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ANNEX

of the Commission Implementing Decision adopting a Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges for the period 2018-2020

**PROGRAMME ON GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS AND CHALLENGES 2014-2020
MULTI-ANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME
2018-2020**

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Abbreviations

CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of Parties
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
D4D	Digitalisation for Development
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EDF	European Development Fund
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ElectriFI	Electrification Financing Initiative
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPGC	Global Public Goods and Challenges
GSP+	Generalised System of Preferences
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
ICI	International Cooperative Initiatives
ICI(+)	Industrialised Countries Instrument (+)
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LDC	Least developed countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
MIP	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme
MTR	Mid Term Review
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PI	Partnership Instrument
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VET	Vocational education and Training

Section 1. Executive summary

The European Union (EU) Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme 2014-2020 ('the GPGC') aims to contribute to poverty eradication, social cohesion and sustainable development acting on the solution of global problems through global development outcomes that are inclusive and sustainable. This document presents the GPGC Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the period 2018-2020.

The mid-term review of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) confirmed the relevance and added value of the GPGC in supporting the role of the EU as a global actor. Building on this, the overall objective of the 2018-2020 MIP will support the EU's role in shaping global responses to global public goods and challenges and in accompanying their implementation through policy work and investments at global, regional and local level.

The 2018-2020 MIP aims to promote sustainable investments and job creation, strengthen state, societal and community resilience, address irregular migration and forced displacement, and contribute to sustainability and security.

The MIP encourages the strengthening of interlinkages and cross-sectoral action at the nexus between different action areas that can contribute to multiple Sustainable Development Goals. It also seeks to mainstream other key enablers for sustainable development, notably youth involvement, gender equality and women empowerment, human rights and digital technologies and services.

The 2018-2020 MIP also seeks to promote broad multi-stakeholder partnerships and domestic resource mobilisation and seek to leverage other sources of funding, notably from the private sector, thereby contributing to the scaling-up of investments.

The focus of the 2018-2020 MIP is described below for each action area:

- **Environment and climate change:** the GPGC will support enhanced action on the environment and climate change both through dedicated programmes and through their integration into development policies. The programme will continue to support action from the global to the local level to promote a healthy environment and to tackle and adapt to climate change, notably through the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) flagship initiative, the biodiversity crisis through the Biodiversity for Life flagship, deforestation and forest degradation in particular under the EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan. In synergy with other action areas, the programme will combat desertification and land degradation as it will support the sustainable and integrated management of land, including soil and water. The programme will strengthen global environmental and climate governance, notably through support to Multilateral Environmental Agreements. It will seek to enhance action on oceans, in particular in relation to ocean governance. It will further promote sustainable consumption and production and support the transformation towards an inclusive green economy through the Switch to Green Initiative and actions to prevent and address pollution. Increased emphasis will be put on engaging with multiple stakeholders, notably the private sector and on scaling-up investments in the green economy.

- **Sustainable energy:** The GPGC will contribute to meeting global sustainable energy commitments set out in the 2030 Agenda and SDG7 in particular. To address the energy challenges in partner countries, the GPGC will focus on supporting the enabling regulatory framework through technical assistance, support to the reform agenda and to innovation, and capacity building for better policy dialogue and project preparation. The focus will be on stimulating and accelerating public and private investments in energy access, including through sustainable rural electrification projects, fostering renewable energy generation and energy efficiency, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of utilities, and improving the energy sector governance and transparency. The Electrification Financing Initiative (ElectriFI) will continue to be at the centre of this effort in the context of the overall EU External Investment Plan. Actions will respond to major territorial challenges like ensuring energy access to poor people in rural areas as well as in urban and peri-urban areas, supporting an integrated and territorial approach for planning and investing in sustainable energy infrastructure and smart energy use, notably through the water-food-energy nexus. Actions will also contribute to reducing air pollution and promoting positive co-benefits on human health. Initiatives will further support the role of cities and local authorities in ensuring access to sustainable energy services to their citizens and in low-emission and climate resilient local development, thus reinforcing the integrated energy-cities nexus.

- **Human development:** The GPGC will seek to promote policies and actions that have a high impact on people's well-being and empowerment, reducing gaps within societies, especially for those who are in vulnerable and marginalised situations. In health and education, the GPGC will continue to support a small number of global initiatives that are critical for the promotion of global public goods (e.g. the Global Funds to fight Aids, Tuberculosis, Malaria) or that address global challenges (e.g. the Global Partnership for Education to tackle the global education crises), thereby allowing the EU to play an important role in their governance structures and to leverage further investments. The GPGC will support the launching of the new EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and will further children's rights through the promotion of child protection systems and access to child-sensitive justice. The GPGC will harness the potential of the private sector to engage in favour of sustainable development and decent job creation, notably by supporting an enabling business environment and investment climate. It will also support the development and upgrading of sustainable and responsible value chains. Culture and skills development in creative industries and cultural heritage will be supported as a means to socioeconomic development, but also to promote cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. In addition to promoting decent job creation and employability, in particular for young people, the GPGC will continue the efforts of the previous phase to promote decent working conditions and social protection as a decisive contribution to reduce inequalities. The GPGC will also support international partnerships to promote effective domestic resource mobilisation and use, including for social purposes, as a cross-cutting issue essential for providing public goods, and for the social contract that underpins social cohesion.

- **Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture** to fight hunger and under-nutrition: In line with the Commission's priorities, the GPGC programme will focus on activities that generate key global public goods and strengthen key organisations or institutions that support food and nutrition security. In particular it will focus on global activities that have a strong multiplier effect on households' food and nutrition security situation, and use the potential of agriculture, livestock and fisheries for the sustainable

development of rural economies that are particularly dependent on healthy ecosystems, water and soil resources and exposed to climate risks. Priorities include strengthening and promoting governance and capacity of actors at the global, continental, regional and national levels, for all relevant stakeholders, generating and sharing knowledge and enabling innovation, and supporting the poor and the food and nutrition insecure to effectively respond to crises and strengthen resilience.

- **Migration and asylum:** The GPGC includes support to reinforce the positive contribution of migration to sustainable development, notably to promote legal migration and mobility, to improve the development impact of remittances and to increase engagement with diasporas. Actions will also focus on increasing capacities of relevant state and non-state actors to address irregular and unsafe forms of migration and mobility, including in the areas of: migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings (in particular women and children; border management; sustainable return and reintegration; and protection of human rights of migrants.

Section 2. Overall context

2.1. Background

The term 'global public good' may be defined 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 (meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs). The term 'global challenge' is used to refer to worldwide concerns 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.¹

Through the GPGC thematic programme the EU aims to contribute to the solution of global problems through global development outcomes that will be inclusive and sustainable within planetary boundaries.

The GPGC programme has its legal basis in Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI) for the period 2014-2020 ('the DCI Regulation')². In line with the DCI Regulation's provision for EU assistance to respond to the global challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable and inclusive development, the GPGC seeks to achieve this objective through coherent, coordinated and focused action, that is complementarity with geographic programmes and other instruments and programmes that seek to address global challenges. For example the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, the Civil Society Organisations-Local Authorities Programme, the Partnership Instrument, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace and the Pan-African Programme.

Commission Implementing Decision C(2014) 5072 adopted on 23 July 2014 defined the GPGC strategy for the 2014-2020 MIP which guided the implementation of the GPGC in 2014-2017. The mid-term review of the GPGC takes into account the main findings of the

¹ Commission Implementing Decision C(2014) 5072, 23 July 2014.

² Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014, OJ L 77, 15.3.2014, p. 44

mid-term evaluations of the external financing instruments and of the mid-term review report on those financing instruments³. It incorporates the findings of external evaluations, regardless of whether they are a thematic evaluation of some of the components of the programme or actions funded under thematic programmes that preceded the GPGC.

Sections 2 and 3 of this document take account of new developments in the global context, the new international and EU development policy frameworks and achievements and lessons learned from implementation of the GPGC in 2014-2017. **Sections 4 and 5** set out the multiannual indicative programme for the period 2018-2020.

2.2. The new policy context

In response to the ever growing global challenges, significant policy related developments have taken place since 2014. These frame the EU's actions in the years to come. They are anchored in the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** ('2030 Agenda')⁴, a transformative and universal political framework that is provided in 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals aim at completing the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals, transforming the economies and societies of all countries to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path and addressing growing challenges like increasing inequalities within countries, vulnerable employment, spiralling conflict, climate change and environmental degradation. The 2030 Agenda balances the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, including the key issues of governance and peaceful and inclusive societies, recognising the essential interlinkages between its goals and targets. It aims to leave no one behind and to pay particular attention to the poorest and most vulnerable.

The evolution from the Millennium Development Goals – which the GPGC programme was initially designed to address – to the Sustainable Development Goals reflects the changing approach to global development. Based on sustainable development and human rights, it is fully consistent with EU values and principles. The 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals are universal and apply to all countries at all stages of development, based on national ownership and shared responsibility. Multi-stakeholder partnerships are vital to its implementation.

The 2015 **Addis Ababa Action Agenda**⁵ of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development provides the framework for implementation of the 2030 Agenda through effective use of financial and non-financial means, by placing domestic action and sound policies at the forefront. It provides the financial framework for the 2030 Agenda and sets a new paradigm according to which all sources of finance (public and private, domestic and international) in all countries will be key for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals. Overseas Development Assistance constitutes a small part of development finance flows. Yet it will remain a critical source for external public finance for many developing countries, in particular when other external financial flows are not available (e.g. basic health and education services) or to leverage other funding (e.g. for sustainable energy).

In December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal, the **Paris Agreement on Climate Change**⁶. The agreement sets out an ambitious global framework to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by

³ SWD(2017) 600 final.

⁴ A/RES/70/1.

⁵ A/RES/69/313.

⁶ FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/REV.1.

limiting global warming to well below 2 °C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C. It aims at transforming globally our economies and societies for a sustainable future and is based on the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions in which countries clarify their objectives in terms of low-carbon development and resilience to climate change. Two years later, the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP23, focused on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, on setting the basis for the Nationally Determined Contributions review process and on climate finance. The 2030 Agenda, the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement are complementary and require coordinated actions at local, national and global levels to achieve their objectives. The links between Climate Action and the Sustainable Development Goals are at the centre of discussions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and are also reflected in EU policies. The EU intends to continue playing its leading role as the main provider of climate finance.

The 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement are complemented by the **Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction**.⁷ In 2016, a **New Urban Agenda**⁸ was launched, setting a new global standard for sustainable, inclusive and accessible urban development. Implementation of these commitments must be founded on a rules-based global order, with multilateralism as its key principle and the United Nations at its core.

The EU has embraced these international frameworks, first through the **Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy** ('the EU Global strategy')⁹ which provides an overall vision for a joined-up, credible and responsive engagement in the world. It further sets out the EU's core interests and principles for engaging in an increasingly complex, multipolar and volatile world. Its ambition is to make the EU a more united and influential actor on the world stage while keeping citizens safe and preserving EU interests and values. It defines five core priorities linked to various dimensions of security, resilience of states and societies, integrated EU approaches to conflicts and crises, support to cooperative regional orders and a renewed commitment to a multilateral, rules-based system of global governance. In order to translate this vision into action, it calls for '*principled pragmatism*', combining internal and external policies as well as ensuring joined-up action.

The **new European Consensus on Development**¹⁰ ('the Consensus') is the cornerstone of the EU's development policy, which is part of the overall EU response to the new policy agenda. It defines the shared vision and framework that will guide action by the EU institutions and Member States in their cooperation with all developing countries to implement the 2030 Agenda.

The Consensus provides the EU and Member States' commitment to lead global efforts as the world's largest development actor and their determination to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions by 2030. Its implementation will be closely coordinated with that of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change with the view to contributing to reaching its objectives in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change.

The Consensus points out that development cooperation also pursues the objectives of EU external action and calls for enhanced coordination with other policies, including security, migration, trade, environment and climate change. It also refers to working with a wider range

⁷ A/RES/69/283.

⁸ A/RES/71/256.

⁹ <http://europa.eu/globalstrategy/en>

¹⁰ Official Journal C 210/1 of 30.6.2017.

of actors including the private sector, civil society and local authorities; identifying the role of development cooperation in the context of other financial and non-financial resources available to developing countries, whether public or private, domestic or international; and identifying actions that recognise the inter-linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals and work towards multiple sustainable development objectives. It also commits the EU and Member States to implement a 'rights based' approach to development cooperation by promoting inclusion and participation, non-discrimination, equality and equity, transparency and accountability.

The Consensus also confirms the importance of EU support to information and communication technologies as powerful enablers of inclusive growth and sustainable development. Against this background, the Commission published on 3 May 2017 a staff working document on **'Digital4Development: Mainstreaming digital technologies and services in EU development policy'**¹¹. The staff working document is a blueprint for the Commission's new **Digital4 Development (D4D) approach** that promotes the use of digital technologies in a range of policy areas (e-governance, agriculture, education, water management, health and energy). The D4D Approach will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of EU development policy by taking into account digital solutions in development policy across four main priority areas: access to affordable and secure broadband connectivity and digital infrastructure, including the required regulatory reforms; digital literacy and skills; digital entrepreneurship and job creation; and use of digital technologies as an enabler for sustainable development.

As a follow-up to the Consensus, the GPGC actions will be anchored under the key themes of the 2030 Agenda: **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership**. In doing so, the GPGC will pay particular attention to a range of cross-cutting areas to achieve sustainable development and accelerate change: youth; gender equality; mobility and migration; environmental sustainability and climate change; investment and trade; good governance, democracy, the rule of law and human rights; innovative engagement with more advanced developing countries; and mobilising and using domestic resources.

Also relevant for the GPGC is the Commission's **Strategic Approach to Resilience**¹² which recognises the need to move away from crisis containment to a more structural, long term, non-linear approach to vulnerabilities at all levels, with an emphasis on anticipation, prevention and preparedness. This requires a rethinking of the EU's problem analysis and programme design as well as methods of assessment of the sustainability of the EU's interventions. This is fully in line with the World Humanitarian Summit commitments of strengthening resilience by better linking humanitarian assistance and development cooperation to anticipate, prepare for and respond to crises and disasters, man-made or natural.

Gender equality is at the core of European values and enshrined within the EU legal and political framework. The new **EU Gender Action Plan II**¹³ provides the framework for the EU's approach to gender equality through external action. It is divided into four pillars, for which there are set indicators and targets: 1) fighting violence against women and girls; 2) boosting economic and social empowerment; 3) strengthening voice and participation; and 4) shifting the institutional culture.

¹¹ SWD(2017) 157 final.

¹² JOIN(2017) 21 final.

¹³ SWD (2015) 182 final.

The GPGC has an essential role to play in supporting the implementation of EU international policy priorities in partner countries, notably a number of recent environmental commitments including the **EU Action Plans on Wildlife Trafficking**¹⁴ and on **Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT)**¹⁵, the **Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2020**¹⁶ under the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, and the **EU Circular Economy Action Plan**¹⁷.

Promoting investments will be an important part in addressing sustainable development, the longer term needs related to climate change and environmental degradation and the response to irregular migration flows, notably through the creation of decent jobs. The **EU External Investment Plan (EIP)**¹⁸ provides an integrated framework for capital mobilisation, technical assistance and investment climate reforms to encourage investments in Africa and in the EU Neighbourhood countries. The EIP seeks to crowd in private investors, where viable business proposals meet the sustainable development goals, and where limited public funds can attract private funds. It is based on three strands: 1) combine regional investment platforms for Africa and the EU Neighbourhood countries under the new European Fund for Sustainable Development (estimated budget of EUR 2.6 billion) with a new EUR 1.5 billion guarantee, expecting to leverage more than EUR 44 billion of investments by 2020; 2) provide technical assistance; and 3) support policy reforms to improve governance and investment climate in partner countries based on structured dialogue with the private sector. Specific attention will be given to ensuring that the implementation of the EIP takes duly into account the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the internationally agreed development effectiveness principles. Involvement of the private sector in the Union's cooperation with partner countries through the EFSD should yield measurable and additional development impact without distorting the market and should be cost-effective based on mutual accountability and risk and cost sharing. Such involvement should build on a commitment to internationally agreed guidelines and principles, including the Principles for Responsible Investment and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The **European Agenda on Migration**¹⁹ is the EU's overall response framework for the migration and refugee crisis that unfolded in 2014. The Agenda sets out a comprehensive approach, including both immediate and longer term actions, in addressing both the internal and external aspects of the crisis.

Also relevant for the GPGC is the 2015 **Review European Neighbourhood Policy**²⁰ which includes major commitments to strengthening dialogue and cooperation with neighbourhood countries on energy, climate change, migration and mobility.

2.3. Main challenges and risks

Since the first GPGC MIP in 2014, EU development cooperation has been influenced by a combination of external events, new EU policy priorities, and evolving international development agenda.

¹⁴ COM(2016) 87 final.

¹⁵ COM(2003) 251 final.

¹⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/undb/media/factsheets/undb-factsheet-sp-en.pdf>

¹⁷ COM(2015) 614 final.

¹⁸ Regulation (EU) 2017/1601 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 September 2017 establishing the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD), the EFSD Guarantee and the EFSD Guarantee Fund.

¹⁹ COM(2015) 240, 13 May 2015.

²⁰ SWD(2015) 500 final.

Conflict, war, instability, environmental changes and disasters have increasingly affected Europe's proximity. This has led to unprecedented flows of refugees, compounded by intensified migration from various poverty-stricken or crisis-affected regions. In addition to this, the EU has been confronted with a growing number of terrorist attacks. In response, the EU has adopted several initiatives to deal with these pressing political priorities.

Geopolitics continues to evolve rapidly. The rise of political leaders favouring nationalism presents new challenges to the EU's multilateral efforts in global sustainable development. At the same time, there are major power shifts towards a growing, heterogeneous group of countries, ranging from the major emerging national economies (Brazil, Russia, China, India, and South Africa or BRICS) to middle income economies. They are likely to gain more influence, making global deals more complex to achieve in a context where multilateralism is under threat. It may also lead to a further decrease in the EU's overall influence, both at bilateral and multilateral levels. As more countries move to middle income status and become no longer eligible for bilateral assistance, the importance of Official Development Assistance relative to other financial flows declines²¹. Another major trend is the increasing number of countries in situations of fragility and affected by conflict and an expanding agenda of security, risks and threats.

Although the Millennium Development Goals played an important role in driving development progress, challenges persist²². Progress has been uneven across goals, regions and countries, leaving significant gaps. Global public goods are indeed under stress now more than ever. Challenges in many critical areas hamper growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication. Global policy processes and commitments are put to test. The 2030 Agenda recognises that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is the greatest global challenge, and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

2.3.1 People

'We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.'

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Human development is about people. It is about promoting progress focusing not only on economic growth, but also on social improvements and on people's empowerment to become actors of their own development. In 2015, the world population reached 7.3 billion, having increased from 5.3 billion in 1990²³. The global population is projected to increase by a further 2.4 billion people by 2050, of which 1.3 billion will be in Africa and 750 million in Asia and the Pacific. Global demographic growth offers opportunities but also poses serious challenges to inclusive and sustainable development on a finite planet. Major challenges to human development identified in 2014 persist and some have even intensified.

While the number of people living in **extreme poverty** has fallen by more than half over the last two decades, it remains unacceptably high (836 million in 2015). Inequalities between countries and regions both in terms of income, social outcomes and opportunities also remain high. In spite of high GDP growth rates, **inequalities within countries have seen a substantive increase** since the 1990s and the situation has worsened as a result of the

²¹ Coherence report.
²² UN MDG Report 2015. http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/
²³ Global Trends: Challenges and opportunities in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP and UNRISD, 2017.

increase in food prices and the financial crisis of the beginning of the millennium. Growing inequalities in income distribution can hamper growth, macroeconomic stability, and poverty reduction. Millions of people are being left behind, especially the poorest and those disadvantaged because of their gender, age, disability, ethnicity or geographic location.

795 million people are still chronically undernourished, while 159 million children under five are short for their age (stunted). The Global Hunger Index shows that the level of hunger has fallen by 27% since 2000. However, the current rate of improvement in **global food security** is not fast enough to reach the Sustainable Development Goal 2 target of zero hunger by 2030. The poorest communities struggle to access food, land, water, education, health services, and clean, affordable and sustainable energy and are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Without policy change there will still be over 600 million calorie deficient people in the world in 2030, while at the same time obesity rates will increase globally.²⁴ The effect of stunting translates into reduced mental and physical development for affected children, increased morbidity and mortality risks and, over the medium term, causes irreparable loss to society and the economy. Women are often more vulnerable to nutrient deficiency, with severe consequences, which include undermining their productivity and ability to provide for their families.

Women and children are indeed the group most affected by poverty. Women continue to face discrimination in access to work, economic assets and participation in private and public decision making. Violence against women and children remains widespread. According to the World Health Organization, in November 2016, one in three women worldwide had experienced either physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. Up to one billion children have been subject to physical, sexual or psychological violence in 2016. Modern forms of slavery, which affect 45.8 million people worldwide, disproportionately affect women and girls. Harmful practice and social norms still discriminate women and girls in many societies. They still suffer from lack of choice over their own sexual and reproductive life, face major inequalities in maternal health, along with gaps in access to and use of sexual and reproductive healthcare. Major challenges include poverty, ethnicity, disability, racism and conflict which may exacerbate all forms of discrimination, in particular for migrant, indigenous and marginalised women and children, hindering the full enjoyment of their economic, political, social and cultural rights.

Education and training are under stress, with 263 million children of primary and secondary school age out of school. An additional 130 million children can barely read or write, even though they are attending primary school²⁵. Based on current trends, over half of the world's upcoming young generation will not have the skills to work and thrive in the 21st century²⁶. In low-income countries, by 2030, only one in ten children will acquire basic secondary education skills. Hence, despite the significant overall improvement in access to primary education, the crisis in equal access and in learning persists. Large disparities exist between regions and countries, with sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia lagging behind. Girls make up 53% of the global population of children out of school, with the largest gender gaps found in Africa and Western and Southern Asia and the Pacific. Particular attention needs to be given to ensuring education for the 63 million out of school children and

²⁴ Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems; Food Systems and diets: facing the challenges of the 21st Century (2016).

²⁵ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/out-school-children-and-youth>

²⁶ The Learning Generation. Investing in Education for a Changing World. A report by the International Commission on Financing Education Opportunity, 2016. <http://report.educationcommission.org/report/>

young people living in conflict-affected areas²⁷. Moreover, economic, technological, demographic and geopolitical trends combined with weak education systems, heightens the risk of instability, radicalisation, and economic decline.

