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and Cooperation SDC

Global Programme Climate Change and Environment

Programme Framework 2021–24



Cover Photo: Energy is a key prerequisite for social and economic development. The GPCCE joins forces with likeminded donors and partners to support access to modern energy.

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Preface

Climate change is a major global risk that threatens progress towards sustainable development and, in fact, the survival of humanity. Despite the commitment of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels, global greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise and the effects of global warming are already being felt in all regions of the world. There is a need for transformational change, but current development patterns continue to increase pressure on the atmosphere, biodiversity, land and oceans. Low and lower-middle income countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. They lack adequate resources and capacities to implement effective measures for reducing emissions and pollution as well as adapting to the changing climate. Other challenges such as conflicts, food insecurity and inequalities, reinforce their vulnerability. There is a growing need to tackle the root causes of climate change and environmental degradation, as well as to invest in risk prevention and adaptation to increase the resilience of people and socioeconomic systems against external shocks.

Strong global citizens' movements increasingly put pressure on decision makers to move from talk to action. By the end of 2020, countries representing over two thirds of the global economy and accounting for about half of the world's emissions have announced their intention to become climate-neutral by 2050 or shortly thereafter, including major emitters such as China, Japan and the European Union. Switzerland has also announced carbon neutrality by 2050. While this trend is encouraging, the declarations of intent must now be followed by concrete actions to close the gap between climate goals and their achievement.

With its strong thematic expertise, innovation and field experience in climate change and environment, Switzerland can contribute to effective solutions. Switzerland's International Cooperation Strategy 2021–24 attaches growing importance to climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources, which constitute one of its four objectives. The

strategy foresees that CHF 400 million per year will be allocated for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities by the end of 2024. Thus, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) will systematically include climate change in all its activities and support effective climate action across its entire portfolio.

The Global Programme Climate Change and Environment (GPCCE) supports fair and ambitious climate and environmental policies and their implementation. It raises awareness, strengthens capacities, creates and shares knowledge and supports decision makers at all levels with evidence in the design, financing and implementation of inclusive climate and environment action. Thematically, it focuses on promoting access to clean energy and energy efficiency, reducing risks from climate change impacts and supporting the sustainable management of natural resources. Through its network, the GPCCE provides strategic advice, tools and training to the SDC staff on climate change and environment issues. It collects and shares knowledge and capitalises the experiences of the SDC's cooperation and feeds them into policy dialogue and knowledge exchange at the global level.

I am confident that under this new programme framework, the GPCCE will make a meaningful and lasting contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the ambition to keep global warming to 1.5° C.



Patricia Danzi

Director General of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Bern, December 2020



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1. Context analysis

1.1. Global challenges and policy context

Global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are at an all-time record. Whereas the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its 2018 Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5° Cⁱ clearly indicated the need for global CO₂ neutrality by 2050, worldwide CO₂ emissions have, after a period of stabilisation, increased again in 2018. The latest IPCC Special Reports on Climate Change and Landⁱⁱ and on Ocean and Cryosphere in Climate Changeⁱⁱⁱ provide further evidence for the paramount importance of enhanced and coordinated action to reduce GHG emissions. Drastic, systemic and immediate changes in GHG intensive sectors such as energy, construction, transport, agriculture and land use are required in order to limit global warming to 1.5° C, avoid devastating impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Climate change already affects all regions of the world.

This is also the conclusion of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's (SDC) commissioned Climate Change Foresight Analysis on Global and Regional Risks and Hotspots that looked into climate change implications in the SDC priority countries and regions^v. The five-year period 2015–19 is likely to be the warmest of any equivalent period on record globally, with a 1.1° C global temperature increase since the pre-industrial period^v. Consequently, the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is increasing, affecting tens of millions of people^{vi}. Many low and lower-middle income countries (LICs and LMICs) are among the most vulnerable, as they have the least resources to cope with the effects of a changing climate. It is estimated that climate change could push more than 100 million people living in LICs and LMICs below the poverty line by 2030, and that by 2050, up to 140 million people could be forced to migrate within countries^{vii}. There is an urgent need to increase the awareness and strengthen the capacities of governments and communities to act towards adapting to a changing climate in order to build the resilience of the populations that are most at risk. In particular, the needs of vulnerable and marginalised groups who are hit first and hardest are often underrepresented in the current research, political debates and governance structures.

When the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, governments acknowledged that their national climate targets collectively would not meet the goal of limiting warming to 2° C, let alone 1.5° C. Therefore, countries

agreed to submit by 2020 updated, more ambitious national targets – so called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) – and long-term low GHG emission development strategies. Few countries have done so until today^{viii}. Besides the importance of defining more ambitious national climate targets and strategies, the major challenge for the upcoming years is the effective and efficient implementation of these commitments in order to rapidly curb global emissions. Many LICs and LMICs lack financial means and capacities to implement their NDCs and corresponding National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The resources required to address global climate costs exceed the capacity of traditional financing sources. The mobilisation of private sector actors and innovative financial instruments, as well as the systematic strengthening of capacities at the national and local levels, will be crucial to address this gap.

Current development patterns continue to increase pressure on the environment and natural resources,

particularly in LICs and LMICs. They are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation. World Health Organization (WHO) data show that 9 out of 10 people breathe air containing high levels of pollutants, with LICs and LMICs suffering from the highest exposure. Reversing these trends will require transformative change across economic, social, political and technological systems^{ix}. The sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems as well as reducing air, water and soil pollution and increasing resource efficiency are key success factors for improving and sustaining stability, peace and prosperity.

COVID-19 has shown the vulnerabilities of our socio-economic systems to external shocks.

Many experts have highlighted the similarities between the COVID-19 pandemic and the impacts of climate change by pointing out the significantly lower financial and societal costs of early action and prevention compared to the costs of response and recovery. At the same time, politicians have shown their willingness to accept very costly interventions when confronted with a life-threatening crisis. A stark contrast between the two crises exists, however, as the urgency of the climate crisis has not been as strongly acknowledged by many decision makers.

Nevertheless, **awareness about climate change has substantially increased** across the globe in recent years, mainly also due to a global citizens' movement that reached an unprecedented upswing. In Switzerland, climate change became a key issue in the federal election campaign of 2019, resulting in a greener parliament.

Addressing climate change and its adverse effects and managing natural resources sustainably is one of four objectives of the new **International Cooperation Strategy 2021–24**. This gives the SDC a clear mandate to systematically include climate change in all its activities and support effective climate action across its entire portfolio. The strategy foresees that approximately CHF 400 million per year will be allocated for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities by the end of 2024^x.

1.2. Swiss interests

Switzerland has a threefold interest to play an active role in responding to the global challenges of climate change and environmental degradation. Firstly, Switzerland has seen a temperature increase of more than twice the global average and will therefore benefit above average if the effects from global warming can be reduced to a minimum. Secondly, Switzerland's economy is very much dependent on other countries (import and export of goods, services and investments). Therefore, climate change impacts in other countries on the one hand can affect Switzerland's economy while, on the other hand, a large share of the Swiss ecological footprint occurs abroad, raising the need for global solutions in an increasingly interdependent world^{xi}. Thirdly, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation threaten global progress towards development, poverty reduction and economic and political stability, which are key objectives of Switzerland's international cooperation and foreign policy, and can lead to migration and displacement. As a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–30) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Switzerland has an interest in a well-functioning international governance that finds durable solutions to global climate and environment challenges.

1.3. Swiss added value

Switzerland is committed to providing financial, technical and capacity building support to LICs and LMICs for the implementation of the abovementioned agreements. It has strong thematic expertise in the field of climate change, environment and managing and reducing disaster risks. It is home to some of the world's leading research institutes, a highly innovative cleantech sector and an active civil society. It has advanced climate, energy and environmental policies, processes and services and sound expertise within the responsible federal offices. Switzerland can contribute to finding responses to the aforementioned challenges by facilitating access to this expertise, bringing together key stakeholders and contributing to the international policy dialogue in order to achieve systemic change in the field of climate change and environment. Switzerland also has a longstanding experience in working with LICs and LMICs on environmental and climate change issues.

The GPCCE mobilises this thematic expertise and knowhow in order to support partner countries in the development of innovations and the design of national or regional guidelines and policies. It engages in partnerships with key stakeholders from the public administration, the private sector, academia and civil society to influence the development and implementation of policies, norms and standards at the national, regional and global levels. The GPCCE contributes to the definition of Switzerland's positions in international negotiations, policy dialogues and multilateral institutions and initiatives with the aim of promoting solutions that are practicable for LICs and LMICs and that can be widely applied in different regions of the world.



