

Danish contribution to Submission on Notification 2011-071: Views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4.

Development cooperation

The most recent data on Danish development assistance related to biodiversity is included in the attached document “The Danish assistance in relation to the Rio Conventions 2001 – 2010”.

National level

Financing for nature and biodiversity within Denmark is described in the Danish 4th National Report from 2010 (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/dk/dk-nr-04-en.pdf>) especially on page 42 – 43 , “Agreement on Green Growth (2009), page 45, Table 5 “Total public expenses distributed by investment area” and page 66 – 67, “Financing and expenditure”.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

DANIDA

**The Danish Assistance in relation to the
Rio Conventions**

2001- 2010

Update for 2010

NORDECO

Nordic Agency for
Development and Ecology

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Abbreviations:

| | | | |
|------|--|----------|--|
| AfDB | African Development Bank | IPD | Innovative Partnerships for Development |
| AsDB | Asian Development Bank | IUCN | The World Conservation Union |
| B2B | Business-to-Business Programme | IWGIA | International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs |
| CBD | Convention on Biodiversity | MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| CCD | Convention to Combat Desertification | MFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| CRS | Creditor Reporting System | MIFRESTA | Environment, Peace and Stability Facility |
| DAC | Development Assistance Committee | NAP | National Action Programmes under UNCCD |
| DHI | DHI Water & Environment organisation | NGO | Non Governmental Organisation |
| DKK | Danish Kroner | OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| EBRD | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development | PPO | Programme and Project Orientation (by MFA) |
| EU | European Union | UN | United Nations |
| FCCC | Framework Convention on Climate Change | UNCBD | United Nations Convention on Biodiversity |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility | UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| GHG | Green House Gasses | UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| GNI | Gross National Income | UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| IDB | International Development Bank | UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation | WRI | World Resources Institute |
| IIED | International Institute for Environment and development | WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |
| IISD | International Institute for Sustainable Development | | |
| IFU | Industrialisation Fund for Developing Countries | | |

1. Background

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was a major milestone at which world leaders agreed to a comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, known as Agenda 21. Among the key agreements adopted at the Rio Summit were the three Rio Conventions on biodiversity (UNCBD), climate (UNFCCC) and desertification (UNCCD). Denmark is among the developed countries that have signed these conventions and is thereby committed to assisting developing countries in the implementation of these Conventions. Denmark and the other developed states parties are obliged to report on their Conventions-related development assistance, as required by the Conferences of the Parties for the individual Conventions.

Since 1998, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its "Creditor Reporting System" (CRS). DAC is the forum in which the governments of donor countries and multilateral organisations such as the World Bank and the UN meet to help the developing countries reduce poverty and achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals. DAC uses the so-called "Rio markers", and aid activity reported to the CRS should be screened and marked as either targeting the Conventions as a "principal objective" (score "2"), a "significant objective" (score "1"), or not targeting the objective (score "0"). For desertification-related aid, however, a score "3" is used to separately identify national, sub-regional or regional action programmes. The Rio markers allow for the identification of activities that target the objectives of the three Rio Conventions. The OECD / DAC definition of markers for the various conventions, and examples of their use, are included in Appendix 2.

Data for the years 1998-2006 were obtained on a trial basis and reporting became mandatory from 2007 on. In December 2009, DAC members approved a new marker aimed at also tracking aid in support of climate change adaptation. This will complement the existing climate change mitigation marker and thus allow a more complete picture of climate change-related aid to be presented. 2010 is the first year for which data on this new marker will become available. Danish statistics on development cooperation related to the three Rio Conventions are available from 2001 onwards. This report provides a further update, taking the inventory one year further so that it covers up to and including 2010. This is the first inventory report in English; previous reports were all in Danish.

2. Characteristics related to the statistical summaries

The statistical summaries of aid related to the Rio Conventions have been drafted on the basis of information from Danida's Programme and Project Database as well as information published in the Foreign Ministry's annual Programme and Project Orientation (PPO) and other official reports from the Foreign Ministry. The statistical summaries are presented in the tables of this report.