In spite of unprecedented progress in combating major diseases, the world continues to face important **challenges in addressing health issues**. Infectious diseases remain a major cause of death in Africa and to a lesser extent in Southeast Asia²⁸. Global trends such as population growth, movement of people, climate change, and urbanisation, will continue to affect the spread of infectious diseases. The threat of infectious diseases is intensified by rapidly increasing antimicrobial resistance, which represents an emerging global health security risk. Environment risk factors, including air, water and soil pollution are also a major health issue and cause of death.²⁹ Indeed, partly as a result of environmental risks, there is a growing burden of non-communicable diseases with an estimated 40 million deaths in 2015.³⁰

Countries with weak health systems are more prone to diverse health risks and are often incapable of responding to health emergencies. This became evident in the 2014-2016 outbreaks of Ebola in West Africa, the Avian Flu in Asia and Zika in the Americas. All of these crises particularly affected the poorest and carried the risk to spread globally. Hence the need to **strengthen all areas of the health system**, including the availability of qualified health workers, the provision of affordable medicines, appropriate financing of the sector, meaningful involvement of the community, the importance of donors and sector coordination and the continuous investment in research and innovation. Supporting countries to ensure compliance with international health regulations is crucial in preventing epidemics and ensuring adequate and timely response mechanisms. Interlinkages with the 'Planet' pillar can be improved through the 'One Health approach' which recognises that human health is connected to animal health and the environment and that climate change can increase health risks.

Millions of people are on the move, sometimes forced because of conflicts, natural disasters, environmental degradation and climate change or simply to seek better economic opportunities. At the end of 2015 more than 65 million people worldwide had been forcibly displaced, including over 21 million refugees, 3 million asylum seekers and over 40 million internally displaced people. Some 86% of them are hosted in developing countries.

Children are among the major victims of forced displacement. The total number of international migrants has increased from 93 million in 1960 to 244 million in 2015, although it has remained at a relatively stable 3% of the world population. Despite the benefits that migration may bring to both receiving and sending countries, and to migrants and their families, not properly managed migration may lead to exclusion, crime and insecurity, encourage smuggling and human trafficking, and cause violence, unrest and loss of human life. Although most migrants move without incident, many find themselves in vulnerable situations in transit or destination countries. The International Organisation for Migration estimates that at least 7 700 migrants died or went missing in 2016.³¹ Children are among the

²⁷ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/out-school-children-and-youth>

²⁸ Health in 2015: From MDGs, Millennium Goals to SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals. World Health Organisation, 2015.

²⁹ Preventing disease through healthy environments: a global assessment of the burden of disease from environmental risks, WHO, 2016. Landrigan and al., The Lancet Commission on Pollution and Health, October 2017.

³⁰ WHO Health Statistics 2017.

³¹ <https://gmdac.iom.int/missing-migrants-project>

most vulnerable when it comes to migration and forced displacement. Protecting all children in migration, regardless of status and at all stages of their journey is a priority for the EU.³²

Internal migration is also growing, driving much of the rise of megacities and the rapid increase of **urbanisation**. Four billion people, or 54.5% of the world's population lived in urban areas in 2016³³, and this is projected to reach 5 billion, or 60%, by 2030³⁴. While urbanisation presents significant opportunities, for example in terms of employment, quality of life and the creation of sustainable and accessible cities, it also presents many challenges, which include growing inequalities and exclusion, concerns about security, informal work patterns, pollution, degradation of ecosystems, growing pressures on natural resources, water and land, and other environmental risks and quality services.

Globalisation and increased migration have brought rich exchanges among cultures, languages and religions, but in some contexts it has also prompted instability, a lack of understanding, limitations to freedom of expression and intolerance among different individuals, groups and communities, impacting negatively on social cohesion.

2.3.2 Planet

'We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.'

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Environmental degradation and climate change are increasing at an alarming rate from the global to the local level, despite a growing number of public policies and private initiatives to address them. They undermine economic development, livelihoods, health and food security, increase vulnerability and weaken the resilience of states, societies and communities, particularly of the poorest, and they are important drivers of displacement and migration. Growing and competing demands on shrinking natural resources contribute to insecurity, conflicts and disasters. Global demographic growth combined with current consumption and production patterns are putting **unsustainable pressures on the Earth's global public goods, finite ecosystems and resources (oceans, the atmosphere, land and soil, forests, water, air)**. Current development pathways are unsustainable: nearly 9.7 billion people seeking a middle class lifestyle by 2050 would require, under present production and consumption patterns, three times the natural resources of the planet.³⁵

Climate change is accelerating and affects all regions, provoking or reinforcing disasters such as storms, floods and droughts, rising temperatures and sea levels, **ocean warming, acidification and deoxygenation**, and changing rainfall patterns, threatening property, infrastructure and health, adding to the pressure on ecosystems and inflicting substantial costs on the economy, with particular impacts on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy and tourism. Developing countries, and particularly the Small Island Development States in the Pacific and the Caribbean, are the most affected and have limited resources to adapt. 2016 was the hottest year on record: temperature is increasing and dangerously nearing the 'well

³² COM(2017) 211 final.

³³ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). The World's Cities in 2016 — Data Booklet (ST/ESA/SER.A/392)).

³⁴ Population 2030: Demographic Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development Planning, UNDESA, 2015.

³⁵ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/>

below 2 °C' threshold included as a target of the global Climate Change Agreement signed in Paris in 2015 to avoid dangerous and irreversible climate change impacts.

It is necessary to urgently reconcile **agriculture** with the need to address climate change and environmental degradation. With a growing population that is dangerously pushing planetary boundaries, the tension between agricultural production, scarcity of arable land and water, and climate change will increasingly be a source of conflict and a powerful driver of migration. Climate change is increasingly compromising humanity's ability to feed itself, with increasing average temperatures, change in rainfall patterns and growing recurrence of droughts and floods. Agriculture is both a victim of and a major contributor to climate change and environmental degradation, notably through land use change and land degradation. At the same time, practices that help farmers adapt to climate change often bring multiple benefits and reduce net greenhouse gas emissions too. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification states that pressures on global land resources are greater than at any other time in human history and are expected to escalate. Worldwide, 25% of soil is estimated to be highly degraded and 52% of land used for agriculture is affected by soil degradation, undermining development prospects for over 1.3 billion people.

The biodiversity and wildlife crisis is deepening with a severe degradation of ecosystems —terrestrial, coastal and marine: the world is on course for the sixth massive extinction of species with a risk of extinction of 50% of species by 2100³⁶. The main causes are habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation; overexploitation and unsustainable forms of production in key activities such as agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry; pollution and invasive alien species; and the impacts of climate change. 13 million hectares of forests are being lost every year while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares affecting 1.5 billion people globally³⁷. Deforestation and forest degradation are mainly caused by land use changes but also by illegal logging, both driven by a growing global demand for commodities. Deforestation, land and forest degradation and land use change are the second leading contributor to emissions of greenhouse gases worldwide (with 24% of global emissions) after the burning of fossil fuel.³⁸ Addressing them is central both to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Global land use changes result in a loss of ecosystem services of an estimated value between USD 4.3 and USD 20.2 trillion per year or between 5% and 25% of global GDP.³⁹

Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. **Oceans** serve as the world's main source of protein, absorb about 30% of carbon dioxide produced by humans and buffer the impacts of climate change. Yet, as much as 40% of the world's oceans are heavily affected by human activities, including pollution and marine litter, depleted fisheries and loss of coastal habitats.⁴⁰

Unhealthy environments, including air, water, and soil pollution are the cause of nearly one in four of total deaths (12.6 million in 2012). Air pollution is now the world's largest single environmental health risk (causing 4.3 million premature deaths annually from

³⁶ Biological annihilation via the ongoing sixth mass extinction signalled by vertebrate population losses and declines, Ceballos and al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America.

³⁷ United Nations Web Services Section, Department of Public Information, 2017, Sustainable Development Goals Facts and Figures.

³⁸ IPCC, 2014, Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

³⁹ UNCCD and ELD, 2015, Reaping the Rewards, Financing Land Degradation Neutrality.

⁴⁰ United Nations Web Services Section, Department of Public Information, 2017, Sustainable Development Goals Facts and Figures.

household smoke and 3.7 million from outdoor air pollution) and is associated with significant global welfare costs (estimated at about USD 5.11 trillion in 2013)⁴¹. Despite progress in the last decades, 2.1 billion people still lack access to safe drinking water and 4.5 billion lack safe water sanitation at home.⁴² Water pollution is a major cause of death in children under five years of age, while soil pollution and contamination threaten the lives of both humans and wildlife.⁴³

Environmental problems and climate change require global responses: recent years have seen a multiplication of **initiatives to strengthen global environmental and climate governance**, promote environmental sustainability and the transition to a **low-emission, climate resilient green economy**. This transition offers a high potential for inclusive growth and job creation. Global trade in environmental goods is presently estimated at USD 1 trillion annually and is projected to grow to USD 2-3 trillion by 2020.

2.3.3 Prosperity

'We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature'.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

While economic growth is a critical factor for reducing poverty, it is not sufficient to ensure that all human beings enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives. Growth must be approached holistically, with attention to social, financial and economic inclusion and to the environmental imperative to protect the planet from degradation so that it can support the needs of present and future generations. Critical channels from growth to prosperity relate to the capacity of growth to generate productive employment and decent work, and to create the fiscal space necessary to fund basic services and social protection. That is, to share the benefits of growth among all segments of society.

The world economy has not yet recovered from the global economic and financial crisis. However, according to the International Monetary Fund, **global economic activity is beginning to pick up**, and global growth is expected to rise from 3.1% in 2016 to 3.5% in 2017 and 3.6% in 2018⁴⁴ (still down from a rate of about 4% in 2011). Structural impediments to a stronger recovery, such as low productivity growth and high income inequalities, remain major challenges.

Industrialisation and diversification of many developing countries' economies remain limited with a strong dependency on commodities and low-end primary production. **Agriculture**, a key economic sector, requires an inclusive, sustainable and climate smart transformation, through innovation. This requires know-how to be tailored to local conditions within landscapes and along value chains. In addition, as environment and climate changes occur at an unprecedented level, innovation need to be accelerated.

Energy poverty is a pressing challenge that hundreds of millions of people globally are facing daily, and which is pushing many people to migrate. Worldwide some 1.2 billion people have no access to electricity. Up to a billion more have access only to unreliable electricity networks. More than 2.7 billion people rely on solid fuels, such as traditional

⁴¹ World Health Organisation, 2016, Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments, A global assessment of the burden of disease from environmental risks.

⁴² WHO, July 2017.

⁴³ United Nations Environment Programme, 2017, Towards a Pollution-Free Planet.

⁴⁴ Global Economic Outlook, Gaining Momentum?, International Monetary Fund, April 2017.

biomass and coal, for cooking and heating. According to the WHO, around 3 billion people cook and heat their homes using open fires and simple stoves burning biomass (wood, animal dung and crop waste) and coal.⁴⁵

Over 4 million people die prematurely every year from illnesses linked to household air pollution from cooking with solid fuels. Although the biggest challenges are located on the African continent, where access to electricity in rural areas can be as low as 10-15% and where most of the energy-poor live, the issue is global and affects many other regions. Increasing the **access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy** in developing countries is a precondition for sustainable and inclusive growth (improved social and productive infrastructure, empowerment of local SMES, entrepreneurship and jobs creation, etc.), as well as for mitigating climate change. Partner countries have a vast potential of renewable energy sources, which cost-wise provide competition to fossil fuels, thanks to recent technological advances. Therefore, promoting the use of renewable energies instead of the traditional fossil fuel based energy model is the only valid option for decoupling economic growth from the growth in environmentally harmful emissions while considering the link between water, energy, food security, climate change and environment needs.

The digital divide is particularly pronounced for internet use and quality of access. For instance, just over one third of the population in developing countries uses the internet, compared to 82% in developed countries. The contrast is even more dramatic in sub-Saharan Africa, where less than 21% of the population uses the internet, and in the least developed countries, where the figure is less than 10%. Although the absolute figures are improving, there is evidence that the divide between the developing and the developed countries, the rich and the poor, urban and rural areas, women and men is growing⁴⁶. Bearing in mind the growing importance of the global digital economy and society, bridging the gap will be one of the main global challenges in the coming years in narrowing the inequality between the developed and the developing world.

The slowdown in economic growth has caused a further **increase in global unemployment**. In 2017, the number of unemployed people is expected to reach 201 million — 3.4 million more than in the previous year⁴⁷. This increase in the number of jobseekers occurs mainly in emerging and developing countries. Demographic developments will see hundreds of millions of young people entering the job market in Africa alone in the coming decades. To respond to these trends, it is estimated that 600 million new jobs need to be created globally by 2030, of which at least 18 million a year until 2035 in Sub-Saharan Africa⁴⁸.

Millions of **young people** are unable to have a decent life and to contribute to their families' livelihoods and to their countries' economic development. Discontent with the socioeconomic situation and lack of decent job opportunities are contributing to social unrest and migration in search for better opportunities. Promoting job creation, investing in improving peoples professional skills, especially among the youth and women, to participate in the job market is essential to fully realising a demographic dividend in developing countries with a young population. According to the IMF, if women participated in the work force to the same extent as men national income could be significantly increased (e.g. up to 27% in India or 34% in

⁴⁵ WHO Household air pollution and health, Fact sheet No 292, Updated February 2016.

⁴⁶ State of Broadband 2017, UN Broadband Commission.

⁴⁷ World Employment Social Outlook, trends 2017. International Labour Office.

⁴⁸ Regional Economic Outlook: Sub Saharan Africa. International Monetary Fund.

Egypt)⁴⁹. Despite this, women's contribution to economic activity and growth remains well below its potential.

Poor job quality remains a pressing issue worldwide. Vulnerable employment accounts for 1.4 billion people, or over 46 percent of total employment⁵⁰. There are also significant gender gaps in job quality, especially for young women. **Social protection**, which should provide income security, protection against risks throughout the lifecycle and access to essential services, is **not yet sufficiently developed**. Despite its rapid extension over the past decade, almost 73% of the world's population remain uncovered.

Micro, small and medium sized enterprises — many of which are operating in the informal sector — generate the largest proportion of jobs. It is therefore essential to improve the environment for enterprises to start up, survive, grow and be sustainable. This also includes the **cultural and creative industries**, which represent around 3% of the global GDP and 30 million jobs.⁵¹ Developing countries are playing an increasingly important role in international trade in creative industries.⁵²

Some of the challenges to private sector development are a lack of access to finance, poor infrastructure and limited access to digitalisation, political instability, and inappropriate legal and administrative frameworks. In addition, employers often struggle to get their vacancies filled, as graduates from the Vocational and Education Training system do not have the technical and soft skills that the industry is looking for. This **skills mismatch** is aggravated on the one hand by a weak general education system which results in poor scores for literacy and numeracy and jeopardises options for further training, and on the other hand by the lack of labour market information systems and planning.

The integration of developing countries in **global and regional value chains** offers important opportunities for growth and job creation, by increasing exports and attracting investments, enabling economic diversification, industrialisation and local value addition. Ensuring compliance with **social and environmental standards and respect for human rights** is essential to support sustainable value chains. Non-compliance with internationally recognised standards leads to trade distortion and fuels inequalities between countries, giving unfair competitive advantages to countries and companies that practice social and environmental dumping.

Environmental sustainability is vital to long term economic growth. More efficient use of resources is an increasingly important factor for competitiveness, market access, jobs and growth, especially for developing countries involved in global value chains⁵³. Actions aiming at prosperity and sustainable growth should include promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns in a circular economy, including the promotion of resource efficiency and moving towards low-emission and climate resilient pathways.

2.3.4 Peace

'We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without

⁴⁹ Women, Work, and the Economy: Macroeconomic Gains from Gender Equity, International Monetary Fund, September 2013.

⁵⁰ World Employment Social Outlook, trends 2017. International Labour Office.

⁵¹ Cultural Times, report by CISAC and UNESCO, 2015.

⁵² UNCTAD, Creative Economy Outlook and Country profiles: Trends in international trade in creative industries, 2015.

⁵³ UNEP (2016), 'Global material flows and resource productivity', Summary for Policymakers, pp. 19 and 26-27.

Disasters, including natural disasters, conflicts, and violence, including terrorist acts, continue to destabilise many regions worldwide. These are compounded by economic and financial crises, health pandemics or climate change, conflicts over land or natural resources, or are of a political nature and are fuelled by state or societal weaknesses. Poverty, fragility, conflict and forced displacement are, more than ever, deeply inter-linked and need to be addressed in a coherent and complementary way.

The GPGC does not focus directly on promoting peace and security as there are other EU external financing instruments to do that. Yet, it provides added value by supporting increased resilience and by preventing conflicts, by addressing the root causes of instability and fragility.

The GPGC can create the preconditions for conflict-sensitive disaster recovery processes by:

- building or strengthening appropriate regulatory frameworks;
- reinforcing environment and climate governance;
- reducing risks in the built environment; and
- mitigating risks of conflict or the impacts of the next disaster.

At the same time, intercultural and interfaith dialogues are key approaches for the promotion of sustainable peace and societal resilience.

Determined and coherent action is thus more than ever necessary, looking to build resilience and adaptability to change, as well as reinforcing the nexus between sustainable development and humanitarian action and peace and security (integrated approach). These actions need to pay special attention to the elderly people, persons with disabilities, children, youth and women, who are particularly vulnerable to violence and in contexts of conflict, fragility and displacement.

2.4. Main achievements, innovations and lessons learned

The GPGC seeks to support the EU's role as a global player. The window of opportunity to pursue this goal has been widened with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. The 2014-2017 MIP recognised that effective use of the GPGC required integrated policy responses — beyond established silos or financing instruments — multi-stakeholder partnerships, alternative forms of development funding (e.g. secured from the private sector) as well as domestic resource mobilisation.

In the context of preparing for the next Multiannual Financial Framework, a mid-term evaluation was carried out of the various external finance instruments, including the Development Cooperation Instrument⁵⁴. Its main conclusions on the GPGC (summarised in the box below) are highly relevant for the 2018-2020 MIP.

Key messages from the independent DCI evaluation:

Positive messages:

- ✓ The GPGC is highly relevant and coherent with stated EU policy objectives. It builds on a longstanding EU tradition of providing thematic financing instruments, satisfying the need to focus strategically on core EU priorities, to have a flexible tool to complement

⁵⁴ SWD(2017) 600 final.

geographic interventions or to target actors that could otherwise not easily be reached.

- ✓ The EU adds value as a major supporter of global public goods – particularly in terms of strengthening global frameworks, providing vital sources of funding for global initiatives and engaging in multi-country initiatives.
- ✓ While the EU has increasingly taken on board lessons from the 2007-2013 DCI on the importance of adopting a '*partner-led and demand-driven*' approach over a longer period of time to achieve sustainable results⁵⁵, commitment and resources of partner governments to tackle global challenges like climate change and environment often remain limited. As a result, the GPGC has provided a valuable complement to geographic bilateral programmes.
- ✓ Provision of specialised expertise is a clear added value of the GPGC. It has allowed the EU to establish mutual interest-driven partnerships with countries that have graduated to high income status and are no longer eligible for Overseas Development Assistance.
- ✓ In several policy areas, the GPGC has leveraged significant resources through blending (the matching of grants and loans).

Areas for improvement:

- ✓ Ensuring stronger alignment with the new global policy agenda and new EU priorities.
- ✓ Increasing efficiency: although the creation of the GPGC (merging four of the five previous thematic programmes) was a major initiative to improve DCI efficiency, the real efficiency gains have so far been modest.
- ✓ Developing more and better multi-actor partnerships (particularly deepening relations with the private sector and local authorities).
- ✓ Enhancing coherence and complementarity between the geographic programmes and the GPGC. Decision-making on the GPGC is highly centralised at EU headquarters. Consultation with geographic desks and EU Delegations has not been sufficient to guarantee consistency and promote complementarity.
- ✓ Effective mainstreaming of EU priorities: there has been insufficient progress in mainstreaming democracy and human rights, including gender. There has been progress in mainstreaming climate change and environment, although the degree of their integration does not correspond with the gravity of the challenges faced.
- ✓ Promoting domestic resource mobilisation: the DCI Regulation attaches great importance to national resources, particularly government fiscal resources. However, this has so far received relatively limited attention in EU response strategies.

This external view on the GPGC performance is on the whole consistent with the internal stocktaking carried out by the Commission services involved in the main GPGC achievements and related innovations as well as key lessons learned over the past three years.

Main achievements of the GPGC

At the time of drafting this MIP, it is too early in the implementation process to have an overview of the GPGC results. Yet the various external and internal assessments point at relevant achievements produced by EU interventions at different levels.

⁵⁵ Thematic evaluation of the EU support to environment and climate change in non-EU countries.

For the 2014-2017 MIP, it is possible to identify initial results in **five categories of 'outcomes'** that are representative of the nature and concrete work of the GPGC:

- (i) governance outcomes (i.e. GPGC support to improve overall governance frameworks and rules);
- (ii) development outcomes in the different areas of the GPGC;
- (iii) institutional and capacity development outcomes (i.e. creating a more favourable institutional environment for promoting evidence-based, multi-stakeholder policy processes on global public goods);
- (iv) mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues;
- (v) EU flagship initiatives (i.e. specific EU responses to various key policy priorities, mobilising thematic and geographic funding under a common strategic framework).

The table in **Annex 1** provides examples of achievements in each of these five categories.

From principles to implementation, operationalising core innovations:

During the first phase of the MIP, the GPGC was used as a *'laboratory'* to experiment with **new ways to deliver support** to global public goods. Building on the clear strategic framework that underpinned the GPGC, innovative approaches were put into practice over the past three years across all GPGC components. They can be clustered in four major categories (see illustrations in **Annex 2**):

1. *Enhancing political influence and impact.* This was carried out by:
 - (i) ensuring prioritisation;
 - (ii) pro-actively searching for complementarities between thematic and geographic initiatives;
 - (iii) ensuring a broad involvement of Commission services to strengthen the international dimension of EU policy priorities;
 - (iv) providing strategic support to key international policy processes;
 - (v) looking for realistic opportunities to develop synergies with EU Member States or mobilise their expertise;
 - (vi) pooling resources with strategic partners for greater impact; and
 - (vii) systematically exploring the scope for scaling-up/replication.
2. *New financing mechanisms to address global public goods.* Most GPGC components have creatively sought to think *'beyond aid'*. The EU invested in designing new global financing frameworks (e.g. for education) and in further institutionalising Global Funds (e.g. health). Innovative mechanisms have been put in place to unlock, accelerate and leverage public and private investments to improving access to global public goods.
3. *Catalysing partnerships and alliances.* Across the board, in the implementation of the GPGC the EU has sought to enhance political leverage by engaging (with specific agendas, proposals and funding) in strategic partnerships and alliances at different levels. Cooperation with local authorities in particular, called upon to play a central role in localising the 2030 Agenda, has expanded.
4. *Investing in knowledge.* There was also a clear concern across all action areas to promote knowledge as well as research and innovation (R&I) as a global public good. Several

GPGC components have invested heavily in pro-poor research, knowledge development and management, communication as well as joined-up monitoring systems to support the implementation of global agendas. Innovative (on demand) technical assistance facilities were set up, including on a peer-to-peer basis to respond to new knowledge needs of the various actors involved.

