



# EUROCLIMA+

Regional Environmental  
Sustainability and Climate Change  
Programme for Latin America

## CONSOLIDATED REPORT 2017



Funded by  
the European Union

# 1. BACKGROUND

“Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change” is the focal sector with the largest financial allocation (€300 million) in the 2014-2020 “Multiannual Indicative Regional Programme for Latin America” (MIRP), the key document governing international cooperation between the EU and Latin America. Under this heading, the declared objective is “Reducing poverty of most vulnerable populations by fostering environmentally sustainable development and improving the capacity to cope with climate change and disasters”.

Since 2010, on the basis of the agreements made at the 5th EU-LAC Summit in Lima, Peru, the two regions have worked together to face climate change, first through the EUROCLIMA Programme (under implementation until June 2017) and, since then, through EUROCLIMA+.

EUROCLIMA+ supports development and implementation of climate change policies in Latin America in the framework of the regional cooperation priorities mentioned above. Under EUROCLIMA+, the EU and the main European bilateral cooperation agencies (MSAs), together with two UN agencies, collaborate with 18 Latin American countries to improve national policies in view of responding to sustainable development challenges and counteract climate change effects.

The European Commission (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, Unit for Regional Programmes for Latin America and the Caribbean, DG DEVCO G2) was entrusted to manage these financial resources from the EU budget, and

decided to do so in cooperation and with the expertise of five European Member States Agencies (MSAs): AECID, AFD, Expertise France, FIIAPP and GIZ, as well as with two UN implementing agencies: ECLAC and UN Environment. The main purpose is to help Latin American countries to implement the commitments assumed in front of the UNFCCC (in particular the Nationally determined contributions – NDCs – that are at the heart of the Paris Agreement).

Following LA-EU joint efforts in previous EUROCLIMA phases (2010-2017) to develop common knowledge and promote political dialogue on climate change, the new/current EUROCLIMA+ programme represents a significant increase in investment volume and scope.

EUROCLIMA+ supports development and implementation of climate change related policy at global (climate governance) and sector-specific level. It helps Latin American countries to get access to technical knowledge and financial support, which they need to achieve large-scale climate and sustainable development goals as quickly and effectively as possible.

Under the Climate Governance component, EUROCLIMA+ provides assistance to LA countries’ institutions through policy dialogue, knowledge exchange and management, strengthening strategic capacities and education and raising awareness on climate change. In all the above areas, the Programme finances activities responding to regional and national priorities.







Moreover, the spectrum of sectors covered by EUROCLIMA+ is broad, including the major development areas, which form part of the climate change agenda. In particular, the programme supports climate resilient development and climate change mitigating and adaptation actions in forests and ecosystems, disaster risk reduction, urban mobility, resilient agriculture, energy and water.

The implementation of the first tranche of EUROCLIMA+ started with 4 components: (1) Climate Governance (the “horizontal component”), (2) Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BBE), (3) Urban Mobility (UM) and (4) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRR). These will be expanded – with funding from the second tranche – by three additional components: (5) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, (6) Resilient Food Production (RFP) and (7) Water Management in the context of urban resilience.

In view of the multiple areas addressed by EUROCLIMA+, and taking into account the diversified capacities available within the implementing agencies, EUROCLIMA+ has established a programme governance structure, which facilitates coordination and coherence of all components.

In order to follow a common approach to results achievement, Latin American and European programme stakeholders use several permanent and ad hoc participation and concertation mechanisms. The most relevant is the network of National Focal Points (NFP) representing each country in the Programme Steering Committee, and coordinating EUROCLIMA+ intervention in their country.





## **Climate is one of the central areas of cooperation for the EU in Latin America**

Most of the Latin American countries are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, among them the Andean region and Central America. Extreme weather conditions leading to droughts and floods are increasing and often lead to landslides, floods, water shortages and/or the loss of harvests. On the other hand, many countries in Latin America are characterized by an exceptionally high biological diversity.

The European Union has set the focus on “Environment and Climate” in its current medium-term cooperation strategy (2014-2020) for Latin America, by indicatively allocating €300 million to this sector. The above commitment is situated within the framework of the Climate Convention (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Implementation of the Agenda 2030. Within this focus, the European Union launched the Programme EUROCLIMA+ to support the implementation of NDCs in Latin America.

By the end of 2017, €80 million were committed to EUROCLIMA+, and €73 million contracted.