All funding of bilateral projects within the water, energy, agriculture, forestry and environment sectors has been examined. Assistance through Danish NGOs has also been examined and analyzed using the definitions of the OECD/DAC markers on aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions. All the statistical summaries of Danish bilateral assistance presented here are calculated on the basis of the Rio markers.

Policy marker data are descriptive rather than quantitative: they allow for the identification of activities targeted at a policy objective. In practice, the markers are assigned by answering two questions. First, do any of the stated objectives match the "criteria for eligibility" of the Rio Markers? The marker "0" is assigned if the answer is no. The second question is whether the activity would have been undertaken without this Rio Convention-related objective. The marker "1" is assigned if the answer is no and the marker "2" is assigned if the answer is yes. The markers cannot provide the exact amount of aid specifically targeting the Rio Conventions' objective. Marker data only allow an approximate quantification of the amount targeting climate change concerns (best estimate). The common reporting rules and standards ensure data homogeneity and comparability at the international level.

An activity can target the objectives of more than one of the Conventions at the same time, so data on biodiversity, climate change and desertification-related aid should not be aggregated as this risks double counting. The two climate change markers are not mutually exclusive and activities can target both mitigation and adaptation objectives at the same time. Again, data should not be added up across markers.

It is not always possible, based on the formulation of objectives found in project documents, to determine with certainty whether a project or an activity is relevant to the Rio Conventions. For example, support to sustainable natural resource management is often but not always relevant to all three Rio Conventions.

Multilateral aid through the UN and other international organizations has also been examined. Due to the nature of multilateral support, it is not possible to precisely quantify the Danish multilateral support that is relevant to the implementation of the three Rio Conventions. There is still no known way of estimating how many of the activities of the different multilateral organizations are actually supporting the Rio Conventions. The statistical summaries of multilateral assistance include the full contribution to organisations that support activities targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions.

Apart from the bilateral and multilateral aid already noted, Denmark also contributes

environmental assistance through the private sector. This is achieved partly through mixed credits and partly by supporting cooperation between companies in Denmark and developing countries (“Mixed Credits” is currently undergoing a modernisation process and is changing its name to Danida Business Finance. B2B and IPD are being replaced by Danida Business Partnerships.) Much of the assistance through the private sector relates to the Rio Conventions and, in particular, to the Climate Convention. This assistance is not included in the statistical summaries of aid relating to the Rio Conventions as presented in this report. The assistance through the private sector is described under Danish assistance to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Chapter 5) as this assistance has always been covered in the Danish National Communications on Climate Change.

Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the UNCBD: the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

Desertification-related aid is defined as activities that combat desertification or mitigate the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas by preventing and/or reducing land degradation, rehabilitating partly degraded land, or reclaiming desertified land.

Climate change mitigation-related aid is defined as activities that contribute to the objective of stabilising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

In December 2009, the DAC members approved a new marker that will also track aid in support of climate change adaptation. This new marker will complement the existing climate change mitigation marker and thus allow a more complete picture of aid in support of developing countries' efforts to address climate change to be presented. An activity should be classified as climate change adaptation-related aid (score Principal or Significant) if its intention is to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.

3. Environment and Development Assistance

3.1 Development cooperation

In 2010, Denmark launched a new strategy for development cooperation. This strategy places the defence and promotion of human freedom at the centre of Denmark's development cooperation while maintaining the fight against poverty as the overarching goal. Denmark's development policy priorities are expressed in the 2010 Strategy for Denmark's Development Cooperation, "Freedom from Poverty – Freedom to Change" which focuses Denmark's development cooperation on five priority policy areas including *Environment and climate*. Focusing on these five priorities aims to ensure that Danish efforts achieve the greatest possible impact and support Denmark's contribution to the international efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Strategy for Denmark's Development Cooperation, "Freedom from Poverty – Freedom to Change": <http://um.dk/en/~media/UM/English-site/Documents/Danida/Goals/Strategy/Freedom%20from%20poverty.ashx>

In 2010, Danish development assistance amounted to approx. DKK 16.1 billion, or 0.91% of GNI (Danida annual report 2010). This assistance is primarily funded through Section 06(3) of the Danish Finance Act. Denmark will continue to be among the countries that grant the most development assistance and will also devote at least 0.8% of GNI to development assistance in the years to come. Danish assistance will thus remain significantly above the UN target of 0.7% of GNI. Denmark seeks actively to encourage countries, including EU member states whose development assistance is below the UN objective of 0.7% of GNI, to increase their assistance.