Key lessons taken from the GPGC components:

1. EU support to global initiatives, policy and governance frameworks, is critical in addressing global challenges and protecting global public goods. As a supra-national body with global reach, political weight and resources, the EU can provide added value in terms of triggering and shaping global responses, particularly through the GPGC programme.
2. While global initiatives help to create a favourable environment for tackling global challenges, they need to be translated into specific programmes at national level. This requires a balancing act between global commitments and their implementation in specific country/local contexts and calls for enhanced synergies with geographic programmes. The EU and Member States are key players to promote follow-up, national and subnational uptake, and accountability at country level. The GPGC programme can be an effective catalyst for such processes.
3. Global challenges are complex and multi-dimensional. Addressing them requires inclusive dialogue processes, multi-stakeholder partnerships and actions at different levels of governance (local, national, regional and global), as well as effective synergies between the various policies and initiatives. As a result of its status and weight, the EU can effectively intervene at multiple levels as well as develop partnerships and alliances to deliver on global public goods. One of the added values of the programme is its global reach and ability to cover inter-regional and multi-country actions. The GPGC programme also offers the possibility to support innovative actions of a pilot nature, which can be replicated or scaled up through other instruments.
4. More refined strategies are required to leverage additional funding (for enhancing access, scaling-up and replication) as well as to ensure financial sustainability (new financing schemes, business models, pooling, etc.).
5. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires holistic and cross-sectoral approaches. The GPGC has sought to develop such synergies yet much of the potential remains to be tapped into by working across sectors and building on links within the GPGC and with other instruments.
6. The GPGC programme needs sufficient flexibility to reach out to the most needy/less advanced actors; to provide context specific response strategies; to link up with relevant partners, alliances and implementing actors; or to develop nexus approaches for dealing with global public goods. Furthermore, in order to be effective and to use its influence the EU needs to prioritise, be selective and invest consistently in the quality of the process of creating ownership (at national level) and ensuring the necessary interlinkages.
7. In line with the findings of the various mid-term review evaluations of the External Financing Instruments, there is a need to refine the monitoring and evaluation tools to assess the specific contribution - at systemic level - of each instrument. This also applies to the GPGC. Experience has shown that the use of generic indicators of a predominantly quantitative nature is not always adequate. This MIP will find an appropriate balance between quantitative and qualitative indicators that respect the specific nature and scope of the GPGC.

Section 3. Overall strategy

3.1. Overall objective

The primary objective of the GPGC is to eradicate poverty in the context of sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda enriches the scope and mandate of the GPGC, as confirmed in the Consensus. Building on lessons learned over the past 3 years (Section 2.4), the task at hand is to further exploit the potential of the GPGC as an EU instrument to trigger global responses and contribute to shaping global policy and governance frameworks that lay the foundations for coordinated action at global, regional, national and local level. To this end, future actions should primarily seek to *'enhance the role of the EU as a global actor in the delivery of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement to help eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development'*.

3.2. General approach to programming

A set of guiding principles are formulated below to ensure a strategic and result-oriented programming.

3.2.1. Aligning with the new international and EU policy agenda

The MIP factors in and aligns with the new international and EU policy context. It supports the implementation of the Consensus, the EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy and the 2030 Agenda, as well as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and other international commitments related to the GPGC action areas. The MIP recognises that the **three dimensions of sustainable development**, namely the economic, social and environmental dimensions, are complementary and inseparable. It also factors in the Commission's emphasis on the following priorities: gender equality, inclusive growth and decent jobs, sustainable energy and climate change, and the migration/mobility and security/development nexus.

In line with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, efforts to ensure the effective and systematic integration of **environment and climate change** in all actions financed under the GPGC will be enhanced. The GPGC will also provide support to partner countries to ensure the mainstreaming of environment and climate change in their development policies, plans and investments. This is consistent with the EU commitment that at least 20% of its budget for 2014-2020 (including external expenditure) should be spent on climate change-related action. This is a major contribution to the goal of making available USD 100 billion per year by 2020⁵⁶ to support developing countries on climate action. The potential of the GPGC for promoting the integration of climate change and environment in all relevant sectors of EU development cooperation will be further exploited.

In a similar vein, the GPGC will explore all windows of opportunity, across the five action areas, to promote **state, societal and community resilience** of partner countries. The concept of 'resilience' as a political approach at state and societal level, used in recent policy documents⁵⁷, sits well with the core mandate of the GPGC to support long-term responses to vulnerabilities (e.g. in terms of climate and environmental resilience, economic resilience or in food security).

⁵⁶ As part of the Paris Agreement, this goal was extended until 2025, prior to which a new collective goal will be set.

⁵⁷ JOIN(2017) 21 final.

As provided in the 2014-2017 MIP, the EU has launched a number of **flagship programmes** addressing key global public good issues. These flagship programmes were essentially geared at expressing key EU interests and policies while also avoiding fragmentation, promoting coherence and coordinated action and ensuring high impact and visibility. They offer common frameworks for actions financed under the relevant strands of the GPGC, geographic instruments and, in some cases, by Member States. They support multi-regional and/or cross-cutting actions, promote multi-stakeholders alliances and contribute to achieving major EU policy commitments, notably on climate action, the green economy and the circular economy, combating illegal logging and addressing the biodiversity crisis and wildlife crime and delivering on the Aichi biodiversity targets⁵⁸ for biodiversity financing. EU flagship programmes include the Global Climate Change Alliance, the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade Initiative, the Biodiversity for Life Initiative, the Switch to Green Initiative and the Domestic Resource Mobilisation Initiative. These programmes will be further financed and need to be strengthened, using resources not only from the relevant GPGC action areas but also from geographic programmes.

3.2.2. Ensuring a multi-level EU response: from the global to the local level

The MIP will continue to support the EU's role in shaping **global responses** to global public goods and challenges and in accompanying their implementation through policy work and investments at global, regional and local levels. This multi-level approach is fully consistent with both the Consensus and the 2030 Agenda. In practice this means that the 2018-2020 MIP across action areas will be geared at further:

- Implementing EU policy priorities, international obligations and commitments relevant to development cooperation, in particular in relation to global public goods.
- Consolidating the global policy and governance architecture in the GPGC areas of intervention by supporting effective multilateral initiatives, organisations and programmes.
- Encouraging multi-country initiatives, notably to tackle cross-border challenges.
- Financing innovative policies or initiatives, notably at local level, that can be replicated or scaled-up through other instruments and programmes.

3.2.3. Strengthening interlinkages and promoting cross-sectoral action

In line with the 2030 Agenda and the Consensus, the MIP will pay particular attention to interlinkages between the Sustainable Development Goals and to integrated actions that can create mutual benefits and meet multiple objectives in a coherent way.⁵⁹

Actions at the nexus between different sectors and objectives therefore taking into account the strong **interlinkages** between the five action areas will be promoted.⁶⁰ Cross-sector responses to complex problems will be applied, with particular attention to the migration/development and security/development nexuses.

⁵⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

⁵⁹ European Consensus on Development, paragraph 19.

⁶⁰ There is a no shortage of potential areas that lend themselves to nexuses: the water-energy-food nexus, integrated approaches to the sustainable management of land, soil or oceans that contribute to food and nutrition security, resilience, ecosystem conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation; domestic resource mobilisation; sustainable value chains; green economy, and integrated approaches to enhance resilience, notably to food crises, based on environmental considerations, adaptation to climate change, job creation, social transfers and security and stability considerations.

In order to enhance impact, a **limited set of strategic nexuses** spanning across various relevant action areas will be privileged, where there is traction to effectively move forward and the potential to construct a **truly integrated portfolio of actions**.

During the implementation of the GPGC, incentives will be provided to explore possible synergies between other key components of the GPGC.

3.2.4 Addressing key enablers for sustainable development and cross-cutting issues

The MIP will seek to support and **mainstream other key enablers** for sustainable development and cross-cutting issues **that are particularly relevant for the GPGC**. These include:

- **Youth:** inclusion of youth must be promoted at all levels (social, political, economic) by removing barriers⁶¹ to their integration and strengthening their involvement in development processes.
- **Gender equality and women's empowerment:** GPGC actions will be informed by gender analysis and seek to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in all actions, in line with the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 that adopted a broader, transformative agenda on gender.⁶² The new framework recognises that gender equality is a matter of human rights (in contexts of unequal gender power relations and gender-biased social norms, resulting in multiple layers of discrimination) as well as the cornerstone of inclusive, sustainable development. The new framework acknowledges and mandates action – on coherence and coordination, leadership, resources, robust gender evidence, results, and partnerships – to shift institutional culture to deliver more effectively on EU gender equality and women's empowerment commitments. It also recognises the link between promoting gender equality and enhancing resilience (e.g. against climate change).

In practical terms this means that:

- (i) decisions must be based on high quality **gender analysis**;
 - (ii) actions will adopt a results-driven approach setting high standards for reporting, evaluation and accountability mechanisms and promote evidence-based decision-making for gender mainstreaming; and
 - (iii) **policies and policy dialogue** should promote enabling conditions for the gender equality objectives to be implemented.
- **Human rights:** the GPGC will apply the rights based approach in order to leave no one behind, with a special focus on women (in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Optional Protocol to CEDAW on gender based violence), children, persons with disabilities (in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to which the EU is a Party)⁶³, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups.

⁶¹ The barriers to youth inclusion are multidimensional, relating to diverse factors of economic, social, political, cultural, or locational nature; and country-specific depending on the background and dynamics of each national context.

⁶² SEC(2015) 182 final.

⁶³ In line with the Convention (Art. 32 on International Cooperation), all EU funded programmes must be inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities. This strong commitment is reiterated in the European Consensus.

- **Migration and mobility:** GPGC actions will aim to ensure that migration and mobility considerations are mainstreamed. This requires migration relevant analysis when identifying and formulating phases of all actions to be implemented and to ensure adequate migration indicators are used for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Digitalisation for Development: digital technologies and services, which are powerful enablers of inclusive growth and sustainable development, will be mainstreamed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of actions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Particular focus will be paid to areas where co-benefits can be created, such as climate change, sustainable energy, health, education, agriculture, youth, gender, investment and trade, domestic resource mobilisation as well as mobility and migration. Cybersecurity and internet governance go hand in hand; accordingly, supported interventions will consider mainstreaming of cybercrime considerations in justice sector reform programmes and integration of cyber resilience elements in critical infrastructure projects (ex. digital, transport, energy) and digital/e-government.

3.2.5. Enabling multi-stakeholder partnerships

Stronger partnerships are at the heart of the EU's approach to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The EU and its Member States will work more closely with all relevant actors to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and strengthen their capacity for democratic ownership. To this end, the 2018-2020 MIP aims to:

- Take into account civil society engagement in all actions, by involving and consulting civil society on priorities and support interventions, and throughout the different phases of the cycle of operations.
- Further broaden the scope and level of partnership with key stakeholders such as the private sector, civil society organisations, including women's rights organisations and movements, and in particular those whose potential contributions might not always have been optimally mobilised in the past (such as trade unions, employers, academia, diaspora, etc.).
- Provide incentives for multi-actor partnerships to be established and effectively managed.
- Whenever relevant, and in complementarity with other relevant EU instruments and programmes, contribute to 'localising' the 2030 Agenda. This requires the active involvement of different stakeholders at local level, particularly local authorities but also private sector, civil society and social partners. Local ownership is key to translating global commitments into change at local level.
- Enhance coordinated actions with EU Member States to maximise complementarity and impact, while fully respecting each other's distinct roles and competences.

3.2.6. Securing other sources of funding and scaling-up investments

Development cooperation alone cannot meet the challenge of achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Official Development Assistance remains essential, but can only complement other sources of funding, in particular domestic resources and private sector investments. Hence the GPGC will continue to play a catalytic and innovative role in mobilising other financial resources in order to scale up investments that contribute both to sustainable growth and decent job creation and to addressing specific global public goods and challenges. This is in line with the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, which called for new partnerships, notably mobilising private resources and applying innovative financing models, in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Links with the EU External Investment Plan and Investment Facilities will be promoted in order to scale up investments.

The GPGC will promote the mobilisation and effective use of domestic resources as a core component of the new financial architecture to implement the 2030 Agenda. These domestic resources are first and foremost generated by sustainable economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels⁶⁴. It equally requires sound policies, adequate domestic revenue and fiscal space, good governance and democratic and transparent institutions. The mobilisation of domestic resources is also a cornerstone of the Consensus on Development. Building on the experience of the GPGC flagship programme on domestic resources mobilisation, the 2018-2020 MIP will seek to provide additional incentives to integrate it into the various action areas.

3.2.7 Promoting coherence and complementarity

The GPGC adds value and complements the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), and European Development Fund (EDF) regional and national programmes by financing global initiatives that support internationally agreed development goals or global public goods and challenges that are multi-regional, multi-country and/or cross-cutting in nature. It also complements the implementation of EU policy objectives, priorities or international obligations where they cannot be achieved through geographic programmes and innovative approaches.

Assessments (Section 2.4) confirm that a qualitative jump forward is required in terms of ensuring coherence and complementarity of GPGC actions and interventions that are supported through other EU External Financing Instruments. Each of these instruments has a well-designed scope either on issues of substance that they address (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights – EIDHR; Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace - IcSP) or in terms of geographical coverage (DCI, EDF, ENI). Three EU External Financing Instruments are clearly designed to complement others: EIDHR (thematic approach), IcSP (long term component), and the Partnership Instrument (in the absence of possible funding from DCI, ENI).

The EU External Financing Instruments pursue different objectives to face the challenges of a complex, connected, and contested world and ensure the security and prosperity of the EU citizens and territory by actively engaging on the world stage, to promote its interests and uphold the values of democracy, rule of law and protection of human rights. The EU External Financing Instruments contribute to these overall objectives by pursuing specific objectives as recorded in each of the instruments, which can be categorised as follows:

- EFIs devoted to development and international cooperation on a geographic basis:

EFI	Main objective
DCI geographic	<p>Reduce and in the long-term eradicate poverty in developing countries that do not benefit from funding under EDF, ENI or IPA.</p> <p>Provide thematic support for development-related global public goods and challenges, and to civil society organisations and local authorities in and/or for the benefit of partner countries and regions.</p> <p>Support the strategic partnership between Africa and the EU.</p>

⁶⁴ Addis Ababa Action Agenda, par. 20.

ENI	Further advance towards an area of shared prosperity and good neighbourliness involving the EU and 16 countries and territories ⁶⁵ .
11 th EDF	Reduce and in the long-term eradicate poverty in ACP States. Attain sustainable development of Overseas Countries and Territories.

- EFIs of a thematic nature or focused on specialised areas:

EFI	Main objective
DCI thematic	In addition to the GPGC, programme to support civil society organisations and local authorities in partner countries.
FPI	Advance and promote EU and mutual interests.
EIDHR	Support democracy and enhance respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in non-EU countries.
IcSP	Increase the efficiency and coherence of the EU's actions in the areas of crisis response, conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness, and in addressing global and trans-regional threats.

The synergies and complementarities between the GPGC, the DCI/EDF and the FPI will be reinforced by strengthening coordination mechanisms and ensuring complementary geographic focus. Complementarity and coherence will also be sought with humanitarian assistance, notably through sharing information from the onset of the programme cycle. Similarly, the GPGC may complement other EU funding instruments that have a thematic focus but that require support from EU External Financing Instruments in order to increase the impact of their international outreach, e.g. with the Research and Innovation EU funding programme, Horizon 2020, to support in particular capacity building in specific areas such as food, nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

3.3 Monitoring and indicators

The GPGC will **enhance its monitoring system** across the board. The 2018-2020 MIP defines a more robust set of indicators in order to better assess progress made in contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals. This will feed into the regular reporting on the implementation of the Consensus, including the impact of EU actions in support of the 2030 Agenda in developing countries.

Building on lessons learnt, the 2018-2020 MIP defines a more **limited number of indicators that are realistic and monitorable**⁶⁶. These indicators are:

- Compatible with the specific nature, focus and expected outcomes of the GPGC (e.g. indicators capturing the GPGC's work across areas to promote new governance frameworks).

⁶⁵ These 16 countries and territories are: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine.

⁶⁶ The indicators selected may not always be able to reflect the integrated and cross-cutting nature of many interventions under the GPGC, aiming at targeting different elements of sustainable development. Therefore, additional qualitative monitoring will continue to ensure that important dimensions are not neglected due to lack of available data.

- Reflective of the new ambitions spelled out in the 2018-2020 MIP (e.g. to enhance private sector funding).
- Consistent with the EU Results Framework and using outcome level indicators (in line with the nature and scope of the GPGC).
- Linked to the Sustainable Development Goals by focusing on those indicators to which an instrument like the GPGC can contribute in a measurable way.
- Disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other characteristics (with the use of gender analysis in design and monitoring of actions).
- Include both quantitative and qualitative indicators.

3.4. Implementation modalities

The programme will involve diverse partner organisations from the public and private sectors, civil society, local authorities, financial institutions and international organisations. Direct management by the Commission through calls for tenders and proposals and direct grants, as well as indirect management through contributions to initiatives coordinated by EU Member States and international organisations are envisaged. Twinning modalities for more strategic and long term partnerships, peer-to-peer cooperation and transfer of know-how, and to enhance political influence aiming at achieving reforms will be promoted where possible.

In all actions the EU will engage at strategic level and ensure adequate visibility of its contributions.

Section 4. Strategic objectives and priorities

This section details the priorities, components, objectives, expected results and indicators for each of the five action areas, taking into account the Consensus which spells out a shared cooperation framework to guide action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and related core themes (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership).

4.1. Environment and climate change [Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace]

The 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Consensus recognise that a stable climate, healthy ecosystems and sustainably managed natural resources are the foundation for resilient and peaceful societies, economic growth and sustainable development. The GPGC will be further realigned with these policy frameworks and support their implementation. Ecosystem goods and services provide significant economic and social value, especially to the poor. They are essential to support livelihoods as well as water, energy and food security. Climate change and its impacts on rainfall patterns, drought, temperatures, sea-level rise and extreme weather events, the large scale degradation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems causing unprecedented biodiversity loss, natural resource depletion and scarcity, and air, water, soil and land pollution are accelerating. Urbanisation and industrialisation are bringing new threats to developing countries, including pollution and non-communicable diseases. These all pose major risks to the world economy and stability and to human health and well-being and are also important drivers of migration and conflicts. They are global problems that cannot be handled successfully by individual governments acting alone and require action at a global level, strengthened international governance and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement call for enhanced action on the environment and climate change, both through dedicated programmes and through their integration — or mainstreaming — into development policies, plans and investments. They also call for a

transition to a low-emissions, climate resilient and resource efficient economy, together with the protection of natural resources and ecosystems. The EU is a leading force in the world's efforts to address climate change and in the transition to a low-carbon, green and circular economy⁶⁷: it has a key role in supporting sustainable consumption and production globally. This transition offers important economic growth opportunities and has an important potential for job creation. Climate change also brings in new risks which need to be addressed in sustainable development efforts: adaptation, resilience, disaster risk reduction, including through insurance mechanisms are essential to achieving sustainable development.

Priorities

The GPGC will support the implementation of the Consensus in particular of the Planet component, but it will also contribute to the People, Prosperity and Peace components. It will thereby contribute to implementing the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, focusing particularly on Sustainable Development Goals 6 (water and sanitation), 12 (sustainable consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 14 (seas and oceans) and 15 (terrestrial ecosystems) but also contributing to other Sustainable Development Goals - and their climate, environment and disaster risk reduction related targets - on poverty, hunger, health, gender, decent work and economic growth, sustainable energy, sustainable cities, and ultimately on peace, justice and strong institutions.

The GPGC will continue to support action from the global to the local level to promote a stable climate and a healthy environment. It will contribute to tackle and adapt to climate change, as well as to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), notably through the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus flagship initiative but also through global initiatives such as the NDC Partnership, the Insu-Resilience Global Partnership or the National Adaptation Plans Global network, and global programmes implemented by multilateral organisations.

It will seek to address the biodiversity crisis and wildlife trafficking through the Biodiversity for Life flagship, desertification, deforestation and land and forest degradation in particular in the framework of the EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan. The GPGC will also support the sustainable and integrated use and management of natural resources, notably water and land. The EU will increase its support to better ocean governance, the protection of marine ecosystems and the sustainable management of ocean and sea resources in line with the joint Communication on international oceans governance.

It will further support the transformation towards an inclusive green and circular economy and related international initiatives through the Switch to Green Initiative. It will also seek to combat pollution, notably by promoting a sound management of chemicals and waste. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, notably with non-State actors and local authorities, will be further promoted. Increased emphasis will be put on engagement with the private sector and scaling-up investments in green businesses, sustainable value chains and the creation of green jobs, contributing to the EU External Investment Plan. Special attention will be paid to mobilising relevant stakeholders at all levels in order to maximise the impacts of climate action.

⁶⁷ For example, the Communication by the Commission on 'Closing the loop — An EU action plan for the Circular Economy' (COM(2015) 614) stresses that the circular economy will need to develop globally to be able to achieve its objectives and that increased policy coherence in internal and external EU action in this field will be mutually reinforcing and essential.

The programme will strengthen international environmental and climate governance, notably through support to global Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the promotion of alliances, as well as a better use of science, as well as digital earth observation technologies to support evidence-based decisions and policies that address climate change and environmental degradation. Specific attention will be given to progress monitoring and reporting in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement as well as closing data gaps.

The GPGC will consist of four components which complement work at regional and national level through action in the following areas:

1. Climate change adaptation and mitigation and support for the transition to climate resilient low-emission societies.
2. Valuation, protection, enhancement and sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources.
3. Transformation towards an inclusive green and circular 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.

All actions will seek to promote gender equality by:

- ensuring all actions are informed by gender analysis;
- building the capacity of all stakeholders to carry out gender analysis;
- integrating gender equality in policy dialogue;
- and supporting women and girls' empowerment and active participation in decision-making;
- promoting sex-disaggregated statistics.

Complementarity

The GPGC will pursue its objectives both through financing dedicated programmes, promoting policy dialogue and supporting the integration — or mainstreaming — of environmental sustainability and climate change in development policies, plans and investments in all sectors of cooperation. While not substituting geographic programmes, which need to effectively contribute to environment and climate change action, the GPGC will complement actions financed at country, regional and local level through geographic instruments, by supporting international commitments to protect the global environment and address climate change and their implementation in partner countries. Coordination and coherence with the Partnership Instrument will be required across the four components.