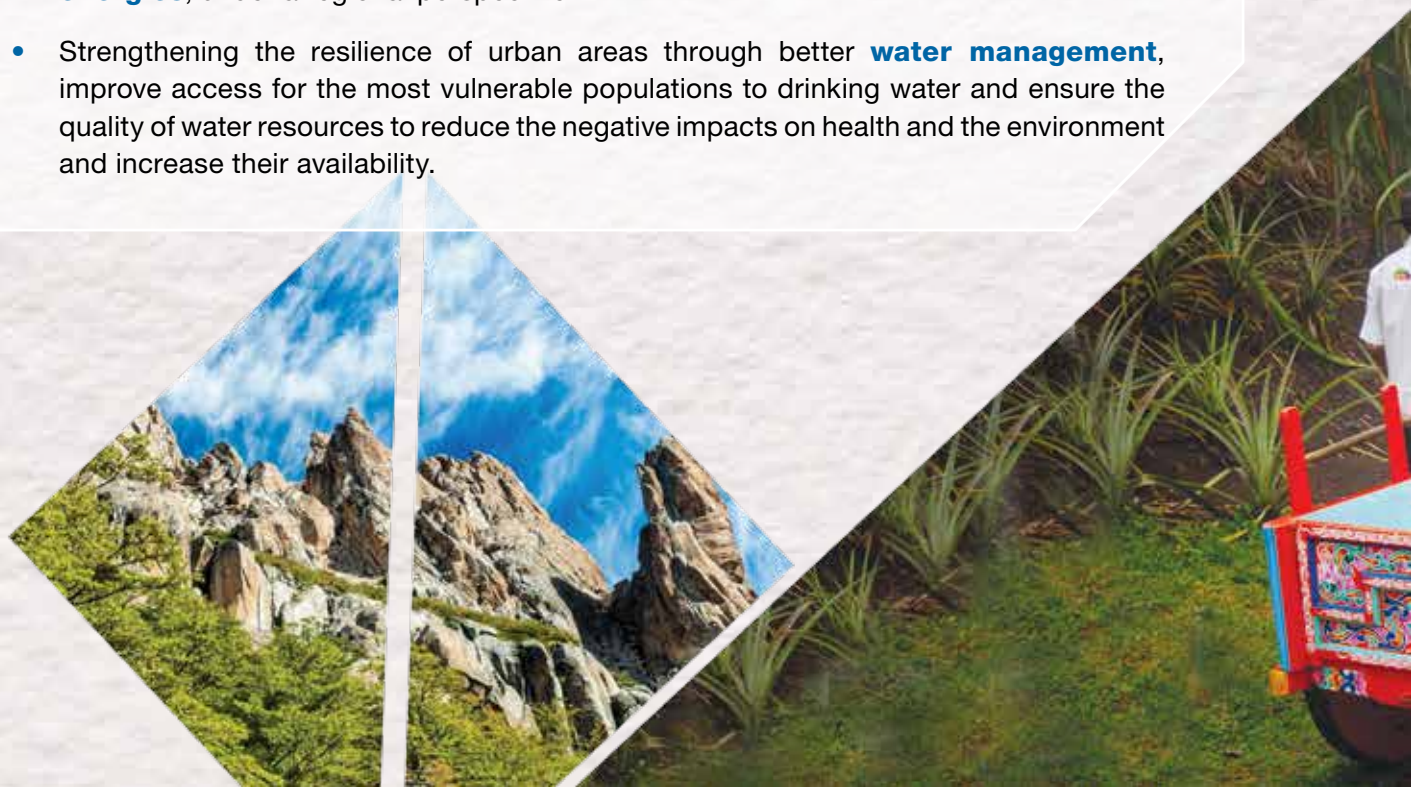




## EUROCLIMA+ components

Through 7 components EUROCLIMA+ aims at:

- Improving **climate governance** through policy dialogue, knowledge exchange and management, strengthening strategic capacities and education and raising awareness on climate change.
- Strengthening the **resilience of forests, ecosystems** and local communities facing climate change and environmental degradation within the framework of NDC contributions or national climate change action plans.
- Adopting **risk reduction and management** plans by national governments in Latin America in order to promote integrated management of flood and drought risks, within the context of climate change.
- Developing national and city-level **urban mobility** policies/programmes and multi-modal and integrated participative planning at city level, to speed up the transition of Latin American cities towards sustainable urban mobility with low carbon emissions.
- Strengthening **resilient food production** capacities at the local, national and regional level to increase resilience to climate change, the efficiency of agricultural and livestock production systems regarding the use of carbon and water, as well as the inter-connected food and agriculture value chains.
- Strengthening the institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks through instruments, mechanisms, methodologies and tools as well as capacity development that enable the adequate implementation and promotion of **energy efficiency and renewable energies**, under a regional perspective.
- Strengthening the resilience of urban areas through better **water management**, improve access for the most vulnerable populations to drinking water and ensure the quality of water resources to reduce the negative impacts on health and the environment and increase their availability.





## In all components and sectors EUROCLIMA+ applies the following principles

### 1. DEMAND DRIVEN ACTIVITIES

- In all sectors activities are carried out on the basis of requests from Latin America.
- In the six "vertical" sectors, calls for proposals will be organised to select projects based on criteria jointly defined.
- Any services provided by the EUROCLIMA+ climate governance component are based on needs expressed by the partner countries seeking to strengthen climate governance and/or institutional capacity.

### 2. SOUTH – SOUTH COOPERATION

- The Programme supports joint learning process and facilitates peer-to-peer actions.
- South-South cooperation is encouraged through multi-country and regional initiatives.