Switzerland can offer valuable experience that may inspire others. It has a vested interest in finding durable solutions to global climate and environment challenges that will allow safeguarding its key economic assets. To see are the Bernese alps in Switzerland: Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau. © SDC

2. Results, lessons learnt and implications for 2021–24

2.1. Results

In 2018 the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (CoP) adopted a set of rules for the post-2020 implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement, known as the Paris Rulebook. The GPCCE, as part of the Swiss negotiating team, contributed to these efforts, especially regarding financial support for LICs and LMICs, addressing and adapting to the negative impacts of climate change and minimising the adverse effects of climate change.

Financial support remains essential for accelerating the transition towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The GPCCE contributed with the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) to the institutional strengthening of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and to the successful conclusion of its first replenishment for the period 2020–23.

The GPCCE contributed with innovative projects to filling key knowledge and capacity gaps and bringing evidence to policy-makers, laying the groundwork for more effective and ambitious policies. The fields of contribution to policy achievements include energy efficiency in the building sector, air pollution control, climate services, water as well as sustainable mountain and forest management in China, India and the Andes. Many of these experiences have successfully been fed into regional and global platforms and policy processes, increasing the outreach of the results and contributing to systemic change.

The GPCCE supported successfully key global and regional thematic initiatives such as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC), the Hindu Kush Himalaya Monitoring and Assessment Programme (HIMAP) and the ASEAN-Swiss Partnership on Social Forestry and Climate Change (ASFCC).

2.2. Lessons learnt

The proliferation of global climate finance initiatives threatens to negatively affect aid effectiveness. New initiatives need to be questioned in view of their innovation and financial viability.

Mobilising the private sector for climate action remains challenging, especially in the field of adaptation and continued efforts will be needed to find effective avenues for engagement as well as ways for scaling up good practices.

Policy dialogue and influencing at all levels must remain at the core of the GPCCE's intervention rationale. Given its limited human resources, the GPCCE has to gain in efficiency without losing in terms of evidence-based policy influencing.

The GPCCE portfolio has a strong knowledge-science-policy focus. However, in practice, partner countries often lack swift take-up of policy recommendations and coherent implementation thereof. Implementation of policies should receive greater attention by increasing the buy-in from decision makers at national and sub-national levels.

There is potential for more complementarities within the SDC with other global programmes, the bilateral cooperation and the Humanitarian Aid in order to bring evidence from their climate and environment projects and programmes to the global level.

Policy dialogue, coordination and operational cooperation with other federal offices is indispensable for promoting Swiss policy coherence for sustainable development. PLAFI-CO^{xii} is a well-functioning interdepartmental platform. There is scope for more joint strategic thinking and acting based on the specific expertise and role of each involved office.

2.3. Implications for 2021–24

The GPCCE will continue to engage in the UNFCCC and other international negotiations on the topics of climate finance, adaptation and loss and damage, ensuring that the development perspective is part of the Swiss position and that it is coherent with other development policy processes.

The GPCCE will maintain its previous thematic focus on low-carbon and climate-resilient development and the sustainable management of natural resources, streamlining and consolidating the existing portfolio, but adding new aspects. A greater focus on enhancing the science-policy dialogue, creating actionable knowledge and developing innovative financing mechanisms will be essential for upscaling action.

The GPCCE will enhance its collaboration with the SDC's other global programmes, the bilateral cooperation and the Humanitarian Aid in order to more systematically integrate climate change and environment across all activities and to better harness the experiences of the SDC's bilateral cooperation and feed them into policy dialogue and knowledge exchange at the global level.

The GPCCE will strengthen its support for innovative approaches for sustainably managing natural resources and reducing pollution, considering the climate and environmental relevance and the impacts on livelihoods and health of increasing ecological degradation.

3. Our commitment

Overall goal

The GPCCE contributes to a world where the environment is preserved, global warming is limited to 1.5° C, the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people and ecosystems are resilient to climate change and its impacts, natural resources are managed sustainably and everyone has access to clean energy.

Theory of change

If the GPCCE contributes to more inclusive and ambitious climate and environmental processes and enhances access to clean energy and a low-carbon built environment, adaptation to climate change and sustainable resources management, then the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people and ecosystems will be more resilient to climate change and its impacts, because increased knowledge, more effective policies and innovative approaches enable a world where the environment is preserved and global warming is limited to 1.5° C.

Priorities and objectives for 2021–24

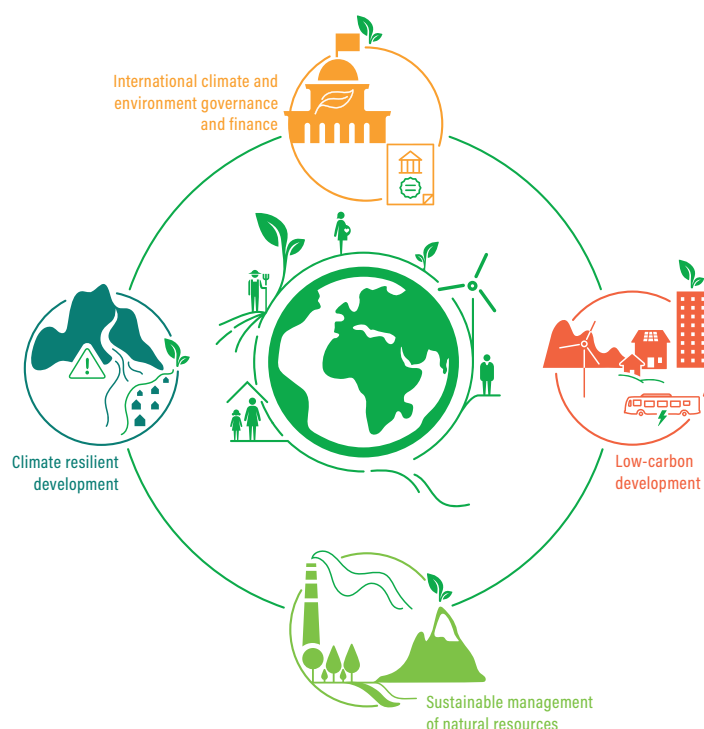
The GPCCE’s activities will be structured along four strategic components (see results framework in annex 2): (i) International climate and environment governance and finance, (ii) Low-carbon development, (iii) Climate-resilient development and (iv) Sustainable management of natural resources. These

components directly contribute to objective 2 of the International Cooperation Strategy 2021–24 for combating climate change and its effects and managing natural resources sustainably. They also make a significant contribution to the sub-objectives 2, 6 and 9 because the collaboration with the private sector on innovative solutions will be enhanced and investments in the prevention of natural disasters and the promotion of good governance, gender equality and reducing inequalities are an integral part of the interventions.

In all four components, the GPCCE will work either through global or regional initiatives or engage in bilateral cooperation in selected countries. In the GPCCE’s partner countries and regions (China, India, Latin America), activities will be aligned with the priority areas defined under each strategic component and will directly contribute to the achievement of their objectives.

Throughout the design and implementation of its activities, as well as through the participation in multilateral initiatives, the GPCCE will advocate for the systematic integration of gender, leave no one behind (LNOB) and governance aspects, with its target group in terms of ultimate beneficiaries being the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people (see annex 4).

While the GPCCE has so far successfully supported the design and development of inclusive policies, projects and initiatives, the focus for the coming years will be on following up with their implementation. The GPCCE will shift to an increasingly gender and governance-transformative approach.



3.1. Strategic component 1: International climate and environment governance and finance



Objective 1: International climate and environment policy outcomes reflect the needs of the most vulnerable countries and people, foster fair, ambitious and effective international and national policies and mobilise additional funding.

Theory of change: If the GPCCE contributes to more inclusive international climate and environmental processes and more ambitious global policy frameworks, then the needs of the most vulnerable countries and people will be better addressed, because more effective and fairer international and national policies enhance global climate and environmental action and increase the public and private financial resources provided to the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people.

International agreements are vital for effective global action to tackle climate change and to preserve the environment and natural resources. The GPCCE will continue to engage in rele-

vant negotiations under the United Nations, most importantly under the UNFCCC^{xiii}, valorising the SDC's experiences from the ground, to foster **fair and ambitious international policies**. Moreover, the GPCCE, jointly with other SDC divisions, will advocate in multilateral organisations for inclusive and transformative institutional policies and programmes aligned to the objectives of the Paris Agreement and to other relevant international agreements, such as the 2030 Agenda, as prioritised in the International Cooperation Strategy 2021–24. These institutions, most notably the International Financial Institutions (IFIs), play a pivotal role in mobilising public and private climate finance at scale.

