of partner countries are responding by placing the development of comprehensive social protection systems at the centre of their national development strategies. Governments face the twin challenges of both designing social protection policies and programmes that have better, more inclusive coverage and greater coherence, and then operating them with greater efficiency and in ways that are fiscally feasible and sustainable. Furthermore, even when the political will exists, the capacity of governments to respond depends not only on financing (and the ability to raise tax revenues or mobilise contributions rather than rely on debt or donor finance), but also on the institutional capacity of the relevant government agencies and the ease with which it can be deployed in order to deliver social protection.

The Communication on Social Protection in EU Development Cooperation identifies the support to institutional capacity-building as a key area for EU development cooperation in order to strengthen the administrative and implementation capacities of government, implementing agencies, social partners and other non-state actors and thereby contribute to establishing effective, inclusive and sustainable social protection systems.

Objective 3: Advocacy, knowledge generation and capacity building for social protection.

The programme will support global/regional actions in support of the extension of social protection. Possible areas for such support would be work toward the harmonisation of social protection data, standards and definition and support for scalable social protection, including where appropriate through multi-donor programmes, to build effective social protection systems and floors that safeguard everyone, including the poor and vulnerable people throughout the life-cycle and against severe shocks such as the food, fuel and financial crises.

The programme will also support innovative approaches to providing demand-driven capacity building and other technical assistance to partner countries, for example through the exchange of experiences among practitioners (both North-South and South-South), with a particular emphasis on supporting the provision of relevant European expertise. The models developed under this programme, will also provide support to countries which do not have bilateral programmes under geographical programming.

Results:

1. Improved capacity of partner countries to i) better design inclusive, effective and sustainable social protection systems; or ii) reform already existing policies or programmes; and iii) extend social protection coverage to populations previously excluded from existing social protection systems, in particular the poor and vulnerable, including enhanced capability of social protection systems to response to crises in a targeted and timely fashion.
2. Evidence-based knowledge on the feasibility of inclusive and sustainable social protection and of its impact in terms of poverty reduction and social inclusion is generated and supports partner countries' policy decision making.
3. Improved donor coordination through the EU's participation in international/regional programmes to promote social protection (through evidence-based advocacy and knowledge sharing) as a priority at the global, regional and national development agendas.

Indicative Activities:

1. Support for innovative approaches to providing demand-driven support for capacity development and other technical assistance to partner countries, for example through the exchange of experiences among practitioners (both North-South and South-South).
2. Contribution to global/regional actions in support of the extension of social protection systems and floors that safeguard everyone including the poor and vulnerable people through the life-cycle and against severe shocks, including work toward the harmonisation of social protection data, standards and definitions.
3. A specific flagship (flagship 10) is proposed in order to support a global action to tackle the challenge of financing social protection and other priorities through increased domestic resource mobilisation. Because of global challenges such as tax evasion, tax fraud as well as illicit financial flows, it is important to contribute to supporting countries to find ways of financing sustainable development in the long term and guaranteeing predictable domestic resources for the provision of public goods and services.

Indicative Indicators:

1. Number of countries with EU support implementing social protection / social security systems.
2. Number of countries with EU support which have extended the coverage of their social protection systems to previously excluded populations including the poor and vulnerable people.
3. Number of national policies and programmes assessed and amended in order to provide affordable, sustainable and inclusive social protection, in particular for the most vulnerable, with a clear focus on life cycle risks and the particular needs of women, children and the elderly.
4. Number of organisational capacity assessments of key institutions completed.

5. Number of staff from public administration, social partners or other relevant stakeholders in the field of social protection who have participated in training directly related to the implementation of social protection policy and programmes.

Component (iii): Social inclusion

Social exclusion and inequality have emerged as a major concern, not only in developed but also in developing economies. In simple economic terms, persistent and growing inequality and exclusion harms social development, creates political conflict and constitutes a barrier to an inclusive and sustainable economic growth (that is needed to fuel inclusive and sustainable development). The failure to address social exclusion and inequalities is holding back progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, with persistent inequalities across various MDGs such as those related to poverty reduction, gender, education and maternal and reproductive health. Inequality should be seen not only as a matter of income and access to basic services but in essence a matter of human rights. Social exclusion and unequal treatment mean that globally over 900 million people belong to groups that experience discrimination or disadvantages as a result of their identity.

Objective 4: Support for the social inclusion of groups and individuals subject to marginalisation and discrimination.

The programme will support development of an understanding of social inclusion and its causes and will seek to enhance the capacities of partner countries and of relevant stakeholders in civil society to better design and implement policies that apply a social inclusion lens or which specifically target the inclusion of certain groups.

Results:

1. Enhanced capacities of partner countries to respond to the aspirations of socially and economically disadvantaged people (including vulnerable women, children, persons belonging to minorities, indigenous peoples, refugees, migrants and persons with disabilities) and to strengthen their participation in policy processes.
2. Greater inclusion of marginalised individuals and groups in social protection programmes established by national and local governments and improved access to government-provided services for such individuals and groups.
3. Increased transparency, accountability and participation, through monitoring and evaluation of national policies and programmes by civil society organisations and social partners.
4. Enhanced capacity of indigenous peoples to secure tenure of ancestral domain, culture, traditions and cultural heritage and to defend and promote their livelihoods and access basic services within a framework that respects their cultural and spiritual values.

Indicative Activities:

1. Global actions and innovative approaches/projects to promote social inclusion and non-discrimination for marginalised groups, through increasing and ensuring their access to social services, culture and opportunities for economic participation and rights-based approaches.
2. Promotion of social and cultural values of indigenous people in line with the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, and support for initiatives aimed at protecting their rights and enhancing their livelihoods.
3. Support global actions aiming at enhancing knowledge on the determinants of youth inclusion and capacities to design effective national policies promoting youth inclusion.

4. Developing methodologies to improve inter-sectoral coordination and involvement of relevant stakeholders, including civil society organisations and youth representatives, in the design and implementation of youth policies and programmes.
5. Support to global or regional programmes supporting the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through capacity development of national stakeholders and the promotion of innovative policies and practices to dismantle barriers.
6. Support to global or regional programmes supporting the implementation of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions aiming at ensuring social inclusion of marginalised groups and individuals.

Indicative Indicators:

1. Number of policy adjustments adopted by partner countries to improve social inclusion in national strategies, policies, legislation, etc., including national development plans.
2. Number of staff from public administration or other relevant stakeholders in the field of social inclusion trained.
3. Number of cases of correct application of the right to free, informed, prior consent to extractive activities in indigenous peoples' ancestral domain, in line with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
4. Number of successful claims to ancestral domain supported by actions under the programme.

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen.

Growth, jobs and private sector engagement

Priorities

The programme will seek to promote the role of private sector as a contributor to inclusive and sustainable growth with a particular focus on small local businesses and decent job creation, while paying attention to women's entrepreneurship and employment. Actions financed through the programme will include testing and disseminating of new approaches where private sector and trade can have a positive contribution to development, support and participation in global platforms for knowledge development and sharing in that field, build the capacity of relevant actors and facilitate the development and scaling up of promising initiatives. It is proposed that the programme will mainly focus on the following three areas for which action at global level through the GPGC programme are considered essential to complement interventions at regional and national levels:

- Private Sector for Development
- Trade for Development
- Resource Transparency Initiative

The last two areas will be covered through dedicated flagships (refer to section 5.3).

The novelty of addressing Growth, Jobs and Private Sector Engagement through a thematic instrument calls for keeping as much flexibility as possible in order to allow implementation modalities conducive to working with the partners who are best placed to achieve results and impacts in line with the objectives. It is anticipated, though, that the main implementation modality to be used will be the indirect management with its various possible intermediaries, in particular international organisations, agencies of Member States. According to needs, direct management could also be used, but this is expected to be limited.

Component 1: Private Sector for Development

Having a decent job is recognised as the best way out of poverty. Yet, as the World Development Report 2013 *Jobs* recalls, globally around 200 million people are formally unemployed. And with population growth, another 400 million jobs will need to be created by 2020. Jobs are created primarily by private actors, with 9 out of 10 jobs in developing countries provided by the private sector. To support inclusive and sustainable growth, the *Agenda for Change* reiterates the importance of promoting a competitive local private sector and the role of the private sector as a key actor in addressing development challenges - as a provider of income and jobs, as a provider of goods and services that enhance people's lives and help them escape poverty, as a contributor to public revenues that allow for the provision of social policies, including social protection schemes, and also as a civil society actor that can contribute to democracy and state-building. Further, there is growing recognition that ODA will not be sufficient to respond to development challenges. The outcome document of the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan recognises that engaging with the private sector is a promising way to pull in private sector expertise and innovative, technical, human and financial capacities for the achievement of development objectives including those of inclusive green growth. The *Agenda for Change* also calls for the development of new ways of engaging with the private sector. The new Communication "A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth" (May 2014) sets out the new direction of EU policy and support for private sector development in partner countries and, in line with the Agenda for Change, introduces private sector engagement as a new dimension in EU development cooperation.

While the private sector is increasingly recognised as an essential partner for development, private sector engagement is still a rather recent field of intervention for donors who are developing and testing new approaches. However, the past decade has seen an increasing engagement of development actors with the private sector and there is a wealth of pilot projects and programmes supporting the development of inclusive business models, development partnerships and public-private partnerships run by donors, development finance institutions, partner countries and enterprises to learn from, capitalise on and possibly also synergise. Donors have a key role to play in supporting partner countries develop their approaches and putting in place the adequate legal regulatory framework, fostering dialogue, reducing corruption which prevents business sustainable opportunities and facilitating those investments that uphold environmental and social benefits. Scaling up beyond pilot project also remains one of the biggest challenges for these types of model to fully deliver their benefit.