### 3. PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

- Strategic decisions are jointly taken by the 18 Latin American partner countries through their National Focal Points, together with EU Member State Agencies, the European Commission, UN Agencies and the Secretariat of the Programme.



## 2. PROGRESS

EUROCLIMA+ started operations in early 2017 with the signing of contracts between the European Commission (DEVCO) and the implementing agencies. This allowed the first four components to become operational in the second quarter of 2017.

Based on the results of a first conceptual workshop (held in Brussels in March 2016), a second workshop took place in San José (Costa Rica) in September 2016, where the final negotiations about the conceptual and operational orientations within the components were discussed and agreed. The workshop was attended by Latin American countries (through their National Focal Points), as well as by representatives of DEVCO and the responsible MSAs and UN agencies. In both events participated some 120 to 150 persons.

2017 was mostly devoted to defining priorities, actions and methodologies. Four sector seminars were held in order to discuss and agree priorities and actions within the different components, all of them with high-level representatives from partner countries.

Further regional workshops were held in Cartagena, Colombia, in June 2017, in order to cover the DRR and BBE components, and in Lima in September 2017, to discuss the Urban Mobility component. These workshops were

attended by a wide range of stakeholders, especially the National Focal Points (NFPs) of the partner countries, sector experts and representatives of international and regional organizations and civil society. These events permitted to validate the guidelines of the calls and the selection processes that would be followed with partners. More than 150 representatives of partner countries participated in these sectoral seminars.

In December 2017, another sector specific workshop took place in Bogotá, Colombia to carry out the same launching steps for the Resilient Food Production component.

Once agreed the main orientations, the respective agencies started to implement the agreed actions. Three calls for proposals were carried out during 2017 in order to select projects, covering a wide range of thematic areas and geographical regions. The scope and methodology of each call was adapted to the sector specific characteristics and stakeholder panorama.



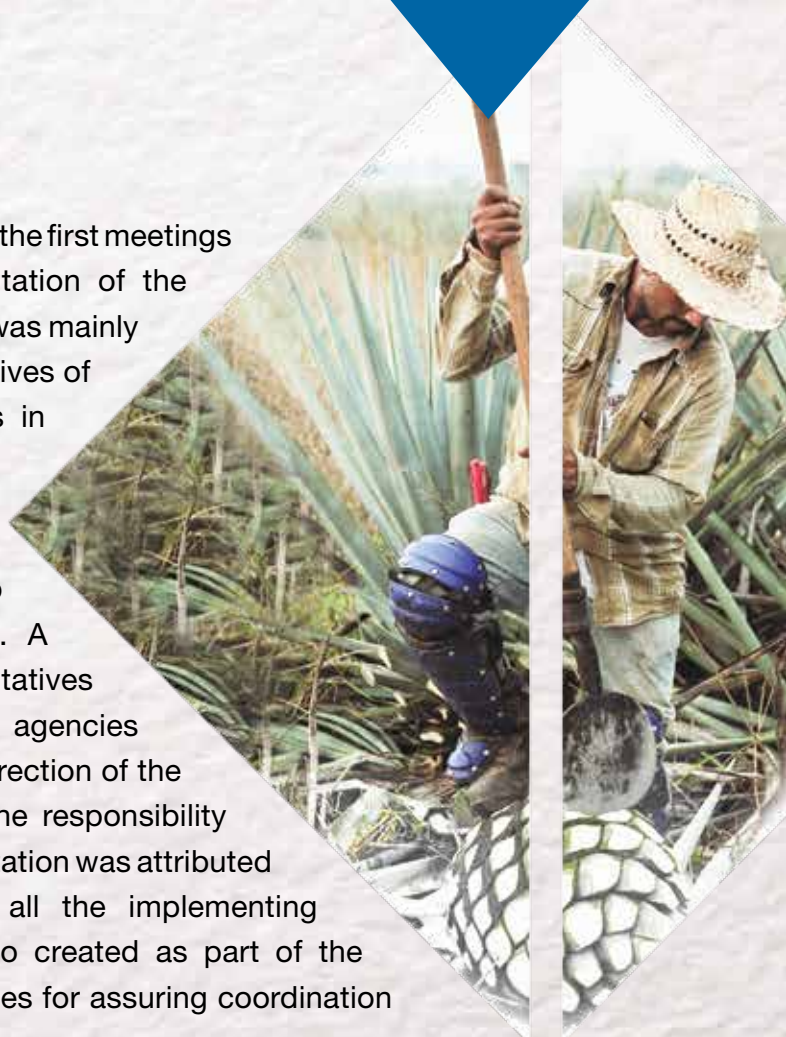


### a. Overall EUROCLIMA+ programming

A wide and constructive discussion took place in the first meetings on the sectoral focus and way of implementation of the programme. Sector selection and prioritization was mainly discussed and agreed upon among representatives of partner countries and implementing agencies in the sector specific workshops.

A governance model for the Programme was adopted, privileging participative ownership and collegial management of EUROCLIMA+. A Steering Committee, integrating representatives of partner countries and implementing agencies responsible for the main decisions about the direction of the Programme, was created. In the meantime, the responsibility for managing day-to-day Programme implementation was attributed to a Management Committee, aggregating all the implementing agencies. A Programme Secretariat was also created as part of the governance structure, mainly with responsibilities for assuring coordination and providing common services.

