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Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC

# Global Programme Climate Change and Environment Strategic Framework 2017–2020



Title picture

© SDC, Photographer: Antonio Escalante

Silvero Choquenaira is also known as "the man who looks up into the sky". He is responsible for the weather station in Huacrahuacho and collects weather forecast data every day.

# Table of Content

<b>1. The Policy Context</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. GPCC Results and Lessons</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3. Priorities and Objectives 2017-2020</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Component 1: Climate and environment policy and planning</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Component 2: Low-emission development</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Component 3: Climate-resilient development and sustainable natural resource management</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Transversal component: Climate Change and Environment in Development Cooperation</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4. Programme Management and Implementation</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5. Strategic Steering</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Annexes</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex 1: List of Acronyms</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex 2: Result Framework</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Component 1: Climate and environment policy and planning</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Component 2: Low-emission development</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Component 3: Climate-resilient development and sustainable resource management</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Annex 3: Indicative Financial Planning and Annual Budgets</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Annex 4: Swiss International Climate Finance 2014 (ODA)</b>	<b>30</b>





# 1. The Policy Context

Global progress toward development and poverty reduction is increasingly threatened by climate change and environmental challenges. At the same time, the forces influencing economic development and growth are multiplying pressures on the environment and exacerbating climate change. Many developing countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because they lack adequate resources to implement necessary adaptation measures. Population growth and poverty further intensify the negative effects from environmental degradation. Without further action to reduce poverty, provide access to basic services, increase adaptive capacity, and mitigate emissions, impacts from climatic change could push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The World Bank (2015): <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2015/11/08/managing-the-impacts-of-climate-change-on-poverty>

As visualised in Figure 1, manifold impacts from climate change exist that disproportionately affect the world's poorest populations and countries. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which are the root cause of human induced climate change, affect the global water cycle (leading to increased frequency of floods and droughts), negatively impact human health, threaten food security, and lead to more frequent and intense natural disasters. Furthermore, these adverse impacts may trigger increased migration flows. Historically, changing environments and environmental degradation have always provoked global migration, however, the accelerated rate of climate-related impacts have intensified this flight. As the number of migrants rise, so too does the potential for conflicts over natural resources that effect their lives and livelihoods. These interrelated, systemic pressures disproportionately impact the poor, yet place unprecedented stress on the entire global system.

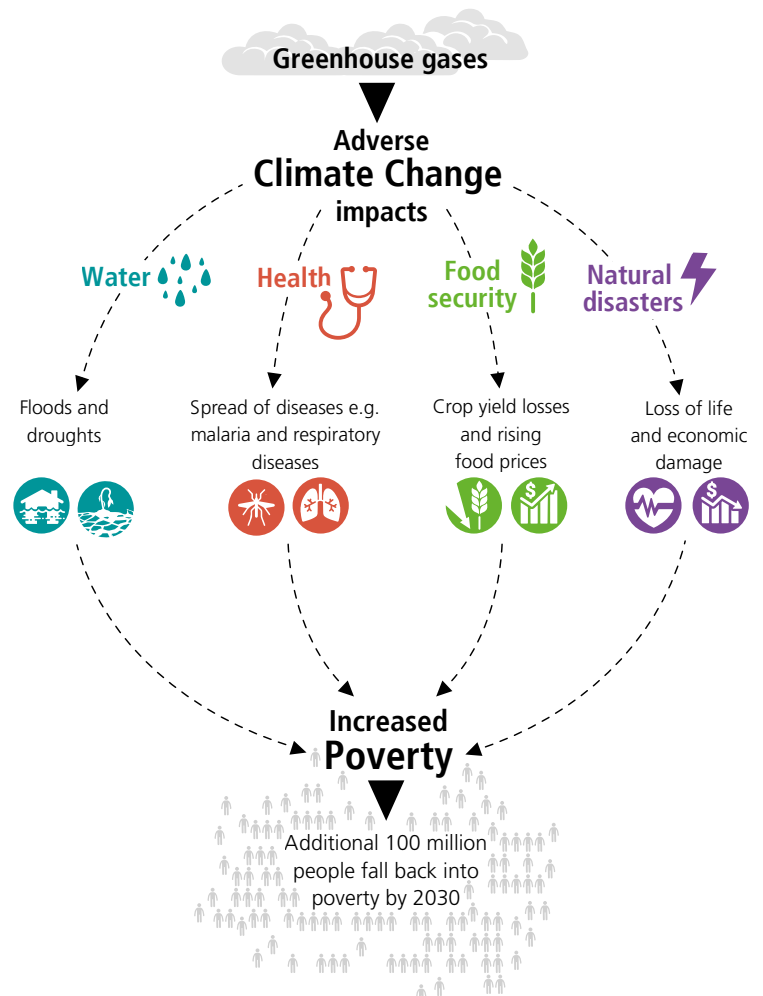


Figure 1: Climate Change complicates efforts to end poverty

Sustainable long-term development requires keeping average global temperature increases below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. In fact, 1°C of global warming has already occurred. The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015, creates a framework for climate action. In the historic Agreement, world leaders have committed to reach zero net greenhouse gas emissions by the second half of the century. This goal will only be achieved through global mitigation action implemented at both an unprecedented rate and on an expansive scale.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation present a particular challenge for developing countries and emerging economies. The poor, who are most affected by climate change, have contributed the least to its cause. At the same time, many emerging economies today fall into the world's largest emitters category. These countries face competing challenges to both rapidly move towards low emissions and provide sustainable, inclusive development – especially for the poor. For example, more than 1 billion people still lack access to electricity. Developing nations and emerging economies cannot afford to leave their poorer populations behind, instead they need to develop and make low-carbon technologies available for relatively low cost to help meet their needs. Similarly, in a rapidly urbanizing world, it is increasingly important to make cities more resilient and sustainable.

New innovations and technological progress have led to a paradigm shift regarding the economics of clean energy generation. Today, much lower costs and the move away from centralized to decentralized energy systems provide a unique opportunity to decarbonize economic growth, increase resilience, and exploit the co-benefits of climate-smart development. Together, these innovations and improvements contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Global Programme Climate Change and Environment (GPCCE) is well positioned to provide policy solutions and innovation to deliver on this transformational process.

To tackle the global nature of climate change and environmental threats, global solutions are paramount. Switzerland has supported the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development since their inception, and brings Swiss best practices and innovations to these processes. The Paris Agreement, which entered into force in November 2016, for the first time includes commitments on GHG emission reductions and adaptation from all countries, in the form of 'Nationally Determined Contributions' (NDCs). Through this landmark Agreement, the world is truly embarking on a path towards a more sustainable and climate-sound future.