The GPCCE will represent Switzerland jointly with the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) and SECO in the most important **multilateral financing vehicles**, specifically the GCF, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF). Switzerland channels part of its share of international climate finance through these multilateral funds. The GPCCE's engagement in the governing bodies of these institutions contributes to transparent governance structures and to the efficient and effective use of the financial means for climate action in LICs and LMICs. The GPCCE will particularly advocate for financial support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement from all parties, i.e. donor funding, domestic resources, as well as resources from the international and domestic private sector.

At partner country level, the GPCCE will support the translation of international policies to the national and potentially sub-national level as well as their effective implementation. This will be done by either building on the existing GPCCE engagement with selected countries or by linking up other relevant SDC projects selected with regional and global climate and environmental initiatives.

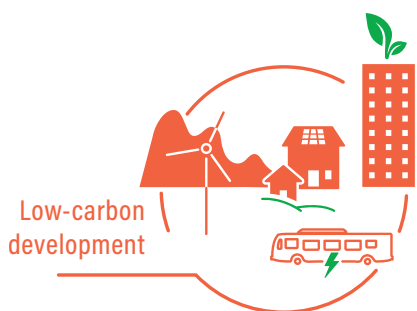
At Swiss national level, the GPCCE will cooperate and engage in discussions and relevant policy processes through existing bodies and coordination platforms, e.g. the interdepartmental climate bodies IDA Klima and PLAFICO (see annex 6).



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – 23rd Conference of Parties (COP 23), Bonn/Germany.

© UN Climate Change

3.2. Strategic component 2: Low-carbon development



Objective 2: Access to affordable, reliable and clean energy for all is increased, while the sustainability of the built environment is improved, contributing to low-carbon development.

Theory of change: If the GPCCE supports increased access to clean energy for all and fosters a low-carbon built environment, then the wellbeing of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people will be increased while the quantity and intensity of GHG emissions are reduced, because more effective policies, innovative approaches and increased knowledge enable the diffusion of affordable cleaner technologies.

Electricity generation, heat production and transport rely heavily on fossil fuels and account together for roughly 70% of global GHG emissions, including 40% from electricity production alone^{xiv}. At the same time, close to 800 million people have no access to electricity – predominantly in Sub-Saharan Africa – and more than 2.8 billion people rely on firewood and other non-commercial biomass for cooking^{xv}. Energy demand in LICs and LMICs will further increase significantly. Therefore, strategies for promoting cleaner, universally accessible and affordable energy and for increasing energy efficiency, promoting storage technologies and moving towards solutions to decarbonise the transport sector are essential for a clean energy transition and achieving sustainable and equitable development.

The drop in GHG emissions (estimated at 4 – 7% in 2020^{xvi}) caused by COVID-19 lockdown measures constitutes an unprecedented opportunity to build back better and greener by promoting climate-friendly policies and technologies. To support countries in their transformation towards low-carbon development and in their efforts to reach the objectives defined in their national mitigation plans (i.e. the NDCs) under the Paris Agreement as well as in the 2030 Agenda, the GPCCE will focus on access to clean energy, energy efficiency and a low-carbon built environment.

The GPCCE will foster **access to affordable, reliable and clean energy** with a geographical focus on Sub-Saharan Africa, where a majority of the population without energy access can be found, mainly in remote areas. The GPCCE will concentrate on providing decentralised energy access through off-grid, micro-grid and mini-grid energy services for the disadvantaged people, tapping into the potential of energy storage technologies and striving to multiply the impact through the mobilisation of private funds. Initiatives and activities will be supported with the aim to leave no one behind, including through innovative business models, partnerships, technologies and education.

The GPCCE will continue to tackle the building sector as one of the major sources of GHG emissions. Building on previous achievements in energy efficient buildings and low-carbon cement in India, the scope of **low-carbon built environment** activities will be broadened by including renewable energy systems and the use of sustainable construction materials and by integrating building into the broader concepts of smart urban development and mobility for healthy living conditions. The GPCCE will put special emphasis on sharing good practices across its partner countries and strengthening the topic in global initiatives.

With rising temperatures, **access to energy efficient, affordable and clean cooling** will become increasingly important to ensure protection against heat waves and access to safe food and medicines for the one billion people who are currently still at high risk due to a lack of cooling access^{xvii}. The GPCCE will work towards elevating this need to global and national policy agendas, putting a special emphasis on access to clean cooling by showcasing renewable and passive solutions with multiple climate, economic and health benefits.

In all these topics, innovative approaches (e.g. circular economy, digitalisation), partnerships (e.g. with the private sector) and financing (e.g. set-up of an outcome fund, payment for services or access to cooling as a service) will be demonstrated for scaling-up and policy adoption (see annex 5).



Cooling can provide affordable and sustainable solutions to address the needs of the vulnerable. Child immunization in Rumbek, South Sudan. © Alamy

3.3. Strategic component 3: Climate-resilient development



Objective 3: The capacity of governments and the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people to implement evidence-based and effective adaptation measures is enhanced and contributes to climate-resilient development.

Theory of change: If the GPCCE supports development and implementation of inclusive adaptation measures, then the resilience of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people and ecosystems to climate change can improve, because more effective policies, innovative approaches and increased knowledge address the climate-related risks of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable.

The negative consequences of climate change are increasingly threatening development achievements and bear the risk to trap or drag vulnerable communities back into poverty and to intensify or lead to conflicts over scarce resources. Climate change can also accentuate existing deteriorating social, economic and political trends and tensions and conflicts and thus indirectly contribute to people's decision to migrate. The Global Commission on Adaptation has found that investing early in risk reduction can save costs with rates of return on investments ranging from 2:1 to 10:1 – with the highest return rates for early warning systems for disaster risks^{xviii}. Beyond financial savings, adaptation actions have multiple economic, social and environmental benefits.

The GPCCE will engage in the development and the implementation of policies and measures for communities to better adapt to the impacts of climate change, essentially linking food security, water security, environmental management, climate change and disaster risk reduction agendas. It will support national, regional and global efforts to strengthen climate information systems and the use of climate information in adaptation decision-making and planning.

The development and implementation of practical adaptation solutions will thematically focus on integrated risk management. The GPCCE will foster management of climate-induced natural hazards, such as glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), riverine floods, droughts and mass movements. Initiatives will focus on prevention, preparedness of communities to natural hazards, early warning systems, adaptive management of water infrastructure, cost-benefit analysis of risk management measures and strengthening of risk transfer schemes such as insurance solutions. The GPCCE will also support the development of climate-resilient water management policies and practices through a water-food-energy nexus approach. A specific focus will be on water dynamics in mountain regions, their impacts for water-dependent lowland areas, as well as water resilience in cities. Where possible, the GPCCE will include nature-based solutions. Results will be fed into science-policy dialogues for evidence-based adaptation policies and the elaboration of practical guidelines at national and sub-national level.

The access to and the use of **climate and geographic information systems (GIS) and related high quality services** is the basis for adaptation decision-making, planning and implementation. The GPCCE will contribute to the establishment of frameworks for climate services of LICs and LMICs and particularly the strengthening of their national hydromet services. It will do so by engaging at global, regional and national levels through the institutional architecture of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and multilateral initiatives. A context-specific and user-oriented approach to climate services contributes to improved livelihoods and generates socioeconomic benefits for vulnerable population groups.



Enhancing the scientific capacity of young Indian researchers to monitor glaciers and assess the impacts of climate change in downstream regions. Chhota Shigri glacier, Himachal Pradesh.
© Prashanth Vishwnathan/IHCAP

3.4. Strategic component 4: Sustainable management of natural resources



Objective 4: Ecosystems and natural resources are preserved, restored and sustainably managed and pollution is reduced, thereby improving the health, livelihoods and resilience of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people and protecting the climate and environment.

Theory of change: If the GPCCE contributes to the sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources and the reduction of pollution, then the health, resilience and livelihoods of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people can improve, because more effective policies, innovative approaches and increased knowledge ensure pro-poor protection of the climate and environment.