Objectives:

1. Contribute to exchange and disseminate knowledge and methodologies from development partnerships with the private sector to enhance the private sector's contribution to development impact, in particular on the local economy.
2. Promote financial inclusion through global initiatives fostering innovative access to and effective use of financial services by MSMEs and households, in particular disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Harness the potential of ICT for financial inclusion especially in rural areas. Promote an enabling, responsible and consumer-protective policy environment.

3. Contribute to broaden the knowledge on public-private dialogue to identify, optimize, sequence and motivate economic reform for enhanced local economy sustainable and responsible competitiveness and innovation.

Results:

1. Enhanced global applied knowledge on private sector engagement in value chain strengthening, including improved methodologies for measuring the impact, in particular on decent job creation, of domestic policies in support of the private sector.
2. Increased access to adequate and affordable financial services for under-served MSMEs and households, in particular disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
3. Enhanced private-public dialogue through the establishment or strengthening of participatory mechanisms for private-public interaction, geared in particular towards small local businesses' benefit.

Indicative activities:

- Invest in existing knowledge initiative to increase access to and use of state of the art diagnostic tools and data for problem analysis and formulation of policies in support of business environment reforms
- Strengthening existing global platforms and networks for systematic dialogue, knowledge exchange and collaboration between the private and public sectors for development. Support in particular activities that (i) create awareness about inclusive and sustainable business practices within the business community and amongst policy makers and donors (ii) provide information and create market transparency on existing development partnership programmes and funding opportunities; (iii) facilitate match-making in order to support the identification, formation and preparation of multi-stakeholder alliances, and (iv) engage in dialogue with policy makers and local private sector actors in partner countries.
- Provide technical assistance and advisory services for creating a legal and regulatory environment that is conducive for private sector development in partner countries including Private-Public Partnerships and in particular, geared towards small local businesses.
- Supporting the development of inclusive finance through global initiatives. Special emphasis will be put on opportunities offered by ICT (digital finance, mobile banking), consumer protection and rural finance.
- Improved international cooperation, when proven appropriate, to address challenges hampering private sector growth (e.g. the UNCAC implementation review mechanism, UN Global Compact etc.)

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Number of (Amount allocated to) specific initiatives and tools developed with GPGC support for enhanced global applied knowledge on private sector engagement.
- 2.1 Number of countries supported by GPGC with policies and/or guidelines issued on financial inclusion and innovation tools.
- 3.1 Number of networks and mechanisms for public-private dialogue supported by the GPGC

Component 2: Trade for Development

The outcome document of the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan states that action will be taken to facilitate, leverage and strengthen the impact of diverse sources of finance to support sustainable and inclusive development, including aid for trade. Support for developing countries and particularly LDCs to better integrate into the world economy and more effectively use trade to support poverty eradication and sustainable development for all, also lie at the heart of the EU 2012 Trade, Growth and Development Communication and the 2007 EU Aid for Trade Strategy. The Agenda for Change stresses the need to ensure the inclusive and sustainable nature of such process.

Indeed, while the export-led growth in many emerging/emerged economies has lifted millions out of poverty, many remain trapped in poverty and serious environmental and natural capital depletion issues persist. Export development has offered a way to overcome limited domestic markets, fostering structural transformation and enhancing productivity, but not always inducing the creation of decent jobs or alleviating poverty for the most vulnerable.

Through a dedicated flagship (see Flagship 7 in Chapter 5.3), the GPGC vision is to pursue a well-functioning global market, as a global public good, conducive to inclusive growth which generates decent jobs and alleviates poverty.

The relevance of this flagship is reinforced by the new impetus given to the WTO Doha Development Agenda by the successful conclusion of the Bali Ministerial Conference in December 2013, including the approval of a Trade Facilitation Agreement, a global endeavour to improve the efficiency of customs procedures, thereby facilitating in particular the integration of developing countries local economies, including MSMEs, into international value chains. Such small producers/operators would otherwise remain excluded from taking advantage of the multilateral trading system in terms of equitable economic growth and job creation. The Trade Facilitation agreement creates a renewed momentum for boosting reforms in customs procedures (reducing red tape, delays, corruption), with potential gains for local MSMEs competitiveness and government revenues.

Objectives:

1. Contribute to exchanging and disseminating knowledge and methodologies fostering trade expansion that creates and increases incomes for poor people through supporting local economies, domestic policies and reforms needed to take advantage of the positive opportunities generated by trade.
2. Contribute to the integration of developing countries, in particular Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) and countries most in need, in the global trading system, so as to maximise the benefits of trade-induced growth in terms of poverty reduction, inclusiveness and creation of decent jobs.

Results:

1. Enhanced global knowledge on the mechanisms transmitting the benefits of increased trade to MSMEs and households.
2. As a consequence of trade facilitation measures, cost of importing and exporting is reduced allowing local MSMEs and smallholders to benefit more from opportunities offered by regional and global markets, and governments can increase domestic revenue mobilisation while reducing corruption.
3. Increased participation in global trade, increased flows of investment and opportunity for improved use of derived growth to create decent jobs and reduce poverty.

Indicative activities:

1. Contribution to global knowledge platforms on the transmission channels of the benefits of trade through to MSMEs for example through market access and intelligence.
2. Contribution to global multi-donor facilities and initiatives to support partner countries reduce trade costs in line with their commitment under the trade facilitation Agreement, thereby increasing MSMEs competitiveness and access to regional and global markets.
3. Contribution to the Enhanced Integrated Framework to support LDCs to be more active players in the global trading system by helping them tackle supply-side constraints to trade.
4. Contribution to initiatives that contribute to developing the capacity of partner countries to make progress on trade and sustainable development issues, notably in relation to labour, the environment and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Number of (Amount allocated to) specific initiatives (and tools) supported by GPGC for enhanced global applied knowledge on inclusive trade-induced growth.
- 2.1 Cost of importing and exporting in developing countries (particularly LDC's) supported by the GPGC (measured by the relevant component of the Trading Across Borders indicator of the Doing Business)
- 3.1 Trade growth in Developing Countries supported by the GPGC
- 3.2 Human Development Index in Developing Countries supported by the GPGC

Component 3: Resource Transparency Initiative

Improving transparency in the extractive industries, and thereby contributing to ensure a fairer distribution of rents, benefits and revenues from natural resources among the populations of resource-rich countries, and between generations, is also a development challenge with global dimension where private sector is a key actor. Collaboration on a global scale and among all relevant actors is therefore needed to provide enhanced transparency and accountability in the extraction of natural resources.

Objective:

Through a dedicated flagship (see Flagship 6 in section 5.3), the overall objective is to increase the contribution of natural resource and forestry sectors of developing countries to poverty alleviation and the creation of sustainable and inclusive growth. The flagship will aim initially at increasing the transparency, accountability and participation in the management of natural resources of private and public companies active in the raw materials and forestry sectors, through support to global legislative and regulatory measures requiring these companies to disclose their payments to governments, and activities to increase the capacity of civil society organisations and governments to make effective use of this information. The scope of the flagship could be expanded to development aspects of other EU initiatives linked to transparency in the supply chain addressing in particular conflict-free and responsible exploitation of resources keeping in mind the need for complementarity with regional and national programmes and other external action instruments.

Results:

1. Improved transparency and accountability in the oil, gas and mining sector, political stability and reduction of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, and perceptions of levels of corruption in resource-rich developing countries

2. Improved mobilisation, use and monitoring of domestic revenues from mining and logging activities in developing countries, and reduced capital flight, combined with a strengthened budgetary planning process, associated parliamentary oversight, and sound macroeconomic management of the economy.
3. Better business practice and more environmentally and socially responsible management of natural resources in developing countries as measured by environmental indicators, and defined by international CSR principle and guidelines including, but not limited to, the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, or the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" framework for human rights.
4. Increased role of markets in the valuation of natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, and better consideration of their value in national policy-making.

Indicative Activities:

1. Supporting the collection, analysis and dissemination of information disclosed by companies active in the extractive and forestry sectors of developing countries.
2. Supporting partner countries to create equivalent disclosure requirements in their national legislation (policy dialogue) and establish public information systems in order to promote the sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and combat illegal practices, but also to create a level playing field for all companies involved in these sectors.
3. Strengthening the capacities of local and international NGOs as well as of Parliaments and Supreme Audit Institutions to enable them to make effective use of the greater information made available through strengthened transparency and thus hold companies and governments accountable for their actions in the revenue-generation areas regarding the exploitation of natural resources and forests.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1 Revenue Watch Institute's Resource Governance Index (RGI) in countries supported by the GPGC (measure of Transparency and Accountability in the Oil, Gas and Mining Sector).
- 2.1 World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators on Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, Control of Corruption in countries supported by the GPGC
- 3.1 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in countries supported by the GPGC.
- 4.1 Number of countries supported by GPGC having incorporated valuation of natural resources in national policies.

Modalities:

Indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies will be the preferred modality. According to needs, the Commission may also consider using direct management but this is expected to be quite limited.

Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and fisheries to fight hunger and under-nutrition

In the area of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, the overall objective is to improve food security for the poorest and most vulnerable, to help eradicate poverty and hunger for current and future generations, and to better address under-nutrition thereby reducing child mortality. This objective will be pursued in line with the EU policy commitments taken in 2010 on addressing food security challenges⁴⁸, in 2011 on sustainable agriculture and food security⁴⁹, in 2012 on resilience⁵⁰ and in 2013 on nutrition⁵¹, in line with which it will focus on enhancing the incomes of smallholder farmers, the resilience of vulnerable communities and on helping partner countries reducing the number of stunted children by 7 million by 2025.

The role of smallholders for the global provision of sufficient and safe agricultural produce of good quality is essential now, and increasingly so in the future. However, at present, many smallholder farmers are not or insufficiently integrated into the local, regional or global economy, and are therefore not benefiting enough from incomes and jobs that such integration would generate. They often lack the capacities in terms of information, capital, skills and technologies to be effectively linked to markets and integrated into value chains.

Unsustainable agricultural practices are having an impact on many developing countries whose economies depend largely on agriculture, subsistence farming and forest products, leading to environmental degradation, lack of competitiveness and food insecurity and under nutrition. Increased food production will have to come from more efficient use of natural resources, land and water and a reduction in post-harvest food losses and waste by smallholder farmers.

Competition for resources against the background requirement of feeding a growing and increasingly urbanized population compounds the need to increase in particular in food deficit developing countries, the productivity of sustainable agriculture (small-scale farming) and reduce food losses, while also preserving ecosystems. Healthy ecosystems contribute to reducing risk and vulnerability of the poor and provide vital environmental services and opportunities for alternative livelihoods (non-farm rural employment). Maintaining healthy soils and restoring degraded lands by reducing erosion and increasing soil organic matter levels are important in developing countries. Climate-smart agriculture and conservation farming techniques can contribute to this objective by reducing emissions, building resilience and promoting adaptation to climate change, reducing pressure on forests and reducing input costs and exposure to the debt trap inherent in high-input high-output models. Tenure and access rights may be crucial in this respect.

Improvements in sustainable agriculture can only be sustained if both the supply and demand side of supply chains is addressed. The globalised nature of many supply chains means that efforts are also needed at global level to link the different parts of such chains and in particular the business climate. Here the GPGC has a relative advantage compared to the geographic instruments. Working through the supply chains at global level will require promoting strong partnerships with the private sector and fostering linkages of the small-scale farmers with other operators in the value chain. Such an approach could cover the main agricultural commodities and facilitate the development of policies and practices for a globalised and inter-dependent world in which South-South trade will be increasingly prominent. Also, public and private-led sustainability schemes are increasingly valued to promote sustainable development in developing countries, as well as policies aimed at improving business climate for agricultural investments in order to increase market stability and therefore incentivise investments in the agricultural sector from all stakeholders, including small-scale farmers.

⁴⁸ COM(2010)127 final, “An EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges”.

⁴⁹ COM(2011)637 final, “Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change

⁵⁰ COM(2012)586 final, “The EU approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises”.

LEARNING FROM FOOD SECURITY CRISES

⁵¹ COM(2013)141 final, “Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance: an EU Policy Framework”

Improving global food and nutrition security goes beyond national borders: the multiple challenges of promoting sustainable agricultural development and intensification, while ensuring inclusive and equitable growth in rural areas, reducing greenhouse-gas emissions, halting land and soil degradation, and handling the impacts of climate change, have a global dimension. The demand for agricultural commodities to feed a growing human population has increased dramatically, fuelled by demographic and economic growth, market drivers, increased competition for use of land and other natural resources for non-food purpose (bioenergy, raw materials, etc.). This has in turn resulted in increased food price volatility as well as increasing environmental degradation which, coupled with the effects of climate change, are compounding risk and vulnerability of vulnerable segments of the world's population.

Healthy ecosystems, natural resources and agricultural inputs are critical determinants of food supply. Degradation and pollution of ecosystems and natural resources—such as soils, forests, marine fisheries, water—undermines production capacity, while availability of and access to agricultural inputs—such as water, fertilizer, pesticides, energy, research, and technology—determine productivity and production. This is even more so the case for fisheries, as fishing knows no borders. Securing fish as a food source for local populations requires good international governance and sustainable/responsible fishing behaviour.

Priorities

In a globalized world, food insecurity is a global challenge. The GPGC programme will therefore focus on activities and approaches to address global public goods and challenges that provide strong multiplier to the agricultural, livestock and fisheries sector, the food and nutrition security situation of households, the rural economy and food systems, and the resilience of the most vulnerable households to shocks and stresses. This will complement and add value to the support provided through geographical programmes.

Based on the positive results of the FSTP achieved so far, and in line with the common approach to programming for the GPGC, priorities for the programme are set as follows:

Knowledge and capacity play a key role in promoting production and productivity, thereby helping poverty reduction and food and nutrition security in developing countries. Therefore “Generating and exchanging knowledge and fostering innovation” is the first priority.

Enhancement of the global governance of food and nutrition security will promote an integrated approach to global food security and under-nutrition reduction. A greater involvement of the EU in global, continental and regional initiatives is needed to generate political momentum for a comprehensive, action-oriented and effective response to food insecurity by sharing best practices, coordinating actions and addressing measures to mitigate food prices volatility on the poorest. As a consequence, the second priority of the programme is “Strengthening and promoting governance and capacity at the global, continental, regional and national level, for all relevant stakeholders (public and private sector, civil society and professional organizations)”.

A third priority on “Supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience, including to the impacts of climate change” answers to demonstrated needs for assistance where geographical instruments do not operate and in situations of crisis and post-crisis due to unpredictable covariate shocks (including natural and man-made disasters, epidemics etc.). This includes promoting innovative approaches to address the resilience of the most vulnerable populations.

As mentioned above specific attention will be paid to nutrition, inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth, and resilience within each component. Addressing those global challenges will contribute to the stability of world food systems thereby reducing food and nutrition vulnerability for the poorest populations. Also in line with the EU commitment on PCD, efforts will be made to ensure that EU

policies which have an impact on food and nutrition security will not undermine development cooperation objectives.

Component 1: Generating and exchanging knowledge and fostering innovation

Objective:

To reduce food insecurity, including under-nutrition, and to promote sustainable crop, livestock and fishing development through support for demand-led research for development and the application of research results and innovative approaches.

Research is regarded as a provider of public goods, at the global, regional and national level. These public goods include knowledge, products, technologies, services, and systems of rules, policy regimes or a combination of these factors⁵². In order to mobilise public goods for food and nutrition security and poverty reduction, investment is also needed to make these goods accessible to the poor and to support their capacity to make use of them. Innovation partnerships, bringing together researchers and farmers to scale up successful farmers' technological innovations are also needed.

There is a continued need for further research and innovation to generate and apply new knowledge to the challenges of food and nutrition security. Current demand for products and services is rising due to a combination of population growth and more diverse food preferences, and the physical and socio-economic environment is continually evolving. Climate change poses additional challenges and pests and diseases are attacking new agricultural systems and developing resistance to control methods. There is mounting pressure to produce more and more food from less, as land is degraded or taken out of agricultural production, and to do so without damaging the environment on which future agriculture depends. In addition increasing urbanisation imposes changes on consumption patterns, new markets emerge, new food safety regulations require increased quality, and the evolution of the transformation industry requires new products. Research is increasingly important to keep ahead of these evolving challenges and to combat unexpected crises. However, research needs to be linked to extension and innovation, be closely aligned with the needs of beneficiaries and be accompanied by effective systems of knowledge management. Also, our knowledge on how food security and agriculture contribute to the reduction of under nutrition must be expanded to inform global and national policies as there is an increasing consensus that, in order for nutrition policies to be effective, the evidence base on delivery mechanisms and high impact pathways must be strengthened through research. This implies that the scope should include not only crops, but also livestock, aquaculture and agroforestry. Moreover, research programmes should be fine-tuned to satisfy farmer needs and income, and be related to the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries, considering, inter alia, issues as nutritional outcomes, land and water rights, and sustainable management of natural resources, including by reducing post-harvest food losses.

Results:

1. The success of global and regional initiatives in research and innovation for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and fisheries (FNSSAF) has been ensured.
2. European leadership, coordination and influence in research and innovation improved.
3. New strategic directions explored to put research into use and achieve with guaranteed impacts on farmers and rural communities.

⁵² "Global public goods: their role in contributing to food security and poverty reduction". Review for DG development and Cooperation by G. Rothschild, 2012.

Indicative activities

The programme will support an effective and efficient portfolio of research and innovation initiatives delivering impact on food security, nutrition, poverty reduction or resilience goals, consistent with EU development policies. In the long-term, the programme aims at increased and more efficient food production (both in terms of crop and animal production), reduced impact on resources, reduced post-harvest food losses, improved management of fishing, enhanced nutritional outcomes, strengthened resilience to market fluctuations and external shocks targeting small-scale farmers and the most vulnerable populations.