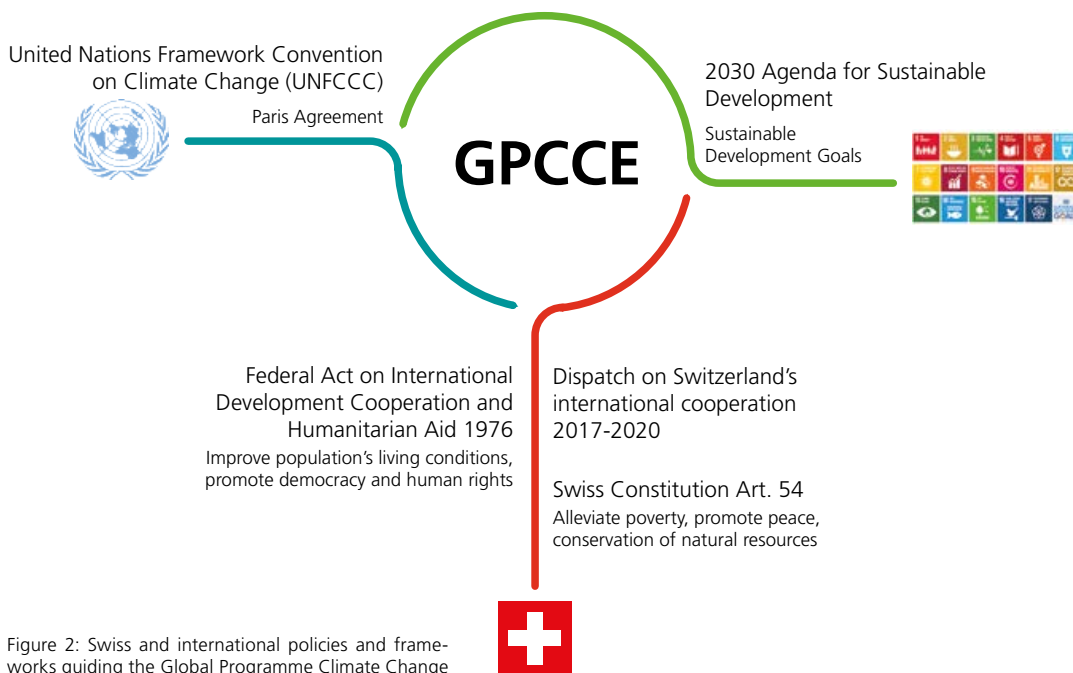


Figure 2: Swiss and international policies and frameworks guiding the Global Programme Climate Change and Environment

The preservation of natural resources is enshrined in Article 54 of the Swiss Constitution, and the promotion of sustainable development, poverty reduction and prosperity is an integral part of the Swiss Foreign Policy Strategy for 2016–2019. The Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017–2020 highlights the link between sustainable development and climate change and includes provisions to strengthen the environmental dimension of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's (SDC) development efforts. GPCCE, along with other actors of Swiss development cooperation, are ready to actively support developing countries in their transition to a low carbon, environmentally sound and climate resilient development. GPCCE initiatives work with

partners to address key questions such as: how to incorporate the efficient use of energy into urban areas and buildings; how to provide energy in a decentralized way; how to grow while keeping natural resources intact; and what lessons can other countries apply from the ways Swiss municipalities have adapted to climate change?

Recognizing the fact that addressing challenges from climate change must go hand-in-hand with limiting the negative effects from growth and development on the environment, the name and mandate for the Global Programme Climate Change (GPCC) has been changed to the Global Programme Climate Change *and Environment* (GPCCE).







## 2. GPCC Results and Lessons

In 2016, GPCC underwent a rigorous portfolio review. This review process as well as the results and recommendations from an external institutional evaluation of SDC's Global Programmes (2015) and its 'Report on Effectiveness 2014 Swiss International Cooperation in Climate Change 2000–2012' inform the present strategy.

From 2013–2016, the UNFCCC multilateral climate change regime considerably evolved. The resulting 'Paris Agreement' stipulates that all countries adopt emission reduction targets and establish new national climate policies and action. GPCC contributed to this progress on three levels: multilaterally, regionally, and nationally.

At the multilateral level, GPCC played an important role in this crucial and dynamic phase of international negotiations and in the build-up of climate finance funding structures. During 2013–2016, GPCC mobilized 100 million USD to the Green Climate Fund. As an executive board member of the Green Climate Fund (in rotation with FOEN and SECO) and the Adaptation Fund, GPCC was instrumental in establishing funding priorities for poverty, gender equality, and environmental integrity into each Fund's structures and operational procedures. With the Paris Agreement now in force and both funds established, GPCCE will shift its focus towards facilitating the implementation of the Paris Agreement on a national level, in part, by building capacities for the implementation of the NDCs and by facilitating access to climate finance. GPCCE will continue to participate in the governing bodies overseeing the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

GPCC collaborated at the regional level as well. Regional-level cooperation enabled knowledge sharing among countries and transferred information into related global and national policy realms. GPCC helped shape multi-countries' government platforms for the forestry sector (e.g. ASEAN) and for the new global Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). For example, GPCC took a lead role in advancing the thematic areas of brick production and diesel particle emissions, drawing on SDC's substantial operational experiences in these sectors. Although the potential avenues for regional-level cooperation were not fully utilized during this period (2013–2016), GPCCE plans to scale up its successful and innovative

approaches and apply them to regional initiatives such as the African Forest Forum (AFF) and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) South Asia.

On the national level, GPCC efforts, from 2013–2016, helped achieve major results in areas where Switzerland brings recognized expertise, particularly in building capacity for energy efficiency and reducing air pollution. For example, GPCC worked with policy makers in India, China and several Latin American countries to establish air pollution controls and energy-saving policies within the building and transportation sectors. India and countries in Latin America have used GPCC programme results to define their official NDCs for the Paris Agreement (such as developing their own emissions mitigation scenarios and examining specific sectors like in energy efficient building). In China, India and Peru, findings from innovative GPCC adaptation programmes were adopted and now serve as the basis for future adaptation policy and action. GPCC has been particularly successful in transferring its expertise in climate change mitigation and adaptation into national policies, global initiatives and multilateral processes, and in leveraging these global dynamics to foster local action.

Over the last several years, work in climate change has undergone a paradigm shift. What started as an early focus on 'pure' mitigation or adaptation approaches has turned to more integrative approaches that can exploit synergies and achieve additional, complementary goals in sustainable development. It cannot be overstated: climate mitigation and adaptation action yield multiple development and environmental benefits. GPCCE will design its activities to exploit these synergies and to achieve additional benefits in energy, health, as well as in sustainable land, forest and water management.

GPCCE plans to remain at the forefront of climate mitigation and adaptation management by concentrating its resources on the most promising initiatives related to its thematic and strategic areas of expertise. GPCCE will retire programmes that are least effective either because they are too small in scale, thematically isolated, or insufficiently aligned with the rest of its portfolio<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> This is a result of the 2016 portfolio review process.

For the upcoming 2017–2020 period, GPCCE will continue to focus its thematic work on the separate, yet interrelated levels – multilateral, regional and national – to better link and reinforce its efforts and maximize its value. GPCCE will continue to work in regions where it can leverage and champion global climate action, including Latin America and Asia. In Asia, GPCCE will focus particularly on India and China. Both countries offer huge potential to leverage GPCCE efforts, partly due to their sheer emission volume<sup>3</sup>, but also because both nations are

principal players in global climate politics and wield major influence at regional level. GPCCE will also pursue synergies with geographical divisions of SDC via the Climate Change and Environment (CC&E) Network in close collaboration with the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Network and step up its efforts to integrate climate change and environmental concerns (including DRR) into SDC operations. Furthermore, GPCCE will continue to collaborate with other SDC Global Programmes to strengthen efforts and synergies on nexus topics.

<sup>3</sup> China is currently the world's largest and India the third largest single country emitter.

**Photographer: Mirjam Macchi**

Women in Bhaktapur queuing for clean water which is becoming an increasingly scarce resource in Nepal's rapidly growing urban areas.