Nexus

The GPGC will focus on the interlinkages and synergies between environment and climate action and other action areas: it will promote integrated cross-sectoral responses that can create co-benefits and meet multiple objectives in a coherent way. Besides continued work on the water-energy-food-environment nexus, possible areas include:

- integrated approaches to the sustainable management of land or oceans that contribute to food and nutrition security, growth and jobs, resilience, ecosystem conservation and addressing climate change;
- sustainable value chains; and
- green circular economy.

More attention will be given to addressing the linkages between environmental degradation and climate change on one hand, resilience, disaster risk reduction, security and stability on the other.

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

Objective

To encourage and support partner countries and regions in the transition towards a low-carbon resource efficient economy, in building climate-resilient societies and to better manage the risks and impacts of natural disasters, thereby contributing to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Expected results

1. Education, awareness-raising and capacities on climate change, adaptation, low-carbon development and disaster risk reduction are enhanced towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda.
2. Climate change is mainstreamed into national policies, strategies and plans and the design adoption and implementation of low-emission climate-resilient strategies are supported.
3. Emissions of greenhouse gases, notably from key emitting sectors, such as energy, transport, deforestation and soil, land and forest degradation, agriculture are reduced and/or avoided.
4. Countries, including inter alia Least Developed Countries (LDC) and SIDS, are supported in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change and to reduce the risk and impact of natural disasters, including through ecosystem-based approaches.

The proposed results are reflecting the complexity and diversity of climate action: they are all relevant for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, but also for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the disaster risk reduction agenda. Climate change is relevant to most, if not all, development sectors and the GPGC role is crucial to promote the transformation of economies, societies and natural resources management setting the basis for a sustainable future. Innovative and inclusive approaches, pooling of resources, and ensuring links between actions will be essential to achieve greater impacts.

Work under the first result will include the international exchange of best practice, the support to climate-progressive countries and the participation of developing countries in international climate policy more generally. It will also cover the links between oceans, forests, soil, resource efficiency and climate change, highlighting the advantages of designing and implementing multi-purpose actions in terms of effectiveness and cost-efficiency.

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus initiative will support country-driven processes for climate action, build in-country capacities, enhance climate change integration into national planning and alignment between development and climate change policies. It will focus in particular on the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions and other regional, national and local climate strategies and action plans, including National Adaptation Plans, forests and land policies and practices, disaster risk reduction strategies and National Urban Mobility Policies. A focus on synergies and co-benefits (achieving jointly mitigation, adaptation, disaster management, biodiversity and food security objectives) will ensure higher and multiple impacts and efficiency.

Scaling-up of successful climate actions will benefit from particular attention with the aim to increase the socioeconomic benefits of validated approaches and best practice. In many cases, action needs to take place at local level. In that sense, the GPGC may support innovative initiatives built around performance-based grants for local actors and local calls for proposals. Selected international or multilateral initiatives targeting specific policy and/or technical issues will also be supported, complementing effectively climate action at country level such as, for example, capacity building for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of CO₂ emissions to help countries meet their commitments under the climate convention or setting-up and enhancing regional climate risks insurance mechanisms.

The programme will seek to remove barriers to action and investments in climate-friendly technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management or urban mobility as well as in agriculture, integrated approaches to sustainable land management and nature-based solutions to advance access to finance and enable public and private investment, including through climate and disaster risk management and strengthening/expansion of climate services based on robust data and digital systems and tools. Specific attention will be paid to engaging with all stakeholders from state-based bodies to civil society and private sector, and at all levels, from national to local. The GPGC will integrate the gender dimension, in particular in relation to the essential role of women in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

The contribution of deforestation and land and forest degradation to greenhouse gas emissions will be addressed through further support to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and to the implementation of the forest and land dimension of Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement. The role of forests in adapting to climate change will also be recognised. The GPGC will focus on forest and land governance and supporting integrated land use policies and practices, notably at landscape level, which are at the nexus of the multiple objectives of building resilience, preventing deforestation, reducing land degradation, ensuring that land and forest tenure are rights based, conserving high biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, and contributing to climate (and environmentally) smart agriculture, food security and sustainable livelihoods and efficient use of water and other resources.

Ecosystem-based adaptation strategies will be implemented to reduce the vulnerability of coastal/ocean ecosystems and of human settlements and to build the management capacity, preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacities of coastal and island communities. The GPGC will aim to enhance global monitoring capacities and information systems on forests and land use, including through digital means. In addition, it will promote green investments which contribute to climate change mitigation, including in sustainable forest management and plantations, which can increase the carbon stock.

The GPGC will also aim to highlight the central role of oceans on climate and the impacts of climate change on the oceans and on oceans' dependent developing countries, notably the Small Island Development States in the Pacific and the Caribbean which are the most exposed to the impacts of climate change. Cooperation with the EU outermost regions, being also particularly exposed to the impacts of climate change, will be encouraged, in line with the Commission's Communication on 'A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions'.

Cross-sector, integrated approaches, including the pooling of resources when possible, will be designed and implemented to achieve these multiple objectives⁶⁸.

Indicative indicators

- 1.1 Number of countries supported by the EU that have established an integrated policy/strategy/plan aimed at increasing their ability to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change, and fostering climate resilient and low-emissions development in a way that does not threaten food security or the health of ecosystems (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, disaster risk reduction strategy), and making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.
- 1.2 Number of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States that are receiving specialised support from the EU, including finance, technology and/or capacity-building at national, regional at local level.
- 1.3 Estimated CO₂ equivalent emission avoided or reduced with EU support (tons).
- 1.4 Number of countries with strategies on deforestation, and/or on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, (a) developed and/or (b) implemented with EU support.
- 1.5 Rate of gross tropical deforestation.

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

Objective

To enhance the conservation, sustainable use and management⁶⁹ of natural capital (biodiversity, water, land, soil) and ecosystems (terrestrial, coastal, marine) and to demonstrate their important contribution to poverty reduction and local development.

Expected results

1. Natural ecosystems are protected, valued, and sustainably managed and contribute to improving livelihoods and the conservation status of endangered species.
2. Forest governance is strengthened in partner countries engaged in the EU FLEGT Action Plan, contributing to enhanced law enforcement, effectiveness, transparency and equity of forest management, of the associated value chains and of related government revenues.
3. Water resources, including in transboundary basins, are more sustainably managed through the promotion of integrated approaches, in particular the water-energy-food-environment nexus, and contribute to peace, stability, sustainable and climate-resilient growth and socioeconomic development.
4. Oceans', marine and coastal natural capital and ecosystems are effectively protected and more sustainably managed, contributing notably to food security and livelihoods, the blue economy and addressing climate change.
5. Land degradation and desertification are reduced through integrated management

⁶⁸ Synergies with resource efficiency and green economy, as well as research & innovation initiatives will be sought.

⁶⁹ Conservation, sustainable use and management also include restoration measures when and where appropriate (e.g. mangrove or land restoration).

approaches that generate multiple environmental, economic and social benefits.

Actions under component 2 will aim at contributing to global efforts to address ecosystems degradation and the **biodiversity** crisis, while ensuring that healthier ecosystems, in particular in and around protected areas, result in more socio-economic development for local populations (improved resilience and food security, enhanced livelihoods, job creation, payment for ecosystem services), notably in relation to water resources for energy generation and agriculture. Better land use and natural resources governance and management, promoting local communities' ownership, and the fight against wildlife trafficking will help reduce resource-related conflicts while increasing security and stability at local but also national and transnational levels. Particular importance will be given to innovative and effective public-private partnerships and on the promotion of community based management.

Continuous engagement in the **forest** sector will aim to reduce the pressures on natural forests and to promote forest legality and sustainable forest management. The programme will continue supporting the implementation of the FLEGT action plan focusing on strengthening inclusive and effective forest governance, enhancing law enforcement and using trade leverages (notably through Voluntary Partnership Agreements) to promote sustainable and inclusive value/supply chains. Enhanced collaboration with the private sector and investments in the forest sector will be promoted.

The programme will support sustainable and equitable management of **water** resources, and action promoting the essential role of water for health, energy and agriculture, including food and nutrition security and tackling water pollution. The promotion of better water management in trans-boundary basins will also be instrumental for the reduction of water related conflicts and for enhancing services provided by water ecosystems. The programme will promote cross-sectoral synergies and the mainstreaming of sustainable natural resources management in vital sectors such as agriculture, water and energy, through the nexus approach. Actions will also co-benefit initiatives towards water diplomacy.

Promoting healthy **coastal and marine ecosystems** will contribute to inclusive and sustainable development, job creation, food security, resilience, poverty reduction and climate change mitigation and adaptation through the goods and services they provide, particularly in Small Island Development States and Least Developed Countries. The GPGC will focus on the implementation of the relevant external components of the Communication on international Ocean Governance and of EU external action to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14, in particular reducing anthropogenic pressures on oceans, including marine pollution.

Integrated **land use approaches at the landscape level** will aim to promote sustainable soil and land management, use and planning, thereby integrating biodiversity, climate and economic aspects of decisions on land use and land use changes. All this will serve the objectives of livelihoods and food security, climate change adaptation and mitigation, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems. The GPGC will promote innovative cross-sectoral approaches, policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Indicative indicators

- 1.1 Number and surface (hectares) of protected areas managed with EU support, including with increased connectivity between protected areas.
- 1.2 Number of seizures of specimens of the main species of illicitly-traded wildlife from countries of intervention.
- 2.1 Number of countries engaged in the EU FLEGT Action Plan with improved forest legislation,

policies, enforcement systems, transparency and participation.

- 3.1 Number of transboundary water basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation strengthened and/or with water-energy-agriculture nexus actions implemented with EU support.
- 4.1 Number and surface of large marine ecosystems and marine protected areas under sustainable management with EU support.
- 5.1 Number of countries and surface of land where integrated land management practices have been introduced with EU support.

Component 3: Transformation towards an inclusive green and circular economy and taking into account environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction

Objective

To support the transition to green and circular economies by promoting sustainable consumption and production, resource efficient low-emission, climate resilient and non-polluting practices, and by ensuring that environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction are systematically integrated in development policy, planning and investments at various levels.

Expected results

1. Enabling policy and institutional frameworks supporting the transition to a green economy and combatting pollution, including through the sound management of chemicals and waste are developed in partner countries.
2. Economic actors are better equipped and have better access to finance to develop green business and/or apply sustainable production and consumption practices in partner countries.
3. Environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction are integrated in development policies, plans and investments at all levels.

Actions to promote a green and circular economy will contribute to the global objectives of sustainable growth, low carbon and climate resilient development, decent jobs creation, and safer, healthier and pollution-free environment.

The development of enabling policy and institutional frameworks and support to the private sector were already the focus of recent EU action to promote inclusive green economies and will remain priorities in this MIP. Efforts to improve synergies between these priorities will continue, in line with the conclusions of the recent thematic evaluation of EU international cooperation on sustainable consumption and production which recommended stronger integration of these major drivers of the green economy transition. Efforts will be stepped up in supporting a transition to a global circular economy and on relevant priority actions identified in the Circular Economy Action Plan⁷⁰, e.g. plastics and water reuse.

Main developments will include more systematic engagement with the private sector and stronger focus on finance and investments, building on lessons from previous programmes which highlighted access to finance as a major obstacle to the adoption of sustainable consumption and production practices by the private sector and contributing to the objective

⁷⁰ COM/2015/0614 final.

of the Consensus 'to scaling-up private and public investments in the low-emission, climate-resilient green economy'. In terms of scope, the programme will focus on a few key economic sectors, taking into consideration their economic importance in target countries, their job creation potential, their environmental and climate impact — in particular soil, water and air pollution — as well as complementarities with other EU initiatives, e.g. on sustainable value chains and on the circular economy, including actions to address plastic waste and promote recycling.

The Switch to Green flagship will provide the framework for EU support, bringing under a common umbrella, complementary actions financed by the GPGC and other instruments, including in particular the Switch Asia and Switch Med programmes, promoting coherence, complementarity, cross-sectoral approaches and EU visibility. Partnerships, notably with the private sector will be enhanced.

The EU will further promote the systematic integration or mainstreaming of environment and climate change into development policies, plans and programmes at all levels including in its support to sustainable cities and local economies.

Indicative indicators

- 1.1 Number of national reforms in support of an inclusive green and circular economy transition, including for the sound management of chemicals and waste, initiated with EU support.
- 1.2 Total amount (EUR) of investments in the green and circular economy mobilised with EU support.
- 2.1 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises applying Sustainable Consumption or Production practices with EU support.
- 2.2 Number of jobs created by green Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with EU support.
- 3.1 Amount and share (%) of EU development cooperation funds in support of climate action, biodiversity protection and desertification (based on tracking via Rio Markers — OECD) and disaster risk reduction.
- 3.2 Number of national, sector and subnational strategies in which environmental sustainability, climate change and/or disaster risk reduction have been integrated with EU support (e.g. Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans).

Component 4: International environment and climate governance for priority areas set out in components 1 to 3

Objective

To contribute to better international environment and climate governance in line with the external dimension of the EU's environment and climate change policies, and to enhance the role of the EU as a global actor in delivery of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Expected results

1. International environment and climate governance as well as international partnerships and alliances on environment and climate change are strengthened and promoted.
2. International environment and climate knowledge and capacities are strengthened to inform evidence-based policies and decisions and their effective implementation and monitoring.

International environment and climate governance will be strengthened through support for the implementation of the working programmes of the Rio Conventions (climate change, biodiversity, and desertification), other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the UN Environment Programme and other relevant international organisations 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. Opportunities for partnering with the private sector, civil society and local actors in these efforts will be explored, also to accelerate the transition towards a pollution-free planet. The programme will also systematically take into consideration and, where appropriate, address the links between international environment and climate governance, security and migration.

Environment and climate diplomacy will be promoted through international partnerships and alliances aimed at enhancing international dialogue, implementing trans-boundary strategies and exchanging experience, and fostering joint global action. Coordination and coherence with the Partnership Instrument will be required.

Enhancing the knowledge base. The GPGC will support international knowledge-sharing; scientific research and technology cooperation on societal challenges of global importance; the use of digital technologies, including open and big data; partnerships between academic institutions; the development and piloting of decision support tools; and the strengthening of related capacities, including for collecting, analysing and presenting environmental indicators and information.

Indicative indicators

- 1.1 Adoption of Paris Agreement on Climate Change implementing rules and completion of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Facilitative Dialogue on mitigation ambition.
- 1.2 Number of ratifications and state of reporting on implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (including climate change, biodiversity, and chemicals and waste related agreements).
- 1.3 Adoption of an ambitious follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- 1.4 Number of international partnerships and alliances strengthened with EU support.
- 2.1 Number of international environmental and climate change knowledge products developed, data collected and analysed and research work conducted.

4.2 Sustainable energy [Planet, Prosperity]

The crucial role sustainable energy plays for inclusive social and economic development and for improving livelihoods is recognised at the global level. The 2030 Agenda includes a dedicated Sustainable Development Goal 7 to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. In the context of the climate agenda, meeting sustainable energy commitments is also key to implementing the Paris Agreement as well as to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 13 on climate action and related Nationally Determined Contributions. Enhancing access to sustainable energy is also essential for achieving other SDGs and targets, given the potential of cross-sectoral linkages to maximise multiple benefits and synergies by promoting sustainable energy as an enabler notably for eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities (SDGs 1, 10), sustainable agriculture and water management (SDGs 2, 6, and interlinkages between land, food, water and energy), Good Health (SDG 3), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), Industry, innovation and

infrastructure (SDG9), Education (SDG 4), Life on land (SDG 15) and Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11).

The GPGC will continue to address the energy challenges in partner countries with a focus on supporting (1) supporting the enabling regulatory framework and (2) fostering strategic alliances at the global level and are results oriented. The emphasis will remain on boosting sustainable energy investments while supporting efforts of partners to reap the benefits of the ongoing global energy transition. Civil society, local communities and local authorities will be involved at all levels of the programme, with a particular attention being paid to gender issues. The appropriate balance of actions targeting remote rural/peri-urban/urban areas, including in fragile states, LDC and SIDS, as well as on- and off-grid solutions for energy access and small to large scale projects will be sought.

While the priorities and objectives of the previous phase remain valid, increased efforts will be put on:

- Reinforced policy dialogue supported, as relevant, by technical assistance expertise and backed by the best available scientific knowledge on suitable technology options and impacts of energy choices on livelihoods, exchange of best practice and capacity building efforts to promote a stable and enabling regulatory and investment framework and appropriate energy transition strategies.
- Enhanced sustainable energy investments, including for small and medium scale projects, innovative solutions, and private as well as public-private partnerships, with a continued focus also on (energy) poor in rural, semi-urban and urban areas as well as on energy security and resilience of LDC and SIDS on their way to decarbonisation.
- Accelerated project preparation initiatives bringing to technical and financial maturity to targeted sustainable energy investments that have substantial development impact as well as scalability and replicability potential, including in urban areas.

Nexus

Actions will aim at poverty eradication and inclusive and sustainable development through increasing access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy and thus access to services depending on energy such as digital, internet, real-time information, financial inclusion, etc.; the Actions will likewise contribute to many other components of the GPGC including climate change mitigation and adaptation, gender equality, environment and forest protection, water, agriculture, green/circular economy and private sector development, job creation, health and safety protection from the hazards of inefficient and highly polluting in-house cooking and heating, improvement of social services (health, education, public lighting security etc.) and address root causes of irregular migration.

The following components will be prioritised:

Component 1. Enabling partner countries to develop energy transition strategies with a focus on improving sustainable energy regulatory framework and accelerating investments

Objective

To promote energy efficiency and access to sustainable energy through effective policies and regulations based on accurate data, exchange of best practice, transfer and co-creation of knowledge, expertise and technologies and skills development, improved performance of energy utilities, capacity building of local stakeholders and investments. The GPGC support

will increasingly focus on decentralised systems powered by local renewable energy sources, maximising impact in terms of poverty reduction.

Expected results

1. Regulatory and investment framework conducive to enhancing energy access investments in the sustainable energy sector⁷¹ is adopted by partner countries.
2. Investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency are unlocked and accelerated.
3. Institutional capacity in the energy sector is appropriately strengthened; sector governance and energy statistics are improved.

The GPGC will seek to reinforce the ongoing policy dialogue and capacity building of stakeholders in partner countries to enable a conducive environment for enhancing investments in sustainable energy and accelerating the transition towards low-carbon climate resilient energy systems. This will be a major contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Nationally Determined Contributions. Technical assistance, backed by the best available scientific knowledge on suitable technology options and impacts of energy choices on livelihoods, support to the reform agenda and to innovation, and capacity building will be provided to support policy dialogue at all levels, to relevant institutions and authorities and for project preparation.

Policy and regulatory experience, based on the comprehensive EU energy and climate framework, will be shared peer-to-peer, while taking into consideration the need of adaptation to local specificities. The focus will be on stimulating and accelerating public and private investments in energy access, including through rural electrification projects, enabling renewable energy generation and energy efficiency while protecting natural (water) resources and biodiversity, increasing effectiveness and efficiency of utilities, and improving the energy sector governance and transparency. The actions will contribute to reinforcing the links in the nexus of energy-science and the implementation of the Communication on Accelerating Clean Energy Innovation⁷², while building upon the new African Union - EU Research and Innovation Partnership on Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (CCSE) launched during the Africa-EU Summit in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in November 2017.

The Electrification Financing Initiative will continue to build on its ongoing success with a special focus on investments using local and regional renewable energy sources with due attention to the end use and in particular the productive uses of energy in other sectors. Strong emphasis will be placed on supporting decentralised systems powered by local renewable energy sources and on electrifying rural communities extending benefits to the poor and maximising impact in terms of poverty reduction. Particular attention will be given inter alia to tackling the energy access, renewable generation and energy efficiency challenges faced by under-served areas, such as the fragile states, the Sahel region and the SIDS. Actions will contribute to the overall EU External Investment Plan effort. The specific gender window in Electrification Financing Initiative will continue to strengthen the role of women and girls in the energy sector, both as consumers and entrepreneurs/service providers, promoting renewable energy and increasing access to energy. The actions will contribute to reinforce the links in the nexuses of energy-gender-rural development (agri-business). The dissemination of best practices and viable business models matching the needs of local markets will be supported.

⁷¹ As part of a sustainable energy investment, a limited fossil fuel component may be exceptionally considered if it is indispensable for the financial sustainability of the investment and/or the stability of the electricity network.

⁷² COM(2016) 763final.

The component will also respond to major urbanisation challenges by ensuring energy access to poor people in urban and peri-urban areas of partner countries. Actions supporting an integrated approach for planning and investing in sustainable low-carbon climate-resilient energy infrastructure and smart energy use and promoting a territorial approach to local development will be continued. It will focus on poor urban and semi-urban communities and rural areas as well as at national and regional level, also in the context of the External Investment Plan. The actions will contribute to reinforce the interlinkages between energy for cooking and the energy-water-food security nexus, reducing indoor and outdoor air pollution, thus contributing to the health agenda and alleviating the pressure of the conventional energy sector on natural resources (water, forests).

Building on its ongoing success, the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa will further support the role of cities and local authorities in ensuring access to sustainable energy services to their citizens, including by improving energy efficiency, and in low emission, climate resilient local development, thus reinforcing the integrated energy-cities nexus. The action will continue to support the ambitious political commitments at local level, in coherence with efforts at national level (such as the Nationally Determined Contributions) on access to sustainable energy, energy efficiency, planning and management tools, climate mitigation, and adaptation. It will therefore boost the potential of Sub-Saharan African cities as hubs for sustainable, inclusive growth and innovation. The action will take advantage of links with EU Member States initiatives and instruments, adopting a flexible approach to account for the different levels of advancement and preparedness of big and/ or secondary cities, and reaching out to existing (and future) financing possibilities for local authorities. Possibilities to expand geographical focus of activities beyond Sub-Saharan Africa can be explored according to specific needs and consistent with support from other financing instruments.

This component offers the opportunity to benefit from synergies with the EU policy on digital for development, as digital solutions can facilitate the access to the electricity market through the use of mobile devices, management of electricity consumption and development of smart cities.

With a commitment to make full use of innovative technologies and business models with increased efficiency in particular for decentralised approaches, the Commission will continue to support, unlock, accelerate and leverage sustainable energy investments with scalability and replicability potential, contributing to an exponential increase of new access and meeting the objective to provide access to 40 million people by 2020 and eventually, as per the pledge made by the Commission and its Member States, to contribute to provide access to sustainable energy for an additional 500 million people in developing countries by 2030.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Number of countries where the business environment for sustainable energy has been improved or energy transition strategies have been implemented thanks to EU support.
- 1.2 Number of people provided with access to electricity or to clean cooking systems with EU support.
- 2.1 Increased renewable energy generation capacity provided with EU support (in MW).
- 2.2 Total direct and indirect GHG emissions (Ktons Co₂ eq.) avoided on a yearly basis thanks to EU support.
- 2.3 Total value (in EUR) of investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects supported by the EU.