Life on earth depends on clean air and water, biodiversity and healthy forests, land, oceans and a stable climate. These are the foundation of our economies and modern societies and are essential for human health, livelihoods and well-being. Nevertheless, they face over-exploitation and rapid degradation, with several planetary boundaries being strained or already exceeded^{xix}. Meanwhile, air, land and water continue to be polluted, with diseases caused by pollution responsible for an estimated 9 million premature deaths annually^{xx}. Disadvantaged communities have the greatest reliance on nature and its contributions for their subsistence, livelihoods and health and are, therefore, the most directly impacted by environmental degradation while often being the custodians of natural resources. Increasing human encroachment into wild areas also carries the risk of the emergence of zoonotic diseases like COVID-19.

Sustainably managing our natural resources is critical for reducing poverty and the risk of disasters and conflicts as well as for achieving more equitable sustainable development. There is an urgent need to transform key economic systems (e.g. food systems, energy systems, urban systems, global production/consumption systems) and the ways in which natural resources are extracted, used, distributed and disposed, including through circular economy approaches (see annex 5). At the same time, it is essential that key remaining ecosystems – such as tropical forests, wetlands and fragile mountain ecosystems – are preserved and restored, hand in hand with local communities as their caretakers, in order to protect the climate and biodiversity. Healthy ecosystems, such as forests, are essential for climate change mitigation by acting as crucial carbon sinks with nature-based solutions capable of delivering over a third of climate mitigation until 2030 needed to limit warming below 2° C^{xxi}.

In order to foster the **preservation, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources**, the GPCCE will support transformative initiatives and key organisations that bring together multiple stakeholders and better articulate sectoral policies at sub-national, national, regional and global levels in a holistic, resilient and people-centred landscape approach. The GPCCE will test and support innovative approaches and financing mechanisms capable of achieving the sustainable management of natural resources at scale, in particular of forest and mountain ecosystems, through nature-based solutions such as landscape restoration, effective forest fire management, or community-based forest conservation. Due to the important contribution of agriculture and food systems to GHG emissions as well as to habitat loss and pollution, the GPCCE will also ensure that the role of food systems and sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroforestry and agroecology, are duly considered in its initiatives.

The GPCCE will contribute to tackling the substantial effects of **pollution** on human health, the economy, the climate and the environment. It will support global and bilateral initiatives aiming both at raising the profile of pollution on the international, regional and national agendas and securing commitment to address the issue, as well as piloting and sharing effective approaches (e.g. circular economy) for reducing pollution. The GPCCE will build on the extensive Swiss policy, technical and research experience in the field of pollution management. Air pollution will remain a key focus area, as it accounts for the bulk of pollution-related deaths and mitigation measures have strong co-benefits for the climate, health, food security and the environment.

4. How we act – joint action on global challenges

4.1. Principles of action

The GPCCE's principles of action are aligned to the Guidelines of the SDC's global instruments 2021–24 and detailed hereafter. Systemic change and transformation are promoted by deploying and combining policy influencing, innovative projects and knowledge management^{xiii}.

Policy influencing is based on expertise from Switzerland as well as on scientific evidence and experiences from innovative projects of the entire SDC and geared towards the development of national, regional and global norms on climate change and environment.

Innovative projects aim at finding solutions to the global challenges of climate change and environmental degradation with the potential to be replicated and scaled up in different contexts. They comprise new financing and business models, state-of-the-art and disruptive technologies, new practices and approaches, as well as new policies and partnerships.

Knowledge management: Experiences gained by the SDC, its partners and other stakeholders are capitalised by the thematic network Climate Change & Environment (CC&E) and shared with the SDC colleagues around the globe in order to increase the effectiveness of climate and environment activities. Within the SDC, the CC&E network relies on the global programmes as well as the different geographical divisions and the Humanitarian Aid divisions for collecting relevant experiences.

4.2. Joint action on global challenges

The GPCCE plays a leading role in triggering the systematic integration of climate change and environment in all SDC activities. It assumes the monitoring of climate finance for all of the SDC and closely follows up on climate change related projects of all other SDC units to ensure thematic coherence and capitalise on experiences for its engagement in global policy dialogue and initiatives. The mainstreaming of climate change and environment is supported by the Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Integration Guidance (CEDRIG) tool. In close coordination with the associated thematic networks that group the Cluster Green (Agriculture & Food Security, Disaster Risk Reduction and Water (RéseAU)), the CC&E provides strategic advice, tools, quality assurance, training and knowledge management opportunities, both at the head quarter and in the Swiss representations abroad.

Cross sectoral approaches with the other global programmes will be amplified, with (i) the Global Programme Water (GPW) on climate services and the water cycle, integrated watershed management and water pollution, as well as through the joint strategic partnership with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN); (ii) the Global Programme Food Security (GPFS) on the use of climate and geographic information systems for informing adaptation decision-making, planning and implementation, as well as on the reduction of GHG emissions generated by the agricultural sector and food systems (e.g. cool food chains); (iii) the Global Programme Health (GPH) on the impacts of air, soil and water pollution as well as of increasing temperatures on human health and vector-borne diseases; (iv) the Global Programme Migration and Development (GPMD) on addressing the issues linked to displacement and climate change, disasters and environmental degradation, in particular by reducing people's vulnerability and increasing their resilience to climate change.

Joint efforts with the Global Institutions (GI) division will concentrate on influencing the environmental and climate change policies and portfolio development of the multilateral institutions and funds. With the Analysis and Policy (A&P) division the focus will be on informing the Swiss Sustainable Development Strategy with experiences from the ground.

Collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid will most notably be through the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Team, focusing on nexus questions related to climate change, DRR and food security. The GPCCE cooperates closely with the Multilateral Humanitarian Affairs division (Multi-H) in multilateral initiatives such as Climate Risks & Early Warnings (CREWS) and the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) as well as on the topics of Loss and Damage and Disaster Displacement. Regarding the latter, close coordination is also sought with the Human Security Division (HSD) of the FDFA. In addition, close collaboration between the GPCCE office and the Humanitarian Aid hub in Lima will be continued, striving to increase the synergies between the programmes.

Enhanced collaboration with the South and Eastern Europe Cooperation departments as well as with other thematic networks (e.g. employment and income, education, governance, gender) will facilitate the integration of climate change and environment and allow for harnessing good practices and experiences from the ground and taking them to the global level. At the same time, the GPCCE fosters a favourable global normative framework for climate change and environment (see component 1) and drives innovations for systemic change (see component 2–4) that may be adapted and implemented at national level through bilateral programmes. The GPCCE will strive for complementing bilateral climate change activities by focusing on topics with an important global dimension (e.g. access to energy, energy efficient buildings, climate services and sustainable forest management). In its bilateral engagements, the GPCCE will apply the subsidiarity principle and closely cooperate with the Swiss representations abroad.

The GPCCE engages with key partners in Switzerland and abroad:

Federal Administration: The GPCCE will further strengthen the cooperation with the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), the Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology (MeteoSwiss), the Federal Office of Energy (SFOE), SECO, the Sectoral Policy division (SFPD) and the HSD of the FDFA with the aim of increasing the coherence of Swiss national and foreign climate/environment and development policies and respective activities (see annex 6).

International, global and regional institutions: This includes Switzerland's contributions to multilateral funds associated with the implementation of the UNFCCC (GCF, AF, GEF) as well as the GPCCE's active involvement in thematic international initiatives, global platforms and networks (e.g. CCAC, Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL)) and global and regional institutions (e.g. International Energy Agency (IEA), WMO, ASEAN, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)) as well as the IFIs and other thematic funds (e.g. at the Worldbank and IFAD) and UN funds and programmes. The GPCCE will use these institutions to disseminate and leverage experiences from the ground and will contribute to influence their environment and climate change policies and portfolio development.

Governments: National and sub-national governments in selected countries are key partners for bringing about change. The GPCCE will support them in the implementation of their climate and environment policies and plans by strengthening capacities, providing expertise and facilitating the mobilisation of public and private financial means.

Academia: The GPCCE will continue the collaboration with Swiss universities and research institutions in order to foster the science-policy dialogue and build climate action on sound scientific evidence. The focus will be on knowledge gaps identified in partner countries to which Swiss academia can respond with scientific research and expertise.

Private sector and civil society: The GPCCE will strive for enhancing the collaboration with actors from the private sector in view of providing specific expertise, mobilising financial resources and investments. It will continue to involve specialised non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for project implementation. Interaction with climate change movements and think tanks is sought in view of advancing the climate change agenda.