A general distinction is made between bilateral and multilateral development cooperation:

- Direct development assistance to some of the poorest countries and regions in the world – or bilateral development cooperation. Most of this support goes to national development programmes implemented by the partner countries and to furthering human rights and democracy. This is the primary instrument of development policy.
- Support for international organisations such as the UN, the EU and the World Bank – or multilateral cooperation.

Table 1 shows total Danish development assistance over the 2001-2010 period.

Table 1. Total Danish development assistance, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bilateral | 6,161 | 5,876 | 6,274 | 6,679 | 7,111 | 7,889 | 8,422 | 8,312 | 8,707 | 9,591 |
| Multilateral | 5,266 | 4,087 | 4,056 | 3,670 | 3,729 | 3,684 | 3,994 | 4,065 | 3,390 | 3,629 |
| Administration | 644 | 658 | 607 | 611 | 647 | 657 | 693 | 715 | 804 | 797 |
| Other ODA | 794 | 2,335 | 560 | 1,167 | 1,158 | 1,159 | 836 | 1,378 | 2,121 | 2,107 |
| Total ODA | 13,600 | 12,956 | 11,497 | 12,127 | 12,645 | 13,389 | 13,945 | 14,470 | 15,022 | 16,124 |
| ODA as % of GNI | 1.03 | 0.96 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.81 | 0.82 | 0.88 | 0.91 |

Source: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

3.2 Environment and climate

Denmark supports efforts in the areas of environment, natural resources, adaptation to and prevention of climate change and access to sustainable energy in a great number of developing countries. Denmark is also active in international fora where the countries of the world discuss and draw up strategies for sustainable development.

Sustainable global development requires an ability to link protection of the environment, the climate and nature with economic growth, poverty reduction and social development. Denmark is working to achieve this under the heading of “green economy”.

Green economy implies that we show consideration for the protection of natural resources alongside considerations of economic development and poverty reduction in developing countries. For example, Denmark’s efforts to promote growth and employment in many countries also have a green aspect.

Investment in sustainable energy can provide poor population groups with access to energy while simultaneously creating less greenhouse gas emissions, less smoke and pollution and new jobs.

Denmark supports international endeavours to preserve the highest degree of biodiversity and, among other things, grants support to a programme that helps developing countries and their local communities to sustainably use genetic resources in relation to the sale of, for example, local medicinal plants to the pharmaceutical industry.

Denmark assists developing countries to build their capacity to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner through a number of multilateral and bilateral programmes. Denmark supports the UN and World Bank forest programmes, the aim of which is to assist developing countries to formulate and implement national policies and make efforts to conserve and sustainably use forests when considering economic and social development. Denmark finds it particularly important to involve local population groups who depend on the forest and who share in the proceeds from forestry. This is why Denmark also grants support to the World Conservation Union’s (IUCN) forests programme, which seeks to safeguard the rights and participation of poor population groups. Forest conservation is of decisive importance for the global climate.

By supporting the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and also a number of global and regional land and water initiatives, Denmark supports the protection of water resources and the sustainable utilisation of agricultural land, helping to ensure future food security. Land and water are limited resources, under rising pressure from population growth and non-sustainable exploitation.

The bilateral and multilateral Danish development assistance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions over the 2001-2010 period is given in Table 2. Some caution is needed when

reading this table. The bilateral development assistance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions fluctuates significantly from year to year and was at an all time high in 2010. The main contribution to the bilateral figures comes from a few large programmes. Several of the large programmes funded in 2010 had objectives relating to the environment, and climate change concerns in particular. The high level of this aid in recent years may be the result of efforts to mainstream environment as a cross-cutting issue in the Sector Programmes. In 2010, a total of DKK 1,843 million was contributed by just eight sector programmes and climate programmes with objectives related to the Rio Conventions' objectives. Another DKK 434 million was contributed by five large Danish NGOs currently operating under multi-annual Framework Agreements with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with objectives relating to the Rio Conventions' objectives.