An application tracking and reporting results against these indicators will be accessible through a dedicated webpage.

Component 2: Building strategic alliances to achieve sustainable energy goals

Objective

To maximise impact in partner countries by joining forces with all partners and stakeholders and building strategic alliances to enhance policy dialogue and action coordination at the national, regional and global levels. Considering the huge coordinated global efforts needed to meet the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement objectives, partnerships and alliances, where the EU can have a real value added, will be encouraged, aimed at close cooperation with EU Member States and international organisations towards achieving sustainable energy goals. Coordination and coherence with the Partnership Instrument will also be ensured.

Expected result

1. Effective dialogue takes place between stakeholders at the technical and political levels.

A multitude of international actors and initiatives are geared towards addressing the energy access challenge. Actions need to be complemented and reinforced by building strategic alliances to intensify the dialogue and coordination with partners, aiming at joining forces to exploit possible synergies, foster innovation and increase complementarity and maximise all efforts. At the national level, actions will continue to involve partner country governments, parliaments, local authorities, civil society and the private sector. At the regional level, actions will continue to count on partnering with regional bodies. Global initiatives and coalitions aimed at supporting progress in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 7 and 13 will continue to be supported.

Indicative indicator

1. Number of common initiatives with EU Member States, global partners and international organisations and other relevant stakeholders aimed at increased coherence and coordination in sustainable energy cooperation.

4.3. Human development [Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace]

In support of the 2030 Agenda, the GPGC framework for human development will seek to address the basic needs and rights of the world's poorest people. This includes those who have been marginalised and excluded from the benefits of economic growth, in order to increase their resilience and to eradicate poverty, while also promoting the efficient use of resources to provide for a growing and more prosperous global population. It will do this by addressing key aspects of human development through specific dedicated programmes and through mainstreaming key issues throughout all programmes.

This action area will contain specific programmes in the areas of:

- health;
- education, knowledge and skills;
- culture;
- 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; and

- domestic revenue mobilisation.

Component 1: Health

In line with the 2030 Agenda and notably Sustainable Development Goal 3 on healthy lives and well-being and the Consensus, the GPGC will complement geographic health programmes by supporting those crucial elements of an effective and comprehensive health system that are best addressed at supra-national level. For example responding to infectious diseases that can travel across borders or have pandemic potential, exchange of best-practice or market shaping of key health commodities, or contribute to tackling the increase of chronic diseases, which are becoming a burden in low- and middle-income countries.

Actions funded under the programme will follow a rights based approach to ensure that no one is left behind and will mainstream priorities such as gender equality and women empowerment. They will strengthen key building blocks of an effective and equitable health system to achieve universal health coverage, including sexual and reproductive health and rights⁷³, with a particular focus on poor and marginalised populations.

Based on the lessons learned from the first phase of GPGC implementation, underlining a health systems approach, the programme will focus its support on a small number of global initiatives and organisations that:

- i) are critical for the promotion of global public goods in health;
- ii) demonstrate impact at country level;
- iii) address complex and multidimensional challenges;
- iv) leverage additional funding from domestic, private, and non-traditional sources;
- v) take a holistic and cross-sectoral approach (such as tackling antimicrobial resistance through a 'One Health' approach); and
- vi) target the populations most in need. The GPGC will also follow a health systems approach in contributing to the Commission pledges already made to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria (2017-2019) and the Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) (2016-2020). The Commission will also identify possible synergies with international health research initiatives such as the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Diseases Preparedness and the Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases.

Objective

1. To address communicable diseases to end the AIDS epidemic, tuberculosis and malaria.
2. To build capacity and enable the translation of knowledge into practice for improved and equitable results in the health sector.
3. To improve access to essential health commodities and sexual and reproductive health and rights⁷³.

⁷³ Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights will be promoted in the context of the EU commitments made in the European Consensus on Development (2017): “The EU remains committed to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the outcomes of their review conferences and remains committed to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), in this context.”

Expected results

- 1.1 Improved and sustainable control of the AIDS epidemics, tuberculosis and malaria.
- 1.2 At least 300 million additional children immunised through stronger health systems.
- 2.1 Progress on health outcomes in programme-supported countries.
- 2.2 Improved access to health services by cutting out-of-pocket payments in programme-supported countries.
- 3.1 Improved availability and utilisation of reproductive and sexual health services including family planning, especially for poor and marginalised women and girls⁷⁴.

Due to its nature as a global public good, the effective control of communicable diseases requires collective action at international level and will contribute to health security and the prevention of antimicrobial resistance. The GPGC will invest in those global initiatives targeting communicable diseases from a health system's perspective that:

- i) particularly affect developing countries;
- ii) have a holistic approach, including preparedness, prevention, treatment and care;
- iii) reach those most vulnerable (children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, marginalised populations); and
- iv) include actions targeting sexually transmitted diseases, drug-prevention and harm-reduction activities.

On capacity development, the key components of the GPGC will support design and management of health systems that offer:

- i) universal and equitable access;
- ii) effective multi-sectoral health promotion and public health interventions for improved population outcomes; and
- iii) national adaptation of globally agreed health policies and regulations with a view to leaving no one behind.

This will help partner countries deal with major health determinants, including neglected diseases and the changing disease burden including non-communicable diseases and environmental risk factors, to be prepared for disease outbreaks, such as Ebola. It will also enable them to effectively manage eradication programmes (e.g. polio) and address the increasingly varied burden of disease. The programme will invest in interventions that require a collective approach to improving evidence-based health policy-making and analysis at country level and subsequently strengthen the role of the WHO at country level. The use of digital solutions to address the identified challenges will also be promoted.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) are human rights as stated in the European Consensus⁷³. Access to family planning is an integral component of SRHR and, when combined with adequate health education campaigns and access to services, it contributes to women's empowerment and gender equality. In addition to health benefits, when women are able to decide over the timing and number of pregnancies, they are more likely to reach a higher education level, secure better employment, and ultimately achieve greater participation

⁷⁴ The EU stresses the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and health-care services. (The new European Consensus on Development: our world, our dignity, our future, 2017)

in society. Access to family planning also contributes to economic growth, reduced population growth rates, reduced healthcare costs and greater efficiency of the health sector.

Complementarity

The programme will leverage and strengthen the impact of geographic health programmes and vice-versa. The GPGC will support a limited number of global initiatives that address key issues requiring a global approach to support health systems, strengthen existing local partnerships which include the EU Delegations and deliver impact at country level in an aid-effective manner. The programme will also complement the EDF (Intra-ACP programme) in making pledged contributions to the Global Fund and GAVI and will ensure coordination and coherence with the Partnership Instrument. To reduce poverty, the GPGC will also be complementary to the efforts of Horizon 2020, the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)⁷⁵. In particular, it will identify possible synergies with the second European and Developing Countries Clinical Trial Partnership programme ([EDCTP2](#)), whose aim is to contribute to the reduction of the social and economic burden of poverty-related diseases in developing countries, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, by accelerating the clinical development of effective, safe, accessible, suitable and affordable medical interventions for poverty-related diseases, in partnership with sub-Saharan Africa⁷⁶.

Nexus

Actions under this programme will contribute to other key components of the GPGC such as education (comprehensive sexuality education), gender equality (SRHR, equal access to quality healthcare), nutrition, child well-being, migration (resilient health systems in sending countries and migrants' health), private sector development, domestic resource mobilisation and addressing the health impact of environmental risk factors such as chemical pollution and poor air quality, particularly indoor-air pollution.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Number of people living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral therapy with EU support.
- 1.2 Number of insecticide-treated bed nets distributed with EU support.
- 1.3 Number of one year olds immunised with EU support.
- 2.1 Number of EU supported countries showing progress on health outcomes and outputs as per national monitoring and evaluation framework indicators.
- 2.2 Number of EU supported countries having reduced the share of direct out-of-pocket payments in total health expenditure by at least 10%.
- 3.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods in EU supported countries.

Component 2: Education, knowledge and skills

As emphasised in the Consensus, responding to children's and young people's educational needs is crucial to promoting responsible citizenship, developing sustainable and prosperous

⁷⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020).

⁷⁶ Decision No 1209/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2003 on Community participation in a research and development programme aimed at developing new clinical interventions to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis through a long-term partnership between Europe and developing countries, undertaken by several Member States (OJ L 169, 8.7.2003, p. 1)

societies and boosting youth employment. To achieve these goals, in line with the EU's rights-based approach, the GPGC will support inclusive, equitable and quality basic education⁷⁷ and learning for all, taking into consideration the particular needs of the poorest countries, countries affected by crises and conflict and countries furthest away from education goals.

The GPGC will continue to support initiatives that address global challenges in the education sector and help partner countries achieve international commitments (Sustainable Development Goal 4), thus strengthening the foundations for sustainable development and inclusion of young people into the work force. This will be further strengthened by vocational education and training as well as skills development programmes, including digital skills and literacy, to increase their access to labour market and employability. It will contribute to strengthening national education systems in partner countries, paying particular attention to improving learning outcomes, and reinvigorating priorities such as girls' education and education in crisis-affected countries, making use of new technologies. This will be done by taking key lessons learned from the past into consideration. In particular the importance of creating synergies and coordination between education support through thematic and geographic programmes; a more stringent focus on clearly identifiable results; and the need to ensure that most disadvantaged groups including forcibly displaced people are targeted as a priority through GPGC funding. The programme will also serve to contribute to the EU pledges already made to the Global Partnership for Education and to help improve the global education architecture.

Objective

To enable education systems to deliver equitable and quality education and learning for all, in particular for most vulnerable and excluded groups.

Expected results

1. Improved equality of access to basic education for vulnerable groups and children, in particular those living in low-income countries and in crisis-affected situations.
2. Improved learning outcomes in basic education, in particular for children living in low-income countries and in crisis-affected situations.
3. Resilient education systems with strengthened planning and sector management capacities that ensure continued education provision in fragile and crisis-affected situations.

These results reflect the key challenges that the education sector is facing in many partner countries, notably equitable access, quality of education, and education system resilience (Section 2). As the main global multi-stakeholder partnership in the education sector, the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) has in the past catalysed substantial achievements in its partner countries and remains an indispensable partner for the EU to deliver on Sustainable Development Goal 4 in GPE partner countries⁷⁸. The EU will continue to be a key player in governance. It will also engage with other global education actors including the International Commission for Financing Global Education and the Education Cannot Wait Fund.

Complementarity

Through the EU's involvement in the governance structures of global initiatives, the GPGC offers significant opportunities to ensure complementarity with the EU's bilateral and regional

⁷⁷ Basic education includes pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education.

⁷⁸ Currently, 65 partner countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America benefit from GPE grants.

education support and bilateral support provided by EU Member States. In addition, when focusing on education for people affected by conflict and crisis, close interaction on education in emergencies with the Commission department for European Civil protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations will ensure complementarity with humanitarian actions and the strengthening of the humanitarian-development nexus. Through a focus on girls' education, the GPGC will continue to make a substantial contribution to gender equality. The global education initiatives will leverage additional funds, including through increased mobilisation of domestic revenues and of private sector funds. A substantial part of these funds will be invested in Africa. The GPGC can therefore be considered as complementary to the European Investment Plan for Africa. Where appropriate, digital tools and solutions will be promoted within the GPGC.

Nexus

Actions under the GPGC will contribute to other components of the GPGC such as health, gender equality, child well-being and the fight against child labour, as well as addressing the root causes of irregular migration and helping to combat radicalisation and extremism. The component will contribute to increasing awareness on environmental and climate change issues, therefore enhancing people's capabilities to contribute to the social, economic and environmental well-being of their communities. Basic education support is also key to the success of actions that build young people's technical and vocational skills in order to boost youth employment. Ultimately this will strengthen the lifelong learning system of pre-school, basic, secondary, higher or vocational learning. In this regard, close collaboration with specific programmes funded by EU Member States will be ensured.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Primary education completion rate.
- 1.2 Lower secondary education completion rate.
- 2.1 Number of teachers trained.
- 2.2 Number of programme-supported countries showing improved learning outcomes through established national assessment and monitoring systems.

Component 3: Culture

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development acknowledges global citizenship, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue as overarching principles for sustainable development. As outlined in the European Consensus, culture is both an enabler and an important component of development and may enable economic and social inclusion, freedom of expression, identity building, civil empowerment, conflict prevention as well as economic growth. The 2016 Joint Communication 'Towards a Strategy on International Cultural Relations'⁷⁹ advances 3 pillars for cooperation with partner countries:

- 1) intercultural dialogue;
- 2) cultural and creative industries; and
- 3) heritage.

⁷⁹ JOIN(2016) 29 final.

The GPGC supports the implementation of all three pillars, including the economic and social dimensions of culture, cultural diversity, freedom of expression and social inclusion. Several actions touching these three pillars were launched during 2014-2017 and will be implemented from 2018 onwards. Strengthening and complementing these actions, with particular attention to the second and third pillar, 'job creation and social inclusion through creative industries' and 'cultural heritage', will receive particular attention during the 2018-2020 MIP, focusing on reinforcing the capacities of the cultural and creative sectors.

Actions under this pillar will strengthen the skills required to respond to an increased market demand for quality and richer cultural contents including cultural heritage, thereby increasing access to national/regional and international markets and employability of cultural and creative sector. Improved skills and increased quality of cultural products will enhance cultural industries' contribution to economic growth.

Objective

To enhance the contribution of both cultural and creative industries and cultural heritage to socioeconomic development, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

Expected results

1. Skills matching between demand and supply of cultural and creative industries actors in partner countries along the whole value chain are improved, including in the area of cultural heritage.
2. Cultural diversity, identity building and freedom of expression in co-creation, distribution, promotion and access to markets of cultural goods are enhanced.

In light of the large untapped potential of cultural and creative industries and cultural heritage for socioeconomic development, the GPGC will invest in initiatives that strengthen:

- i) professional capacities in cultural and creative industries related fields, including through an improved vocational education and training system with an employability approach focusing on skills gaps; and
- ii) capacities of cultural and creative industries related public and private sector operators in partner countries, to create new job opportunities and market access building on valuing identity and using latest technologies (in particular digital) and international cooperation.

Intercultural dialogue remains important for the promotion of cultural diversity and overcoming cultural fragmentation and conflict. To further this goal, the GPGC will continue to promote new and established mechanisms of intercultural dialogue and exchange including mobility and partnership.

Complementarity

The GPGC is complementary to actions promoting intercultural dialogue, strengthening social and economic aspects of cultural heritage and reinforcing the regulatory environments for the culture sector. Complementarity will also be sought with actions enhancing the mobility of vocational education and training learners and staff below higher level under the Africa-EU Partnership, the EDF regional culture programme supporting employment and access to market for the creative sectors of the Lusophone countries (PALOP-TL Culture Programme), the Intra ACP 11th EDF programme focusing on cultural and creative industries in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, the intercultural dimension of Erasmus+ and other exchange programmes, the Ethical Fashion Initiative, the Commission's department for International Cooperation and Development for civil society organisations facility, the Partnership Instrument as well as a number of bilateral and multi-country actions.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Number of employed people who have benefited from VET/skills development and other active labour market programmes (EU RF: Indicator 28).
- 1.2 Number of people having profited of exchanges and mobility arrangements.
- 2.1 Number of EU partner countries' co-creations and joint initiatives.

Component 4: Gender equality, women empowerment and protection of women's and girls' rights

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread human rights violations and a major obstacle to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda acknowledged the importance of gender equality in order to achieve sustainable development and clearly set the elimination of all forms of violence against women, including harmful practices, as targets under Sustainable Development Goal 5 (target 5.2 and 5.3). Violence against women and girls also impedes the achievement of all other Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to poverty eradication, health, education, clean water and sanitation, food security and just and peaceful societies, as matter of gender inequality are present in all sectors⁸⁰.

Gender equality and women empowerment will remain a high priority in 2018-2020 as reflected in the Gender Action Plan II: 'Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020', endorsed by the EU Council in October 2015.

The new phase will support the implementation of the first pillar of the Gender Action Plan II, 'Ensuring girls' and women's physical and psychological integrity', with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence at every level: prevention, protection, access to services, reintegration, training, justice and fight against impunity⁸¹.

Objective

To eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in partner countries. This includes physical, psychological, sexual, economic and other types of violence and discrimination, including trafficking and economic exploitation, harmful practices and exclusion that women suffer in the different areas of their private and public lives (from choosing freely and independently about their sexual and reproductive life, to participating effectively in the economic and political processes in their countries).

Expected results

1. Women and girls are better protected from violence in the public and private sphere through prevention measures and the creation of a conducive and enabling environment which allows for gender-responsive policy and decision-making (political, judicial and law enforcement in compliance with international standards, end of impunity and access

⁸⁰ Gender inequality, social, cultural, economic and political barriers, caring responsibilities and gender-based violence, affect participation in and influence on policy- and decision-making processes, access to decent work, quality services, safety and security, justice, land tenure, housing and other assets.

⁸¹ The second and third pillars of the Gender Action Plan (economic, social and cultural rights – economic and social empowerment; and political and civil rights – voice and participation) will also be supported under the GPGC under the different action areas.

to justice, data collection and analysis on the forms of violence against women and girls, and education for behavioural change).

2. Improved responses for all survivors of violence, including harmful practices, through direct access to affordable curative and rehabilitative physical and mental healthcare services for women and girls.
3. Women and girls survivors of violence in target countries, including those most marginalised, as well as their dependents, are empowered to recover and rebuild their lives through social reinsertion.
4. Women are taking informed choices about their sexual and reproductive life through access to quality and affordable sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including family planning.

The GPGC will support the **EU-UN Spotlight initiative to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls**, launched in September 2017. This initiative will focus on particular forms of violence against women and girls that are prevalent or prominently emerge in specific regions:

- femicide in Latin America;
- trafficking in human beings and sexual and economic (labour) exploitation in Asia;
- sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices in Africa; and
- domestic violence in the Pacific and the Caribbean regions.

Interventions will also strengthen and support civil society, and particularly women's rights organisations, which play a vital role in advancing shared strategic objectives to promote gender equality, advocate against violence and develop innovative interventions on prevention and response.

Complementarity

Violence against women and girls are complex phenomena, requiring interventions at multiple levels that mutually reinforce each other in order to achieve sustainable results. The set of interventions required includes:

- legal and policy frameworks;
- institutional capacities, including those that support zero tolerance and addressing impunity;
- comprehensive prevention strategies including changing social norms and gender stereotypes;
- integrated and quality services that respond to victims and survivors; and
- collection, analysis and dissemination of quality gender-sensitive data to inform advocacy, policy making, prevention and service delivery.

As expressed in Sustainable Development Goal 5, digital technologies can be a powerful tool to empower women. This will impose a strong complementarity with and gender mainstreaming in all other components of GPGC, but also other EU programmes and instruments, such as the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights, the Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace, the Partnership Instrument, the Development Cooperation Instrument for Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities and the European Development Fund. When focusing on gender-based violence for people affected

by conflict and crisis, close interaction will be sought with the Commission's relevant services, particularly because of its Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies.

Nexus

GPGC interventions in this area require comprehensive and holistic approaches at multiple levels. Actions will contribute to other key components of the GPGC, such as accessible and quality healthcare (including sexual and reproductive health), child well-being, justice, as well as migration, employment, decent work, social protection, and equitable access to land and other natural resources. Most importantly, gender equality, women empowerment and protection of women's and girls' rights will be cutting across all components of the programme.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls including harmful practices.
- 1.2 Proportion of Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) recommendations on laws and policies on violence against women and girls, including harmful practices that have been fully implemented in line with human rights standards.
- 1.3. Percentage of victims/survivors of violence (including of trafficking) that have received efficient, effective and gender responsive services from relevant institutions including to address their sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- 1.3 Percentage of women migrants who experience labour rights violations during recruitment and employment.
- 1.4 Number of EU supported countries where legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.
- 1.5 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 5.6.1).

Component 5: Child well-being

Children bear the brunt of the challenges and stress on global public goods. The 2030 Agenda commits to providing children and youth with a nurturing and healthy environment to make the most of their rights and capabilities. Indeed, most Sustainable Development Goals and targets are either directly or indirectly related to children.

In March 2017 the EU adopted the 'Guidelines on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child, Leave no Child Behind'⁸², which are aligned with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 2030 Agenda. These guidelines seek to strengthen the EU's role in protecting and promoting the rights of all children through its external action, working with partner countries, international organisations and civil society in order to ensure that no child is left behind. They stress the importance of a systems-strengthening approach by states to address the full spectrum of the rights of the child and protect all children, including the most vulnerable and marginalised, through legislation, budget allocation, awareness-raising and

⁸² https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eu_guidelines_rights_of_child_0.pdf

training, data collection, monitoring bodies, and the development and implementation of appropriate policies, services and programmes.

In April 2017 the Commission adopted a Communication on the protection of children in migration, endorsed by the Council Conclusion of 8-9 June.⁸³ Through its external action the EU commits to prioritise actions to strengthen child protection systems in partner countries and along the migratory routes, and encourage cross-border cooperation on child protection, as well as support to projects targeting the protection of unaccompanied minors to prevent child trafficking and smuggling

The GPGC will support the implementation of these guidelines and contribute to the relevant Sustainable Development Goal targets under the 2030 Agenda, notably 16.2 on ending violence, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.

The first phase of the MIP supported actions dedicated to put an end to harmful practices affecting children (Female Genital Mutilation, child marriage, males' preference at birth) and to strengthen birth registration systems. EU support was instrumental in establishing pilot projects and leading to their scaling-up, and might continue through the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls. This MIP will target actions that were not previously covered but are central to protect children from violence and promote their rights.

Priority will be given to access to justice for children through the strengthening of child-friendly justice systems, as knowledge, capacities and systems are very weak in many countries. A specific focus will be put on supporting alternative sentencing through proposing alternatives to detention solutions for children, in alignment with their best interests, with a specific focus on children on the move.

A second priority will be put on the overall effort towards quality care and protection of children from violence and exploitation (children victims of trafficking, child labour violence at schools, and at home) through the strengthening of child protection systems worldwide at all levels (local, national regional), promoting their voice and participation. These proposed actions are aligned with the strategic approach set under the 2017 EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the rights of the child.

Objective

To protect children and promote their rights so that they can reach their full potential and benefit from the full set of their rights, including:

- Improving children's access to child-sensitive justice through quality juvenile justice mechanisms and alternatives to detention, focusing on children on the move, preventing children from being deprived of their fundamental rights.
- Protecting children from violence and exploitation (trafficking, worst forms of child labour, community based violence) through the establishment of stronger child protection systems at local/national/regional levels.
- Making children's voices heard and ensuring their participation in decision-making processes (transversal objective).