As regards activities under the various components, each component focused on their specific planning, under the joint responsibility of the respective implementing agencies (two per component).





## b. Sectors needs' definition

Considering that EUROCLIMA+ offers services and projects at the same time, two different mechanisms for identifying the needs and the potential initiatives for potential financing through the Programme, were put in place.

On the one hand, under the Climate Governance (CG) Component, direct consultations were carried out with all partner countries institutions, through the NFPs, mainly during the EUROCLIMA+ Annual Meeting (Santiago de Chile, oct. 2017), with the purpose of identifying the needs of the countries, as well as to explain or clarify the possibilities of support from the CG Component and the operational and procedural aspects linked to it.

On the other hand, in the “vertical” components it was decided that transparent mechanisms were required to identify the best projects to be funded from the available resources. These take the form of Calls for Proposals, to stimulate ideas from a wide range of potential actors in each sector component on how better policies could be designed and tested through concrete projects.

Each sector component is also equipped with technical assistance resources, in order to guide project implementation and produce added value in terms of policy and governance at a national and regional level. The use of these facilities is in course of definition.

## c. Consultations with programme stakeholders

Sector interventions for the BBE, DRR, UM and RFP components were defined in the guidelines of the respective calls for proposals (see boxes).

The two first calls were based on an open architecture, allowing the participation of government institutions, regional organizations, civil society and indigenous organizations as well as the private sector. The above was done under the assumption that a wide range of actors of the civil society, academia and regional organizations can contribute to investigate and test solutions which could inspire the public sector in their policy construction. Response to the two open calls was very high, with more than 350 applications globally received in the first round of the two calls, in which synthetic project ideas were expected from the participants.

The Urban mobility component chose a different approach for identifying projects to be financed, taking into account that public institutions at local, subnational and national level are the main responsible for managing public transport in most LA countries. They are the ones mostly interested and responsible for identifying low emission solutions in their respective urban contexts and therefore are the eligible EUROCLIMA+ partners for this component. For the Urban mobility call, 39 full proposals were finally received from 14 of the 18 partner countries<sup>1</sup>. It is expected that the first lot of projects will be finally selected during the first semester of 2018.

<sup>1</sup> Of the 39 proposals, 16 concerned proposed pilot projects, 14 the development of SUMPS and 9 the development of NUMPs.





### Priority interventions foreseen in the BBE CfP

- Promotion of the role of forests, biodiversity and ecosystems in adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- Modalities of sustainable forest management with an integrative approach.
- Forms of shared governance in the management of forests and biodiversity – ecosystems related.
- Recognition and / or valuation of ecosystem services / functions and goods.
- Support for the development and implementation of innovative financial instruments with a vision of sustainable value chain.



#### d. Coordination

An intense coordination process was set in place during 2017 in order to guarantee that all Programme stakeholders are working towards the same objectives and with harmonized approaches. The Steering Committee met two times. Main decisions concerned the approval of the Programme's Governance Model and the definition of different stakeholders' roles regarding the activities within the components.

Since then, all NFPs have been repeatedly contacted with regards to their participation in programme-related activities, in particular the sector seminars, together with sector specific representatives, on a case by case basis.

At the same time, three Management Committee<sup>2</sup> meetings took place in 2017, permitting the implementing agencies to share information, views and plans about common programme implementation.

An annual meeting was organized in Santiago de Chile in October 2017, where all country representatives and representatives of implementing agencies could meet each other and with invited personalities (120 participants altogether) in order to exchange information about climate change policies in Latin America, make a common review of EUROCLIMA+ progress and make decisions about future activities.

The Programme Secretariat was set up in July 2017 and since then it is supporting the programme in aspects of coordination, communication and visibility, knowledge management, consolidated planning & monitoring and events organisation.

Through the coordination among all stakeholders, a good level of synchronization in the implementation of the different components is expected to be achieved.

The coordination between implementing agencies of the different components has been fruitful throughout the reference period of this report, including the organization, inter alia, of common events.

##### Management Committee meetings 2017 (all in Brussels)

- July 2017
- September 2017
- November 2017

##### Annual meeting Santiago de Chile – October 2017

<sup>2</sup> The implementing agencies, including UN, and the Commission participate in the MCMs, with the Secretariat as organizer of the meetings.





### Priority interventions foreseen in the DRR CfP

Actions financed in this component are expected to contribute to disaster risk management, specifically in the case of droughts and floods, taking as reference the Sendai Framework for Action 2015-2030. They will be oriented to the governance, planning and development of regulatory frameworks; to information, communication and early warning; and investment in resilience regarding disasters.