### 3. Priorities and Objectives 2017-2020

**Overall mission:** GPCCE contributes to low-emission and climate resilient development promoting access to clean energy for all and sustainable management of natural resources.

**Impact hypothesis:** Ambitious and inclusive multilateral climate policy frameworks and related national policies are a precondition for transformational change towards low-emission and

climate resilient development. In addition, these efforts must be supported by international funding mechanisms which prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable; innovative approaches to facilitate the deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy services for all as well as enhanced capacities of people and institutions to manage climate risks, natural resources and ecosystem sustainably.



## Component 1: Climate and environment policy and planning

The global challenge of climate change and environmental degradation calls for a concerted effort at the international, national and local level. GPCCE realizes that a consistent policy framework throughout all levels is imperative to effectively address climate change and environmental threats. The multilateral UNFCCC process defines international targets to combat human-induced global warming and its detrimental effects on planetary life and ecosystems. The achievement of such targets depends both on a sound implementation of the international climate policy and its translation into national policies and measures.

As part of the Swiss contribution to the UNFCCC and as a member of the governing bodies of the GCF, AF and GEF, GPCCE is in a strong position to advocate for fairness and environmental integrity to reach the needs of the most vulnerable<sup>4</sup>. This engagement will allow GPCCE

<sup>4</sup> In this strategy, in line with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change- IPCC (2014) Fifth Assessment report's definition of vulnerability, the most vulnerable individuals, groups or institutions are understood as the ones who are the most susceptible to harm and lack capacity to cope and adapt to adverse effects of climate change including climate variability and extremes. Poverty which often intersects with gender, ethnicity, age or cast has been identified as one of the most important determinants for climate vulnerability.

to draw on its breadth and depth of SDC experience, including experiences of other SDC Domains, in working with developing countries.

Targeted climate and environment policies alone, however, are insufficient to address the complex challenges ahead. The cross-sectoral nature of climate change and environmental threats affects all sectors of government. Sectoral plans and policies should reflect climate change and environmental concerns as well. Policymakers must consider sound climate information and integrate inclusive adaptation and mitigation measures into policymaking and implementation to successfully reduce emissions and achieve climate-compatible development. GPCCE will provide support for capacity building and institutional strengthening for a range of stakeholders at different levels including national and sub-national authorities, research institutions and NGOs with the aim to integrate climate and environment considerations into development policies and planning. GPCCE will also facilitate access to domestic and international financing, with a focus on most vulnerable countries, thus fostering the implementation of national commitments under both the Paris Agreement and the United Nations 2030 Agenda.

- Outcome 1:** The normative multilateral climate policy process (UNFCCC) is ambitious, fair and safeguards the needs and interests of the most vulnerable countries.
- Outcome 2:** Resources for global climate change mitigation and adaptation are mobilized and invested effectively and efficiently, considering the needs of the most vulnerable countries.
- Outcome 3:** National and sub-national development policies and plans account for climate change and environmental risks.

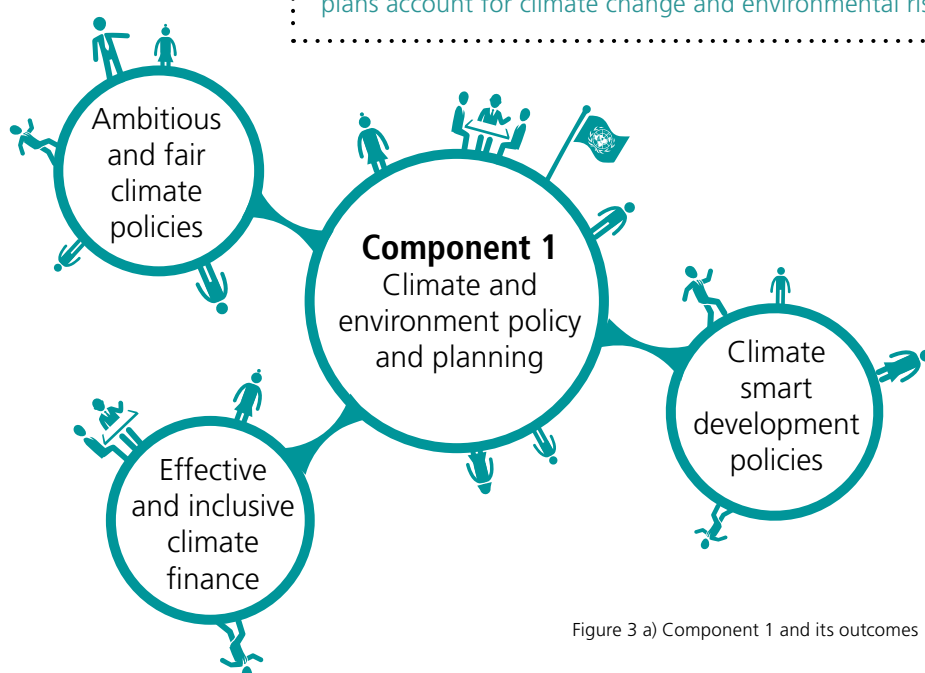


Figure 3 a) Component 1 and its outcomes



## Component 2: Low-emission development

To support countries in their transformation towards low-emission development, and help reach the ambitious objectives defined in the NDC to the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030, GPCCE will continue its activities toward increasing energy efficiency in buildings, environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development, low-emission land use and forest management. It will also identify and support new approaches regarding decentralized provision of renewable energy for the poor. GPCCE will increasingly leverage its mitigation work toward multi-country collaboration and new knowledge partnership development and explore novel approaches to leverage solutions. GPCCE will further facilitate relationships with the private sector and build on approaches for clean energy generation and distribution. At the same time, GPCCE will collaborate with governments and pursue ways to support open regulatory frameworks that enable the emergence of innovative approaches within energy markets.

Moreover, GPCCE will strengthen its focus on clean air related action and policies. Air pollution

is both an important factor accelerating climate change as well as a tremendous health hazard. In fact, air pollution has become the world single largest environmental risk, dramatically affecting people's health. There are more people killed by air pollution today than by malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis combined. As with malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, air pollution affects poor segments of populations, particularly impacting poor women, children and the elderly. GPCCE interventions for clean air address both mitigation and health by testing and introducing innovative solutions for reducing and monitoring of air pollution, in support of respective policy improvement at the local, national and global level.

Through its mitigation work, GPCCE systematically integrates other developmental goals, such as health improvements, access to energy and energy efficiency and sustainable livelihoods. GPCCE will pursue opportunities that open into new fields of work and will identify approaches and initiatives that help reduce land and water pollution.

- Outcome 1:** Clean energy is increasingly used, energy is used more efficiently, and energy access is enhanced.
- Outcome 2:** Air pollution is reduced with particular focus on urban areas, resulting in improved health.
- Outcome 3:** Land and water pollution is reduced, avoiding natural resources degradation.