Specific attention will be devoted to capacity building of southern organisations. This will include developing capacities of individuals and organisations based on the innovation system approach and linked to the G20 Tropical Agriculture Platform. Cross-cutting issues, such as environmental sustainability, social equity and gender and to the threats and opportunities presented by climate change will also get special attention. In particular, emphasis will be put on sustainable intensification of agriculture, as well as the resilience of farming systems and their capacity to adapt to climate change, including developing synergies between climate change mitigation measures and sustainable improvement of livelihoods that safeguard biodiversity, ecosystems and their services, producing more nutritious food, encompassing the development of incentive structures to reward farmers. For fisheries attention should be given to the development of local management plans that take into account the biology and stock situation of the coastal zone and to the integration of climate change and ecosystems considerations, including ocean acidification, into fisheries management.

The programme may provide financial support to global and regional initiatives such as CGIAR, GFAR (Global Forum on Agricultural Research), and the African regional and sub-regional organisations that support the CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme) process. However, new partnerships are needed to ensure that knowledge generated by research is used by beneficiaries to improve their income and livelihoods. The programme will focus inter alia on value chains, engaging private sector partners and CSOs to provide market opportunities and support services, and to generate new jobs in rural areas. The programme will ensure consistency with the EU – Africa High Level Policy Dialogue (HLPD) on Science, Technology and Innovation, which has chosen food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture as its first priority for 2013-15, within the framework of the Joint African Union – European Union Strategy (JAES).

Implementing partners will be chosen on the basis of past performance and comparative advantage. At the same time, the programme will also seek to strengthen European organisations and networks on research and innovation and to support their participation in multi-regional initiatives with developing country partners, building on the Horizon 2020 research framework programme. The programme will also work with developing countries to identify and promote better linkages between the results of global and regional interventions and rural development programmes in country, while also addressing capacity key constraints in national agricultural research and innovation systems.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1. Percentage of research programmes supported by EU delivering on agreed outcomes targets in the key topics of: food security, poverty reduction, nutrition, natural resource management and resilience.
- 1.2. Number of studies and articles published in peer-reviewed journals financed through GPGC focusing on improving the productivity and/or resilience of agricultural or marine systems.
- 1.3. Number of CAADP supported new technologies/innovations developed by African research entities evaluated and shared on the CAADP website.

- 2.1. Percentage of international agricultural research agencies financially supported by the EU in which the EU has participated in at least of half of the board meetings in the reporting period.
- 2.2. Number of joint EU-developing countries research studies completed, peer-reviewed and published in the framework of GPGC.
- 3.1. Number of people receiving advisory services with EU support.
- 3.2. Number of new partnerships signed between Governments, private sector organizations and/or civil society organizations NGOs, which have income generation and jobs creation along value chains as explicit overall objectives and with explicit strategic and operational plan provisions to achieve these objectives.
- 3.3. Percentage of research programmes financed through GPGCP that integrate one or more of the following cross-cutting issues: environmental sustainability, biodiversity, integrated water management, climate resilience, and/or social and gender equality.
- 3.4. Percentage of financed research programmes that explicitly cover issues related to climate change and mitigation.

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen.

Component 2: Strengthening and promoting governance and capacity at the global, continental, regional and national level, for all relevant stakeholders

Objective:

To improve governance and strengthen capacities on food and nutrition security at global, continental and regional level.

Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture are global challenges and as such require a global response: that is why governance in food security is a key priority of the GPGC programme.

Improved food and nutrition security governance requires better international strategies and policies that have an impact on food security and reduction of under nutrition, it also requires more reliable, more accessible information and technical capacity to support policy making and the assessment of their impacts. In addition, it requires increased participation, institutional capacity building of the relevant stakeholders and improved information provision and their involvement in decision-making.

This priority will strengthen governance aspects of the work of key governmental and non-governmental organisations (including the private sector), institutions and processes (alliances and platforms) which deal with food and nutrition security issues at the global, continental and regional level.

All four pillars of food security (availability, access, nutrition, crisis prevention and management) will be addressed, as well as major policy themes and frameworks around food security, such as functioning of the food market and value chains fair trade , price volatility, responsible agricultural investments (RAI), governance of land and natural resource tenure including the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land , Fisheries and Forests(VGGT), implementation of the ‘right to food’ concept and climate change. The use of policy tools, such as the policy framework for investment in agriculture by OECD will be further enhanced.

This priority will be building on existing institutions and processes, as well fostering new partnerships at all levels (global, continental, regional and national level)

Results:

1. More effective dialogue on sustainable agriculture, food and nutrition security issues at global, continental and regional level (e.g. CAADP), contributing to more effective continental, regional and national policies and approaches on food and nutrition security.
2. Innovative international initiatives, including the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Initiative and those promoting environmental and social responsibility (including responsible business conducts), such as Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT)/Responsible Agricultural Investment, are rolled out at country level.
3. Better access to information and services for food and nutrition security.
4. Improved effectiveness and participation of relevant stakeholders (public and non-public actors) for food and nutrition security policy making and governance.

Indicative activities:

The priority will support international initiatives addressing food and nutrition security, including land, sustainable fisheries, and improve the effectiveness of dialogue on food and nutrition security issues. This may include supporting and tracking the G8 and the New Alliance and G20 which have been instrumental in keeping food and nutrition security high on the global agenda. The EU has made and honoured commitments in the context of these processes and therefore should continue, through the programme, to be able to support both the processes and their outcomes in the future.

The programme will also support the SUN movement to maintain nutrition security high on the global agenda and to strengthen global and national accountability for nutrition, as well as and the work of the CFS as the main forum for global governance. In this context, land governance may be supported by addressing the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) and other related initiatives (transparent land acquisitions, etc.) through a flagship.

The programme will contribute to the development of food and nutrition security strategies and policies at all levels (global, continental, regional and national) and foster a coordinated international effort to generate reliable, accessible and timely information and analytical capacity to support evidence-based policy making and to strengthen and/or set up sustainable regional and national information systems for food security (ISFS) institutions. Synergies with initiatives aimed at building resilience, such as in the Alliance Globale pour la Résilience – Sahel et Afrique de l'Ouest (AGIR) and Support Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE) initiatives, and at addressing climate change will be ensured.

To ensure coherence between EU policies, the programme may support actions and initiatives in areas such as sanitary and phytosanitary issues (SPS) and other norms and standards, and strengthen cooperation with relevant Commission services in order to ensure a coherent response to global challenges. Actions aimed at controlling epizootics may contribute to the ONE Health flagship.

In order to increase the participation and strengthen the institutional capacities of relevant stakeholders in policy design and dialogue on food and nutrition security issues, the programme may support capacity development initiatives of stakeholders such as, CSOs, farmers' organizations and other inter-professional groups along the value chain, the financing of events, studies, initiatives and actions that foster international, South-South and South-North policy dialogue, cooperation/coordination, advocacy, sharing of experiences, and harmonisation and alignment in the field of food and nutrition

security. Within the context of innovative financing mechanisms, multi-stakeholder initiatives could be explored that promote inclusive business models that deliver high development impacts in terms of social inclusive and environmental sustainability. This will include facilitation, brokering, match making and establishing linkages between the parties involved.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1. Percentage of food security policies at global, regional and national levels supported by GPGCP in which nutrition is amongst its overall objectives and with explicit strategic and operational plan provisions to achieve this objective.
- 1.2. Percentage of food security policies and strategies supported by GPGCP at global, regional and national levels including food prices volatility, including risks-management mechanisms for smallholders amongst its overall objectives and with explicit strategic and operational plan provisions to achieve these objectives.
- 1.3. Percentage of global, regional and national policy documents or sector strategies on FNSSAF making effective use of statistical information made available through information systems supported by EU.
- 2.1 Degree of progress in the development and adoption of an integrated global framework for responsible investments in agriculture and fisheries.
- 2.2. Percentage and total value of agriculture and fisheries-related investments from private sector facilitated by GPGCP.
- 2.3. Number of countries benefitting from EU support which have significantly increased their budget for nutrition security related strategies and programmes.
- 2.4. Number of women and children under 5 benefitting from nutrition related programmes in countries supported by the EU.
- 2.5. Number of male and female farmers with recognized tenure of land with EU support.
- 3.1. Percentage of EU supported global, regional, and national programmes with an information/dissemination/knowledge sharing component which make available key FNSSAF data to the general public at least on an annual basis.
- 3.2. Percentage of global, regional, and national policy documents or sector strategies on FNSSAF referring to information made available through food security information systems supported by EU.
- 3.3. Number of regional and national information systems for food security (ISFS) institutions strengthened or established with EU support and effectively operational.
- 4.1. Percentage of national, regional and global institutional fora on FNSSAF policy making and strategy development in which farmer and fishers' organisations/representative bodies are statutory members with voting rights.
- 4.2. Percentage of countries supported by EU that have adapted or further improved their laws, rules, and regulations on land tenure.

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by

international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen. New implementation modalities such as blending can be considered to a limited extent as long as these increase aid effectiveness and increase the delivery of services/benefits to the most vulnerable and marginalised populations.

Component 3: Supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience

Objective:

To reduce food insecurity in a timely and sustainable way, thereby helping the most vulnerable groups recover from the crisis, facilitate the phasing out of humanitarian assistance and build resilient livelihoods, including to the impacts of climate change.

In the event of a domestic or external shock that threatens to jeopardise lives, nutritional status and coping capacities, the international community should react to help the poor and food and nutrition insecure including women and children, recover by addressing the post-crisis situation with medium to long-term approaches that addresses the causes of vulnerability. This priority will provide support to countries where there will not be bilateral programmes under geographical programming, to countries which suffer from the consequences from a major unforeseen crisis and/or shock, including natural and man-made disasters, epidemics and major economic shocks, as well as to countries where the situation has deteriorated significantly due to a crisis. To address the root causes of food and nutrition crises in fragile and food crisis prone countries, this priority will also support innovative approaches to strengthen prevention and to build resilience as developed in the AGIR and SHARE initiatives.