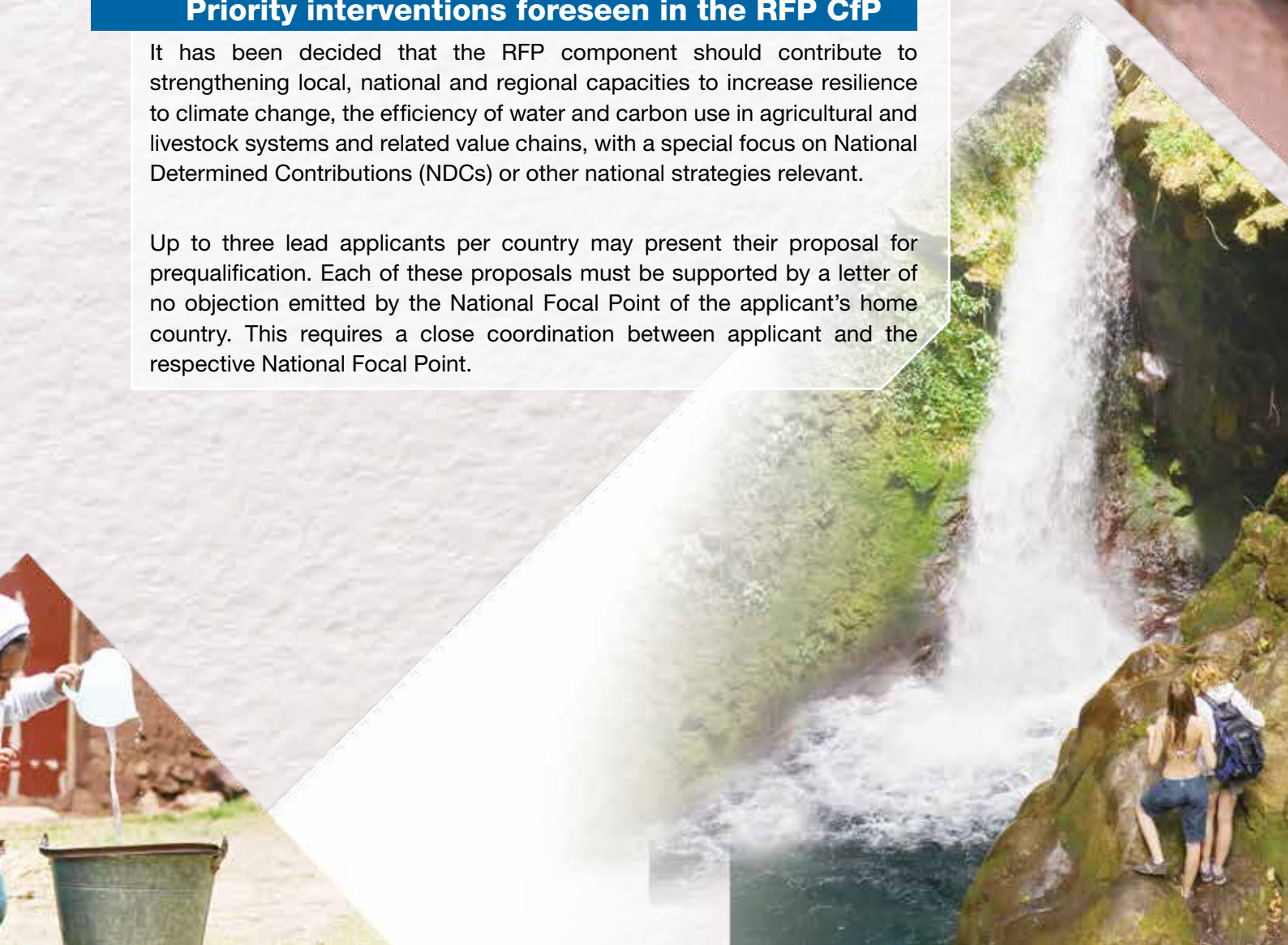
### Priority interventions foreseen in the UM CfP

The national and local authorities of the 18 partner countries were invited to submit proposals for the preparation of National Urban Mobility Policies or Programs (NUMP), Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) and pilot projects. Each country was eligible to submit one proposal for a NUMP and to select up to three cities per country that were going to be shortlisted as potential candidates for SUMPs and/or pilot projects. At least 2 NUMPs, 7 SUMPS and 3 pilot projects are expected to be financed. In addition, the component supports the development of a regional Community of Practice (CoP) for urban mobility.

### Priority interventions foreseen in the RFP CfP

It has been decided that the RFP component should contribute to strengthening local, national and regional capacities to increase resilience to climate change, the efficiency of water and carbon use in agricultural and livestock systems and related value chains, with a special focus on National Determined Contributions (NDCs) or other national strategies relevant.

Up to three lead applicants per country may present their proposal for prequalification. Each of these proposals must be supported by a letter of no objection emitted by the National Focal Point of the applicant's home country. This requires a close coordination between applicant and the respective National Focal Point.



## Outcomes of the BBE component call for proposals

The 163 concept notes received and accepted were submitted to a selection process which took place between 27 September 2017 and 10 January 2018, and engaged both the GIZ and EF teams. External evaluators were employed by GIZ, whose recommendations were further analysed by EF, taking also into account the comments from the NFPs. An Evaluation Committee was held with participation of representatives of partner countries and EU COM as observers, permitting the selection of 25 concept notes for the shortlist for full proposals.

### GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

16 countries are represented in the selected concept notes, as main applicant or co-applicant. 52% of the concept notes foresee actions in 2 countries, 24% in 3 countries, up to a maximum of 6 countries.

### INSTITUTIONAL COVERAGE

Almost half of the applicants are non-profit organizations. The rest is shared between public institutions, indigenous associations, academies and the private sector.

### WORK TOPICS

Intercultural territorial management; Inclusive development and governance; Water resource management; Participatory research; Value chains; Concerted management of Protected Areas; Illegal mining; South-south cooperation; Conflict management.

### ECOLOGICAL AREAS

Wetlands and coastal marine; Plant associations of Central America; Bosques del Chaco; Plant associations of the Amazon; Andean Transition - Amazonian; Patagonian forests.





## Outcomes of the DRR component call for proposals

A total of 192 proposals/expressions of interests were received. The evaluation of these proposals was carried out jointly by the two implementing agencies of this component (AECID and AFD). The Evaluation Committee (composed of both agencies and with the assistance of EU COM as observer) decided that eleven (11) proposals advanced to the formulation phase. National Focal Points (NFP) and Sectorial Focal Points (SFP) were informed about this decision.

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Of the 146 proposals received and accepted, nearly 50% involve two or more countries.

Thematic subject - The largest number of proposals (55%) is related to information, analysis, communication, awareness and early warning systems. The rest cover the area of governance, planning and regulatory frameworks,

### TYPE OF PROPONENT

The scientific or academic institutions have presented the largest number of proposals, followed by institutions or governments at the subnational level.

### PROPOSED BUDGET

Most of the proposed projects foresee an implementation period of 2/3 years and a budget of €2-2.5 million .



## 3. RESULTS TO DATE

Although EUROCLIMA+ devoted most of 2017 to plan and construct its implementation mechanisms, the following results can be observed:

- A suitable implementation structure has been put in place to coordinate activities among the European Commission as funding organisation, the 18 Latin American partner countries, the five European implementing agencies (MSAS) and the two UN agencies.
- A wide range of consultations with potential stakeholders have taken place, and their participation in Programme's initiatives stimulated.
- A large spectrum of needs, potential support and projects has been identified, which will contribute to the strengthening of climate policies of the Latin American countries both in terms of mitigation and adaptation.

### a. Climate Governance Component

Apart from creating a project portfolio in several of its components, EUROCLIMA+ has started, in the context of the Climate Governance component, to assess needs in Latin America where the programme can usefully provide assistance. Contacts were set up with the

18 Latin American countries participating in the programme through their focal points or designated representatives.

Already in the very first months of EUROCLIMA+ operations, more than 10 requests for support were received. These were discussed and, where appropriate, adjusted (in talks with the requesting countries), with the objective of jointly defining the best focus so as to achieve the expected results.

These conversations also served to make the good practices and experiences existing in both Latin America and the EU available to the requesting countries through a variety of channels, including workshops, seminars, systematisation, peer-to-peer activities and internships. Following these bilateral talks, support paths were drawn up that itemised the specific actions that would respond to the needs presented and thus best achieve the proposed results. The key focus of the requests received are linked to the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).





## Intermediate results in the Climate Governance component

By the end of 2017 six countries had requested support under the climate governance component: Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and El Salvador. Moreover, one regional demand was received, articulated from the CIHMET (Conference of Directors of Ibero-American Hydrological and Meteorological Services). Meanwhile, the action plans linked to the demands presented were being drawn up, as well as the agreements, tenders or terms of reference that have been identified as necessary for the development of the actions. In specific terms, the services that are being defined refer to: exchange workshops, visits, internships, meetings, systematisations, virtual or face-to-face exchanges, diagnostics and technical assistance.

Finally, at the end of the reporting period, the relevance of the strategic lines of the CGC had also been established and different country demands had been structured in regional lines of work in order to maximise synergies by grouping support actions of similar nature. For example, four countries had requested support in addressing improvements in the monitoring and evaluation systems of their climate policies or plans. At the level of education for climate change or legal reforms in the matter, the demands were also being structured in processes of greater ambition at the end of 2017.

At the same time, in order to tackle the needs in different areas, strategic measures are programmed according to three interrelated lines of action: (i) NDC Executive Peer-to-Peer Learning (political level), (ii) NDC Implementation Trainings (operational level), (iii) Climate Finance Support Network.

As a strategic partner for NDC implementation trainings, the Mexico-based research institute Instituto Mora was identified as key partner. EUROCLIMA+ will support Instituto Mora in offering and implementing a regional proposal on competence development via a grant agreement with a focus on the qualification of trainers as well as the implementation of pilot trainings on methods of regional collaboration and multi-stakeholder participation for successful implementation of projects for climate governance and NDCs.