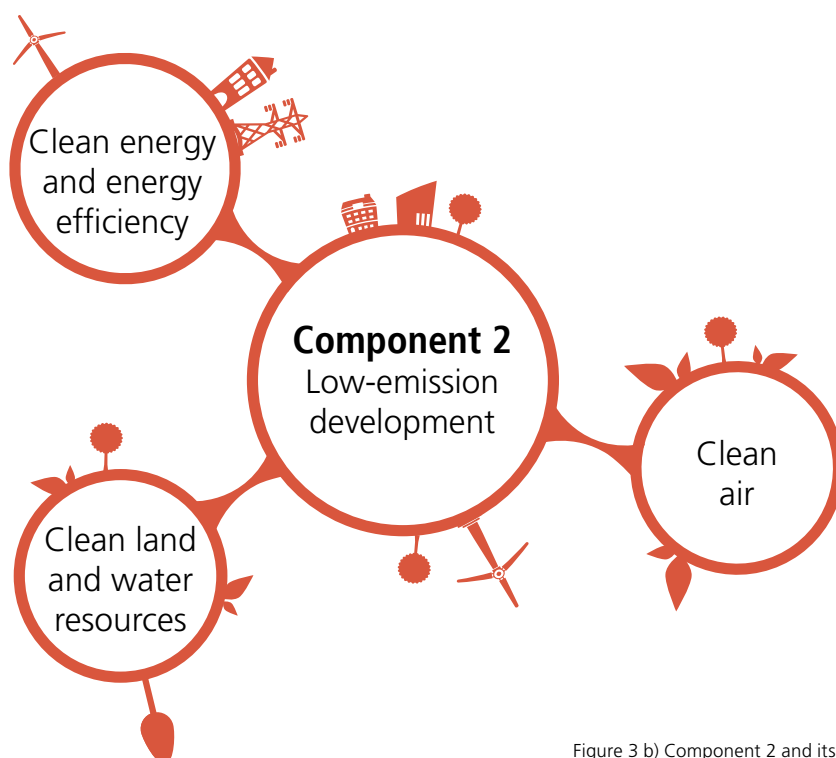


Figure 3 b) Component 2 and its outcomes

### Component 3: Climate-resilient development and sustainable natural resource management

The consequences of climate change and environmental degradation are increasingly threatening development achievements and are a direct and immediate threat to poverty alleviation. The livelihoods of the poor, particularly women and other marginalised groups living in vulnerable locations, such as in mountains, forests, arid regions and urban areas, are disproportionately affected. Adverse climate impacts are even more disruptive in places weakened by unsustainable use of natural resources. In its work, GPCCE will direct its attention to regions and ecosystems where Switzerland can bring its internationally recognized experience and expertise, such as in the field of sustainable management of forests or mountain ecosystems. GPCCE will provide expertise and resources enabling people to

adapt and prepare for climate- and environment related hazards, such as floods, droughts, landslides or glacier lake outbursts. Among others, it will support processes of integrated climate risk management or the introduction of climate risk transfer instruments. The overall objective of GPCCE activities is to reduce risks for vulnerable communities and support solutions that increase their resilience.

Because clean water, healthy forests and other ecosystems are important preconditions for successful adaptation and climate risk management, GPCCE will focus on sustainable natural resource management, ensuring preservation of the key functions of ecosystems for sustaining the livelihoods of communities.

- **Outcome 1:** Climate resilience of communities is increased resulting in reduced impacts of climate change.
- **Outcome 2:** The management and use of water resources is improved to ensure water availability under a changing climate.
- **Outcome 3:** Forests, mountains and other ecosystems are sustainably managed and are more resilient to climate change.

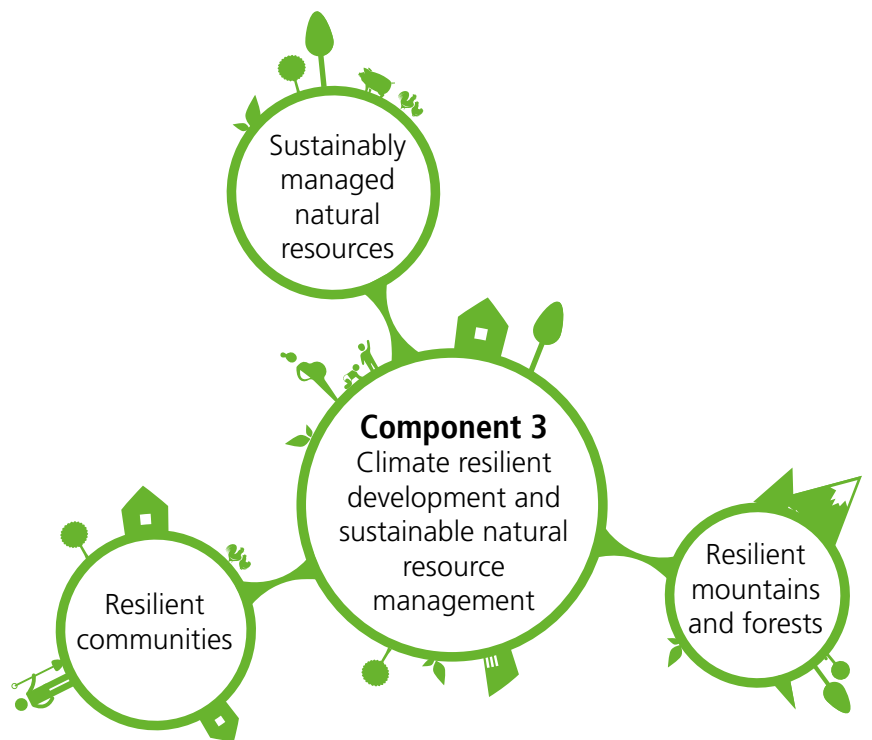


Figure 3 c) Component 3 and its outcomes

**Transversal component:  
Climate Change and Environment in  
Development Cooperation**

Climate change and environmental degradation pose challenges for development cooperation and hinder the achievement of development priorities. Development cooperation strategies, programmes and projects need to be designed to account for climate change, increased resilience and reduced greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation. Therefore, SDC's Climate Change and Environment Network (CC&E Network) will continue to strengthen the thematic knowledge base of SDC and of its development partners. This shall be done by promoting the 'environment and climate proofing' of development operations, and by fostering information sharing about climate change and environment across SDC Domains and beyond. The experiences and lessons from SDC Humanitarian Aid, East and South Domains

will feed into the CC&E Network and be shared both within SDC as well as with relevant multilateral and bilateral partners.

The CC&E Network will support interested and concerned SDC-units in integrating climate change and environmental considerations into country strategies and operations. This support will be provided in close cooperation with the SDC Disaster Risk Reduction Network using the SDC CEDRIG tool (Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Integration Guidance) as well as through targeted trainings and customized assistance during strategy or programme design processes. Ultimately, all these efforts shall contribute to make SDC's development efforts climate change, environmental degradation and disaster risk proof.

**Outcome 1:** Climate change and environment aspects are increasingly integrated into development cooperation strategies, programmes and projects.