In respect of its global approach and in addition to its support to regional and global initiatives, the **GPCCE funds innovative actions in selected countries** in order to create evidence on topics of global relevance. The selection criteria for partner countries are the needs, effectiveness and sustainability as well as the political will and role of the country or region in addressing the global challenges. The GPCCE's current physical presence in China, India and Peru proved to be relevant and effective. It will, therefore, continue to work with partner countries on topics where it can generate a genuine added value and achieve highest global benefit within the limits of the given financial and human resources.

In China, the focus will be limited on mitigation, i.e. reducing GHG emissions in carbon intensive sectors (e.g. buildings), improving air quality and reducing pollution^{xxiii}. In India, the GPCCE will maintain its focus on increasing energy efficiency in carbon intensive sectors (e.g. built environment), improving air quality in cities as well as supporting integrated risk management and climate-resilient water management in mountain, rural and urban areas. In Latin America, the regional approach will be further reinforced, with sustainable management of mountain and forest ecosystems remaining a priority and the reduction of GHG emissions gaining in importance, mainly by focussing on improving air quality and increasing energy efficiency in buildings. Engagement in climate sensitive Sub-Saharan Africa will be stepped up through global or regional thematic initiatives in close cooperation with the SDC's Africa divisions.

4.3. Strategic steering

Relevance, effectiveness and efficiency are the three key steering and monitoring concerns of the GPCCE in the implementation of its programme framework. The results framework will be monitored against (i) the SDGs and (ii) the SDC Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARI) and Thematic Reference Indicators (TRI). The GPCCE's monitoring and evaluation system is composed of:

1. Closely following up on the development of the national and international climate and environment policy contexts, new scientific evidence, technologies and approaches to tackle climate change and environmental degradation
2. Annual reports on the operational and financial progress of the implementation of the programme framework
3. Continuous monitoring (progress reviews and reports, steering bodies, project visits) of the programme with respect to the progress towards the expected results as well as the financial disbursements targets
4. Participation of the GPCCE staff and network members in reviews of the SDC projects in order to enhance thematic competences and facilitate mutual learning

In 2021, an external evaluation of the SDC's bilateral climate change portfolio is scheduled by the SDC's Evaluation and Controlling unit and in 2023 an internal review of the GPCCE's portfolio shall take place in order to reassess the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the programme.

The GPCCE will also regularly monitor and evaluate the risks linked to its portfolio. The latter include slow and insufficient progress in the international negotiations on climate change and environment, lack of political will of policy makers at national and regional levels to implement reforms and risks related to innovative financial models, new technologies and partnerships. In order to mitigate these risks, the establishment of well-functioning alliances with partners in and beyond Switzerland and the careful assessment of the feasibility of new initiatives as well as the buy-in from partner countries are crucial.



Multidisciplinary landscape assessment to define sustainable natural resource management options. Assessment of local perceptions on important landscape and forest resources, Papua province/Indonesia.

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5. Resources

The financial allocation and human resources are indicative and may be amended based on external influence or the SDC internal decisions.

5.1. Financial resources

For the 2021–24 period, approximately CHF 400 million per year will be allocated for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities by the end of 2024 under the International Cooperation Strategy. The GPCCE will assume a significant share of this goal.

The total expenditures of around CHF 268 million or an average CHF 67 million annually are proposed for the next four years. Multilateral resources are at the level of CHF 37.5 million (component 1) and bilateral resources amount to CHF 29.5 million per year (components 2–4) (see annex 3). The latter corresponds to the average yearly level of disbursement during the previous years, while the multilateral resources have increased by 50%. In addition, the GPCCE will strive to invest at least 1% of its operational budget for culture.

5.2. Human resources

As with any organisation dedicated to human development, human resources are the cornerstone of success. The GPCCE promotes thematic expertise and aims at sufficient, qualified and motivated human resources to fulfil the outlined mandate and to assure that Switzerland can make a difference. Where opportune, fewer but larger projects will help ease the workload and pressure on the GPCCE staff. The GPCCE is committed to using best working practices by seeking out continuously new efficiency gains and optimisations.

The team at head office is constituted of 13 employees or 10.35 full time equivalents (FTE). At the time of publication of this framework, no major changes in human resources allocation for the GPCCE are foreseen. In addition, three Heads of International Cooperation manage the global cooperation offices in the embassies in Beijing, New Delhi and Lima. In case financial resources increase, there will be a need for reviewing staff composition. The possibility of placing National Programme Officers (NPOs) or regional advisors in embassies or Swiss cooperation offices shall be envisaged if there is a strong regional orientation of the GPCCE programme (e.g. Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia).



Farmer in the Irrawady Delta in Myanmar © SDC

Annex

Annex 1: List of acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
ARI	Aggregated Reference Indicator (SDC)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CC&E	Climate Change and Environment Network (SDC)
COP	Conference of Parties
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
FFA	Federal Finance Administration
FOEN	Federal Office for the Environment
GAHP	Global Alliance on Health and Pollution
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
HA	Humanitarian Aid department of the SDC
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDA-Klima	Interdepartmental Committee on Climate (Federal Administration)
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFI	International Financial Institution

IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LICs and LMICs	Low and lower-middle income countries
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
Multit-H	Multilateral Humanitarian Affairs Division
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPO	National Programme Officer
PLAFICO	Interdepartmental Coordination Platform on International Climate and Environmental Finance
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SEforAll	Sustainable Energy for All
SFOE	Swiss Federal Office for Energy
SFPD	Sectoral Foreign Policies Division (FDFA)
TRI	Thematic Reference Indicator (SDC)
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Annex 2: Results framework 2021–24

Overall goal

The GPCCE contributes to a world where the environment is preserved, global warming is limited to 1.5° C, the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people and ecosystems are resilient to climate change and its impacts, natural resources are managed sustainably and everyone has access to clean energy.

Theory of change

If the GPCCE contributes to more inclusive and ambitious climate and environmental processes and enhances access to clean energy and a low-carbon built environment, adaptation to climate change and sustainable resources management, then the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people and ecosystems will be more resilient to climate change and its impacts, because more effective policies, innovative approaches and increased knowledge enable a world where the environment is preserved and global warming is limited to 1.5° C.

Strategic component 1: International climate and environment governance and finance

If the GPCCE contributes to more inclusive international climate and environmental processes and more ambitious global policy frameworks, then the needs of the most vulnerable countries and people will be better addressed, because more effective and fairer international and national policies enhance global climate and environmental action and increase the public and private financial resources provided to the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people.

Contribution to selected sub-objectives of the IC strategy 2021–24

Sub-objective 2: Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs – by advocating for the mobilisation of private finance by the multilateral funds

Sub-objective 3: Addressing climate change and its effects – by establishing conducive regulatory frameworks and financing mechanisms

Sub-objective 4: Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources – by establishing conducive regulatory frameworks and financing mechanisms

Sub-objective 6: Disaster prevention, reconstruction – by better articulating adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction efforts

Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality – by ensuring that human rights and gender equality are addressed in negotiation and funding decisions adopted by the respective multilateral bodies

Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society – by advocating for sound governance structure of multilateral funds and institutions and ensuring access of civil society

Targeted SDGs

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities

17. Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Partners

UNFCCC, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNCCD, Sendai Framework, GCF, GEF, AF

Private sector entities including financial sector

Academia and civil society

SFPD, SECO, FOEN, SFOE, Federal Office of Public Health FOPH, Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG, etc.

	Description	Measurement	Indicator (incl. ARI and TRI)
Objective 1	International climate and environment policy outcomes reflect the needs of the most vulnerable countries and people, foster fair, ambitious and effective international and national policies and mobilise additional funding	Evidence of progress in the UNFCCC international regime reflecting more ambitious mitigation and adaptation targets that safeguard the needs of the most vulnerable countries and people and a fairer burden sharing among parties	Evidence of increased, fairness and inclusiveness of international policy decisions <u>Baseline (2020)</u> : n.a. <u>Target (2024)</u> : international policy decisions adopted from 2021 onwards CCE_TRI 1 : Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of climate change/ environment <u>Baseline (2020)</u> : n.a. <u>Target (2024)</u> : relevant existing and new national policies and legal frameworks from 2021 onwards
Outcome 1.1	Development co-benefits are integrated in international policy outcomes	Evidence in Swiss positions in international governing bodies and reporting to the UNFCCC adequately reflect development issues (co-benefits, gender, most vulnerable people) based on the SDC's experience in partner countries	Decisions adopted by the relevant international bodies include development co-benefits <u>Baseline (2020)</u> : n.a. <u>Target (2024)</u> : decisions adopted from 2021 onwards.