## b. Sectoral Components

Under the first two Calls for Proposals held under the EUROCLIMA+ programme, out of more than 350 proposals received, 25 and 8 projects have been preselected for presentation of full proposals in the Forestry, Biodiversity and Ecosystems as well as in the Disaster Risk Management component respectively. It is expected that approximately 15 projects will be selected in total for an estimated budget of €15 million.

The results of the first Calls for Proposals went, however, beyond the specific purpose of selecting projects for financing. They permitted stimulating a wide reflection, by a significant number of actors, about possible actions in view of increasing climate change mitigation and adaptation in a number of key development areas. Information generated is being processed by the implementing agencies and will be fed into the knowledge management circuit of EUROCLIMA+.

The intense work carried out for organizing the Calls for Proposals and the preselection of financeable projects permitted the implementing agencies and the Latin American partners to learn about the challenges of responding to the solicitations from a wide base of potential actors.

Through its actions EUROCLIMA+ is expected to contribute to producing tangible results, especially in terms of public policies developed, regulatory framework developed or improved, institutions strengthened, capacities developed, models tested. Targets are being set in accordance with the results expected from each individual action (project or service package) in order to consolidate this information in an overall results framework at programme level.





## First results of the Call for Proposals held under the Disaster Risk Management component

The first results of the Programme are encouraging as a high number of entities participated in the open Call for Proposals related to the DRR component (192 proposals received), which largely exceeded the implementing MSAs' expectations. This has demonstrated a high interest in the LA region for such type of projects and the effective needs of national and local authorities in terms of technical and financial support for disaster risk reduction and prevention. The proposals were related to strengthening information, analysis and early warning systems, generally lead by academic institutions or weather and climate services, while the other part covered the area of governance, planning and regulatory frameworks reinforcement, presented by local authorities. Nearly half of the proposals involved two or more countries, revealing the effort of the organizations to elaborate regional projects.

## First results of the Call for Proposals held under the Forestry component (BBE)

Overall, out of more than 160 proposals received, 25 were pre-selected. These proposals are quite representative of the geographic variety of EUROCLIMA+ partner countries as well as of the rich ecosystems potential and stakeholder population.

The shortlisted concept notes concern all relevant aspects of the forests, biodiversity and ecosystems of Latin America, directly or indirectly related to Climate Change mitigation and adaptation. They are representative of a significant number of typical Latin American ecosystems. Almost half of the applicants are non-profit organizations. The rest is shared between public institutions, indigenous associations, academies and the private sector. Work topics include intercultural territorial management; inclusive development and governance, water resource management, participatory research, value chains, concerted management of Protected Areas, illegal minery and conflict management.





## 4. HORIZONTAL ASPECTS

### a. Complementarities and synergies

EUROCLIMA+ constitutes one of the largest cooperation initiatives on climate change in Latin America. It complements other EU initiatives at national and regional level.

EUROCLIMA+ seeks to create synergies with complementary actions from other sources of financing.

At the regional level, conversations with public networks and bodies have been initiated. The Climate Services strategic line has been embodied in a roadmap designed to generate climate scenarios in the context of the Conference of the Directors of Ibero-American Meteorological and Hydrological Services, CIMHET. Contacts have also been made with the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to evaluate the possibilities of cooperation to promote Climate Action Strategies in Latin America, in response to Article 6 of the UNFCCC on climate change education and compliance with the NDCs.

In addition, cooperation with the Latin America and the Caribbean Platform for Low Emission Resilient Development Strategies (LEDS LAC), led to funding the participation of representatives from several EUROCLIMA+ partner countries in the Regional LEDS LAC Workshop, held in Mexico City in October 2017. Potential ways of cooperation with the NDC Partnership have also been explored, so that the funding from EUROCLIMA+ can be aligned with the roadmaps being drawn up in various countries by this coalition of countries and organisations.





### **b. Communication and visibility**

Considering that EUROCLIMA+ is articulated through a complex implementation architecture, covering 18 countries in Latin America, and involving several sector institutions in each partner country, plus a multi-agency structure for Programme implementation, there is a strong necessity for a common and efficient communication mechanism. This mechanism will make information to the external stakeholders and to the public as clear, complete and timely as possible.

Since EUROCLIMA+ has started, and based on the experience and tools developed during the previous phase, a strong web based communication and information systems have been foreseen. The construction of the new EUROCLIMAPLUS.ORG web platform, replacing the existing EUROCLIMA.ORG is ongoing. In the meantime, several other communication channels have been activated, mainly using the existing website.