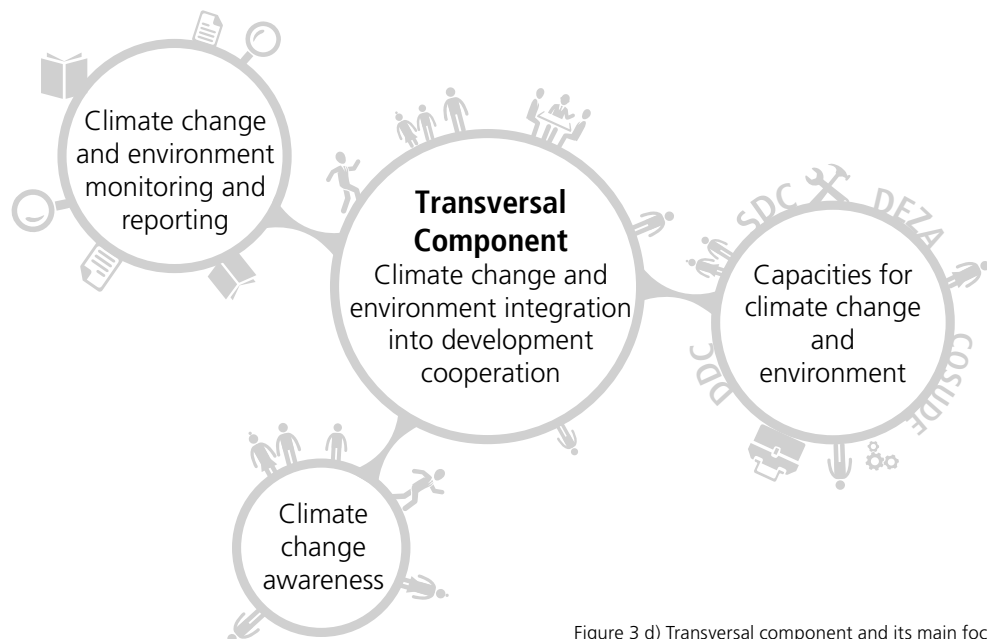


Figure 3 d) Transversal component and its main foci







## 4. Programme Management and Implementation

**Approach:** In line with the modus operandi of SDC's global programmes, GPCCE will maintain its three-pronged approach of policy influencing, innovation and knowledge management. GPCCE will strengthen its programmatic alignment so that innovative actions can readily feed into global and national policy processes. Drawing from its experience, GPCCE will contribute to designing policies and regulations that address solutions to climate change and environment issues. Because policy continues to evolve at both the international and national level, GPCCE will stay abreast of developments and maintain its flexibility in order to adapt to new circumstances and opportunities. GPCCE has established productive and effective relationships within Asia and the Andean region and will continue building programmes and relationships in these areas. GPCCE works with countries<sup>5</sup> where it can leverage global climate action and achieve the highest global benefit with the fewest financial resources.

**Gender and social inclusion:** Commonly, women and other marginalised groups (such as indigenous or low cast communities) in developing countries are most affected by climate change and environmental degradation yet have the least capacity to adapt because they are the most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods. This is due to their limited control over the resources they manage, and their lower social and financial capital. GPCCE strives to consistently integrate considerations of gender and social inclusion in the different levels of its work. For example, GPCCE works to strengthen women's role in climate-related planning and implementation (Component 1), improve their access to clean energy (Component 2), and promote access to, and sustainable management of, natural resources (Component 3).

**Partners:** At the multilateral level, GPCCE partners are those engaged with the UNFCCC and associated multilateral funds including the GCF, AF and GEF. Given the complex nature of climate and environment challenges, GPCCE will mobilize specialized academic expertise as well as experts from other federal agencies and the private sector. GPCCE will continue its strong partnership with Swiss universities and use sound science as a basis for climate action. GPCCE will support collaboration between Swiss and partnering countries' universities to both strengthen research capacities and inform the policymaking process. In addition, GPCCE will partner with regional and global thematic initiatives and networks including the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), Energising Development (EnDev), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), African Forest Forum (AFF), Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion (CONDESAN) and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI). The private sector will also play a key role and bring specific expertise (such as in the building sector), and mobilize financial resources (such as in the energy sector). Specialized NGOs also bring important partnerships to operationalize selected GPCCE projects. Partnerships with specialized departments and offices of the federal administration will continue to play an important role for meteorology (MeteoSwiss), clean air (FOEN) and energy (SFOE). GPCCE's main partners in the federal administration are FDFA/SFPD, FOEN and SECO. The interagency platform PLAFICO of SDC, FOEN and SECO – under rotating Chairmanship and with the permanent participation of FDFA/SFPD and FDF/FFA – will continue providing necessary coordination and coherence among the interested federal agencies.

<sup>5</sup> In these select countries, GPCCE will continue its collaboration through integrated Swiss Embassies.

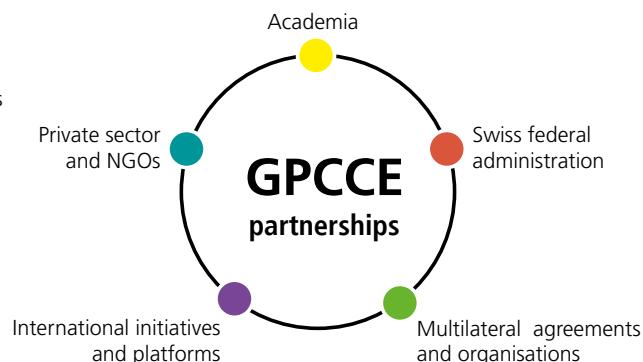


Figure 4: Main Partnerships of the Global Programme Climate Change and Environment

**Photographer: Patrick Sieber**

'Preparing for a community tree planting event using local tree species' – Inle Lake, Myanmar

**Collaboration with other SDC units:** GPCCE will strengthen its cooperation and synergies with other Global Programmes on nexus topics. For example, with the Global Programme Water (GPW), the collaboration will mainly focus on ensuring water availability under a changing climate and strengthening climate information systems for water related adaptation planning on glaciers. With the Global Programme Food Security, (GPFS) collaboration will focus on food security under climate change and climate risk transfer instruments. With the Global Programme Health (GPH), efforts will center on air quality and its impact on human health. The CC&E Network will also continue its close collaboration with the DRR Network of Humanitarian Aid. While continuing to pursue operational collaborations, GPCCE will respond to demands by other SDC units to integrate climate and environment themes into their strategies and operations by disseminating and applying the CEDRIG tool co-developed with the DRR Network.

**Financial Resources:** For the 2018–2020 period, GPCCE's overall financial resources are planned at CHF 61 Mio per year. Multilateral resources are at a level of CHF 31 Mio per year (part of Component 1). Thirty Mio are dedicated to 'bilateral' cooperation with roughly half of the budget for Component 2, and half for Component 3. Of the resources dedicated to bilateral cooperation, approximately 60% are dedicated to multi-country platforms and 40% to strictly bilateral programmes. GPCCE will maintain its flexibility and allocation of funding within the thematic priorities dependent on opportunities and evolving context.

**Human Resources:** The staffing in Head Office is to be maintained with 11 employees at 1000% full time equivalent (FTE) in total of which 2 are management, 7 (600% FTE) programme officers, and 2 assistant positions. Three Heads of cooperation manage Global Cooperation Hubs in Asia and Latin America in the Embassies of Beijing, New Delhi and Lima (for Latin America). The in-country presence of GPCCE will be subject to larger strategic discussions in SDC's Global Domain.



# 5. Strategic Steering

The current strategy is based on an extensive and comprehensive multi-stakeholder process encompassing a review of the previous strategy and results, and from within the current and emerging GPCCE portfolio. The strategy also incorporates a strategic assessment of the context and relationships among climate change, environment, and sustainable development cooperation.