	Description	Measurement	Indicator (incl. ARI and TRI)
Outcome 1.2	Effective mobilisation and use of public and private financial resources from a variety of sources is fostered	<p>Evidence for increased mobilisation of private resources and new financial sources and increased efficiency and effectiveness of use of funds.</p> <p>Evidence that funds reach the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people.</p>	<p>Amount of public and private funds mobilised and released globally [billion USD] <u>Baseline</u>: USD 80 billion in 2018¹ <u>Target</u>: USD 100 billion/year</p> <p>Amount of Swiss mobilised private finance² <u>Baseline (2018)</u>: USD 212 million <u>Target</u>: n.a.</p> <p>CCE_ARI 1: Number of persons benefiting from concrete climate change adaptation measures <i>Indicator will be assessed for GCF and AF³.</i> <u>Baseline GCF (2020)</u>: 4,387,500 persons <u>Target (2024)</u>: n.a. <u>Baseline AF (2020)</u>: 240,000 persons <u>Target (2024)</u>: n.a.</p> <p>CCE_TRI 4: Avoided greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation actions) <i>Indicator will be assessed for GCF⁴</i> <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 10,65 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced or avoided <u>Target (2024)</u>: n.a.</p>
Outcome 1.3	Coherent policies for ambitious climate and environmental goals at Swiss national and international level are achieved	<p>Evidence for an active exchange and cooperation within relevant interdepartmental bodies and groups (IDA-Klima, PLAFICO, Interdepartementaler Ausschuss Nachhaltige Entwicklung (IDANE) Wald, etc.) and regular bilateral exchanges with relevant offices (FOEN, SFOE, SECO, etc.)</p> <p>Evidence that national policy decisions reflect the SDC priorities and development concerns</p>	<p>Evidence that agreements passed by the interdepartmental bodies reflect a coherent, fair, inclusive and ambitious national and international climate and environmental policy <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: n.a. <u>Target</u>: agreements passed from 2021 onwards</p> <p>Evidence of sustainability and development considerations reflected in office consultations <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: n.a. <u>Target (2024)</u>: consultations passed from 2021 onwards</p>

1 OECD (November 2020): Climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries in 2013–18.

2 Will be reported at the Swiss level, not the SDC nor the GPCCE level.

3 Idem.

4 Idem.

Strategic component 2: Low-carbon development

If the GPCCE supports increased access to clean energy for all and fosters a low-carbon built environment, then the well-being of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people will be increased while the quantity and intensity of GHG emissions are reduced, because more effective policies, innovative approaches and increased knowledge enable the diffusion of affordable cleaner technologies.

Contribution to selected sub-objectives of the IC strategy 2021–24

Sub-objective 2: Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs – by mobilising know-how and financial resources from the private sector

Sub-objective 3: Addressing climate change and its effects – by reducing GHG emissions and increasing the resilience of vulnerable people

Sub-objective 4: Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources – by using natural resources (e.g. biomass for fuel) in a sustainable manner

Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality – access to energy and cooling contribute significantly to gender equality

Targeted SDGs

7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities

Partners

Governmental Institutions (e.g. line ministries, national utilities and standard setting bodies)

Federal Administration (SECO, SFOE, FOEN)

International and regional institutions (IEA, GlobalABC, SEforAll)

Academia (Universities and Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology (ETHs))

Private sector, NGOs (specific expertise for project implementation)

	Description	Measurement	Indicator (incl. ARI and TRI)
Objective 2	Access to affordable, reliable and clean energy for all is increased, while the sustainability of the built environment is improved, contributing to low-carbon development	Evidence of implemented mitigation measures (e.g. independent reports on access to clean energy and cooling)	<p>Number of people without access to energy at global level <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 800 million people without electricity, 2,8 billion without access to clean cooking⁵ <u>Target (2030)</u>: 0 (SDG 7)</p> <p>Number of people who consider that their livelihood have improved thanks to the improved access to clean energy and cooling or better housing. <u>Baseline (2021)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: 4,500 additional people per EUR 100,000 additional support</p> <p>CCE_TRI 4: Avoided greenhouse gas emissions <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 82,000 tons per year <u>Target (2024)</u>: 400 additional annual tons per EUR 100,000 additional support</p>
Outcome 2.1	National and subnational low-carbon development policies and measures are more coherent and effective and well-articulated with global and regional policy agendas and approaches	Evidence of results from the GPCCE's interventions being shared with and considered in national, regional and global policy processes (e.g. in the built environment)	<p>CCE_TRI 1: Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of climate change/environment <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: n.a. <u>Target (2024)</u>: relevant existing and new national policies and legal frameworks from 2021 onwards</p> <p>Additional funds allocated/invested at national and sub-national level for the implementation of low-carbon development policies and plans <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: n.a.</p>
Outcome 2.2	Innovative and scalable approaches to low-carbon development are developed and implemented	Evidence of the GPCCE's interventions demonstrating innovative solutions, which are successfully implemented at scale (e.g. set-up of an outcome fund, payment for services or access to cooling as a service)	<p>Number of people benefitting from improved access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services and cooling <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 824,000 people <u>Target (2024)</u>: 5000 additional people per 100,000 EUR additional support</p> <p>CCE_ARI 2: Number of persons trained on climate change issues <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: 480 persons</p>

⁵ World Bank (2020): Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report.

	Description	Measurement	Indicator (incl. ARI and TRI)
Outcome 2.3	Understanding of the key factors for the successful implementation of low-carbon development actions is strengthened and best practices shared with decision makers and the public	Evidence of improved generation and transfer of knowledge (e.g. through science-policy dialogues, policy briefs, capacity building programmes, communities of practices on mitigation solutions)	<p>CCE_TRI 2: Proportion of targeted stakeholders aware of and capable of better using information and tools to respond to climate change</p> <p><u>Baseline (2020):</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target (2024):</u> 60%</p> <p>Outreach and influence of platforms and partnerships (number of members, level of engagement, resource mobilisation, countries reached)</p> <p><u>Baseline (2020):</u> status per platform/partnership</p> <p><u>Target (2024):</u> n.a.</p> <p>Number of high quality knowledge products and outreach events</p> <p><u>Baseline (2020):</u> n.a.</p> <p><u>Target (2024):</u> n.a.</p>

Strategic component 3: Climate-resilient development

If the GPCCE supports development and implementation of inclusive adaptation measures, then the resilience of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people and ecosystems to climate change can improve, because more effective policies, innovative approaches and increased knowledge address the climate-related risks of the most vulnerable.

Contribution to selected sub-objective(s) of the IC strategy 2021–24

Sub-objective 2: Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs – by mobilising know-how and financial resources from the private sector

Sub-objective 3: Addressing climate change and its effects – by increasing the resilience of vulnerable people

Sub-objective 4: Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources – through innovative approaches and financing mechanisms

Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality – by ensuring that human rights are fully respected and promoted and gender equality fostered through initiatives aiming at reducing climate risks

Targeted SDGs

2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

6.5 Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

11.5 Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to gross national product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.b Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–30, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities

Partners

Governmental Institutions (e.g. line ministries, national hydromet services)

Federal Administration (MeteoSchweiz, FOEN)

International and regional institutions (WMO, World Bank, ICIMOD, International Water Management Institute (IWMI))

Academia (Universities and ETHs)

Private sector, NGOs (specific expertise for project implementation)

	Description	Measurement	Indicator (incl. ARI and TRI)
Objective 3	The capacity of governments and the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people to implement evidence-based and effective adaptation measures is enhanced and contributes to climate-resilient development	Evidence of implemented adaptation measures	<p>Number of people affected by extreme events at global level <u>Baseline (2019)</u>: 95 million⁶ <u>Target (2024)</u>: n.a.</p> <p>CCE_TRI 3: Number of persons who consider that they are more resilient to deal with the adverse effects of climate change <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: 380,000 persons</p>
Outcome 3.1	National and subnational adaptation policies and measures are more coherent and effective, and well-articulated with global and regional policy agendas and approaches	Evidence of results from the GPCCE's interventions being shared with and considered in national, regional and global policy processes.	<p>CCE_TRI 1: Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of climate change/ environment <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: n.a. <u>Target (2024)</u>: relevant existing and new national policies and legal frameworks from 2021 onwards</p> <p>Additional funds allocated/invested at national and sub-national level for the implementation of adaptation measures <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: CHF 13,3 million</p>
Outcome 3.2	Innovative and scalable approaches to adaptation are developed and implemented	Evidence of the GPCCE's interventions demonstrating innovative solutions, which are successfully implemented at scale (e.g. early warning systems for GLOFs and mass movements, risk transfer through insurance schemes)	<p>CCE_ARI 1: Number of persons benefiting from concrete climate change adaptation measures <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 1,5 million persons <u>Target (2024)</u>: additional 770,000 persons</p> <p>CCE_ARI 2: Number of persons trained on climate change issues <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: 730 persons</p> <p>WAT_TRI 3: Watershed area being managed in an integrated manner <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: 1400 sqkm</p>

⁶ Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) (2019): Natural Disasters 2019.