Expected results

1. Boys and girls are better protected from violations of their rights through improved

⁸³ COM(2017) 211 final.

access to child-friendly justice, notably children on the move. Juvenile justice mechanisms are in place, aligned with international standards, and alternatives to detention solutions are the favoured option respecting children's best interests.

2. Boys and girls are better protected from violence and exploitation in societies where comprehensive and systemic approaches for child protection are in place through the appropriate allocation of measures, structures and resources to child protection systems in order to leave no child behind. In particular, boys and girls will be better protected from economic exploitation (worst forms of child labour) and trafficking.
3. Boys and girls are full agents of change in inclusive societies as their voices are heard; they express freely their view and they participate in decisions affecting them.

One million boys and girls worldwide are in prison instead of school. Overall many countries lack the knowledge and capacity to ensure that children have a fair and comprehensive access to justice. Juvenile justice mechanisms are often — if existing — of low quality and do not ensure a fair protection of children in contact with the law that is aligned with international standards. Moreover, judicial systems often do not provide non-custodial measures, ensuring access to alternatives to detention through non-custodial measures and sanctions for the purposes of education and social reintegration.

The GPGC will support the better access to justice in specific countries by supporting the strengthening of juvenile justice systems and promoting alternatives to detention solutions that are in the best interests of the child.

Violence affects more than one billion boys and girls around the world every year. It occurs everywhere and has multiple devastating effects on societies, slowing down economic development and eroding countries' human and social capital. The cost of violence against children has been estimated as high as EUR 7 trillion. Addressing it is a matter of cost-efficiency for national and local authorities as all too often the quality of child protection systems are often too weak to protect children from violence, abuses, exploitation and neglect. In particular, even if globally the incidence of child labour decreased from 25% to 10% in the last 50 years, the total number of children economically exploited still remains high, with [UNICEF](#) and the [International Labour Organisation \(ILO\)](#) acknowledging an estimated 168 million children aged 5-17 worldwide. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimates that worldwide almost 20% of all trafficking victims are children, and in specific areas, children are even the majority.

The GPGC will promote a systemic approach to child protection, with specific activities for the strengthening of child protection systems with appropriate measures, structures and resources.

Child participation is one of the core principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Listening to children's views and ensuring their participation in decisions affecting them within family, schools, communities and public services is crucial to ensure that societies are inclusive and leave no child behind. Promoting child participation will be both mainstreamed under this GPGC component and supported through specific actions.

Complementarity

The GPGC will seek complementarities with programmes implemented both under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights, notably with the support for child rights civil society organisations at grassroots level having expertise in the proposed fields of intervention, and with the bilateral support provided through geographical instruments in areas focusing on child protection and survival and development rights of children (health,

education, good governance for civil registration and vital statistics, justice). It will allow learning from one another through knowledge-sharing and lessons learned.

Nexus

As the main interventions often require comprehensive approaches at multiple levels, nexus will be established with other key areas of interventions, such as gender equality and women empowerment (girls being at the intersection between gender equality and child well-being), accessible and quality health and education, migration and justice.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Number of legal and justice professionals trained on alternatives to detention with EU support.
- 1.2 Percentage of children in conflict with the law benefiting from alternative sentencing programmes.
- 2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.1).
- 2.2 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 8.7.1)
- 2.3 Number of child protection systems reinforced at local/national/regional levels with EU support.

Component 6: Employment, decent work, social protection

The 2030 Agenda highlights the importance of employment and decent work in achieving sustainable development, in particular under Sustainable Development Goal 8 'Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all'. Social protection can support the achievement of most Sustainable Development Goals, and it is explicitly mentioned in several Goals⁸⁴.

The Consensus emphasises that the EU and its Member States will support inclusive and sustainable growth by promoting 'an economic transformation that creates decent jobs, generates sufficient revenues for public services, and enables sustainable value chains'. Decent jobs and social protection are also put forward in the Consensus as a means of tackling rising economic and social inequalities. Youth inclusion, in particular in the labour market, is recognised as a transformative enabler, and future cooperation will aim to increase employability and quality employment, supported by effective education, vocational training and skills development.

The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the more recent Council conclusions on Child Labour⁸⁵, Business and Human Rights⁸⁶, Responsible Global Value Chains⁸⁷ and Sustainable Garment Value Chains⁸⁸, as well as the Trade for All Strategy⁸⁹ demonstrate a strong political commitment to step up the promotion of core labour standards through the EU development and trade policies.

⁸⁴ Goals on ending poverty (Goal 1), on achieving gender equality (Goal 5), on reducing inequality (Goal 10), on promoting inclusive economic growth (Goal 8) and on ensuring healthy lives (Goal 3).

⁸⁵ Council Conclusions 10244/16.

⁸⁶ Council Conclusions 10254/16.

⁸⁷ Council Conclusions 8577/16.

⁸⁸ Council Conclusions 9381/17.

⁸⁹ COM(2015) 497 final.

Consequently, the GPGC will continue to promote decent working conditions (quality of employment), promote employability and employment opportunities, and social protection (as a redistributive policy to reduce inequalities). On social inclusion, the new phase will deal with it in a holistic manner, through capacity development and knowledge generation on redistributive and inclusive policies that address both horizontal and vertical inequalities (as compared to the previous MIP which focused on specific groups, e.g. indigenous people and persons with disabilities).

The component will complement work at regional and national level through actions seeking the following objectives:

1. Promoting decent working conditions. To promote decent working conditions and international labour standards in global supply chains and to combat the worst forms of work (child labour and forced labour) — in particular for the working poor, women and girls.
2. Promoting productive employment for in particular the working poor, to help them work their way out of poverty. To contribute to tackling youth under- and unemployment, in particular in Africa, to help analyse, design and implement youth employment strategies in partner countries and to ensure that productive employment considerations are taken into account in public policies and investment programmes.
3. Promoting social protection systems. To enhance resilience and reduce inequalities within countries by developing social protection systems and floors.

Expected results

- 1.1 National legislation on social and labour standards concerning working conditions and rights in global supply chains are updated through tripartite inclusive consultations and compliance is improved.
- 1.2 SMEs and larger companies in partner countries comply with social, environmental and labour standards and become a part of ethical and responsible global supply chains; ensuring this also supports increase of their productivity, especially in SMEs.
- 1.3 International labour standards are promoted, and the worst forms of work — concerning vulnerable groups, especially the working poor, women and girls — are reduced.
- 2.1 Public and private stakeholders of 'growth and investment' programmes have access to country-specific labour market diagnosis and policy guidance.
- 2.2 Increased engagement of investors with local Technical Skills & Vocational Education and Training providers to improve the relevance of the training offered to productive employment for large groups of the working poor; the direct and indirect productive employment outcome for the working poor of the investment, in particular under the EU External Investment Plan is enhanced.
- 3.1 Effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of public social spending are strengthened through enhanced capacities in the formulation, implementation and development of sustainable social protection systems.
- 3.2 Improved coordination of global action to promote social protection and reduce inequalities as a priority at the global, regional and national development agendas.

The GPGC actions on decent working conditions will focus on promoting the implementation international labour standards, including safe and healthy workplaces in the global supply

chains, to create decent employment and support ethical growth patterns that can contribute to the reduction of socioeconomic inequalities within countries. They will support the labour commitments in EU trade instruments, in particular in Generalised System of Preferences+ countries⁹⁰, and developing countries with trade and sustainable development chapters in their trade agreements with the EU, in line with policy coherence for development principles.

Stakeholders will be encouraged to ratify, comply and enforce binding international labour, social and environmental standards, including sector-specific instruments. Local SMEs will benefit from the exchange of good practice in order to increase their productivity while adopting sustainable production practices, building on tested approaches that have been developed to support business in improving working conditions and respect workers' rights, in particular for women.

The GPGC actions on employment seek to contribute to full and productive employment for all by supporting the design and implementation of employment-responsive policies. In view of the current and future demographic trends in Africa, millions of young Africans will enter the labour market each year for the coming decades and their unemployment/underemployment risks remaining a key factor for economic migration and social unrest. The GPGC will support pilot initiatives and innovative models for youth employment. It will seek to complement investments supported by the EU and EU financial institutions, in particular the European Investment Plan, to maximise their employment outcomes (including indirect jobs in value chains). It will assist in analysing the employment potential and impact of sector policies and of EU funded programmes and investments to make better informed strategic decisions. They will accompany investments under the European External Investment Plan through vocational education and training and skills development to address the skills mismatch and foster innovation. They will also promote reforms of the vocational education and training systems which equip young people with the skills that are relevant for the labour market.

The GPGC on social protection will support global/regional initiatives in support of the extension of social protection systems and floors that safeguard everyone, including the poor and vulnerable, through the lifecycle, and will enhance their resilience to shocks. They will draw on experiences of other relevant EU programmes (e.g. SOCIEUX+, Eurosocial+, EU SPS, etc.) and support institutional capacity strengthening of partner countries to develop and implement redistributive policies which appropriately balance:

- i) coverage;
- ii) adequate level and quality of benefits; and
- iii) equity on distribution across the population.

Actions will also support strategies for redistributive policies to gradually shift towards domestic financing.

Approaches to provide demand-driven technical assistance to partner countries, for example through the knowledge-sharing among practitioners (including European expertise, and expertise from other developing and emerging countries) may be promoted through the actions covered by this subcomponent.

Complementarity

⁹⁰ GSP+ countries: Armenia, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Sri Lanka

Decent work and social protection are rarely selected as focal sectors in geographical programming. The GPGC will either target actions at global level (i.e. due to the inherent global nature of global supply chains) or serve to pilot approaches that can later be incorporated in EU funded actions — and in particular those seeking to promote sustainable growth and jobs (i.e. in order to enhance the quality of the jobs created). In terms of geographical focus, actions on decent work will probably focus on Asia and Latin America (where coordination and coherence with the Partnership Instrument will be required), whereas actions on youth employment will focus on Africa, and will be complementary to actions in the region, including the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the European External Investment Plan. The GPGC aims to optimise the impact on employment of other programmes through targeted technical assistance.

Nexus

For employment related actions, links will be sought with components targeting trade, investment programmes and private sector development (to maximise employment and decent work in particular in global supply chains; energy (skills for the energy sector), environment (for environmental standards and green job creation); agriculture and other relevant economic sectors.

Social protection actions will support achievements in other social sectors (e.g. health and education, women empowerment, child well-being), as well as resilience, migration and asylum. Furthermore, effective and data-informed social protection that gradually shifts towards domestic funding (direct taxes and contributions) strongly links with GPGC support to domestic revenue mobilisation and mainstreams digitalisation for development (secure identity, etc.).

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (Indicator 8.7.1).
- 1.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organisation (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status (Indicator 8.8.2).
- 2.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (Indicator 8.6.1).
- 2.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Indicator 8.5.2).
- 3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable (Indicator 1.3.1).
- 3.2 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Indicator 10.2.1).
- 3.3 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers (Indicator 10.4.1).

Component 7: Sustainable Growth, jobs and private sector engagement

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda confirmed that Official Development Assistance remained necessary but fell short of being sufficient for the implementation of the trillions in investment and economic activity needed to achieve the 167 indicators. International development cooperation should try to leverage sustainability and inclusive growth dividends out of trade, investment and the private sector, with the latter seen onwards as a contributor to inclusive and sustainable growth as well as decent jobs creation. The Consensus also underlines the role of investment and trade as vital enablers of sustainable development.

Under this component, the GPGC will seek to promote the role of the private sector as a key developmental actor, notably by supporting an enabling business environment and investment climate, conducive to private sector initiative and engagement into sustainable value chains, to enable growth and decent job creation. This will contribute to attracting sustainable investments and increasing exports, enabling economic diversification, sustainable industrialisation, local value addition, creation of decent jobs in developing countries and to improving their insertion into regional and global sustainable value chains. Particular attention will be paid to supporting entrepreneurship, small local businesses, access to new technologies, digitalisation, financial inclusion, fragile states and least developed countries. Actions will include sharing new approaches, building the capacity of relevant actors and promoting promising initiatives.

The GPGC will continue to support private sector development and an even stronger engagement with the private sector, as well as trade expansion and economic diversification of developing countries. A focus will be put on the implementation of the European External Investment Plan in Africa and the EU's Neighbourhood countries, and in particular its so-called 'third pillar', by supporting an enabling business environment and investment climate to attract sustainable investments, providing technical assistance and enhancing public-private dialogue mechanisms. Supporting the development and upgrading of value chains, focusing in particular on sustainability aspects, will also be a main driver, thereby also contributing to attract sustainable investments in those value chains and to supporting job creation and local value addition.

Objectives

1. To provide support to the Private Sector for Development and to contribute to leveraging sustainable private investments.
2. To promote trade for sustainable development and upgrading value chains.

Results

- 1.1 Improved business environment and investment climate that will be conducive for increased sustainable and inclusive investments and enhanced capacities of private and public actors, including small local businesses.
- 1.2 Increased financial inclusion through access to opportunities offered by digital technologies (i.e. digital financial services, digital entrepreneurship), and access to financial services for micro, small and medium enterprises and households, in particular vulnerable groups.
- 1.3 Enhanced public-private dialogue and partnerships including policy makers and private sector actors.
- 2.1 Improved capacities of local micro, small and medium enterprises and smallholders and participation in regional and global value chains and of governments to implement policy and regulatory reforms.
- 2.2 Increased economic diversification and value addition at country and regional level, leading to increased flows of investment and opportunities for creation of decent jobs in value chains.
- 2.3 Improved social, labour, and environmental sustainability as well as transparency and traceability in value chains.

The GPGC actions on private sector development will support efforts to improve business environment and investment climate, based on policy dialogue with partner governments and

on structured dialogue with the private sector, thereby contributing to the implementation of the third pillar of the European External Investment Plan. This will be key to enabling investments in developing countries, notably by promoting policy and regulatory reforms and providing technical assistance, advisory services and capacity building to public and private actors.

Support will focus on issues such as access to finance, financial inclusion, access to skills, entrepreneurship, promotion of business clusters, participation in regional and global value chains, digitalisation and connectivity, vocational and educational training with a special focus on women, youth, rural population, fragile states and least developed countries.

Harnessing the potential of the private sector to engage in favour of development with businesses in developing countries will also require space for public-private interaction and collaboration to identify risks and obstacles for investment and trade, as well as the necessary reforms. For these reasons, the development of a framework for structured dialogue with the private sector is envisaged (in line with the Sustainable Business for Africa Platform as part of the third pillar of the European External Investment Plan), building on existing initiatives, platforms or fora.

The GPGC actions on trade for development, including support to sustainable value chains, will include activities such as building the capacities of various public and private value chains actors (e.g. partner governments and public bodies, local private sector), in particular through technical assistance, or the promotion of innovative partnerships schemes involving private sector actors. It will be key to supporting the development and upgrading of value chains with potential in terms of creation of jobs and local value added, of attracting investments in those value chains and of enhanced market access at regional and global level.

These actions will therefore also contribute to improving the investment climate as part of the implementation of the third pillar of the European External Investment Plan. They will also support the implementation of EU's trade agreements. Specific attention will be given to sustainability risks and challenges in value chains. Apart from trade enabling standards (e.g. Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures and geographical indications), governments will be supported in improving the policy and regulatory framework through reforms for effective enforcement of social, environmental and labour standards and for increased domestic revenue mobilisation to reap the benefits of opportunities offered by trade agreements, including the Economic Partnership Agreements and unilateral preference schemes (such as the Generalised Scheme of Preferences - GSP).

Particular attention will be given to integrating sustainability aspects within public-private partnerships and investment support, to supporting the compliance capacity of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to tackling non-tariff barriers to facilitate trade, and to promoting multi-stakeholder initiatives and multi-actor coordination (involving governments, civil society organisations, private sector, social partners including at local level as well as international organisations). Other actions will be focused on encouraging good sustainability practices, and on enabling increased transparency and traceability in global and regional value chains.

Complementarity

The GPGC will either target actions at global level, actions that cannot be effectively achieved through geographic programmes, or actions that will serve to pilot approaches that could later be incorporated in EU funded actions. This support will seek complementarity with actions focusing on engagement with the private sector and support to sustainable value chains, implemented under other thematic components of the GPGC (see nexus below),

under the Partnership Instrument and under geographic financial instruments (EDF, DCI, ENI), in particular national, regional, pan-African or intra-ACP programmes.

This complementarity will be essential for Africa and the EU's Neighbourhood countries, in view of the implementation of the European External Investment Plan, where actions under the GPGC (for instance providing technical assistance, advisory services and capacity building to public and private actors) will seek complementarity with geographical programmes. Indeed policy dialogue will be mainly mainstreamed via geographical programmes. Complementarity will also be applied in other geographic areas (e.g. Switch Asia financed under the regional programme for Asia, Central Asia Invest in Central Asia region, International Labour and Environmental Standards in Pakistan, ARISE Plus and its national components for the ASEAN region, the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund LIFT for Myanmar, etc.).

Nexus

Links will be sought with components targeting employment, decent work, skills, vocational education, domestic revenue mobilisation, women's empowerment, sustainable agriculture and fisheries, environment and climate action, access to energy, green/circular economy, notably on decent job creation and sustainability in value chains.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Foreign direct investments, Official Development Assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 17.3.1).
- 1.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 8.10.2).
- 1.3 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 9.3.2).
- 1.4 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 9.3.1).
- 2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 9.2.2).
- 2.3 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production, national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 12.1.1).
- 2.4 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 17.11.1).

Component 8: Domestic Revenue Mobilisation

Effective and efficient resource mobilisation and use is essential for the well-functioning of the State and the provision of public goods. It provides by far the largest and most stable source available for financing sustainable development. Beyond providing fiscal space for priorities, it is also part of a social contract that underpins social cohesion and contributes to shaping good governance. It improves the business environment which will increase domestic private flows, private sector engagement and job creation. It supports sustainable and inclusive growth as well as good financial governance and accountability.

Implementing the 2030 Agenda requires sound domestic public finance systems to enable fair and effective domestic revenue collections and use. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, sets a new paradigm for implementation through the

effective use of financial and non-financial means, by placing domestic action and sound policies at the forefront. The UN Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity have similar provisions, putting domestic resource mobilisation at the core, complemented by international financial flows. Countries would need to cooperate on an ambitious agenda to create such an environment with the overall objective of 'Collect More' and 'Spend Better'. According to the Consensus, 'The EU and its Member States will promote effective and efficient resource mobilisation and use, including through initiatives such as the Collect More, Spend Better' approach.

Because of global challenges such as tax evasion, tax fraud, and illicit financial flows, it is important to support countries in finding ways of financing sustainable development in the long term and guaranteeing predictable domestic revenues for public goods and services.

Improving transparency in the extractive industries, and thereby contributing to ensuring a fairer distribution of rents, benefits and revenues from natural resources among the populations, is also a development challenge with a global dimension where the private sector is a vital actor. This is another example in which collaboration on a global scale is needed.

By engaging government institutions, companies, civil society, and donors to jointly work towards the mobilisation and effective use of domestic resources for sustainable development, the GPGC will be helping to achieve most notably, Sustainable Development Goal 1 End poverty, Sustainable Development Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, Sustainable Development Goal 10 Reduce income inequalities, Sustainable Development Goal 16 Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies and Sustainable Development Goal 17 Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Objective

To enhance sound domestic public finance systems and enable effective environmentally and socially responsible domestic revenue mobilisation and use in developing countries.

Results

1. Sound domestic public finance systems and effective, efficient and fair domestic revenue mobilisation for sustainable social spending are promoted and strengthened.
2. Improved transparency and cooperation between tax administration, fight against illicit financial flows.
3. Transparency and governance of natural resource management is improved.
4. Efficiency in public investment and debt management is strengthened.
5. Transparency and accountability are improved: supreme audit institutions are strengthened as well as civil society international initiatives to enable good governance in public finance.

The GPGC will continue to promote the Collect More, Spend Better approach, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Consensus and the Collect More, Spend Better Staff Working document, in view of widening the fiscal space available notably for social spending. The GPGC will support international partnerships and coordination on domestic resource mobilisation, improvement of domestic revenue mobilisation in developing countries, better inclusion of developing countries into the international tax governance process, improving transparency and accountability in the extractive industry sector, improving transparency, accountability and oversight in public finance management, promoting efficiency in public investment and public procurement and strengthening sustainable debt management. It will

also aim to enhance the voice from civil society for accountability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality and compliance.

This component is the continuation of Flagship 6: Resource Transparency Initiative and Flagship 10: Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Initiative for Inclusive Growth and Development of the 2014-2017 MIP.

Complementarity

This component is to be seen in the broader context of the EU's support to developing countries to increase domestic revenue mobilisation and to use financial resources more effectively, notably through budget support operations (financed out of the geographical envelopes).⁹¹ In Middle Income Countries, this component can complement actions aiming at reducing inequalities by introducing fair taxation systems and mobilising domestic revenues to increase social spending including through social protection mechanisms. It is also a valuable complement to blending operations and the European Investment Plan, as well as to the Regional Technical Assistance Centres — IMF (financed out of regional geographical envelopes). It will also complement the Kimberley process certification scheme, the support to the sustainable value chain, the EU-IMF cooperation in the provision of technical assistance through support to the Tax Policy and Administration/Revenue Mobilisation Trust Fund, and the Management of Natural Resources Wealth Trust Fund. Furthermore, it is also complementary to the OECD Base Erosion and Profit Sharing initiative, to address transfer pricing by multinational companies across national borders, the OECD global forum on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes and the EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive.

Nexus

This component presents strong complementarities with GPGC support to Growth, jobs and private sector engagement, in particular the private sector for development as well as natural resource management. It also links up with GPGC support to effective social protection policies and their (domestic) sources of financing. The Accounting and Transparency Directives as well as Commission participation in the tripartite global efforts in the fight against transfer pricing will transform the way companies report on benefits and will contribute towards better economic governance and a better business environment for companies. More generally this has to be seen in conjunction with the EU tax good governance policy, including tax good governance clauses in trade and cooperation agreements and the instrument of a Common EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes as a tool to create a level playing field in international taxation and promote tax good governance principles at a global level.

Indicative indicators

1. Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (SDG indicator 17.1.1).
2. Number of countries implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standard.
3. Number of Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA) countries where an action plan has been developed following PIMA diagnostic.
4. Number of supported countries that satisfy minimum requirements in terms of debt recording.

⁹¹ CMSB actions are also financed out of the European Development Fund and DCI –PANAFRICA.