Particular attention will be paid under this component to the most vulnerable populations, including women and children. Where relevant, interventions will be also designed in order to enhance synergies and complementarities with humanitarian and development interventions. Joint analysis of the situation performed by humanitarian and development stakeholders will be encouraged.

Results:

1. Productive and social assets, in particular natural resources and ecosystems, vital for food security are protected, recovered and climate resilient;
2. Improved access for women to decision-making processes and resources;
3. Good practices for resilience are systematically applied and scaled up.

Indicative activities:

This priority operates at regional, national and subnational level and focuses on the most vulnerable groups, which are very often the ultra-poor and food insecure who depend most heavily on ecosystem services.

This priority will contribute to implement the resilience agenda at country level, and will focus in particular at addressing the root causes of vulnerability. Multi-sectoral interventions aiming at increasing the food and nutrition security and resilience of the people most affected by crisis will be supported.

Areas and populations will be targeted on clearly defined criteria based on the analysis of risks and vulnerabilities. Where relevant, interventions will be also designed in order to enhance synergies and complementarities between humanitarian and development interventions. Joint analysis of the situation performed by humanitarian and development stakeholders will be encouraged.

Interventions generally implemented by CSOs, will encompass enabling early response to crisis through appropriate early warning, and supporting the most vulnerable households to recover, to reduce future risks and to increase resilience. The assistance could incorporate preventative and preparedness measures to build local capacity to reduce the impact of shocks in the future.

The programme could support vulnerable households through the establishment of sustainable social transfer mechanisms, agriculture and food and nutrition security risk management activities (such as storage and stocks) aimed improving nutrition and regional trade, services and micro-credit and insurance in order to reduce vulnerability,.

The programme may also support the reinforcement of resilience-related information systems, multi-partners initiatives and mechanisms to scale up and capitalize on good and successful practices of resilience-building. This may include good agricultural practices, food reserves, agricultural risk management tools, such as storage, insurance, contingency planning, etc.

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1. Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers supported by the EU.
- 1.2. Number of Community-based Organisations (CBOs), including farmers' and fishers' organizations, for the management of natural resources and agro-systems established at national and subnational level with EU support.
- 1.3. Number of people receiving advisory services with EU support (particularly on sustainable use of land, oceans and seas, agro-ecosystems, biological resources, including living marine resources, and integrated pest management and other topics as applicable).
- 1.4. Percentage of programmes with EU support aiming at improving the availability of agricultural inputs, including livestock, seeds and other planting material, and related knowledge.
- 1.5. Percentage of GPGCP programmes improving sustainable local food systems and use of food from local resources
- 1.6. Terrestrial and marine areas (square km) which are under formal or informal protection (restored, reclaimed and/or protected) for ensuring continuous flow of ecosystem services with EU support.
- 1.7. Percentage of institutions and networks on sustainable and traditional fisheries supported by GPGCP that are compliant with marine biodiversity conservation as evidenced by their constitutions, by-laws and their work plans.
- 2.1. Percentage of rural women targeted by GPGCP actions with better access to resources such as: land, public and private investments, inputs, credit.
- 3.1. Number of best practices of resilience building initiatives supported by the EU identified in specific reports/studies and also made available to the general public.
- 3.2. Number of women and children benefitting from nutrition related programmes with EU support.
- 3.3. Number of children under 5 years of age suffering from stunting / wasting in countries supported by EU FNSSAF programmes.

- 3.4. Number of partner governments' strategies and tools developed with newly developed technologies and instruments supported by the EU which also effectively respond to shocks/stresses endangering their population nutritional status/.

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen. New implementation modalities such as blending can be considered to a limited extent as long as these increase aid effectiveness and increase the delivery of services/benefits to the most vulnerable and marginalised populations

Migration and Asylum

Migration is a complex and multi-faceted phenomenon and a comprehensive approach is needed to address the challenges of ensuring that migration will drive development instead of hindering it. The GPGC migration and asylum programme aims to enhance the governance of migration in and by developing countries, placing particular attention on maximising the positive impact and minimising the negative impact of migration and mobility on development in low- and middle-income countries of origin and destination. The programme puts specific emphasis on the need to promote the benefits of migration for migrants themselves and for their communities of origin, while supporting their integration into hosting communities, by following a migrant centred approach. Protection of the human rights of migrants, in particular vulnerable categories of migrants, and support for EU commitments to ensure Policy Coherence for Development on migration will be pursued as cross-cutting objectives. The majority of actions launched will simultaneously cover more than one of the components mentioned below.

The programme will support the implementation of the Commission's May 2013 Communication on 'Maximising the Development Impact of Migration' (COM(2013)292 final). In addition, in coordination and complementarity with the geographical external cooperation instruments (such as the European Neighbourhood Instrument) and other funding strands, such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund managed by DG HOME, it will provide support to the implementation of the EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM).

The programme will focus mainly on initiatives at global level as well as multi-regional level (e.g. to support cooperation along South-South or South-North migratory routes). A limited number of national projects to support new cooperation activities with priority countries for the EU external migration policy may also be launched.

Priorities

The programme will focus on:

- i. Promotion of effective governance of migration and mobility and improved management of migratory flows in all their dimensions
- ii. Enhance the positive impact of the increased regional and global migration and mobility of people on economic, social and environmental development
- iii. Improving a common understanding of the migration and development nexus

Close attention across the different components will be given to the cross-cutting priority of promoting a migrant-centred and rights-based approach.

Objective 1: Promotion of effective governance of migration and mobility and improved management of migratory flows in all their dimensions

The programme will support global and multi-regional initiatives contributing to building capacities of developing countries to establish and implement strategies and legislation in all aspects of migration governance, including in areas such as; legal migration and mobility; preventing irregular migration; trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants; sustainable return and reintegration, integrated border management and international protection and asylum. Activities supported will be aligned with both international standards and national priorities and contribute to promoting well-managed legal migration and mobility.

Results:

- 1.1 Migration strategies and/or migration profiles developed or strengthened;
- 1.2 Improved information sharing and operational cooperation between partner countries themselves as well as between partner countries/regions and the EU through more efficient migration dialogues;
- 1.3 Regional mobility facilitated, including through circular migration schemes;
- 1.4 Improved protection of migrants' rights, including vulnerable groups and victims of trafficking in human beings;
- 1.5 Migrants' economic, social and cultural integration in host societies improved;
- 1.6 Reinforced capacities of partner countries to address irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling of human beings, as well as labour exploitation;
- 1.7 Enhanced capacities of partner countries to address refugees and asylum governance according to international standards, including through the protection of rights;
- 1.8 Durable solutions for refugees identified, self-reliance type of interventions identified and implemented;
- 1.9 Improved capacities of partner countries authorities to manage their borders according to international standards, including the facilitation of legal movements and trade flows across borders;
- 1.10 New Mobility Partnerships and Common Agendas for Migration and Mobility launching phase supported with priority countries for EU external cooperation;
- 1.11 Improved legal and institutional frameworks established for the provision of assistance and protection of vulnerable categories of migrants in transit and destination countries;
- 1.12 Reductions in violations of the human rights of migrants, including the arbitrary detention of migrants;
- 1.13 Equal treatment between migrants and nationals on labour conditions and access to social services improved through legal frameworks and effective implementation;
- 1.14 Improved pre-departure information in origin countries, in particular for potentially vulnerable categories of migrants;
- 1.15 Reinforced capacities of partner countries to facilitate the sustainable voluntary return and reintegration of migrants.

Indicative activities:

The programme may include support for the development of national migration strategies; facilitate dialogue at various levels, such as regional dialogues on migration, mobility and asylum (North - South and/or South – South) as well as exchanges of knowledge and peer-to peer-cooperation including between partner countries; provide support for the design and implementation of policies and arrangements facilitating regional and cross regional mobility, notably labour migration and mobility, including forms of circular migration, while preventing irregular migration and eradicating trafficking in human beings; promote the protection of the human rights of migrants in transit and destination countries; strengthen efforts related to improving integration of migrants in host societies, combat xenophobia and social exclusion; strengthen partner countries' capacities to address trafficking and smuggling in human beings and labour exploitation of migrants and refugees and reintegration of victims into society; and strengthen partner countries' capacities for international protection, resettlement and burden sharing at regional level as well as promotion of durable solutions for refugees. The programme will also support global and regional initiatives that address the strengthening of border management capacities, in particular in the context of South-South migration, in order to produce benefits both to migrants (facilitated legal mobility, less harassment/rights violations at the border), and to States (increased legal mobility and trade flows, reductions in irregular migration and security threats, increase in customs revenues, etc.).