The GPCCE monitoring and evaluation system is composed of:

1. **Thematic and policy context: annual monitoring as part of the annual reporting and planning cycle.**
2. **Result framework: annual monitoring aimed at assessing progress in achieving expected results.**

**3. Programmes: continuous monitoring and evaluation as part of the PCM with a focus on results-based management and policy influencing. To foster thematic learning GPCCE staff and CC&E network members shall also participate in evaluations of GPCCE programmes.**

In 2020, the GPCCE programme and portfolio will be comprehensively reviewed (as it was in 2016) for its continued thematic relevance, innovation, policy contributions, comparative advantages, and effectiveness. The overall goal is to ensure that the programme continuously improves and remains the internationally recognized Global Programme on Climate Change and Environment of the Swiss Federal Government.

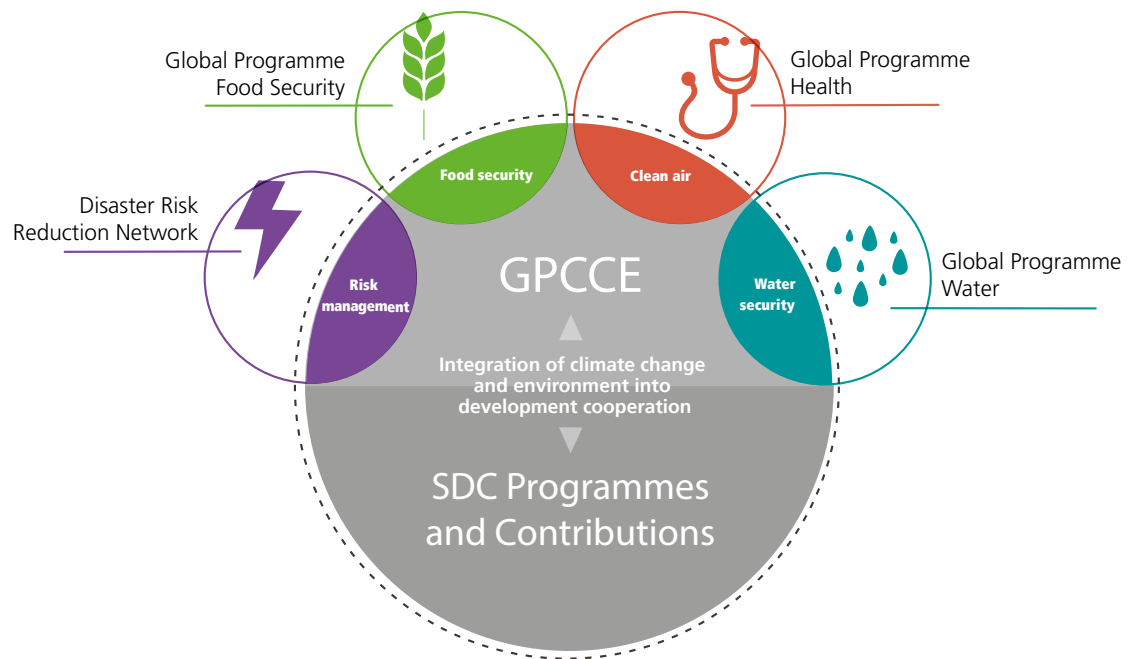


Figure 5: Collaboration of the Global Programme Climate Change and Environment with other SDC units and programmes

Photographer: Patrick Sieber

'Urban encroachment' – new suburbs popping up in the rice paddies on the outskirts of Hanoi, Viet Nam







# Annexes

## Annex 1: List of Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFF	African Forest Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CC&E Network	Climate Change and Environment Network
CEDRIG	Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CONDESAN	Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EnDev	Energising Development
FDF/FFA	Federal Department of Finance/Federal Finance Administration
F DFA/SFPD	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs/Sectoral Foreign Policies Division
FOEN	Federal Office for the Environment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GPCC	Global Programme Climate Change
GPCCE	Global Programme Climate Change and Environment
GPW	Global Programme Water
GPFS	Global Programme Food Security
GPH	Global Programme Health
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PLAFICO	Joint platform on funding international cooperation on environmental issues (FOEN, SDC ,SECO)
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SFOE	Swiss Federal Office of Energy
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Photographer: Daniel Maselli**

Herder fetching water for his camels at a watering point near Biltine in Chad.

## Annex 2: Result Framework

### GLOBAL PROGRAMME CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

#### GPCCE STRATEGY 2017 – 2020: DRAFT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

**Overall mission:** GPCCE contributes to low-emission and climate resilient development promoting access to clean energy for all and sustainable management of natural resources.

**Impact hypothesis:** Ambitious and inclusive multilateral climate policy frameworks and related national policies are a precondition for transformational change towards low-emission and climate resilient development. In addition, these efforts must be supported by international funding mechanisms which prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable; innovative approaches to facilitate the deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy services for all as well as enhanced capacities of people and institutions to manage climate risks, natural resources and ecosystem sustainably.



## Component 1: Climate and environment policy and planning



**Impact hypothesis:** The inclusion of the development dimension in multilateral climate change processes makes those processes more inclusive and therefore acceptable to all countries. A resulting solid, ambitious and fair global policy framework is a precondition for international funding mechanism and for national climate change policies that account for the needs of the most vulnerable, thereby enabling inclusive mitigation and adaptation action.

Component 1: Climate and environment policy and planning			
	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
<b>Outcome 1</b>	The normative multilateral climate policy process (UNFCCC) is ambitious, fair and safeguards the needs and interests of the most vulnerable countries.	Evidence of progress in the UNFCCC multilateral regime reflecting a fairer burden sharing among parties and more ambitious mitigation and adaptation targets that safeguard the needs of the most vulnerable.	Number of international norms, global policies and political processes developed in the field of climate change (ARI CC1).
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development dimension is adequately incorporated into Swiss positions and reporting related to UNFCCC.</li> </ul>	Evidence of Swiss positions and Swiss reporting to the UNFCCC adequately reflecting development issues (e.g. consideration of development, gender and vulnerable groups).	Quality of Swiss positions/ Swiss reporting to the UNFCCC regarding development issues (including safeguards for gender and vulnerable groups).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results and lessons from SDC experience and expertise are fed into multilateral climate policy formulation.</li> </ul>	Evidence that multilateral policy processes (e.g. including background papers, policy papers, decisions) consider the results and lessons of SDC/GPCCE interventions.	Number of multilateral climate policies considering the results and lessons of SDC/GPCCE interventions.
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Resources for global climate change mitigation and adaptation are mobilized and invested effectively and efficiently, considering the needs of the most vulnerable countries.	Evidence of resources mobilized for dedicated climate funds and evidence of their effectiveness and efficiency (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility).	Share of financial resources (% of total funding) dedicated to the most vulnerable countries in climate funds (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility).
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDC development expertise is brought into the design and implementation of relevant climate/environment funds.</li> </ul>	Evidence that the structure/modalities of the Green Climate Fund/Adaptation Fund/Global Environment Facility reflect SDC inputs/positions.	Number of SDC inputs/positions considered in the structure and modalities of the GCF/AF/GEF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing countries incl. LDCs have (improved) access to multilateral climate finance.</li> </ul>	Evidence of progress in developing country/LDC access to multilateral climate finance.	Number of national institutions of developing countries and LDC accredited (direct access) as implementing agencies of the GCF/AF/GEF.
<b>Outcome 3</b>	National and sub-national development policies and plans account for climate change and environmental risks.	Evidence that climate change and environmental priorities are mentioned in national and sub-national development policies and plans.	Number and quality of climate and environment related policies, strategies and plans developed at national and sub-national level (including technical quality and social inclusiveness).

