

ROAD MAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR DENMARK'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN 2012

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

Introduction

Environment and climate constitutes one of five political priorities in the Strategy for Denmark's Development Cooperation: "Freedom from Poverty - Freedom to Change".

A strategic framework, or sub-strategy, for Environment and Climate will be finalised by the end of 2011. The new strategic framework will outline priorities and direction in more detail than the overall strategy, including approaches and tools for initiatives focused on environment and climate.

The key message coming from the environment and climate priority in the Strategy for Denmark's Development Cooperation – which will also be reflected as the essence of the new strategic framework – is the determination to place Denmark in front as a pioneer in supporting developing countries engage in socially balanced green economy transformation driven through private sector involvement that is supported by a conducive government framework and supplemented by poverty-oriented and sustainable natural resource management.

Danida support to environment and climate will in 2012 continue to be characterized by a wide variety of interventions and partners. In cooperation with our multilateral partners e.g. through the EU, we will continue to work to advance ambitious global goals by advocating high standards on environment and climate related issues, which will appear on the global scene 2012. In particular, preparations for and engagement in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (the Rio +20 conference) will be high on our agenda.

Green transformation in developing countries through new green growth strategies, capacity development across relevant government bodies and through concrete interventions in reduction of green house gas emissions will be supported both through multilateral and bilateral interventions. Ongoing and new programmes funded through the Climate Envelope will focus on building resilience to climate change while at the same time creating capacity for engaging developing countries in reducing CO-emissions. The green economy objective will also be integrated in relevant bilateral programmes such as the new support programme for macro-economic reforms in **Burkina Faso**.

Access to benefits harvested from our natural resources continues to be under pressure from climate change and increasing demand for food and resources resulting from the rising global wealth. Poor developing countries are particularly vulnerable to coping with the negative impact from climate change on land and water resources. As an issue of high priority in the Strategy for Denmark's Development Cooperation, substantial support through new multilateral and bilateral programmes is planned for 2012 to natural resource management, including in particular land and water.

Natural resource management will be at the forefront of our continued multilateral support to the core budget of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) planned for 2012 for a two year period. We are also through our multilateral

partners preparing for a comprehensive, four-year support programme on land and water management aiming at increasing reliance and food security of climate vulnerable developing countries.

Danish bilateral programmes in our partner countries also include support to environment and climate, either through direct support to environment related activities or as an integral part of support programmes to other sectors such as water and sanitation, agriculture and infrastructure. A new water programme for approval in 2012 has been planned for **Niger**, supplementing ongoing water programmes in many other partner countries. Although the main emphasis of new agricultural programmes planned for **Burkina Faso** and **Bangladesh** in 2012 will be growth and employment (cf. the road map for Growth and Employment), environmental and climate impact will also be considered in the programmes.

Financial framework

Danida funds allocated to promote environment and climate will span a broad range of multilateral and bilateral activities, including through the country programmes in Denmark's partner countries, the Danida Business Partnerships and civil society support. With the inclusion of support through the multilateral financial framework and the special Climate Envelope, total funding for environment and climate is expected to exceed 1 billion DKK.

In 2012, Denmark will fulfill its commitment made at COP15 in 2009 and allocate 500 million DKK to fast start financing of climate related activities in developing countries (the Climate Envelope).

Priority areas within Environment and Climate

- Be a driving force for ambitious global targets for sustainable development.
- Increase developing countries' access to dependable and sustainable energy and encourage private sector involvement in the development of innovative solutions.
- Strengthen the environment and climate efforts in developing countries.
- Ensure that natural resources such as land, forests and water are managed sustainably.
- Alleviate climate-related humanitarian needs by stepping-up efforts to prevent disasters.