The figures for multilateral aid that targets the objectives of the Rio Conventions relate to the total Danish contribution to all multilateral organisations with objectives related to the Rio Conventions. As described in Chapter 2, there is no known way of estimating how much of the Danish contribution to these multilateral organizations actually goes towards supporting the Rio Conventions.

Table 2. Danish development assistance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bilateral | 992.7 | 1,443.1 | 710.9 | 2,316.8 | 2,329.9 | 1,078.6 | 1,124.2 | 1,095.4 | 1,505.7 | 2,871.5 |
| Multilateral | 1,385.2 | 1,456.1 | 1,285.0 | 1,300.9 | 1,248.1 | 1,165.2 | 1,302.6 | 1,581.5 | 1,276.1 | 1,512.3 |
| Total | 2,377.9 | 2,899.2 | 1,995.9 | 3,617.7 | 3,578.0 | 2,243.8 | 2,424.6 | 2,676.9 | 2,781.8 | 4,383.8 |

Sources: MFA CRS-forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

3.3 Bilateral efforts

Danish bilateral development assistance is decentralised, and the relevant embassies have primary responsibility for development cooperation in the partner countries. Denmark supports a broad network in many countries: public and local authorities, civil society organisations, private companies, the research environment and other relevant actors. The public authorities are important cooperation partners in the great majority of cases. These are the state, provincial and municipal administrations.

Most Danish bilateral assistance is granted in the form of sector programme support. This means that Denmark supports the national plans and strategies of selected sectors in a country.

Denmark supports environmental sector programmes in Bhutan, Bolivia, Egypt and Nicaragua. In addition, there is environment work funded by the special environment assistance. This includes environment activities in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam and Zambia. Environmental aspects are also incorporated in a number of other sector programmes, not least the water, energy, agriculture and fisheries sectors. A number of independent projects are also supported by Denmark through Danida's authority to make decentralised grants.

Greater results and impact require more focus, in the form of greater engagement in fewer countries. This also opens up the possibility of new interventions. In the coming years, the government will therefore reduce its partner countries from the current 26. This will create greater impact in the remaining partner countries and provide space for further efforts in the priority areas of Denmark's development cooperation strategy – including, for example, fragile states and the promotion of freedom, democracy and human rights – and assisting countries to create the economic growth and increased employment that are essential for them to work themselves out of poverty.

It is planned to phase out development cooperation in seven partner countries: Bhutan, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Zambia, Benin and Cambodia. This means that, in the future, Denmark will focus its aid on 19 partner countries.

Up until 2003, Denmark made funds available for environmental action from both Section 06(3) of the Finance Act and from a special Environment, Peace and Stability Fund (MIFRESTA). In 2004, the government decided to integrate environment assistance into overall assistance and replace MIFRESTA with a separate budget heading for special environmental assistance under Section 06(3) of the Finance Act. The decision not to continue MIFRESTA was made out of a desire to improve the coordination of environment activities with other Danish international development efforts. Irrespective of whether the financing of environmental and environment-related assistance is through separate budgets inside or outside of Section 06(3) of the Finance Act, it is difficult to assess whether there are new and/or additional assistance funds. The difficulties primarily lie in methodological problems in determining additionality. Nevertheless, the total scope of Danish assistance for the environment in developing countries will continue to be extensive.

Table 3. Danish bilateral development assistance and special environmental assistance to developing countries, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bilateral development assistance | 6,409 | 5,876 | 6,274 | 6,679 | 7,111 | 7,889 | 8,422 | 8,312 | 8,707 | 9,591 |
| Special environmental assistance | 646 | 560 | 467 | 404 | 420 | 397 | 374 | 447 | 612 | 718 |

Sources: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010, Annual assistance reported to OECD/DAC.