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Two technicians of the Peruvian National Water Authority monitoring the drainage of a glacier lagoon in the Ancash region, in order to prevent a glacier lake outburst flood (GLOF).



Component 1: Climate and environment policy and planning			
	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate and environment information is made available to decision makers and institutions.</li> </ul>	Evidence that climate and environment information is accessible for decision makers and institutions.	Quantity (n) and quality of information disseminated (technically at international standard level).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence from SDC results and lessons are brought into relevant national and sub-national policies, processes and platforms.</li> </ul>	Evidence that SDC's results and lessons are brought into relevant national and sub-national policies, processes and platforms.	Number of national and sub-national policies, processes and platforms taking on board results of SDC/GPCCE interventions (e.g. INDCs, MAPS, NAPs).

## Component 2: Low-emission development



**Impact hypothesis:** By providing expertise and support to global and national initiatives in clean energy, energy efficiency, energy access and clean air-water-soil, the implementation of climate and environment policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollution is enabled - thereby mitigating climate change and providing development benefit in terms of energy access, better environment and health for all.

Component 2: Low-emission development			
	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Clean energy is increasingly used, energy is used more efficiently and energy access is enhanced.	Evidence of more efficient use of energy in the building sector and in cities (e.g. development of relative energy consumption).	Number of people with access to reliable and clean source of energy (m/f). Tons of CO2 emission avoided as a result of Swiss intervention.
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development and implementation of policies, laws, strategies and plans on low carbon development, energy efficiency and clean energy is supported at national level.</li> </ul>	Evidence shows an increased number or an increased quality of low emission policies, laws, strategies and plans (such as e.g. low carbon plans, energy efficiency regulations in building sector, policies favouring deployment and integration of clean energies) at national and sub-national (including cities) level.	Number of energy related policies, laws, strategies and plans developed at national level (ARI CC4). Proportion of these energy related policies, laws, strategies and plans receiving a budget allocation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovative technologies, materials and practices for energy efficiency are promoted.</li> </ul>	Evidence of GPCCE activities in disseminating and implementing innovative technologies, materials and practices.	Number of innovative initiatives promoting energy efficiency.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approaches for decentralized provision of energy and access to sustainable energy are fostered.</li> </ul>	Evidence of strengthened collaboration with key partners (such as EnDev), and stronger GPCCE engagement in the field of provision of energy and energy access.	Number of people with access to reliable and clean source of energy (m/f).
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Air pollution is reduced with particular focus on urban areas, resulting in improved health.	Evidence of improved air quality in GPCCE priority countries/regions/sub-national entities.	Concentration of harmful particles and gases contained in polluted air.

Component 2: Low-emission development			
	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development and implementation of policies, strategies and plans on clean air is supported.</li> </ul>	Evidence shows an increased number or an increased quality of clean air policies, laws, strategies and plans (such as clean air legislation, clean air action plans for cities with focus on the reduction of Short Lived Climate Pollutants).	Number of policies, strategies and Plans for clean air. Number of direct beneficiaries (m/f).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge partnerships are promoted and utilized for policy dialogue on clean air.</li> </ul>	Evidence of GPCCE engagement in multi-country platforms for policy dialogue and knowledge partnerships (such as CCAC) in the field of clean air.	Number and quality of knowledge products disseminated (m/f) on air pollution, health and climate change.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector engagement on clean air is promoted.</li> </ul>	Evidence of GPCCE cooperation with the private sector on clean air (e.g. by supporting initiatives in the field of knowledge generation and transfer in the private sector or approaches with a private sector finance component).	Number of private sector companies engaged as a result of SDC promotion/initiative.
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Land and water pollution is reduced, avoiding natural resources degradation.	Evidence of improved water and soil quality in GPCCE priority countries/regions/sub-national entities.	Water and soil quality monitoring.
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority areas of action in reducing land and water pollution for GPCCE are identified.</li> </ul>	Evidence of GPCCE activities (e.g. feasibility studies, needs and potential assessments, assessments of comparative advantages, risk analysis etc.) in exploring potential intervention possibilities in the field of land and water pollution.	List and short justification of identified priority areas of action.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development and implementation of policies, strategies and plans related to land and water quality is supported.</li> </ul>	Evidence shows an increased number or an increased quality of land and water quality related policies, laws, strategies and plans.	Number of policies, strategies and plans aimed at water and land pollution elaborated and promoted.

### Component 3: Climate-resilient development and sustainable resource management



**Impact hypothesis:** By providing expertise and support to initiatives in climate risk and natural resource management, institutions and people understand their climate related risks and are able to develop adaptation measures. These measures are supported by the promotion of sustainable management practices for water, forest and ecosystems that take into account climate impacts and ensure the stability of key functions of natural resource and livelihood systems, making communities more resilient to the negative impacts of climate change.

### Component 3: Climate-resilient development and sustainable resource management

	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Climate resilience of communities is increased resulting in reduced impacts of climate change.	Evidence shows increase capacity in climate risk management.	Number of people (m/f) benefiting from implemented climate adaptation measures.
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovative climate risk management approaches are explored and promoted.</li> </ul>	Evidence of GPCCE activities in exploring and promoting innovative climate risk management approaches (e.g. early warning systems, risk transfer/insurance mechanisms, ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction approaches etc.).	Number of innovative climate risk management approaches explored and promoted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate risk management capacities of people and institutions are promoted.</li> </ul>	Evidence shows that GPCCE activities to strengthen climate risk management capacities of people and institutions take place (e.g. integration of risk management perspective in policies, information material/training courses on climate risk management etc.).	Number of people (m/f) with improved climate risk management capacities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results and lessons from GPCCE projects and respective expertise in climate risk management are brought into relevant national, regional or global policies, processes and platforms.</li> </ul>	Evidence of results/lessons of SDC/GPCCE interventions in the field of climate risk management being shared in knowledge platforms and considered in national, regional and global policy processes.	Number of national, regional or global policies, processes and platforms promoting climate risk management approaches.
<b>Outcome 2</b>	The management and use of water resources is improved to ensure water availability under a changing climate.	Evidence of increased use of climate-proofed water management techniques.	Number of water related policies, laws, strategies and plans developed at national level (ARI W2).
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovative approaches to manage water resources under a changing climate are explored and promoted.</li> </ul>	Evidence of GPCCE activities in exploring and promoting innovative climate resilient water management approaches.	Number of innovative and inclusive initiatives promoting conducive climate risk management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacities of people and institutions for climate resilient water management are promoted.</li> </ul>	Evidence of GPCCE activities to strengthen capacities of people and institutions in the field of climate resilient water management (e.g. information material/training courses on climate resilient integrated water management etc.).	Number of people (f/m) benefiting from climate resilient water management.
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good practices and experiences are shared with the Global Programme Water, the SDC Water Network RésEAU and CC&amp;E Network members.</li> </ul>	Evidence of interaction, exchange and knowledge sharing with other relevant SDC units on climate resilient water resource management.	Number and quality of climate related water practices and experiences shared with GPWI Network RésEAU and Network CC&E.
	Forests, mountains and other ecosystems are sustainably managed and are more resilient to climate change.	Evidence shows that forests and other ecosystems are less vulnerable to climate change and sustainably managed (e.g. more diverse, less fragmented, restored forests/ecosystems).	Number of forest related policies, laws, strategies and plans developed at national level (ARI CC2).