Indicative indicators:

- 1.1.1 Number of national migration strategies i) drafted and/or ii) adopted
- 1.1.2 Number of migration profiles drafted, expanded or updated
- 1.2.1 Number of bilateral agreements concluded between origin and destination countries
- 1.2.2 Number of migration dialogue meetings held
- 1.3.1 Number of mechanisms set up to coordinate and monitor the implementation of regional free movement arrangements as well as to sanction their violations
- 1.3.2 Number of national regulations and practises hindering regional free movement arrangements detected and amended
- 1.3.3 Number of government officials trained and better equipped on labour migration
- 1.4.1 Number of migrants and refugees having access to rights such as access to services such as education, justice, health
- 1.4.2 % of immigrants/refugees having access to labour rights' protection mechanisms
- 1.5. Wage disparities between nationals and immigrants
- 1.6.1 Number of government officials trained and better equipped on irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and labour exploitation
- 1.6.2 Number of cases of trafficking in human beings detected and properly addressed
- 1.7.1 Number of countries having acceded to the relevant international conventions on asylum and refugees
- 1.7.2 Number of national rules and practises which have been aligned with international standards on asylum and refugees

- 1.8. % of refugees entitled to legally work in the host country
- 1.9.1 Number of government officials trained and better equipped on border management
- 1.9.2 Number of legal border crossings at key border crossing points
- 1.10 Number of new Mobility Partnerships and Common Agendas on Migration and Mobility supported
- 1.11.1 Number of public or private actors providing legal assistance to migrants
- 1.11.2 Number of international instruments adopted in order to improve the protection of migrant workers
- 1.12 Stabilisation or reduction in the number of violations of human rights of migrants
- 1.13. Disparities in access to basic social services between nationals and immigrants
- 1.14.1 Number of i) awareness raising campaigns carried out and ii) people reached by those campaigns
- 1.14.2 Number of migration centres set up or scaled-up providing information and assistance to migrants
- 1.15.1 Number of stranded migrants assisted to return voluntarily and to reintegrate in their country of origin
- 1.15.2 Number of returning migrants involved in professional activities related to their experiences and skills acquired abroad

Objective 2: Enhance the positive impact of the increased regional and global migration and mobility of people on economic, social and environmental development

Migration is both a global challenge and a development enabler if properly managed. Poor governance of migration can have detrimental effects on the development of both countries of origin and destination, potentially undermining development in other sectors. The programme will support partner countries in developing migration-sensitive policy frameworks and promote effective policy coherence at all levels to harness the potential of migration and mobility as development enablers.

Results:

- 2.1. The migration dimension is fully taken into account in the elaboration and implementation of partner countries' development strategies and other relevant socio-economic, cultural or environmental policy documents;
- 2.2 Strengthened capacity of partner countries to gather and analyse data on all relevant aspects of migration and development;
- 2.3 Improved capacities of local authorities in the delivery of migration related services to their constituents;
- 2.4 Enhanced research and analysis of South-South remittance flows and improved capacities of partner countries' to reform their legislative and regulatory framework in this area;
- 2.5 Improved financial literacy of the migrants themselves as well as their family members receiving the remittances;

2.6 Reinforced involvement of civil society, social partners and private sector in migration related initiatives at local level;

2.7 Improved awareness of the potential inter-linkages between trade-related policies and migration and mobility, in particular labour migration.

Indicative activities:

The programme will address remittances, including in the South-South context, in particular through consolidation of the knowledge and evidence base, support to third countries in policy design and reform, legislation and market assessment and promotion of financial literacy; support the promotion of the involvement of civil society organisations, as well as of economic and social partners; promote the mainstreaming of migration and refugee issues into national development strategies such as PRSPs and sectoral policies, in particular in sectors most influenced by demographics and labour issues; support the inclusion of migration and displacement issues in climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction strategies; support the deepening of the understanding of potential links between trade and migration, and notably labour migration, be it legal or irregular; support for Extended Migration Profiles as tools to assist partner countries in gathering and analysing data on the impact of migration on economic, social and environmental development as a basis for targeted policy action; support measures at global level aiming to reduce the costs and increase the benefits of migration for development through initiatives in areas such as reducing recruitment costs and improving recruitment mechanisms, promoting the recognition of qualifications and facilitating portability of social rights; and support for measures to establish governance frameworks for labour mobility which ensure equivalent treatment for legal migrants and nationals on labour conditions and social protection in host countries, in particular regarding labour mobility at regional level.

Indicative indicators:

- 2.1. Number of partner country's policy documents related to policy areas other than migration where the migration dimension is incorporated
- 2.2. Number of government officials trained and better equipped on migration data collection and analysis
- 2.3.1. Number of local authorities targeting migrants/refugees/returnees in their local strategies and service provision
- 2.3.2. % of immigrants/refugees having access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health and family planning
- 2.3.3. % of immigrants/refugees having access to primary and secondary education
- 2.3.4. % of families left behind with access to social protection/insurance
- 2.4. Alignment of the national regulatory framework governing the remittances market with the general principles for international remittance services
- 2.5. Number of enterprises/businesses created using remittances or diaspora investment
- 2.6.1. Number of NGOs actively engaged in providing services to migrants
- 2.6.2. Number of private sector actors having adopted strategies on protection of migrant worker employees
- 2.6.3. Number of diaspora-led initiatives aligned with national and local development plans

- 2.7 Number of government officials trained and better informed about the potential links between trade and labour migration/labour mobility
- 2.8.1 % of skilled workers leaving the i) health and ii) education system due to emigration
- 2.8.2 % of health staff temporarily returning to work in the health system of their origin country
- 2.8.3 Number of national rules and practises on health human resources development and training that have been aligned with the WHO Code of conduct for ethical recruitment of health personnel

Objective 3: Improving a common understanding of the migration and development nexus

The programme will contribute to the strengthening of evidence-based policy development, and support the implementation or mainstreaming of findings, including at national level.

Results:

- 3.1. Reinforced evidence base on a number of migration and development related topics and integration into EU development cooperation policy and actions;
- 3.2 Reinforced evidence base on the impact of forced displacement and protracted refugee situations on socio-economic development and integration into EU development cooperation policy and actions;
- 3.3 Improved capacities for partner countries for policy making in relevant fields;
- 3.4 Improved understanding of the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on migration flows and the potential of migration to contribute to climate change adaptation.

Indicative activities:

Operational research, studies and analyses will be carried out in a number of different areas. The support will notably focus on assessing the cost effectiveness of emigration/immigration in economic, social and environmental terms as a development strategy, the contribution and significance of labour migration and mobility on growth, the influence of public policies on migration and mobility, as well as other issues that are fundamental for making migration and mobility a key contributor to development and; support the deepening of knowledge on consequences of forced displacement and the impact of protracted displacement on socio-economic development at local, national and regional level; analytical work on developmental approaches to preventing and unlocking situations of protracted displacement and to assisting displaced populations during displacement in an integrative manner to create self-reliance and livelihoods alongside humanitarian aid.

Indicative indicators:

- 3.1 and 3.2 Number of studies, research and analyses carried out
- 3.3. and 3.4 Number of national policies updated as a result of the studies/research analysis carried out

Modalities:

Direct management by the Commission through inter alia calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through inter alia contributions to initiatives coordinated by international organisations (e.g. UN) and EU MS Agencies are foreseen. A limited number of focused

calls for proposals may be launched, and tenders will be considered where competition is needed e.g. management of facilities, research activities.

5.3. Flagship Programmes

The flagship programmes will be developed and launched gradually over the 2014-2020 period. An indicative list of possible initiatives is given below. The effective development of a flagship will depend, over and above the set criteria listed in section 3.3, on its feasibility regarding its efficient implementation, coordination, coherence and complementarity with different related topics and instruments.

Flagship 1. Global Climate Change Alliance + (GCCA+)

The GCCA will build on the work undertaken in its first phase (2008-2013) by feeding back lessons learned and through a more targeted approach in line with countries' needs.

Under the first pillar, the GCCA+ will further policy dialogue and exchange of experiences by implementing the recently developed knowledge management and communication strategy and informing EU positions in the context of the UNFCCC and other international processes.

Under the second pillar, the GCCA+ will provide technical and financial support to climate vulnerable developing countries and regions, with a focus on LDCs and SIDS. The GCCA+ will concentrate on the integration of climate change and disaster risk management development planning processes at different levels, including budgeting and monitoring systems. Based on regional and national/country-level needs, other issues addressed might include sustainable land use, ecosystem management, adaptation and mitigation synergies, urban development, gender and climate induced migration. The GCCA+ will adopt a dual approach of strategic planning and institutional strengthening, and implementation of policy measures and will apply the aid effectiveness principles. The GCCA+ will make use of other modalities and approaches, such as sector programmes, joint programming, joint implementation and co-financing, as appropriate. The GCCA+ will give due consideration to regional and national priorities and to selected geographical aid cooperation focal areas.

The GCCA+ will work with a wide array of stakeholders from governments, non-state actors, regional organisations, and development partners and will rely on various EU instruments and contributions from EU Member States.

Flagship 2. Biodiversity for Life Initiative (B4LIFE) – An ecosystem-based approach for economic growth, climate change mitigation and adaptation, food security and good governance

More than 70% of the world's poor live in rural and coastal areas and depend directly on ecosystems services for their livelihoods. However, the world's biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate. Development strategies which ignore biodiversity protection undermine our efforts to alleviate poverty. At the same time, in the context of the inclusive green economy, biodiversity conservation and restoration also presents opportunities to generate growth, create decent jobs and help reduce poverty. The protection of ecosystems supports livelihoods, secures food security and nutrition, enables access to water and to health, contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and enhances governance and security.