3.4 Multilateral efforts

Multilateral environmental assistance is channelled through international organizations such as UN agencies, the World Bank Group, the international development banks and the EU. Denmark's international development assistance covers global environment programmes such as contributions to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and a number of other efforts to promote international cooperation for sustainable development. In addition, environmental issues have figured in the collaborative agreements with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Denmark's overall contribution to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2009-11 amounted to DKK 40 million. In addition to annual general contributions to UNEP, Denmark has provided both technical and financial support to a number of UNEP's specific activities, especially activities that take place in the special cooperative Energy and Environment (UNEP Risø) and Water & Environment (UNEP DHI) centres.

Denmark is working to strengthen the Global Environment Facility (GEF) both financially and organisationally. The Danish contribution to GEF's replenishment for 2006-2010 was DKK 310 million, or DKK 62 million annually. Danish contributions to the GEF give special priority to reforming the GEF in order to improve efficiency and on Climate Change and Biodiversity.

Table 4 presents an overview of the trend in Danish multilateral assistance and the share that is relevant for the implementation of the Rio Conventions.

Table 4. Total Danish multilateral contributions to international organizations and total contributions of relevance to the Rio Conventions, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Contributions, former reporting method | 4,320 | 4,087 | 4,056 | 4,295 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contributions, new reporting method | - | - | 3,490 | 3,670 | 3,744 | 3,684 | 3,994 | 4,065 | 3,390 | 3,629 |
| Contributions relevant to the Rio Conventions | 1,385 | 1,456 | 1,285 | 1,301 | 1,248 | 1,165 | 1,303 | 1,587 | 1,276 | 1,512 |
| Contributions relevant to UNCBD | 1,332 | 1,418 | 1,241 | 1,254 | 1,260 | 1,153 | 1,286 | 1,532 | 1,253 | 1,490 |
| Contributions relevant to UNFCCC | 1,368 | 1,443 | 1,271 | 1,284 | 1,264 | 1,165 | 1,286 | 1,599 | 1,261 | 1,512 |
| Contributions relevant to UNCCD | 1,332 | 1,418 | 1,241 | 1,254 | 1,260 | 1,153 | 1,286 | 1,532 | 1,267 | 1,490 |

Sources: MFA CRS-forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

The Danish contribution to the Rio Conventions and to multilateral institutions and programmes with objectives related to the Rio Conventions can be found in Table 5.

Table 5. The Danish contribution to multilateral organizations and programmes relevant to the Rio Conventions, 2002-2010 (million DKK).

| Organization | Contributions (million DKK) | | | | | | | | | | Relevant UN conventions | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------|-----|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | CBD | FCCC | CCD |
| 1. World Bank | 541.5 | 520.5 | 464.1 | 543.5 | 503.4 | 471.0 | 449.1 | 749.1 | 584.4 | 622.4 | x | x | x |
| 2. IFC | 20.5 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 15.0 | | x | |
| 3. AfDB | 210.4 | 289.5 | 207.1 | 145.4 | 179.0 | 163.2 | 240.1 | 177.3 | 154.1 | 173.7 | x | x | x |
| 4. AsDB | 24.5 | 105.9 | 66.5 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 60.7 | 50.7 | 50.8 | 25.0 | 91.9 | x | x | x |
| 5. EBRD | 26.0 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 26.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | x | |
| 6. IDB | 15.3 | 7.2 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 0.3 | - | - | - | x | x | x |
| 7. UNDP | 420.0 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 370.0 | 383.5 | 331.1 | 388.1 | x | x | x |
| 8. UNEP/ Sp. Prg. | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 31.0 | 15.5 | 50.4 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 57.1 | x | x | x |
| 9. UNFCCC/Sup.f. | 0.5 | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | 1.2 | 33.9 | 3.2 | 1.3 | | x | |
| 10. UNEP/Risø | 6.4 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | | x | |
| 11. UNEP/DHI | 3.8 | 3.8 | - | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | x | x | x |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|---|---|---|
| 12. GEF | 56.1 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 62.0 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 62.0 | 100.0 | x | x | x |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|---|---|---|

Sources: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010, PPO 2010.

3.5 Support to international environmental organizations

Denmark also contributes to the development aid being implemented by international NGOs whose work is relevant to the Rio Conventions. The Danish contribution to these NGOs can be found in Table 6.