4.4. Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture to fight hunger and under-nutrition. Planet, People, Prosperity

Sustainable Development Goal 2 recognises that investments in food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture are central to the elimination of hunger. However this priority area also contributes significantly to other Sustainable Development Goal targets related to:

- poverty reduction (1);
- gender equality (5);
- inclusive sustainable economic growth (8);
- sustainable consumption and production (12);
- climate change (13);
- sustainable use of oceans and seas (14); and
- sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (15).

Agriculture and agri-food sectors remain essential to the livelihoods of over three billion people in developing countries, making inclusive economic development of these sectors key to tackling food and nutrition insecurity, poverty, inequality and building resilience. Hunger remains a critical concern, overweight and obesity are rapidly increasing all over the world, including in low- and middle-income countries. Globally, one person in three is malnourished today and one in two could be malnourished by 2030 if nothing is done⁹². Therefore, malnutrition in all its forms (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity) now affects all countries.

This priority area will address multiple global challenges including food insecurity, food emergencies, under-nutrition, climate change, degradation of ecosystems and depletion of land, water and other natural resources, agricultural transformation, urbanisation, migration, price volatility and transboundary pandemic diseases. As rural women are key actors in the production, processing, marketing and as well as in maintaining household nutrition security, special attention in this action area will be paid to improve women's access to resources and to guarantee their equal rights. The action area is complementary and adds value to the support provided through our geographical programmes in more than 60 developing countries (allocating approximately EUR 8.5 billion under this Multiannual Financial Framework).

Priorities

This action area proposes three components:

1. Strengthening and promoting governance and capacity of actors at the global, continental, regional and national levels, for all relevant stakeholders.
2. Generating and exchanging knowledge and fostering innovation.
3. Supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to effectively respond to crises and strengthen resilience.

All components contribute to achieving the Commission priorities on investments and jobs, on climate change and environment, on health, on gender and on resilience, while also implementing the EU's recent policy commitments on food security, nutrition, resilience, the Consensus focus on improving traditional smallholder production systems and the EU's

⁹² High Level Panel Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), September 2017.

commitment to help partner countries reducing the number of stunted children by seven million by 2025.

Reviews and evaluations⁹³ carried out during the 2014-2017 MIP and during its predecessor (the Food Security Thematic Programme) highlight the relevance of the structure and projects implemented so far with a common recommendation that a more strategic approach with more attention to monitoring and evaluation should be adopted. Geographic instruments would have been unable to deal with food and nutrition security in general and with particular aspects such as nutrition and land tenure without the global public goods provided by the thematic instrument. The three components are therefore retained in the 2018-20 MIP with adjustments to accommodate emerging global challenges, priorities and lessons learned from previous investments.

The review of the governance component highlights that, in most cases, the actions have contributed to developing universal (global) frameworks, metrics, methods and standards that provide the foundation for coordinated action at national level. They have also contributed substantially to the global knowledge base and innovation processes needed for more effective food and nutrition security governance. The development and uptake of normative products have received important funding and stimulated the support to land governance — a key factor to ensure food security.

The review also highlights the significant contribution of the EU to improving global food security governance through the scale of its funding, advocacy and championing of key governance issues. These have resulted in the consolidation of major international partnerships such as the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and the Global Network Against Food Crises, and in the implementation of successful actions in partner countries, particularly on nutrition, resilience and land governance. It recognises the strategic role of the EU as a key donor and recommends a balancing of priorities between capitalising on investments that have already been made but which require further support, and responding to new initiatives in the future. The review recognises the importance of the strategic relationship with the Rome-based UN agencies (FAO, WFP, IFAD) and recommends a more strategic approach to food and nutrition security governance in future programming

Research and innovation is directly linked to the creation of global public goods and many of the lessons emerging from the cross-sectoral evaluation of the Directorate General's International Cooperation and Development support to research and innovation reflect the generic lessons identified in Chapter 2 of this document.

The cross-sectoral evaluation reaffirmed the importance of this work financed by the thematic instruments in yielding results that had impacted positively on development. It recommended improved alignment with the needs of partner countries, more emphasis on the dissemination of results and on the visibility of EU support, as well as improved complementarity with Directorate General's for Research and Innovation programmes. In Africa, the EU has taken the lead in institutional development and capacity building. This institutional support has contributed to initiatives led by Commission's service for research and innovation, such as the EU-AU Research and Innovation Partnership on Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture, which pools together resources from Horizon 2020, the Pan-African Instrument,

⁹³ Review of DG DEVCO support to Governance of Food Security. Landell Mills consultants, March 2017. ⁹³ Review of DEVCO Support through FSTP to 'Addressing Food Security for the Poor and Vulnerable in Fragile Situations. Landell Mills consultants. 2017, Evaluation of EU support to research and innovation for development in partner countries. DEVCO Evaluation Unit/ Ecorys, 2015, Evaluation of EU support to research and innovation for development in partner countries. DEVCO Evaluation Unit/ Ecorys, 2015.

and country contributions from EU and AU Member States,. The EU's support to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) has particularly focused on projects that take research results the last mile to impact on the livelihoods of poor smallholder farmers, thereby reaching out to the needy and vulnerable with context specific solutions. However, the need for better integration of agricultural research and innovation mechanisms within development assistance remains a challenge to be further addressed.

Resilience is the main focus of the component supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to effectively respond to crises, which is addressed by one large programme 'PRO-Act (Pro-resilience Action)'. The resilience review highlights that PRO-Act has progressed in the development of needs and capacity assessments tools which represent a good starting point for stronger strategic planning at country level. The EU has been instrumental in the launch of the Global Report on Food Crises⁹⁴ in 2016 and the launch of the Global Network against Food Crises at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in 2016 (lesson 1). These annual reports enable decision makers to identify and prioritise the countries and regions that are most in need and where funds can have greater impact. Responses and interventions in these countries can then be discussed in global humanitarian and development networks promoted by the EU and its partners and inspired by the Global Report. The review recommended the development and promotion of integrated strategies for resilient food and nutrition security at country level.

Component 1: Strengthening and promoting governance and capacity of actors at the global, continental, regional, and national levels, for all relevant stakeholders.

Objective

The objective is to strengthen global governance to improve food and nutrition security and to promote an inclusive sustainable agriculture transformation.

This GPGC component will strengthen governance aspects of the work of key governmental and non-governmental organisations (including farmer organisations and the private sector), institutions and processes (alliances and platforms) which deal with food and nutrition security issues, and agricultural development at the global, continental, and regional levels. Besides reassessing the functioning of global food and agricultural systems, including fisheries and aquaculture, in terms of their economic, social and environmental sustainability, targeted policy dialogue will be key to ensuring the inclusiveness and sustainability of agricultural growth. Policy dialogue will also address key market failures on food and nutrition security and contribute to favourable conditions for the development of smallholder agriculture.

Expected results

1. Effective global governance mechanisms, coordination systems and impact measurement to ensure food and nutrition security and sustainable agricultural development in a food system perspective.
2. Enhanced policy dialogue with intergovernmental organisations and mechanisms on selected food and nutrition security issues.
3. Public policies that effectively support socioeconomic empowerment of sustainable smallholder (family) farming, household enterprises, rural women and youth through

⁹⁴ *Global reports on food crises 2016 and 2017*, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), March 2017.

multi-stakeholder partnerships.

4. Norms and standards for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth are promoted.

The EU will support food and nutrition security governance mechanisms and coordination systems at global level (for example the Committee on World Food Security and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement). This includes ensuring the participation of rights-based and accountable multi-stakeholder organisations, supporting international efforts to generate reliable, accessible and timely information (such as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, National Information Platforms for Nutrition and the Food Security Portal), as well as tracking the Sustainable Development Goal indicators. In addition, the Global Network against Food Crises will be further strengthened to assess and coordinate global responses to food crises. This will improve the coordination between humanitarian and development responses and between key actors, both EU- (Commission services, EEAS, EU Member States) and non-EU partners (WB, UN agencies, NGOs, Regional Economic Communities, Regional organizations like the Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS) and the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), others). The EU will also seek to contribute to the emergence of sustainable food systems, including the agenda on food waste and losses by promoting new institutional arrangements at regional level.

In order to keep food and nutrition security high on the global agenda the EU will improve the effectiveness of its policy dialogue on selected food and nutrition security issues, such as the contribution of smallholders to local and regional food security, the prevention of food crises (strengthening resilience), and improving nutrition (stunting, obesity) at global, continental regional, national and community levels. This will be achieved through intensive dialogue with intergovernmental organisations, mechanisms and networks including with G7 and G20 in fulfilling shared commitments (including the EU's commitment on stunting). Synergies with initiatives aimed at building resilience to food and nutrition crises in a multi-sector approach, such as in the Alliance Globale pour la Résilience — Sahel et Afrique de l'Ouest (AGIR) and Support Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE) initiatives, at addressing land degradation/ or at promoting sustainable land management and at addressing climate change will be ensured.

Support to the formulation and the implementation of effective agriculture and fisheries policies will include:

- 1) gathering and analysing evidence of the contribution of smallholder agriculture and artisanal fisheries to climate change, sustainable landscape management, food systems and nutrition, women's economic empowerment and youth employment;
- 2) piloting integrated actions that effectively benefit smallholder agriculture and artisanal fisheries, contribute to addressing climate change and the sustainable management of soil, land, water and ecosystems;
- 3) policy monitoring (e.g. stakeholder involvement in accountability processes, Sustainable Development Goal monitoring, capacity development of civil society organisations, farmers' organisations and inter-professional groups to participate in policy processes);
- 4) scaling up land governance tools and processes such as the Land Matrix and Voluntary Guidelines of the Governance of Tenure of Land;
- 5) strengthening the governance and sustainable use of oceans including for food security and livelihoods;

6) enhancing the implementation of sustainable soil management practices (e.g. through the Global Soil Partnership initiative). For several of these topics synergies will be sought with the actions supported under the Environment and Climate Change action area for example for the water-energy-food nexus. The GPGC will also support initiatives to develop the capacities of civil society organisations, farmers' organisations and inter-professional groups (e.g. along selected value chains).

In order to attract and direct private investments to smallholder agriculture the EU will continue its support to the analysis of inclusive and sustainable value chains through its partnership with European Research Value Chains Analysis for Development and will contribute to the AgriFI initiative in the framework of the European External Investment Plan.

Specific initiatives may be launched to enhance the dialogue on policy (including pillar 3 of EIP), facilitating the submission of solid project proposals (pillar 2) and to boost fair and ethical and sustainable trade in the frame of its renewed support to commodities. To direct these private investments the EU will support a mechanism that will support partner countries in their efforts to implement the Voluntary Guidelines of the Governance of Tenure of Land, Forestry and Fisheries, the Principles of Responsible Agricultural Investment and the dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management.

In order to ensure market access for agricultural produce from developing countries the programme may support actions and initiatives in areas such as sanitary and phytosanitary issues and other norms and standards, geographical indications, in order to ensure a coherent response to global challenges. Actions aimed at controlling epizootics and controlling antimicrobial resistance may contribute to the ONE Health flagship of the previous MIP.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant:

1. Number of new institutional arrangements prepared to tackle emerging challenges (e.g. malnutrition) related to food systems to improve global food and nutrition security with EU support.
- 2.1 Number of food and nutrition security strategies and policies where civil society organisations, smallholder producers' organisations, women's organisation, private sector, research and/or academics have played an active role in its formulation with EU support.
- 2.2 Number of countries that invest in institutional capacities, services and political commitment to significantly reduce the number of children affected by stunting.
3. Number of strategies and policies to the benefit of sustainable smallholder (family) farming and artisanal fisheries development where civil society organisations, smallholder producers' organisations, women's organisation and the private sector have played an active role in the formulation with EU support.
- 4.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement institutional/legal and regulatory frameworks that enable smallholder agriculture and small-scale fisheries growth.
- 4.2 Level of adoption of Voluntary Guidelines of the Governance of Tenure of Land and Responsible Agricultural Investment principles into major private investments in agriculture.

Component 2: Generating and exchanging knowledge and fostering innovation

Innovation is the driving force for an inclusive, sustainable and climate smart transformation of a diversified and sustainable agriculture (incl. aquaculture) and related food systems that ensures optimal diet and nutrition and generates increases in productivity and jobs. Such innovation should be tailored to local conditions at farm level and within landscapes, and to fostering smallholders', including women and youth, fair participation in value chains and

inclusive rural transformation, while ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems.

Knowledge is needed to shape national and regional policies and to better inform agricultural investments so as to ensure that they are conducive to food and nutrition security, environmentally sustainable, socially acceptable, and economically inclusive and profitable. Beyond innovation and knowledge, rural transformation also requires the strengthening of regional and domestic capacities, including advisory services, within an enabling environment where roles and tasks at all levels (local, national, regional) are properly set and where the division of labour is ensured to avoid unnecessary competition and duplication.

Objective

To accelerate the elaboration, dissemination and implementation of technological and organisational innovation in sustainable, in particular in relation to climate change, agricultural production, marketing and policy-making, so as to improve the food security, nutrition and economic development of rural men and women in developing countries.

Expected results

1. Increased and improved involvement of science to foster innovation.
2. Agriculture research infrastructures are more conducive to innovation uptake.
3. Produced knowledge feeds into evidence-based policies.

Effective agricultural innovation requires a participatory approach, making sure real bottlenecks and drawbacks are addressed, science and traditional knowledge are efficiently engaged, and creative interactions between stakeholders and scientists are organised. Research and innovation projects will thus increasingly develop innovations relevant for development and climate change resilience and address the issue of upscaling. Better integration of agricultural research and innovation mechanisms within development assistance and cooperation will enhance access of farmers, in particular of youth and women, and other value chains stakeholders to innovation. Digitalisation will play a major role for future innovation in agriculture and food systems.

Actions will be pursued in alignment with priorities that include poverty alleviation and jobs along the value chains, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient production systems, nutrition sensitive agriculture, with 'gender and agriculture' taken into account as a cross-cutting theme.

The scope of activities will encompass research, 'science backstopping' of development projects and initiatives, support to Innovation Platforms (mobilising farmers, stakeholders including NGOs and private businesses, development agents and scientists), and other collaborative ways to put research into use. By strengthening inclusive and pro-poor approaches, this is fully coherent with the multi-actor approach increasingly used in European development cooperation and research and innovation projects.

Capacity development will entail individual training, strengthening organisations, developing institutional collaboration, including through collaborative projects, and reinforcing the enabling environment for innovation.

Supporting innovations for inclusive and sustainable agricultural value chains and producing evidence and knowledge to feed development policies and decisions through science will also contribute to strengthening investments and to the dynamics generated by the EU External Investment Plan, and more generally to the support to private sector operations. The EU presence, results and influence will be enhanced by appropriately complementing existing

strategies and initiatives in an EU joint approach which will add more coherence to the institutional architecture of Agricultural Research for Development, and add value to research and innovation initiatives.

Long term monitoring of situations together with an understanding of how policies operate also demands rigorous science and investment in analytical capacity, including for impact assessment. Support to evidence-based analysis, built upon science-based criteria and methods, and largely on producing actual quantitative information will be strengthened.

Activities will be primarily implemented by national agricultural research systems in developing countries, including research centres and universities; by international agricultural research centres such as those of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) or non-CGIAR centres; by European Advanced Research Institutions and universities; by regional and continental bodies such as the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa; and by the Global Forum on Agricultural Research and/or stakeholder constituencies (such as the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services and the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services); the Pacific Agriculture and Forestry Policy Network.

The programme will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal monitoring, in line with other action areas.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

1. Number of small-scale farmers adopting sustainable and resilient agriculture practices accompanied by research entities.
2. Share of government budget allocated to agricultural research for development.
3. Uptake of evidence generated by EU support to inform policy development and implementation.

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

The number and magnitude of crises has been on the rise for several years. Meanwhile, the humanitarian response has proven to be insufficient to address the full range of events, which are increasingly related to conflict and/or are of a political nature. The World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, in 2016, recommended a shift in focus from response towards prevention for improved sustainability and cost-efficiency of global aid. PRO-Act funding under the GPGC builds the resilience to food crises and it is complementary to humanitarian actions and other actions targeting development, peace and security needs.

Objective

The overall objective is to reduce food and nutrition insecurity and enhance resilience in the affected areas. This objective should be achieved at two levels:

- i) by enhancing the resilience of chronic and acute food and nutrition insecure populations to shocks and stresses and averting the deterioration of their production systems in crisis situations; and
- ii) by reinforcing public institutions and non-state actors to prevent, prepare for, and respond to crises leading to food and nutrition insecurity, building on the enhancement of governance and capacities addressed through GPGC component 1.

The component will tackle the root and underlying causes of vulnerability while strengthening resilience to stresses and shocks. It will focus specifically on rural women and girls as well as

infants and young children since these groups are among the most vulnerable in the context of conflicts, extreme weather events and climate change. Supporting them can make a critical difference in the ability of families and communities to cope, while reinforcing the foundations for the prevention of future crises. The GPGC will ensure that persons with disabilities benefit equally from food security efforts.

Expected results

1. Analysis of severity and magnitude of crises is improved at local, national and international levels.
2. Capacities of key actors to respond according to their comparative advantage are enhanced.
3. Resilience to shocks is enhanced and negative coping mechanisms during sudden shocks are limited.
4. Food and nutrition security and livelihoods of populations are maintained below internationally agreed warning standards.
5. Know-how and lessons learned are shared through a global network contributing to early detection of, and adequate response to future crises.

Through an annual joint analysis of food and nutrition insecurity and related crises at the global level, the EU and its Member States will be in a better position to prioritise interventions and allocate resources, and progressively expand beyond the EU through a global network of key actors. This in turn will allow operationalising the humanitarian-development nexus in food and nutrition stress contexts and will serve as a catalyst for an actual Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development involving humanitarian and bilateral funding. This approach may contribute to longer-term political solution to a crisis. This improved complementarity in action will trigger follow-up, lessons learning, and knowledge-sharing to inform methodology and practice for national and local governments, their humanitarian and development partners and civil society.

Based on country-owned and regional food and nutrition security analyses, including from the National Information Platforms for Nutrition where they exist, this component can support initiatives to increase preparedness, resilience and the response capabilities and, if appropriate, food and nutrition security early warning and early response mechanisms.

These initiatives may include activities such as:

- improved agricultural practices and off-farm activities;
- enhanced food quality;
- improved conservation, restoration and sustainable management of land, water and other productive natural resources; and
- improved access to basic services, especially in remote areas, and promotion of nutrition sensitive social transfer mechanisms to protect, restore and promote livelihoods.

It will also capitalise on initiatives, good practice and sharing of lessons learned through the strengthening of the Global Network against Food Crises.

Nexus

Addressing Resilience to Food Crises involves close coordination with other Commission departments (ECHO and NEAR), the EEAS, Member States, International Partners (notably

the UN and the US) and the promotion of integrated approaches based on environmental considerations, adaptation of climate change, job creation, social protection and security and stability considerations are targeted. It contributes to the achievements of other action areas such as environment and climate change, human development, and migration and asylum. In this respect the June 2017 Joint Communication on a strategic approach to resilience in the EU's external action and the Communication of 2012 'The EU approach to resilience — Learning from food security crises'⁹⁵ should be recalled.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

1. Number of people in food insecurity (IPC 2) and food crises (IPC3+).
- 2.1 Number of coordinated responses provided in response to crises.
- 2.2 Number of governments and regional institutions that adopt/update and implement food and nutrition security strategies.
3. Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers supported by the EU.
- 4.1 Number of women of reproductive age and children under five benefiting from nutrition related programmes with EU support.
- 4.2 Minimum dietary diversity both in women of reproductive age (MDD-W) and infants of 6 to 23 months (or at household level).

4.5. Migration and asylum [People, Prosperity, Peace]

At global level, migration features prominently in the 2030 Agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals recognise the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth, as well as the multi-dimensional reality of migration, which is unprecedented in the global development agenda.

Migration forms part of several Goals and targets, in particular target 10.7 on 'facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people' (Sustainable Development Goal 10 on reducing inequalities). Following two UN High-level dialogues on migration in 2006 and 2013, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the UN Summit in September 2016, expresses the political will of world leaders to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility for migrants and refugees on a global scale. Two Global Compacts, on migrant and refugees respectively, are envisaged to be adopted in 2018. While these are non-legally binding frameworks they will set out actionable objectives at global level in this area.

The EU, for its part, has been at the forefront of addressing the migration-development nexus long before it was recognised in the 2030 Agenda. In 2013 the Commission adopted a Communication on 'Maximising the Development Impact of Migration'⁹⁶ and efforts to implement a development oriented approach towards migration were significantly stepped up in 2015. In line with the European Agenda on Migration, the EU has jointly adopted with its African partners the Declaration and Action Plan of the Valletta Summit on Migration⁹⁷, in November 2015. At the same time, the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa was launched to support the implementation of the Valletta commitments and in June 2016 the EU launched a

⁹⁵ COM(2012) 586 final.

⁹⁶ COM (2013) 292 final.

⁹⁷ Valletta summit, 11-12 November 2015 - action plan

new Partnership Framework on Migration⁹⁸ with which the EU pursues a holistic approach on migration by fully embedding migration into the relations with main countries of origin transit and destination. The EU External Investment Plan will contribute to addressing some of the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement.

In 2016, the Commission adopted the Communication on forced displacement and development 'Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance'⁹⁹, aiming to put forward a policy framework to prevent forced displacement from becoming protracted and to gradually end dependence on humanitarian assistance in existing displacement situations by fostering self-reliance and enabling the displaced to live in dignity as contributors to their host societies, until voluntary return or resettlement.

The Consensus has reiterated the positive contributions of well managed migration to inclusive growth and sustainable development, as well as the challenges posed by irregular migration. The Consensus acknowledges that addressing migration cuts across many policy areas (including development, good governance, security, human rights, employment, health, education, agriculture, food security, social protection and environment, including climate change). It also stresses the necessity to address in a comprehensive manner the multiple aspects of migration and forced displacement, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, border management, remittances, addressing the root causes, international protection and return, readmission and reintegration, in full compliance with humanitarian and human rights obligations. Acknowledging the link between development and migration, the GPGC will continue to invest in strengthening the links between development and migration, and vice versa, to maximise its positive impacts, while minimising any negative effects. In this context, work will include further research and improved evidence on these linkages and a stronger focus on mainstreaming of migration considerations across different development policy areas.

All these political and operational developments will have to be taken into account when defining actions to be funded under the Migration and Asylum GPGC area of action. Given the increased use of geographical instruments to fund actions in the area of migration and the new tools available, such as the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the External Investment Plan, the Migration and Asylum area of action will have to continue to seek greater synergies and complementarities with the actions funded in other frameworks.