The overarching goal of the B4LIFE is to contribute to halting biodiversity loss and reducing poverty by promoting a cross-cutting and innovative approach that fully integrates biodiversity and ecosystem conservation with socio-economic development and poverty eradication. Beside core activities focusing on biodiversity conservation and restoration funded by GPGC, B4LIFE will also help integrate biodiversity in the following three priority areas: Integrating biodiversity with good governance to support sustainable management of natural capital, inter alia through supporting developing countries' ability to incorporate ecosystem accounting within their decision making and development planning; Promoting ecosystem conservation for food security and sustainable rural development; Developing nature-based solutions towards a green economy. In addition, it will look at

the nexus between human (economic and social) systems, agriculture and food systems, and ecosystems and biodiversity.

The B4LIFE initiative will provide added value by encompassing on-going and future geographical programmes (such as ECOFAC, CEPF, COAMA, BEST for OCTs, etc.). It will seek to achieve greater impact through a holistic approach to ecosystem challenges (such as deforestation, poaching, ecosystems collapse, etc.). The initiative will also provide more coherence to the EC biodiversity related actions with a clear strategic framework and a global platform for dialogue and will increase their visibility through clear labelling.

In response to the current poaching crisis and consequent depletion of wildlife species in particular in Africa, the B4LIFE will also host a Wildlife Crisis Window to contribute to addressing the wildlife poaching and trafficking problem both from the supply and demand side.

Flagship 3. SWITCH TO GREEN – Supporting private sector-led inclusive green growth

Greening the economy is an urgent necessity in the face of the continuous and accelerated degradation of the environment and natural capital which are the core foundation for economic and human development. In the face of the current multiple global crisis (environment, social, financial) and rising poverty and inequality, the inclusive green economy offers new ground to generate economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and inclusive, in particular in terms of creating decent and productive jobs. This opportunity was recognized at Rio+20 (June 2012) which acknowledged that the *'green economy is an important tool to achieve sustainability'* and invited all relevant stakeholders to support developing countries – and in particular least developed countries - upon request to achieve sustainable development including through inclusive green economy policies⁵³.

In response to this call, the aim of 'SWITCH TO GREEN' is to contribute to the global transformation towards an inclusive green economy in partner countries. The programme will combine work at the macro-level to support the establishment of the right incentive structures and policy measures and instruments, with pilot work at meso- and micro-level supporting the development of innovative green businesses at the local level, green decent jobs creation including by eco-entrepreneurship that create employment and wealth by investing in the sustainable use of natural capital. It will support the development of suitable skills for green jobs, green decent jobs creation, improvement of existing green jobs quality including observance of core labour standards and, where possible, their formalisation. Particular attention will be given to the empowerment of women in view of their role in respect of economic activities and as members of associations and community leaders. The flagship will also promote sustainable consumption and production (SCP⁵⁴) patterns and practices. A comprehensive approach will be followed to address constraints and challenges such as skills, productivity, access to finance, regulatory frameworks and legal and social protection, in relation to the greening of the activities of actors at different levels of the value chain, as well as promoting decent work, in particular through social dialogue and in line with the Decent Work Agenda.

Flagship 4. FLEGT: improving forest law enforcement, governance and trade to foster inclusive sustainable development

Illegal logging has a devastating impact on some of the world's most valuable forests, on the people who live in and from these forests and on the economy of many developing countries. The EU action plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) represents an innovative approach to combat illegal logging and the related trade: it uses access to the European market as a driver for supporting forest governance reforms in partner countries. The FLEGT action plan combines

⁵³ Paragraph 68 of the Rio+20 Declaration " The Future We want"

⁵⁴ Rio+20 adopted the 10-year framework of programmes (10-YFP) on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patters (paragraph 226)

initiatives in Europe to eliminate illegal timber from EU markets and to promote the consumption of sustainable and legally produced timber, with actions in timber producing countries. On the supply side the EU helps timber producing countries to improve governance and law enforcement, including through the negotiation and implementation of bilateral trade agreements: the FLEGT voluntary partnership agreements (VPA). The positive success of early FLEGT partnership negotiations coupled with strengthened market regulations in the EU and in other consumer markets have resulted in growing interest and demand for FLEGT agreements.

The FLEGT flagship will support the implementation of the FLEGT Action Plan: its main objectives are to combat illegal logging and to promote better forest governance and law enforcement and the trade of timber from legal sources. The flagship will support the engagement of civil society, private sector and public administrations in FLEGT, the implementation of FLEGT VPAs and the synergies between FLEGT and REDD+; it will seek to generate positive impacts on other drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Implementation of FLEGT VPAs should in principle be supported from geographic funding and therefore allocations from National and Regional Indicative Programmes and Member States will be sought. The GPGC will be used to complement funding from geographic instruments and may, to a limited extent, fill gaps in support for FLEGT VPA negotiation and implementation or for initiatives of a global, regional or cross-cutting nature.

Flagship 5. Addressing health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces

The exponential increase in international travel, migration and trade, together with other factors such as climate change and intensified and unregulated production, is adding to the risk of emergence or re-emergence of international disease threats and other global health risks. Animal diseases provoke public health fears, reduce food sources and induce local – and global - economic disruption, including for small-scale farmers dependent on livestock. Due to global trends as increased trade and mobility, the impact of local crises could potentially be worldwide.

In order to achieve more effective management of zoonotic and other high impact diseases in the future, there is a global need to improve diagnostics, data analysis and risk assessment, epidemiology, social science and communication. Linking expert institutions through global networks within both the animal and health sectors would enable new real time systems where methodology, data availability and responsibilities are shared both horizontally and vertically. Improved networking among countries promotes trust, transparency and cooperation.

There is wide recognition of the need to prevent, predict, detect and react to the international spread of disease. ONE HEALTH is an integrated approach to health that focuses on the interactions between animals, humans and their diverse environments. It encourages collaborations, synergies and cross-fertilisation of all professional sectors and actors in general whose activities may have an impact on health.

Prevention of the emergence and cross-border spread of human and animal infectious diseases is a global public good with benefits which extend to all countries, people and generations especially the poor, who are the most at risk of exposure to animal diseases.

Flagship 6. Resource Transparency Initiative

Extractive resources, including oil, gas and minerals, affect the economic conditions of countries that represent half of the world's population: some 4 billion people live in countries whose economic trajectories have been shaped to a large extent by their natural resource endowments. Some developing countries have succeeded quite well in transforming their natural resources into assets for change but many others still experience their abundance of natural resources as a curse, unable to translate natural wealth into economic and human development. In many countries, e.g. in conflict-affected and high-risk ones, resource exploitation and trade fuel instability, which explains why the Commission and the High Representative proposed an integrated EU approach to stop the profits from

trading minerals being used to fuel conflicts and to promote the responsible sourcing of a number of key minerals.

At the World Summit on sustainable development in 2002, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was launched with a view to remedy the lack of transparency in the governance of payments and revenues from extractive resources. Building on EU legislation (Accounting and Transparency Directives) adopted in June 2013, requiring the EU oil, gas, mining and timber companies to publish their payments to partner governments, the proposed flagship initiative will enable partners at various levels to better align with the enhanced transparency requirements. The reporting of payments to government by the extractive industries will provide local authorities and civil society with significantly more information enabling local communities and civil society organisations to hold their government accountable for the use of these revenues, and for ensuring adequate consideration of the environmental and social cost that can result from their exploitation. The initiative will promote this policy vis-à-vis all investor countries and build upon relevant existing international initiatives to fulfil the relevant objectives set out in Section 5.2 under Growth, Jobs and Private Sector Engagement.

The flagship scope will be expanded to development aspects of other EU initiatives linked to transparency in the supply chain addressing in particular conflict-free and responsible exploitation of resources, as stated in the recent corresponding joint Communication of the Commission and the High Representative. Furthermore, it could also be expanded to possible follow up of the mapping exercise on raw materials. This will be done keeping in mind the need for complementarity with regional and national programmes and other external action instrument.

Flagship 7. Trade integration for green and inclusive growth

Support for developing countries and particularly LDCs to better integrate into the world economy and more effectively use trade to support poverty eradication and sustainable development for all, lies at the heart of EU 2012 Trade, Growth and Development Communication, the EU Aid for Trade Strategy, the *Agenda for Change* and the European Consensus on Development.

Export led growth has been the backbone of development, offering a way to overcome limited domestic markets, fostering structural transformation and enhancing productivity for growth and poverty alleviation, but not always inducing the creation of decent jobs. The spectacular export-led growth in many emerging/emerged economies has lifted several hundred millions out of poverty, but still, many remain trapped in poverty and serious environmental and natural capital depletion issues persist. Facilitating trade and supporting private sector development as vectors of green and inclusive growth require targeting of the binding global and national constraints and a proper sequencing of reforms.

Flagship 7 will focus on supporting the integration into the global trading system of countries most in need, by supporting mainstreaming of trade into national sustainable and inclusive development strategies, trade facilitation, productive and industrial capabilities and other trade and private sector development issues. This flagship will also support strengthened public-private dialogue providing trade and market intelligence for SMEs competitiveness in developing countries and LDCs. Sound diagnostics and knowledge enhancement, to significantly improve the quality and relevance of public policies and the promotion of innovative and broader stakeholder engagement for green and inclusive growth.

These actions will be complementary to those undertaken through the national and regional programming, as well as other relevant EU actions, including working with and through multilateral organisations, think tanks, social partners, NGOs and the private sector.

Flagship 8. EU initiative on pro-poor land governance.