1. Be a driving force for ambitious global targets for sustainable development		
Goal	Actions in 2012	Indicator 2012
1.1. Assume our share of the responsibility to solve global environmental and climate problems and work to ensure that EU does the same.	<p>1.1.1. Perform EU Presidency functions in the Rio +20 preparatory processes and in the Conference 4-6 June.</p> <p>1.1.2. In contribution to the Rio+20-process conduct meetings and participate in partnerships with government representatives, private sector and other stakeholders in order to promote international goals on energy, including emphasis on gender.</p> <p>1.1.3. Work to ensure focus on energy and sustainable development in the EU's new development strategy.</p>	<p>1.1.1. Conduct an efficient EU Presidency aiming at ending up with an agreement which reflects important elements of the EU's proposal on a UN Green Economy Roadmap and a corresponding toolbox.</p> <p>1.1.2. Some of the Danish priorities on energy, including gender, are reflected in the outcome of the work undertaken by the partnerships.</p> <p>1.1.3. Some of the Danish priorities on energy and sustainable development are reflected in the council conclusions on the EU's new development strategy.</p>
1.2. Work to strengthen global institutions and cooperation fora, seek to increase inter-national climate funding and the efficient administration of funds, and strive to ensure that funding benefits the poorest and most vulnerable people.	1.2.1. Actively work for strengthening the reform process in the Global Environment Facility particularly with a view to effectiveness and local ownership.	1.2.1. At least five new partners are national institutions in the pilot project on broadening the GEF partnership.
1.3. Implementation of Denmark's fast start finance of climate related activities in developing countries(the Climate Envelope)	1.3.1. Support to climate related activities adequately balancing mitigation and adaptation activities.	1.3.1. Concrete agreements with multi- and bilateral agencies concerning specific climate related programmes and projects, which balance mitigation and adaptation activities.

2. Increase developing countries' access to dependable and sustainable energy and encourage private sector involvement in the development of innovative solutions		
Goal	Actions in 2012	Indicator 2012
2.1. Seek to improve the developing countries' access to dependable and sustainable energy while promoting more efficient use of energy resources.	2.1.1. In Nepal, provide support to Alternative Energy Promotion Centre and private institutions for the sustainable energy supply to rural people of Nepal promoting efficient use of energy resources.	2.1.1.: In Nepal, provide access to renewable energy technologies to about 150,000 households.
2.2. Work to ensure the active involvement of the private sector in the development of sustainable forms of energy technologies to developing countries.	2.2.1. Promote UN Global Compact's (GC) Caring for Climate initiative (complementary and voluntary platform to the GC that seeks to demonstrate leadership on the issue of climate change, providing a framework for business leaders to advance practical solutions). 2.2.2. Mapping of needs and opportunities for energy supply in West Africa (Mali/Burkina Faso) with a view to financing, possibly through Danida Business Finance.	2.2.1. Number of Danish signatories of Caring for Climate increased by 50% during 2012 (baseline January 2012). 2.2.2. Mapping carried out including identification of 2-4 potential projects that could be included in the Danida Business Finance pipeline; with focus on projects that can benefit from the core competences of the Danish resource base.
2.3. Support growth strategies based on low energy solutions and initiatives that improve the countries' chances of participation in the international CO ₂ market.	2.3.1. As part of the Danish contribution to fast start climate finance, provide support to small island developing states (SIDS) to develop a sustainable energy partnership mechanism targeting capacity building and pilot investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency.	2.3.1. Implementation of at least one project in each of the three regions (Caribbean, South Pacific and Indian Ocean) has started.