	Description	Measurement	Indicator (incl. ARI and TRI)
Outcome 3.3	Understanding of the evolution and the impacts of climate change (e.g. on natural hazards, water balances) is strengthened and best practices shared at all levels, including at community level.	Evidence of increased understanding of climate risks (e.g. science-policy dialogues, policy briefs, capacity building programmes, communities of practices on adaptation solutions)	<p>CCE_TRI 2: Proportion of targeted stakeholders aware of and capable of better using information and tools to respond to climate change</p> <p><u>Baseline (2020):</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target (2024):</u> 60%</p> <p>Outreach and influence of platforms and partnerships (number of members, level of engagement, resource mobilisation, countries reached)</p> <p><u>Baseline (2020):</u> status per platform/ partnership</p> <p><u>Target (2024):</u> n.a.</p> <p>Number of high quality knowledge products and outreach events</p> <p><u>Baseline (2020):</u> n.a.</p> <p><u>Target (2024):</u> n.a.</p>

Strategic component 4: Sustainable management of natural resources

If the GPCCE contributes to the sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources and the reduction of pollution, then the health, resilience and livelihoods of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people can improve, because more effective policies, innovative approaches and increased knowledge ensure pro-poor protection of the climate and environment.

Contribution to selected sub-objectives of the IC strategy 2021–24

Sub-objective 2: Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs – in the sustainable management of natural resources and in transitioning to a more circular economy

Sub-objective 3: Addressing climate change and its effects – by protecting ecosystems as essential carbon sinks

Sub-objective 4: Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources – through innovative approaches and financing mechanisms

Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality – by ensuring that human rights are fully respected and promoted and gender equality fostered through initiatives aiming at sustainably managing natural resources

Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society – by fostering equitable, participatory, effective and transparent multi-stakeholder governance of ecosystems and natural resources

Targeted SDGs

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Partners

Federal Administration (esp. SECO and FOEN)

International and regional institutions and initiatives (GEF, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), CCAC, Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP))

Academia (universities and research institutes)

Private sector, NGOs (specific expertise for project implementation)

	Description	Measurement	Indicator (incl. ARI and TRI)
Objective 4	Ecosystems and natural resources are preserved, restored and sustainably managed and pollution is reduced, thereby improving the health, livelihoods and resilience of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people and protecting the climate and environment	Evidence of improving trends in terms of ecosystem health and pollution-related positive health impacts	<p>Number of deaths attributable to pollution at global level <u>Baseline (2018)</u>: 9 million deaths in 2015⁷ <u>Target (2024)</u>: n.a.</p> <p>Hectares of ecosystems preserved, restored and sustainably managed <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 248,684 ha <u>Target (2026)</u>: 255,969 ha</p> <p>CCE_TRI 4: Avoided greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation actions) <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2025)</u>: 2,1M tCO₂e</p>
Outcome 4.1	Effective, equitable and transformative policies and strategies for the sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources and for reducing pollution are developed and implemented	Evidence of policies, strategies and action plans developed and implemented with positive impacts on local populations and the environment	<p>CCE_TRI 1: Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of climate change/environment <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: n.a. <u>Target (2024)</u>: relevant existing and new national policies and legal frameworks from 2021 onwards</p> <p>Additional funds allocated/invested at national and sub-national level for natural resources management and the reduction of pollution. <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: CHF 2 million</p>

⁷ The Lancet (2018): Commission on pollution and health.

	Description	Measurement	Indicator (incl. ARI and TRI)
Outcome 4.2	Innovative and scalable pro-poor approaches for preserving, restoring and sustainably managing ecosystems and natural resources, especially forests and mountain ecosystems, as well as for reducing pollution are developed and implemented in a participatory manner	Evidence of the GPCCE's interventions demonstrating effective and innovative solutions and sharing these in national, regional and global policy processes	<p>Number of persons benefiting from healthy ecosystems through improved livelihoods and increased resilience <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 3,329 (of which 22% are women) <u>Target (2026)</u>: 7,827 (of which 28% are women)</p> <p>Number of persons benefiting from reduced exposure to pollution. <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: n.a.</p> <p>CCE_AR12: Number of persons trained on climate change issues <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: 0 <u>Target (2024)</u>: 2500 persons trained</p>
Outcome 4.3	The importance and multiple benefits of preserving, restoring and sustainably managing ecosystems and tackling pollution for sustainable development are shared with decision makers and the public	Evidence of the GPCCE's engagement in multi-stakeholder platforms for policy dialogue and knowledge partnerships	<p>Outreach and influence of platforms and partnerships (number of members, level of engagement, resource mobilisation, countries reached) <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: status per platform/partnership <u>Target (2024)</u>: n.a.</p> <p>Number of high quality knowledge products and outreach events <u>Baseline (2020)</u>: n.a. <u>Target (2024)</u>: n.a.</p>

Annex 3: Indicative financial planning

Financial planning 2021–24

Programme Framework of the Global Programme Climate Change and Environment

Annual budget allocation according to components (tentative), in CHF

	source	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021–24	in %
Component 1:							
Multilateral climate & environment governance and finance	bilateral	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	6,000,000	58%
	multilateral	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	150,000,000	
Component 2:							
Low-carbon development	bilateral	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	15%
Component 3:							
Climate-resilient development	bilateral	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	15%
Component 4:							
Sustainable management of natural resources	bilateral	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	28,800,000	11%
Other components, e.g. outphasing small projects; other							
	bilateral	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	3,200,000	1%
Total budget allocation		67,000,000	67,000,000	67,000,000	67,000,000	268,000,000	100%

Annual budget allocation (tentative), in CHF

	source	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021–24	in %
Global programme	bilateral	29,500,000	29,500,000	29,500,000	29,500,000	118,000,000	44%
Multilateral cooperation	multilateral	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	150,000,000	56%
Total budget allocation		67,000,000	67,000,000	67,000,000	67,000,000	268,000,000	

Annex 4: Transversal themes

Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and gender

Individuals and communities are exposed and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and to environmental degradation to different extents, not only with regards to gender, but also based on factors such as wealth, education, age, race, ethnicity, religion, class, caste, disability, migration situation or health status. To ensure the principle of **Leaving No One Behind** (LNOB), it is crucial that climate change and environment related actions focus on groups who are most at risk from climate and extreme events as well as environmental degradation and who possess lower capacities in terms of financial means, access to decision-making, knowledge and other relevant resources to deal with the consequences. In this line, the GPCCE's target group in terms of ultimate beneficiaries are the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people, recognising that those most vulnerable will depend on the specific context of an activity. The case of access to energy is illustrative of the importance of systematically integrating **gender** in climate and environment activities. Approximately 2.7 billion people – 40% of the world's population – depend on wood, charcoal or animal waste for basic energy needs such as cooking and heating^{xxiv}. In many contexts, women and girls are primarily responsible for the collection of firewood and cooking, time consuming activities which prevent them from engaging in more productive activities. While access to clean and modern energy directly benefits their health and well-being (as air pollution from charcoal or open fires is reduced), it does not automatically guarantee gender equality. It is, therefore, necessary that women can use the released time to engage in more productive activities, thereby leading to empowerment and greater gender equality.

Governance

Governance is at the heart of the GPCCE's interventions as it engages in policy influencing at the sub-national, national, regional and global levels. The challenges created by climate change affect different sectors such as agriculture, forestry energy, transport, water and public health. There exists a

close link between mitigation and adaptation policies and broader development issues. Therefore, the governance of climate change actions is very complex involving different line ministries at the national and sub-national levels. Hence, the GPCCE focuses at the regional, national and sub-national levels on strengthening the capacities of policy makers to understand the cross-cutting nature and issues of climate change. The GPCCE thus puts a special focus on how international policy frameworks can be translated and implemented at the national and sub-national levels. It will seek synergies with the SDC's bilateral (local) governance programmes to do so. The GPCCE thereby attempts to facilitate good governance and the design of inclusive institutional architectures and policies to involve sub-national governance actors and vulnerable communities into national and international policy-making and implementation. In all these activities, special attention is given to issues of transparency, accountability, anti-corruption and the rule of law.