One of the main lessons learned from the previous period (2014-2017) is that the implementation of the Migration and Asylum area of action of the GPGC has proven particularly well suited to finance innovative actions of a pilot character that can be replicated and/or scaled up through other instruments. Considering the current increase in initiatives on migration, the GPGC adopted a strategic approach aimed at pooling and deploying resources around promising initiatives and strategic partnerships in terms of impact (depending on the areas of intervention or the objectives pursued). Concretely, this approach led the GPGC to contribute to various EU Trust Funds, to global, domain-specific initiatives of reference, to joint initiatives with other programmes managed by the Commission or by a consortium of specialised agencies, including by EU Member States.

The GPGC will continue to explore the linkages between environmental degradation, climate change and forced displacement and to integrate these concerns in the EU response. Similarly, digital technologies and services can contribute to the better targeting and linking of

⁹⁸ COM(2016) 385 final.

⁹⁹ COM(2016) 234 final.

humanitarian and development activities, and contribute to better address migration and forced displacement, and address shortcomings in a number of EU partner countries where eIdentification and civil registries are not in place. These aspects will be taken into account in the programme.

In line with the 2014-2017 MIP, the Migration and Asylum area of action will further contribute to strengthening the migration and development nexus, and to support the positive contribution of migration to development, focusing in particular on labour migration, remittances and diaspora engagement (component 1). The Migration and Asylum area of action will also continue promoting effective governance on migration, in full alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 10.7 for safe, regular and well managed migration (in particular under component 2).

A new focus of the Migration and Asylum area of action will be greater attention to implementing development oriented support to forced displacement, including disaster-induced displacement (component 3), in support of the implementation of the 2016 Communication on forced displacement and development 'Lives in Dignity'.

Complementarity

In 2018-2020, the Migration and Asylum area of action of the GPGC will continue intervening in full complementarity with other existing funding instruments and tools, building on lessons learned and achievements from the previous period (2014-2017). Compared to the previous programming period, migration is now more frequently included as a priority area in EU bilateral and regional geographical development programmes under the European Development Fund, the Development Cooperation Instrument and the European Neighbourhood Instrument. Migration related actions in partner countries are also funded under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), the Internal Security Fund (ISF), the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) and the Partnership Instrument (PI). In addition, a range of new implementing tools have been established, such as the EU Trust Fund for Africa, the EU Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis and the EU External Investment Plan, with migration related considerations as part of their focus. It will therefore be more important than ever to ensure coherence and complementarity between these programmes and the GPGC. Rigorous coordination and consultation mechanisms will be established to avoid any risk for overlaps and to ensure coherence.

Particular focus will be put on achieving outcomes related to governance, institutional and capacity development, development, migration mainstreaming, enhancing impact, catalysing partnerships and alliances and investing in knowledge.

For each of the three identified components, objectives and expected results have been selected strategically, starting from lessons learned and outcomes from the previous period, so as to directly respond to global and EU priorities related to migration and forced displacement, and to optimise complementarity with other existing tools.

Component 1: Strengthening the migration-development nexus

Objective

To maximise the positive impact of migration on sustainable socioeconomic development.

Expected results

1. National and local governments are supported to improve pathways for safe, legal, including circular, migration and integration of migrant skills and experience in national

and local labour markets.

2. The development impact of remittances is strengthened through the reduction of transfer costs and support for their enhanced productive use.
3. Diaspora and migrant organisations are enabled to contribute to development outcomes in countries of origin and destination.

Migration and mobility can ~~may~~ have a positive impact on development in countries of origin, transit and destination. Regular migration can bring benefits to destination countries and countries of origin through the transfer of knowledge, skills and remittances.

Actions will support the facilitation of legal pathways for migrant workers, taking into account labour market needs in the EU and elsewhere and in close coordination with the private sector, with a view to reduce both recruitment costs and exploitation and abuses of migrant workers. Actions will include the facilitation of legal migration between developing countries and regions, but also towards the EU. Involvement of the private sector is crucial for the creation of job opportunities. Ideally the private sector would be linked with counterparts in developing countries to maximise opportunities to apply acquired skills and experience in countries of origin, in particular in the context of circular migration.

In this context the link to the EU External Investment Plan will also be crucial. Involvement of EU Member States is equally important as they have in accordance with the EU Treaties – the final decision on the admission of economic migrants to their countries. Links with EU initiatives on decent work, private sector development and innovative financing and investments will be ensured. There is ~~may be~~ brain gain for all actors involved:

- i) the country of destination which ~~may~~ gains from the knowledge and skills of the migrant workers;
- ii) the individual migrant worker ~~may~~ gains additional knowledge and skills;
- iii) the family of the migrant workers ~~may~~ gains through possible remittances sent back, which can support basic needs but also be invested locally; and
- iv) the country of origin ~~may~~ gains through financial remittances received and also via social remittances such as knowledge, skills, culture, technologies brought by migrants upon return.

To support sustainable integration of migrants in developing destination countries, actions will also include support to address racism, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants, in accordance with national legislation and competencies.

Actions will also strengthen regulatory and institutional frameworks related to remittances in both source and recipient partner countries. Actions will promote faster, cheaper and safer formal remittance transfers from migrants and support the emergence of an enabling environment for their productive use in receiving countries, including for development outcomes. A particular focus will be on rural areas, where access to financial services is lagging behind. Actions will be adapted to local contexts, building on innovative solutions and the use of new technologies.

Finally, actions will enable diaspora engagement, including facilitating diaspora investment and entrepreneurship as a means of boosting sustainable socioeconomic development in countries and communities of origin. Actions may contribute to better connecting diasporas with relevant private sector initiatives in countries of origin, and to identify and support promising development initiatives in countries of origin originating from diaspora representatives. Actions may also contribute to supporting partner countries and local

authorities in improving their capacity and outreach to their diasporas, and promote improved integration policies in developing countries of destination.

Overall, efforts to mainstream migration considerations within national development and other sectoral policies will be supported, notably through multi-stakeholder approaches aiming at including all concerned national and local government authorities and other relevant actors.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Recruitment costs borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in-country of destination (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 10.7.1).
- 2.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 10.c.1).
- 2.2 Number of migrants/family members benefiting from financial inclusion support.
- 3.1 Number of development initiatives from diaspora organisations supported.

Component 2: Ensuring safe, regular and orderly migration

Objective

To promote well managed migration and the protection of human rights of migrants by addressing and preventing irregular and unsafe movements of migrants, with a particular focus on migrants in vulnerable situations.

Expected results

1. Global, national and local strategies and policies related to migration are strengthened and enforced.
2. Capacity of relevant authorities and civil society to address trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, including via integrated border management and enhanced police and judiciary response, are reinforced.
3. Sustainable return and reintegration of irregular migrants is enhanced.
4. Regional, national and local capacity for reception and integration of migrants in vulnerable situations is improved.
5. The national and local capacity of authorities and civil society for the protection of human rights of migrants, regardless of their status, is strengthened.

While migration and mobility can ~~may~~ make positive contributions to inclusive growth and sustainable development, irregular and unsafe forms of migration may also have negative effects on the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as on migrants themselves.

Actions will support partner countries to develop and strengthen policies, strategies, institutional, legal and operational frameworks, to effectively address migration in all its aspects, in line with international human rights standards. This will include irregular migration, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, integrated border management and return and reintegration. Actions will assist partner countries in strengthening their criminal justice response to trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, and assist authorities and civil society in developing assistance and support for victims of trafficking and vulnerable smuggled migrants.

Actions will assist countries in implementing the Integrated Border Management concept. This will include the development of Integrated Border Management strategies and action plans, building capacity of partner countries at intra-service, inter-agency and international levels and delivering customised technical assistance to partner countries at strategic and operational levels.

In addition, support will be given to strengthening the capacity and mechanisms of partner countries of origin, transit and destination to enable a dignified and sustainable return and reintegration. Particular emphasis will be put on supporting partner countries to enhance the sustainability of returnees' economic, social and psychosocial reintegration through tailored development oriented individual and community-level assistance.

Actions will also strengthen the capacity of partner countries to design and implement comprehensive and effective protection frameworks in line with international standards, taking into account the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations (especially women at risk, unaccompanied children and persons with disabilities), including in the context of mixed migration flows. These actions will involve all relevant stakeholders including regional, national and local authorities and civil society organisations. Specific attention will be paid to ensure equal access to education, justice and physical and mental healthcare systems (and psychological support) as well as to providing targeted sexual and reproductive health services to migrants in vulnerable situations, regardless of their status.

Mitigation of the risks related to irregular migration for migrants, including in vulnerable situations, will be addressed through targeted awareness-raising and information campaigns, involving diaspora and civil society organisations.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant

- 1.1 Number of national migration strategies developed and approved.
- 1.2 International Migration Policy Index (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 10.7.2).
- 2.1 Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100 000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.2).
- 2.2 Number of EU supported countries where policy and legal frameworks are available in the area of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.
- 2.3 Number of EU supported countries where Integrated Border Management training facilities and staff border training curricula are available.
- 3.1 Number of migrants assisted to voluntarily return to partner countries.
- 3.2 Number of migrants provided with individual and community based assistance for sustainable reintegration.
- 4.1 Number of EU supported countries who adopted/strengthened their protection frameworks specifically targeting vulnerable migrants, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities.

Component 3: Development oriented support to forced displacement, including disaster-induced displacement

Objective

To ensure that the forcibly displaced become more self-reliant and are not left behind

Expected results

1. Socioeconomic inclusion and protection of forcibly displaced populations enhanced.
2. Forcibly displaced persons can access durable as well as temporary solutions.
3. Countries and communities are better prepared to respond to forced displacement.

Migration can lead to losses in human development. This is most pronounced in instances of forced displacement. Refugees, internally displaced persons and those displaced by disasters, suffer from injury and trauma. They have often lost their assets and their livelihoods. In an unfamiliar environment not of their choosing they face particular challenges to become self-reliant again. As many displacement situations are protracted, they thus risk being aid-dependent for many years. At the same time, host countries and communities struggle to address the needs of the forcibly displaced while dealing with competing priorities for their development.

This component therefore aims at helping to firmly anchor a comprehensive approach to forced displacement at the international policy level and in EU actions. With regard to refugees, this links in particular to the EU's support for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and the Global Compact on Refugees expected to be adopted in 2018. Results therefore are aimed at key aspects where it is most important that comprehensive responses can demonstrate impact and where innovative approaches need to be tested.

Actions will increase the self-reliance of the forcibly displaced by strengthening existing coping capacity. Aspects such as promoting employment, ensuring access to basic services as well as empowering the forcibly displaced to assert their rights will be addressed. Actions will also support authorities and other local actors in building capacity to better address the needs and protect the rights of the forcibly displaced. Solutions to forced displacement often rely on political processes, which can be enabled through development support.

Depending on political opportunity, actions will support solution arrangements, which could include reintegration assistance upon return, naturalisation campaigns or schemes to promote labour mobility as a temporary solution.

Actions will also enhance preparedness through support to asylum systems, identification and referral mechanisms, contingency planning and exploring links to other preparedness measures such as local area planning, taking into account displacement related to environmental pressures, and support to availability of displacement related data.

Complementarity

Actions under the component will be part of the EU's Integrated Approach to Conflicts and Crises, will contribute to progress on the humanitarian-development nexus and, through self-reliance and preparedness, will promote resilience. Within the EU, this links in particular to actions funded under the Humanitarian Instrument, the Foreign Policy Instrument, as well as the Trust Funds addressing migration and forced displacement in the Middle East and Africa.

Indicative indicators, disaggregated by sex where relevant:

- 1.1 Number of persons for whom the level of required assistance is reduced (on a defined scale). (Related SDG-indicator: 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population).
- 1.2 Proportion of displaced population living in households with access to integrated basic services (related SDG-indicator: 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services).
2. Number of persons who can access solutions (related to SDG-indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure; other indicators relate to conflict-induced deaths and safety of a neighbourhood).
3. Number of EU supported countries where the level of preparedness to respond to forced displacement increases (on a defined scale) (related SDG-indicator: 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies).

Section 5: Indicative financial allocations 2018-2020

The allocation reserved to the Global Public Goods and Challenges programme amounts to EUR 5 279 million, of which indicatively EUR 2 359.86 million for 2018 – 2020. The initial allocation (EUR 5 101 million) has been increased by 3.5% following the decision of the Budgetary Authority to add more than EUR 350 million to 'Migration and Asylum'.

Indicative financial allocations for each main priority area per year (in EUR million):

Year	2014-2017	2018	2019	2020	2018-2020	Total
Environment and Climate Change	688.63	197.4	215.59	216.47	629.46	1 318.09
Sustainable Energy	306.83	84.95	95.81	96.21	276.97	583.8
Human Development	638.40	220.87	205.58	200.43	626.88	1 265.28
Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture	748.15	212.39	231.56	232.5	676.45	1 424.6
Migration and Asylum	540.16	51.53	54.95	56.12	162.6	702.76
TOTAL GPGC	2 922.17	767.14	803.49	801.73	2 372.36	5 294.53

In accordance with the DCI Regulation at least 50% of the GPGC 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.

ANNEX 1 — Outcomes of the 2014-2017 MIP

For the 2014-2017 MIP, it is possible to identify initial results in **five categories of 'outcomes'** that are representative of the nature of GPGC actions, respectively related to:

- (i) Governance outcomes (i.e. GPGC support to improving the overall governance frameworks and rules).
- (ii) Development outcomes in the different areas of the GPGC.
- (iii) Institutional and capacity development outcomes (i.e. creating a more favourable institutional environment for promoting evidence-based, multi-stakeholder policy processes on global public goods).
- (iv) Taking into account cross-cutting issues.
- (v) EU flagship initiatives (i.e. specific EU responses to various key policy priorities, mobilising thematic and geographic funding under a common strategic framework).

The table below provides examples of achievements in each of these five areas of outcomes:

Type of outcomes	Policy domain	Focus GPGC support	Pointers of effects
1) Governance outcomes	Food and Nutrition	EU Advocacy and Influence on Global Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * driving forward core FNS issues * enabling coordinated global responses * strengthening capacity of global institutions to deliver at regional and national levels * promoting nutrition multi-stakeholder platforms established at global, regional, and national level
	Health and Education	Proactive participation and contributions to the Global Funds (GAVI and GPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * strengthening systems for agenda setting * improved governance of global funds, including programmatic oversight and pro-poor resource allocation * strengthening stewardship roles of key UN agencies (WHO, Unicef)
2) Development outcomes	Health	Support to Global Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 20 million lives saved * 10 million people on life-saving HIV-treatment in 2015 * a decline of one third in the number of people dying from HIV, TB and malaria * 16.6 million people have been tested and

	<p>Migration</p> <p>Food and Nutrition</p>	<p>Enhancing development outcomes of migrant remittances in partner countries</p> <p>Support to 'Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security' and 'Agriculture for Nutrition and Health' Programmes of Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research</p>	<p>treated for TB treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 713 million mosquito nets distributed to protect families against malaria * decrease in child mortality, including through full vaccination of 277 million children * Improved post office facilities in rural areas * 11 new North-South and South-South remittance corridors * 23 new public private partnerships * new multi-disciplinary approaches at the nexus climate change, agriculture and food security and agriculture nutrition and health * raised profile of agriculture in global discussions on climate change in UNFCCC
3) Institutional and development outcomes	<p>Trade</p> <p>Migration</p> <p>Food and Nutrition</p>	<p>Support to the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), a global partnership hosted by WTO</p> <p>Improving governments' public policies and capacities related to migration and development, irregular migration and trafficking in human beings</p> <p>Improving managerial and organisational capacities of African continental and regional research organisations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Collaborative solutions to SPS capacity building * Enhanced convening power of STDF and functioning as knowledge hub * Effective leverage of wider resources and networks * 122 partner countries in all areas of migration supported. * Peer support provided by over 370 experts, mostly coming from EU Member States * access to additional resources for project-based activities of organisations * increased capacity of African national agricultural research systems
4) Outcomes related to the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues	<p>Gender</p>	<p>Integrating gender equality in food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Equal rights for women promoted * Transformative approaches applied through specialised UN agencies -with potential

	Environment and Climate Change	Support to country actions for the integration of environment and climate change in national policies, plans and investments	to close the policy, voice and private sector gaps * Poverty-environment nexus have been mainstreamed in 43 national and 4 427 local development plans in 23 countries, in 81 sector strategies in 15 countries and in 59 budget processes in 14 countries * The Global Climate Change Alliance has over 60 projects addressing climate change, development and poverty reduction, including mainstreaming of climate change, and support to national climate plans (NAPs, NDCs)
5) Outcomes related to the EU Flagship Initiatives	Climate change and Environment Domestic Resource Mobilisation	Supporting the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (mainly for LDCs and SIDS) Supporting the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Initiative for Inclusive Growth and Development as well as the Resource Transparency Initiative (including through a trust Fund for extractive Global programming Support)	* 57 country actions supported in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific for effective implementation of 'Nationally Determined Contributions' (NDC) * Improved revenue administration practices in resource-rich developing countries * Enhanced local content strategies * Improved multi-dialogue on value and equitable use extractive industries

ANNEX 2 — Core innovations in 2014-2017

1. Enhancing political influence and impact

Migration and asylum

The implementation of the GPGC Migration and Asylum area of action has proven particularly well suited to financing innovative actions of a pilot character that can be replicated and/or scaled up through other instruments. Considering the existing fragmentation of initiatives on migration, the GPGC adopted a strategic approach aimed at pooling and deploying resources around promising initiatives and strategic partnerships in terms of impact (depending on the areas of intervention or the objectives pursued). Concretely, this approach led the GPGC to contribute to various EU Trust Funds, to global, domain-specific initiatives of reference, to joint initiatives with other programmes managed by DEVCO or by consortia of specialised agencies.

Climate change and environment

Through sub-delegations to DG CLIMA and DG ENV, the GPGC contributes to strengthen international climate and environmental governance by providing strategic support to the negotiation and implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the participation of developing countries in these processes. This support focused notably on the successful negotiation and early implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, on the decisions and implementation under the Convention on Biological Diversity, on the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, on international agreements for the sound management of chemicals and waste (EU support was instrumental for the conclusion and entry into force of the Minamata convention on mercury), and on strengthening the European Commission partnership with the UN Environment Programme, to design a wide range of innovative approaches and implementation guidelines notably on green economy, on green finance, and on addressing all forms of pollution. Essential support was also provided to the FAO Global Soil Partnership initiative.

Food and nutrition

Through the EU's advocacy, championing and funding provided by the GPGC and its predecessor, the EU has been instrumental in the formulation of Voluntary Guidelines of the Governance of Tenure of Land, Forestry and Fisheries and has provided financial support to the Secretariat responsible for drafting the Responsible Agricultural Investment as well as to the development of the Analytical Framework on Responsible Land-based Agricultural Investments drawn up under the auspices of the G7 New Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition. In close partnership with EU Delegations in partner countries DEVCO is currently supporting the implementation of land projects in 18 countries, with FAO having a monitoring role in capturing lessons that can be used to inform further scaling out. Some of these projects, such as the one in Malawi, have a particular focus on women's land rights. Another example is in the area of nutrition, where the EU has been instrumental in the establishment of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and supported its roll out at country level. Both initiatives demonstrate the role of the EU in supporting global, continental and regional governance frameworks for tackling Food Security and Nutrition in a coordinated, coherent and efficient way and in piloting their implementation at country level.

2. Innovative financing mechanisms to address global public goods

Energy

ElectriFi increases and improves access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy with a special focus on Africa. It started implementation in 2016 with an initial amount of EUR 75 million under the GPGC programme. It is implemented under the EU blending framework for bridging the financial gap and bringing sustainable energy investments to financial close, so that project implementation can actually start. The first call for investment proposals (2016) generated 290 applications requesting EUR 800 million of financial support leveraging a total investment of EUR 8.5 million, to install 3.7 GW of renewable energy generation capacity in 55 countries. The size and quality of the response of the private sector and the financiers to the first invitation for investment proposals under ElectriFi suggests that this initiative can be a game changer in responding to the challenge of universal access to energy.

3. Catalysing partnerships and alliances

Food crises

The EU has been instrumental in the launch of the Global Report on Food Crises¹⁰⁰ and the launch of the Global Network against Food Crises at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in 2016. The latter provides a forum where the main humanitarian-development actors are able to better link relief, rehabilitation and development. Through the reports and the network, decision makers are able to identify and prioritise, based on a series of food and nutrition insecurity indicators, the countries and regions that are most in need and where funds can have greater impact. Responses and interventions in these countries are to be discussed in global humanitarian and development networks promoted by the EU and its partners and inspired by the Global Report.

Local authorities

Local authorities are critical partners in a bottom-up transition to a global low-carbon economy and society. African cities not only face the brunt of many development challenges but play at the same time a crucial role in fighting climate change and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals. Modelled on the EU Covenant of Mayors, the 'Regional Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa', one of the regional branches of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, is supporting ambitious political commitments on mitigation, adaptation and access to sustainable energy, planning and management tools, thus boosting the potential of Sub-Saharan African cities as hubs for sustainable, inclusive growth and innovation.

Private sector

The EU supported Inclusive Business Action Network (IBAN) is a platform that supports companies in scaling up or replicating all types of innovative inclusive business models (IBM). Created in 2014, IBAN consists of both inclusive businesses and supporting organisations. IBAN creates links and systematically groups and unites the different stakeholders in one network, joining forces to unlock the power of business to contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction. It provides companies, under a single entry point, with information and knowledge, technical advisory services and investment

¹⁰⁰ *Global reports on food crises 2016 and 2017*, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), March 2017.

tools, triggers learning processes and facilitates partnerships. The expected outcome is to boost partnerships leading to an upscaling and replication of innovative inclusive business models.

Migration dialogues

Political and policy dialogues addressing challenges and opportunities are a crucial part of the EU's strengthened partnerships on migration with non-EU countries (e.g. the Rabat and Khartoum Processes and the follow-up to the Valletta Summit). The GPGC programme has supported the objectives and priorities stemming from such migration dialogues with concrete actions, thus strengthening buy-in and the credibility of the processes.

4. Investing in knowledge

Social protection, employment, labour

SOCIEUX+ is a technical assistance facility that allows the EU to share the wealth of European expertise in areas that are at the heart of the European social model (social protection, employment and labour) by mobilising expertise primarily from EU Member States public institutions for short-term peer-to-peer support. SOCIEUX+, continues the work of SOCIEUX, which supported over 35 actions from 2014 to 2016. SOCIEUX+ allows reacting quickly and flexibly to partner countries' requests, as well as good complementarity with geographical programmes. The facility is implemented by a partnership with EU Member States led by France, with Belgium and Spain. In its first phase, it mobilised experts from 15 EU Member States.

Migration

The GPGC contribution to the World Bank's Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development includes support for research on key thematic areas linked to the migration-development nexus. The aim is to contribute to improved evidence-based policy making and programming at global level in the area of migration and forced displacement, and to contribute to a better informed public debate on this topic.