3. Strengthen the environment and climate efforts in developing countries		
Goal	Actions in 2012	Indicator 2012
3.1. Contribute to the development and implementation of green growth strategies in partner countries.	3.1.1. Through the Seoul-based Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), support preparation of green growth strategies in developing countries integrating objectives for poverty reduction, job creation and social development.	3.1.1. New GGGI-country programmes according to what is being planned in the work programme and depending on the budget. Establish Green Growth Strategies as part of GGGI-country programmes – at least one per country.
3.2. Support capacity building of national and regional institutions that are responsible for environment and climate efforts.	3.2.1. In Tanzania, support to developing capacity in urban development and environmental management at central and municipal level. Climate change elements will be an integrated part of support to decentralized natural resource management.	3.2.1. In Tanzania, 7 ministries and agencies having executed environmental action plans and integrated environmental and climate change aspects into policy and agency activities.
3.3. Contribute to strengthening the warning and advisory capacity on climate change in partner countries.	3.3.1. In Zambia, carry out a collaboration project between Zambia Meteorological Institute and the Danish Meteorological Institute, involving capacity building, procurement of equipment and climate diagnostics and regional climate modeling.	3.3.1. In Zambia, infrastructure for climate data collection and analysis has been improved and capacity amongst ZMD staff has been strengthened to provide high quality weather and climate information to all relevant sectors in Zambia.

3. Strengthen the environment and climate efforts in developing countries		
Goal	Actions in 2012	Indicator 2012
3.4 Limit the consequences of climate change for the most impoverished by ensuring that agricultural production and the use of natural resources in the partner countries are adapted to temperature fluctuations and altered rainfall patterns.	3.4.1. Provide core support to IUCN equaling DKK 20 million annually.	3.4.1. A new framework agreement signed with IUCN based on a new 4-year strategy and a satisfactory Results Based Management System introduced in the organization.
4. Ensure that natural resources such as land, forests and water are managed sustainably		
Goal	Actions in 2012	Indicator 2012
4.1. Contribute to improved food security by safeguarding good management and development of land and water resources so that water is utilized optimally and the safe supply of drinking water is ensured and productivity in agriculture and forestry may be improved in a sustainable manner.	<p>4.1.1. A new multilateral program on Land and Water ready for implementation. The program builds on the Nairobi Principles resulting from a Danish initiative on sustainable use Land and Water in relation to Food Security</p> <p>4.1.2. In Kenya, provide support to community development projects and private sector activities under the Natural Resources Management programme.</p> <p>4.1.3. In Uganda, support development of catchment protection guidelines and piloting of the guidelines in selected water management zones.</p>	<p>4.1.1. The program will successfully bring together a small group of multilateral actors with the common aim of promoting the Nairobi Principles on sustainable resource management. Pilot activities with demonstrated positive impact on land and water management initiated.</p> <p>4.1.2. In Kenya, a) Start implementation of at least 30 community-based projects focusing on natural resource management, and b) Installation of water harvesting and irrigation systems reaching at least 15,000 small scale farmers.4.1.3. In Uganda, guidelines have been developed and piloting commenced.</p>

4. Ensure that natural resources such as land, forests and water are managed sustainably		
Goal	Actions in 2012	Indicator 2012
4.2. Work against deforestation and participate in building mechanisms and strengthening partner country capacity to counteract deforestation and promote the establishment of new forests.	4.2.1. In Indonesia, provide support to a Harapan forest rehabilitation project.	4.2.1. In Indonesia, 10 community tree nurseries have been established and 500 hektars replanted. 500 local people trained in sustainable livelihood and a sustainable forest management system with full participation of local communities established.
5. Alleviate climate-related humanitarian needs by stepping-up efforts to prevent disasters		
Goal	Actions in 2012	Indicator 2012
5.1. Seek to limit the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters and enhance the developing countries' resistance to short and long-term natural disasters, including through promoting the integration of disaster risk reduction in national plans and policies.	<p>5.1.1. Annual contribution of DKK 20 million to the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery track II for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (RR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in 20 low income, hot spot priority countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.</p> <p>5.1.2. In Mozambique, the disaster preparedness component is implemented as part of the environmental support programme.</p>	<p>5.1.1. An increasing number of developing countries actually implementing DRR integrated into relevant sectors are reported by the World Bank.</p> <p>5.1.2. In Mozambique, more than 500 local committees have been established in risk areas with the aim to warn about and handle local risks caused by climate change.</p>