At the global level, the focus lies on influencing the global climate regime with the aim of making it more equitable, robust, binding and effective in order to reduce GHG emissions and respond to the needs of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable people. In order to do so, it builds on evidence from the SDC interventions on the ground.

Women are still underrepresented in decision-making on climate and environmental issues at the international as well as at the national and sub-national levels. For this reason, the GPCCE will continue to advocate for a more equitable representation of women in climate and environment decision-making bodies at different levels. Through its representation in the executive boards of the major global climate finance mechanisms, including GEF, GCF and AF, the GPCCE will actively contribute to the improvement of their gender policies and action plans.

Against this background, gender and governance will be pursued as transversal themes all along the design, implementation and review of interventions. Each project will apply the gender and governance checklist to ensure that the interventions address the needs of women and other vulnerable groups and that the latter benefit above average from capacity building activities and are included in policy development and decision-making processes at different levels.

Annex 5: Concepts and approaches

Circular economy

The linear 'take-make-waste' model of our economies puts enormous strain on the environment and natural resources while threatening human health through pollution. Circular economy approaches, by contrast, aim to use resources as efficiently as possible and to recover and regenerate products and materials when products reach the end of their lives and avoid waste and hazardous materials by design. Moving to a circular economy globally could yield material cost savings of up to USD 1 trillion a year by 2025^{xxv} and could unlock business opportunities worth USD 4.5 trillion^{xxvi}. Circular economy approaches are also central for meeting our climate change objectives: as the Circularity Gap Reporting Initiative puts it, a 1.5° C world can only be circular. Moving to a more circular economy is essential for securing well-being within planetary limits, but we are still far off the mark: the global economy is estimated to currently be only 8.6% circular^{xxvii}. The GPCCE will build circular economy approaches into its projects, for example as they relate to the production, reuse and recycling of batteries essential for the transition to renewable energies and electric mobility to ensure that they deliver maximum development and environment benefits.

Engagement with the private sector

Public climate finance will not suffice to address global climate and environmental challenges. Efficient and effective mobilisation of international and domestic knowhow and private financial means is needed to reduce global GHG emissions, to drive adaptation to the unavoidable impacts of climate change at national and local levels and to protect the environment. However, multiple barriers are limiting private sector engagement in LICs and LMICs, especially with regards to climate change

adaptation. Companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises in partner countries, are often not familiar with the concept of adaptation. Moreover, it is challenging to create viable business models for adaptation measures. The GPCCE will seek partnerships with private sector entities and support intermediaries in order to build on their expertise in relevant fields, such as agriculture and climate services. The GPCCE aims to mobilise impact-oriented private investments for the sustainable management of natural resources and for climate mitigation and adaptation through innovative approaches, aligned to Switzerland's mandate to provide public and private financial means to LICs and LMICs under UNFCCC and other relevant conventions (see component 1). Accordingly, the GPCCE will advocate for enhanced collaboration with the private sector in the governing bodies of the multilateral climate funds and other relevant multilateral institutions.

Digitalisation

Digital information and applications provide an underexploited potential for fostering global innovation and systemic change. They bear the potential for doing things better, more efficiently and quicker – and thus open up new opportunities. On the other hand, digitalisation also brings about new risks and challenges. The GPCCE sees digitalisation as a means for its programme (and not as an end in itself) and will actively seek to further its application for fostering system transformation for human development (tech4good). In different fields of the GPCCE portfolio, digital technologies (e.g. remote sensing information for planning purposes, application of mobile devices to reach out to segments of the population that are otherwise difficult to reach) are already in use. Under this new GPCCE framework, a more systematic consideration and proactive use of digitalisation and further emerging new technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and Big Data (so called 'frontier technologies') will be promoted, as they will allow to increase efficiency and effectiveness and can contribute to ease the path for a simpler replication of successful approaches.

Annex 6: Cooperation with other federal offices and units of the FDFA

The GPCCE will strengthen the cooperation with other federal offices, in particular the FOEN, MeteoSwiss, SFOE and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) with the aim of increasing coherence between Swiss foreign and national climate/environment and development policies. Respecting the competences and responsibilities of the different offices, the GPCCE will strive for complementary roles and activities, enhancing opportunities for collaboration, e.g. mobilising and sharing Swiss expertise for effective policy development through global platforms and by implementing activities on the ground.

The GPCCE represents the SDC in IDA-Klima and PLAFICO. As far as the former is concerned, the GPCCE will particularly engage in those processes and decisions, which are relevant and have a direct link to international cooperation and actively look for synergies and cooperation. PLAFICO, which is constituted at the expert level by FOEN, SECO, Federal Finance Administration (FFA), SFPD of the FDFA and the SDC, is the coordination platform, which facilitates coordination and coherence between units with respect to financing mechanisms and development cooperation in the field of the environment. The GPCCE will endeavour to support the qualitative evolution of PLAFICO beyond facilitating coordination and coherence towards making more strategic use of the specific competences of the different offices with the aim to further increase the effectiveness and efficiency of international climate and environment finance and development cooperation.

Beyond these coordination platforms, the GPCCE will continue to engage in the UNFCCC negotiations, thereby directly contributing to international policy making and Switzerland's role and positions in this process. Within the Swiss delegation, it will engage in particular on the topics of finance, adapta-

tion and loss and damage, strengthening the development perspective and equity considerations, including gender, in Swiss positions, ultimately enhancing coherence with other development policy processes.

Within the FDFA, the GPCCE will closely cooperate with the Humanitarian Aid, the SFPD and the HSD, coordinating activities and defining joint positions to foster synergies between complementary activities and in order to make sure that the FDFA speaks with one voice in the different interdepartmental platforms and as part of Swiss delegations.

In addition, the GPCCE will also exchange on a regular basis with the geographical units of the Directorate of Political Affairs (PD) on the development of the portfolio in the respective regions. It will provide inputs to country programmes, high level delegations and political dialogues. The Swiss representations in China, India and Peru will actively engage in the embassy networks of their respective countries and/or regions in order to increase synergies and cooperation.

Annex 7: Endnotes and references

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- ii CC (2019): Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems.
- iii IPCC (2019): Special Report on Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate.
- iv INFRAS (2020): SDC Climate Change Foresight Analysis: Global and regional risks and hotspots.
- v WMO (2019): The Global Climate in 2015–2019.
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- vii World Bank (2018): World Bank Report: www.worldbank.org > news > press releases > Climate Change Could Force Over 140 Million to Migrate Within Countries by 2050.
- viii Switzerland submitted an updated NDC at the beginning of 2020, outlining the aim of carbon neutrality by 2050. In addition a long-term strategy for low emissions development is under elaboration.
- ix Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) (2019): Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
- x This corresponds to around 15% of the international cooperation funds.
- xi BAFU (2020): Climate Change abroad – risks for Switzerland.
- xii PLAFICO is an interdepartemantal coordination platform, which facilitates coordination and coherence between units with respect to financing mechanisms and development cooperation in the field of the environment.
- xiii The focus will clearly be on the UNFCCC, but the GPCCE will provide inputs to the policy processes of the other Rio Conventions, namely the CBD and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and processes linked to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, where relevant and if resources permit it. Issues related to displacement and migration are addressed in particular bodies/working groups under the before mentioned frameworks.
- xiv SDG Knowledge Platform (2020): Global Sustainable Development Report.
- xv World Bank (2020): Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report.
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- xvii SEforAll (2019): Chilling prospects: Tracking sustainable cooling for all.
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- xxi IPBES (2019): Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
- xxii The approach is based on the framework of the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) and the operational principles of the global instruments.
- xxiii China announced at the UN General Assembly in 2020 to reach carbon neutrality by 2060.
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- xxv World Economic Forum (2014): Towards the Circular Economy: Accelerating the scale-up across global supply chains <https://www.weforum.org/projects/circular-economy/>.
- xxvi World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) (2017): CEO Guide to the Circular Economy <https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Circular-Economy/Factor-10/Resources/CEO-Guide-to-the-Circular-Economy>.
- xxvii The Circularity Gap Report (2020): <https://www.circularity-gap.world/2020>.

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Editor:
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
3003 Bern
www.sdc.admin.ch

Specialist contact:
Global Programme Climate Change and Environment
E-mail: gpcce@eda.admin.ch
www.sdc.admin.ch

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