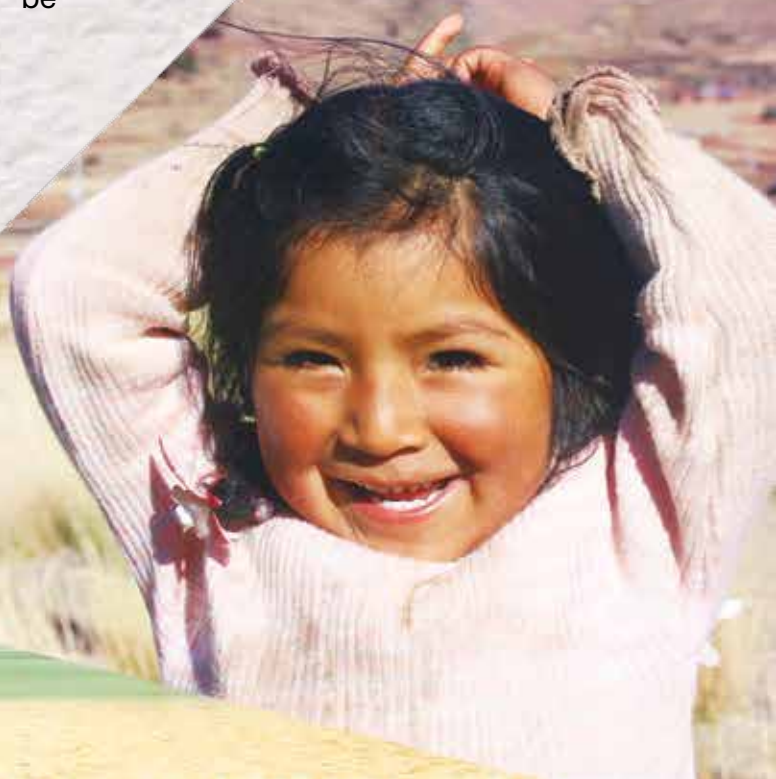
### **c. Utilization of programme resources**

Given that activities until now concentrated on preparatory and organizational aspects of the programme rather than direct investment, the use of programme resources has been limited (less than 5% of the committed funds). Nevertheless, the five European implementing agencies have deployed

significant efforts in setting up their structure, planning activities in a participatory way with national counterparts and launch the identification of actions. This was also possible thanks to their direct contribution, with funds from their respective member states.

### **d. Lessons learned**

Regarding the difficulties encountered and the lessons learned from the implementation of the Programme so far, it appears appropriate to work towards a limitation of the scope of future Calls for Proposals that will be launched under the Programme (for 2018, calls are foreseen in the framework of the new components). Moreover, the extent of involvement of the Latin American National Focal Points in the Programme varies from one country to another. It is suggested that they will be



accompanied by the Programme in order to reinforce their role as EUROCLIMA+ “ambassadors” and coordinators in their respective country, and to strengthen their relations with the different sectors concerned.

### **e. Way forward**

During the first semester of 2018, selected projects of the components of BBE, DRR and UM will start operations in almost all of the 18 Latin American countries.

The new components (Water and Energy) will first undertake workshops in Latin America to also define their detailed objectives and interventions. Thereafter, projects will be selected for funding in these components, as well as under the Resilient Food Production component, where it is planned that projects should start towards the end of 2018.

Meanwhile, direct support activities to Latin American climate change institutions will start to be implemented as part of the Climate Governance component.

For the year 2018, a total budget of approximately 16 million has been foreseen by the implementing agencies to finance the first stage of sectoral projects. This budget will be used for the launch and follow-up of the projects, the hiring of technical assistance to support the implementation of the projects, the celebration of seminars and workshops and the elaboration of communication and visibility materials.









# EUROCLIMA+ FACT SHEET

## Objective

EUROCLIMA+ promotes environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient development of Latin America, in particular for the benefit of most vulnerable populations. It contributes to implementing the legal, institutional and financial mechanisms and to strengthen national capacities to make the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement, achievable.

## Budget

To date, a budget of €80 million has been approved for this flagship programme and additional resources are envisaged for the upcoming years. The programme receives co-financing of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and of the French and Spanish Governments.

## Implementers

EUROCLIMA+ is implemented in cooperation with a number of EU Member States agencies, selected on the basis of their expertise in the field of climate change, environment and sustainable development in Latin America. The chosen agencies are: the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), the French Development Agency (AFD), Expertise France (EF), the International

and Iberoamerican Foundation for Public Administration and Policy (FIIAPP) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). In addition, EUROCLIMA+ works closely with United Nations agencies such as UN Environment or the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

## Partner countries participation

Latin American governments have identified their national focal points for the Programme. They are responsible for facilitating and guiding the implementation of EUROCLIMA+ and promoting the application of the results at national and regional level. In addition, a wide range of public institutions, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions participate in EUROCLIMA+ planning and activities.

## Sectors

EUROCLIMA+ acts in the practical implementation of NDCs by implementing projects in a wide range of sectors which are potentially affected by climate change or contribute to climate mitigation. Through a participatory process with the Latin American stakeholders six sectors were defined to carry out concrete actions. These are: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Urban Mobility, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Resilient Food Production, Water Management in Urban Areas.



## Activities

EUROCLIMA+ works in an innovative, cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder setting. Initiatives are identified and planned through participative mechanisms. It fosters regional dialogue and exchange, ensuring that Latin American countries share best practices and lessons learned. It provides services to Latin American governments based on their needs, seeking to promote political dialogue, knowledge management, capacity development, education and awareness on climate change. EUROCLIMA + is demand-driven. It brings together experiences from Europe and Latin America, as well as the experience of United Nations specialized agencies. It supports South-South cooperation and joint learning processes.





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