Securing small-holders and communities land tenure is essential for food security, farmers' investments in their land, social justice and respect of people's rights. The adoption of Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) by the CFS (May 2012) is a major achievement to provide guidance to strengthen land governance and to regulate sustainable large scale domestic and foreign investments in farm land and protect vulnerable groups from the negative impacts of those deals.

The EU supports the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) implementation and promotes other consensual land policy processes and supports collaboration between governments and other stakeholders (such as civil society, private sector, bilateral and multilateral organizations) with the ultimate objective of pro-poor land governance. Secure access to and control of land and land-based resources are critical precondition to support different EU objectives, including women's empowerment, food and energy security, nutrition, democracy and governance and sustainable natural resources management.

The initiative aims at strengthening pro-poor land governance and at promoting partner countries' ownership and participatory approaches coherent with the national development plans and contribute to improved transparency and accountability. In particular, actions will ensure a gender perspective and promote the protection of local communities.

Flagship 9. Migrant domestic workers' labour and human rights

The sector of domestic workers is one of the largest unprotected segments of the labour force at global level. Domestic workers' vulnerability is linked to the 'invisible' nature of their work which takes place in the home (often not considered as a workplace), the fact that their work is often undervalued by employers and governments, and their frequent exclusion from labour protection laws. ILO estimates place the number of domestic workers at around 53 million. However, experts say that due to the fact that this kind of work is often hidden and unregistered, the total number of domestic workers could be as high as 100 million.

Migrant domestic workers are particularly numerous and vulnerable, and in addition the majority in this sector are women and girls. When faced with non-payment of salaries, excessively long workdays, withholding of passports, restrictions on mobility, lack of privacy, verbal, psychological, or physical abuse they often have no real recourse.

In June 2011 the 100th ILO annual Conference adopted the Convention on domestic workers and the accompanying Recommendation, currently both under ratification. In its introductory text, the new Convention says that "domestic work continues to be undervalued and invisible and is mainly carried out by women and girls, many of whom are migrants or members of disadvantaged communities and who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination in respect of conditions of employment and work, and to other abuses of human rights."

In the light of the huge challenges posed by domestic work in terms of decent work, human rights and migration management, this flagship initiative will support international efforts, including the development of dialogue processes for awareness-raising targeting media, employers and recruiting agencies; advocacy for policy and legislative reform in destination countries; training and capacity building targeting trade unions, lawyers, social workers, civil servants; networking of public and private stakeholders to ensure that domestic workers who are exposed to violence and discrimination receive services and protection which take due account of the human rights dimension.

Flagship 10. Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Initiative for Inclusive Growth and Development

Domestic Revenue Mobilisation (DRM) is essential for the well-functioning of the State and the provision of public goods. Beyond providing fiscal space for priorities, Domestic Revenue Mobilisation is also part of a social contract that underpins participation, social cohesion and

contributes to shaping good governance. DRM thus supports sustainable and inclusive growth as well as good financial governance and accountability.

While improving Domestic Revenue Mobilisation is the prime responsibility of each country, the increasing integration of international markets and economic globalisation infuses a supranational or global nature to the challenges to raise domestic revenues and often hamper countries' national efforts. Therefore, a joint approach by both developing and developed countries as well as international organisations is needed to provide the global public good of an international tax environment that is efficient, effective, fair and transparent. The flagship also responds, inter alia, to the G20 Declaration making a strong commitment to tackle tax evasion and avoidance, harmful practices, and aggressive tax planning. Illicit financial flows alone cause developing countries an estimated loss of € 442 billion per year in domestic revenues. Illicit financial flows out of developing countries, difficult to measure and most likely significantly underestimated, are therefore more than double the amount of ODA from OECD countries to developing countries.

The flagship will promote a transparent, cooperative and fair international tax environment at global level to efficiently tackle international challenges such as tax evasion and tax fraud as well as illicit financial flows and therefore to contribute to an enabling international environment for domestic revenue mobilisation. It will enhance participation and involvement of all countries and regions in the global tax dialogue in order to help them build up effective, efficient, fair and sustainable national DRM systems. The Flagship will also aim at enhancing the voice from civil society for accountability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality and compliance.

Flagship 11. Rights-based development for the working poor

Inclusive growth is highly dependent on the creation of good and decent jobs (or the upgrading of existing jobs) able to provide earnings at a level that can allow families to comply with their basic needs for health, housing and nutrition, invest in education/skills development, and face adverse situations such as disease, accidents, climatic events etc.

It is estimated that over 50% of all jobs in non-agricultural sectors in developing and middle incomes countries are informal. If informal employment in agriculture is included, the share of informal employment in total employment can reach 90% in many countries in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. People working in the informal sector are in general less well paid than people working in the formal sector for the same activity; they have no social security coverage to protect against short term risks or life-time contingencies which makes them more vulnerable to shocks than people working in the formal sector.

The informal economy provides much needed resources and income to the poor, but at the same time it results in poverty traps for workers and business. It erodes the much needed tax basis that is required for funding in a sustainable and adequate way e.g. the extension of social protection coverage, the availability of services, education and effective pro-poor governance.

Evidence-based studies have showed a segmentation of informal workers: at the bottom of the pyramid where the poverty risk is the higher: unpaid workers, then industrial outworkers (home workers), both groups being predominantly women, then casual informal wage workers and own account operators (both men and women), regular informal wage workers and at the top of the pyramid, where average earnings are the highest, employees (predominantly men).

The concept of multidimensional poverty shows the complexity of problems which are not only related to income levels but also a consequence of difficult access to basic services: education, nutrition and health, but also water, housing, energy, etc. Poverty should therefore be viewed as an accumulation of factors that make it hard for the most vulnerable to get out of a downwards spiral. Poverty can be further exacerbated when people do not have a minimum level of protection, not only social protection but also property rights for their assets (houses, land) or social rights.

Poor access to services (transport in urban areas, insecurity in public transport, energy, telecommunications, financial services, small children or the elderly's care), the lack of opportunities for skills development (knowledge/information/awareness/creativity/entrepreneurial) and other factors such as discrimination all contribute to keep people poor within the informal economy.

Development interventions tend to be segmented by sectors (health and education on the one hand, specific projects for farmers, etc.), and rarely put the entire span of needs of beneficiaries holistically at the forefront of programme design. Very frequently the institutional structures of partner countries, including social partners, have tended to disregard the dynamics, needs and challenges of the bottom end of the labour market, all the more as evidence and knowledge are lacking.

This flagship aims at supporting innovative solutions to address the needs of the working poor in the informal economy through better analysis and understanding. At local level, working with communities, local authorities, employers and employees alike, and CSOs to analyse the social dynamics of specific areas (urban or rural), and test solutions that transcend the traditional segmented approach by type of needs, or at the level of a specific group of workers enduring the same type of difficulties (e.g. cotton producers, or garment workers). The programme will also seek to address key aspects of formalisation of enterprises in particular with regard to SMEs at local level in support of better local governance and provision of services, in particular by local authorities. It will also support the DWA, in particular in respect of health and safety at work and social dialogue.

Flagship 12: Climate Change Mitigation: Supporting low carbon development

Under the UNFCCC, parties have committed to negotiate a new Agreement by 2015, applicable to all parties, and increase mitigation ambition before 2020. In order to achieve the level of mitigation ambition required to keep global average temperature rise below 2°C, developing countries will need financial support from developed countries. In the Cancun Agreement *'developed country parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency in implementation to a goal of mobilizing 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.'*

In order to meet this pledge a number of multilateral financing vehicles have been created and/or are being designed. At the same time the EU has developed in the past years a number of climate finance initiatives through which it has significantly scaled up its mitigation action.

With the climate finance support granted through the EU budget the EU is one of the world's biggest donors and plays a vital role in the overall climate finance landscape. It is essential that the EU continues these efforts and enhances the strategic use of its climate finance funds used for mitigation related action. This mitigation flagship aims to bring diverse climate finance streams from different sources and instruments under one umbrella. More specifically the mitigation flagship should provide support for the following:

- *low emission development strategies (LEDS) and related nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) that analyse and exploit the mitigation potential in the most relevant sectors of a country's economy. They can be the basis for integrating climate change mitigation in national development plans in a cost-effective manner. Inventories for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the basis and reference point for climate policies. Therefore, continued support to the design and establishment of systems for monitoring, reporting and the verification of GHG emissions is required.*
- *Carbon pricing and promotion of developing country readiness for different market based measures.* The EU will continue to support efforts by developing countries to price carbon, both by phasing out fossil fuel subsidies while protecting the interests of the most vulnerable groups and by introducing carbon pricing schemes. In this context, it will be critical to ensure scaled up policy work in line with EU's international vision.

Support for *REDD+* (*Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation*) actions will also be part of the flagship. Under the UNFCCC, all Parties have committed to reduce the global pressure on forests, in order to slow, halt and reverse emissions from the loss and degradation of tropical forests, as part of a mechanism known as REDD.

More work is also needed in the areas of *aviation and maritime emissions*, *International Collaborative Initiatives* (cost-effective short-term measures phasing down the use of the most damaging GHGs), technology transfers (*climate technology centres network*), *partnerships with the private sector* from the EU and partner countries and the transition to more climate resilient, low-carbon development, societies and urban areas. Synergies with respective actions under the EU Partnership Instrument and the Regional Blending mechanisms (*Investment facilities*) will be sought, with a view to fostering the take up and development of low carbon technologies in partner countries.