#### **Global Climate Change Alliance:** Approach and Lessons Learned

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## What is the GCCA? Two complementary pillars

#### A platform for dialogue and cooperation

The GCCA fosters dialogue and exchange of experiences between the EU and developing countries on climate policy and on practical approaches to integrate climate change into development policies and budgets.

The results feed into the discussions on the post-2012 climate agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and inform the technical and financial cooperation supported by the GCCA. The dialogue takes place at global, regional and national levels.

#### **Technical and financial support**

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The GCCA provides technical and financial support to targeted developing countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets and to implement adaptation and mitigation interventions, with a focus on five priority areas (See Box 1).

The technical and financial support in turn informs the dialogue and exchange of experiences at regional and global levels between the EU and partner countries.

### **Budget Support – Preferred aid** modality

- Policy Dialogue
- Supports CC mainstreaming
- Aid effectiveness Ownership and Alignment

# **Technical and financial support** (Pillar 2) – Which priorities?

Mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction and development efforts
The GCCA supports the integration of climate change into national development planning, from policymaking and budgeting to implementation and monitoring. This priority area, which focuses on institutional strengthening, is often combined with another priority, in particular, adaptation.

Adaptation. The GCCA promotes the improvement of the knowledge base of the effects of climate change and the design and implementation of appropriate adaptation actions, in particular in the water and agriculture sectors. The GCCA builds on National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and other national plans.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). In LDCs 60% of emissions originate from land use change, primarily deforestation. The GCCA therefore supports solutions to reduce carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from deforestation and create incentives for forest protection, while preserving livelihoods and ecosystems depending on forests.

Enhancing participation in the global carbon market. The GCCA aims to promote a more equitable geographic distribution of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) by building the capacities of partner countries, particularly in the field of energy.

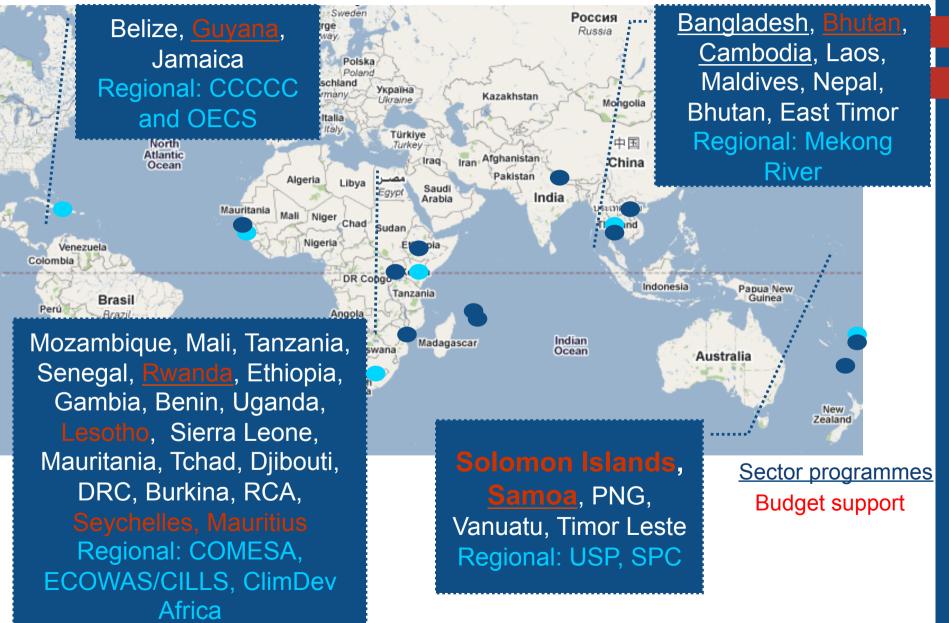
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The GCCA seeks to help developing countries to prepare for climaterelated natural disasters, mitigate their risks and limit their impacts.

### Dialogue and technical support – What else do we do?

- Mainstreaming workshops
  - Ten regional workshops across the globe
  - Bringing together government planners and environmentalists/climate experts
  - To replicate...
- Knowledge management and communication
  - Global learning event
  - Publications
  - Side events at UNFCCC CoP
  - Capacity4Development
  - Website (gcca.eu)



## Technical and financial support (Pillar 2) – Where do we work?



## **GCCA and the PACIFIC**

- 7 Programmes for 38 million EUR covering all PACPs
- <u>National</u> PNG, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Timor Leste, Vanuatu
- <u>Regional</u> Objective => Support to PIFACC
  - University of the South Pacific (15 countries 8 million EUR - 2011/14)
    - Capacity Building (Scholarships)
    - Community Engagement
    - > Applied Research
  - Secretariat of the Pacific Community (9 Small Islands States - 11.4 million EUR - 2011/15 -SPREP involved )
    - > Mainstreaming of CC in National strategies

- > Implementation of pilot projects
- Streamlined adaptation finance

#### (Some) Lessons Learned – Worldwide

- **Focusing** on strengthening institutions and related frameworks, procedures and systems
- **Complementing** institutional strengthening and policy making with pilot or field action
- Mainstreaming climate change both at national/ sectoral and sub-national levels
- Addressing mainstreaming in the budgetary and development monitoring system from the onset
- **Selecting** concrete nationally owned indicators for climate change budget support
- Linking country and regional level interventions

#### (Some) Lessons Learned from Pacific

- **Empowering** countries to select their own areas of climate change focus
- Combining `top-down' and `bottom-up' approaches to climate change adaptation
- Sharing experience and good practices across the region
- Paving the way for climate-related budget support and enhanced access to climate finance
- **Enhancing** skills in using local media to portray accurate and effective climate change messaging
- **Undertaking** applied research and capacity building at the regional level

## **Thank you for your attention!**

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More info : http://www.gcca.eu/