Component 3: Climate-resilient development and sustainable resource management			
	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role of forests and mountain ecosystems for sustainable development is recognized at global and regional level.</li> </ul>	Evidence of GPCCE engagement emphasizing the importance of forests and mountain ecosystems in global and regional policies, processes and platforms in the field of sustainable development.	Number of forest and mountain related policies, strategies and plans developed at global and regional level.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacities of key regional institutions platforms to sustainably manage forests and other ecosystems are enhanced.</li> </ul>	Evidence shows that GPCCE activities to strengthen capacities of people and institutions in the field of climate sustainable forest/ecosystems management take place in the relevant regional institutions and platforms (e.g. ASEAN, African Forest Forum, Bosques Andinos, ICIMOD).	Quality of policies, positions, plans, programmes addressing climate and sustainable management of forest/ecosystems in regional institutions (technically state of the art and socially inclusive).

### Transversal component: Climate Change and Environment in Development Cooperation



**Impact hypothesis:** By raising awareness for climate change and environment, by enhancing the related capacities of development staff, and by systematically integrating climate change and environment considerations into the activities of development cooperation, development achievements are safeguarded and sustainable development is promoted.

Transversal Component: Climate Change and Environment in Development Cooperation			
	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Climate change and environment aspects are increasingly integrated into development cooperation strategies, programmes and projects.	Evidence that climate change and environmental aspects are adequately considered in SDC strategies, programmes and projects or that an in-depth analysis of climate change and environmental concerns has taken place in the elaboration of the strategies, programmes and projects.	SDC investment in climate change increases.*  * target in 2017-2020 Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation: 300 Mio CHF
<b>Outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness for climate change and environment aspects is raised among SDC staff.</li> </ul>	Evidence shows that CC&E Network activities to raise awareness on climate change and environment aspects take place (e.g. CC&E events and trainings, promotion of information material etc.) and that they reach SDC staff (e.g. number of participants in events and trainings).	Number of SDC staffs (m/f) active in the CC&E Network (events, training, mainstreaming activities).

## Transversal Component: Climate Change and Environment in Development Cooperation

	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacities to integrate climate change and environment aspects in development cooperation are promoted among SDC staff.</li> </ul>	<p>Evidence shows that CC&amp;E Network activities to strengthen capacities of SDC staff in the field of integration of climate change and environment take place and that country strategies and projects integrate climate change and environment.</p>	<p>Number of SDC strategies and programmes integrating climate change dimension.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDC climate change and environment activities are monitored and reported.</li> </ul>	<p>Evidence that SDC climate change and environment activities are monitored and reported (e.g. correct use of Rio Marker, condensed monitoring and reporting on activities of GPCCE and other SDC units in: CH National Communication, Annual Reports etc.).</p>	<p>Quality of SDC Rio Marker reporting.</p>



## Annex 3: Indicative Financial Planning and Annual Budgets

### GPCC DIVISION: PLANNING 2017 – 2020, IN CHF

COMPONENTS		Plan 2017	Plan 2018	Plan 2019	Plan 2020
Component 1	Multilateral	33'700'000	31'000'000	31'000'000	31'000'000
	Bilateral	3'300'000	1'000'000	1'000'000	1'000'000
Component 2	Bilateral	12'500'000	15'800'000	13'800'000	11'400'000
Component 3	Bilateral	19'100'000	19'700'000	13'900'000	11'600'000
Component 4	Bilateral	1'600'000	1'600'000	1'600'000	1'600'000
Small Actions	Bilateral	1'400'000	1'400'000	800'000	600'000
<i>Programme Bleu</i>	<i>Bilateral</i>	<i>1'400'000</i>	<i>1'200'000</i>	<i>1'800'000</i>	<i>600'000</i>
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL</b>	Programme blanc	37'900'000	39'500'000	31'100'000	26'200'000
	<i>Programme bleu</i>	<i>1'400'000</i>	<i>1'200'000</i>	<i>1'800'000</i>	<i>600'000</i>
<b>TOTAL MULTILATERAL</b>	Programme blanc	33'700'000	31'000'000	31'000'000	31'000'000
	<i>Programme bleu</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	Programme blanc	71'600'000	70'500'000	62'100'000	57'200'000
	<i>Programme bleu</i>	<i>1'400'000</i>	<i>1'200'000</i>	<i>1'800'000</i>	<i>600'000</i>

### GPCC Division: Annual Budgets 2017 – 2020 (2018 – 2020 tentative), in CHF

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bilateral	32'000'000	30'000'000	30'000'000	30'000'000
Multilateral	33'700'000	31'000'000	31'000'000	31'000'000
<b>Total</b>	<b>65'700'000</b>	<b>61'000'000</b>	<b>61'000'000</b>	<b>61'000'000</b>

Bilateral 2017 includes CHF 2'000'000 multi-bi funds for GFDRR project

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A farmer from Bihar, India is cleaning the photovoltaic panels of the solar agricultural pump-set owned and operated by his farmer's group.

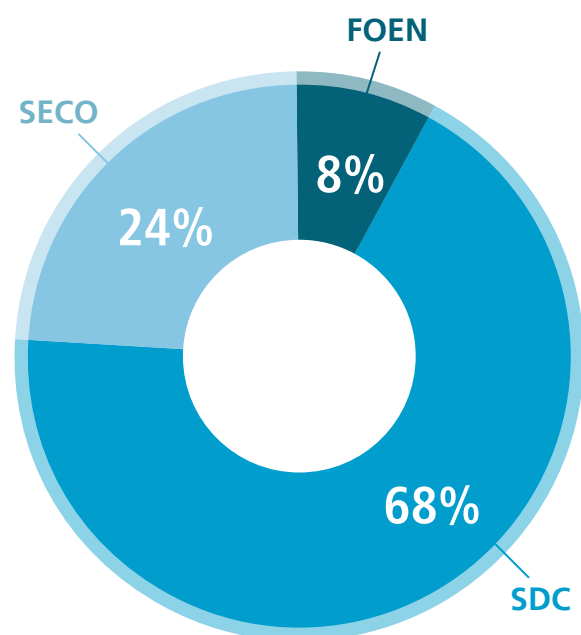


## Annex 4: Swiss International Climate Finance 2014 (ODA)

	Bilateral CHF Mio.		Multilateral CHF Mio.		TOTAL CHF Mio.	
	2014	%	2014	%	2014	%
SDC	118.4	64.1	68.5	77.1	186.9	68.3
SECO	65.5	35.4	0	0.0	65.5	23.9
FOEN	0.8	0.4	20.3	22.9	21.1	7.7
Other	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.2	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Switzerland's Second Biennial Report under the UNFCCC (published January 2016)

### RELATIVE SHARES OF SWISS CLIMATE FINANCE 2014 (without Green Climate Fund, begins 2015)



### SDC Climate Finance 2014

	CHF Mio.	%
Bilateral		
Humanitarian Aid	6.3	5.3
Global Cooperation	40.8	34.4
South Cooperation and Cooperation with Eastern Europe	71.3	60.3
<b>Subtotal Bilateral</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Multilateral ( <i>without Green Climate Fund, begins 2015</i> )		
SDC	68.5	
<b>TOTAL SDC</b>	<b>186.9</b>	



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