Table 6. The Danish contribution to international environmental organizations and other international NGOs relevant to the Rio Conventions, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| Organization | Contributions (million DKK) | | | | | | | | | | Relevant UN conventions | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|------|-----|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | CBD | FCCC | CCD |
| 1. IUCN | 19.6 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | x | x | x |
| 2. IIED | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 3.6 | x | x | x |
| 3. WWF | - | - | 0.1 | 0.7 | - | - | - | - | 7.6 | 7.6 | x | x | x |
| 4. IISD | 1.7 | - | 0.8 | 1.1 | - | 1.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 5.1 | x | x | x |
| 5. IWGIA | 17.4 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 17.0 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 15.0 | 15.0 | x | x | x |
| 6. WRI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.0 | 3.0 | - | 1.1 | x | x | x |

Sources: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010, PPO 2010.

3.6 Assistance through the private sector

Denmark has the following instruments for providing aid to developing countries through the private sector: Mixed Credits and the Business-to-Business (B2B) Programme and Partnership Facility Programme. With the launch of Danida's new policy on "Growth and Employment", the B2B and IPD Programmes will be replaced by Danida Business Partnerships (mid-2011).

4. Danish assistance to the Convention on Biological Diversity

One of the key agreements adopted at the Rio summit was the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), which sets out shared commitments for maintaining the world's biological diversity.

The UNCBD has three main goals: (i) the conservation of biodiversity, (ii) the sustainable use of its components, and (iii) the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. Other important issues raised by the UNCBD include: access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, impact assessment, benefit sharing of research and technology transfer, and financial resources and mechanisms to achieve conservation goals. The Convention has suggested an ecosystem approach to the management of forest and biodiversity and includes provisions on cross-sector integration, technology transfer and cooperation, compliance, cooperation and reporting.

In line with the OECD/DAC, an activity is classified as biodiversity-related if it contributes to:

- a) protecting or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- b) integrating bio-diversity and ecosystem service concerns into recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making through institution building, capacity development, strengthening of the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the UNCBD.

The marker for "principal objective" is assigned if the project or activity would not have been undertaken without the Rio Convention-related objective. The marker for "significant objective" is assigned if the project or activity has an objective related to the Rio Conventions but would have been undertaken even without this objective.

Table 7. Danish bilateral development aid targeting the objectives of the Biodiversity Convention (UNCBD), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| Rio Marker | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Principal objective | 149.8 | 177.6 | 86.1 | 73.5 | 6.3 | 35.3 | 40.4 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 14.5 |
| Significant objective | 595.2 | 292.0 | 352.3 | 1,038.8 | 928.2 | 776.2 | 519.3 | 844.0 | 614.4 | 1,796.2 |
| Total | 745.0 | 469.6 | 438.4 | 1,112.3 | 934.6 | 811.5 | 559.7 | 856.0 | 621.0 | 1,781.7 |

Sources: UM CRS forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

Danish support to sustainable management of natural resources is included in environmental sector programmes, water, agricultural and natural resource programmes and programmes under the special environmental assistance through bilateral cooperation.

The fourth Danish national report submitted to UNCBD in 2010 by the Ministry of the Environment included a nine-page section on international co-operation. The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties decided that the fifth national reports would be due by 31 March 2014 and that reports should focus on implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The format of the fifth

national report is the same as that adopted for the fourth national report, i.e. concise narrative substantive reporting complemented by tables, figures or graphics.

5. Danish assistance to the Framework Convention on Climate Change

The ultimate goal of the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level must be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. Work under the Convention has been focusing on activities relating to both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The parties to the Convention have met every year since 1995 in Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change. The treaty itself set no mandatory limits to greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was concluded, establishing legally binding obligations on developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The first period emission reduction commitments expire at the end of 2012. UNFCCC now has 194 states parties, including Denmark, which signed the Convention back in 1992.

The increasingly visible consequences of climate change underline the need for a move towards a green economy. At the same time, it is clear that adaptation to climate change is urgent, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable countries. It is crucial that the private sector must be involved in financing the necessary climate investments. Denmark's contributions to climate investments in the developing countries is based on these considerations. When the Climate Pool was set up in 2008, a sum of DKK 100 million was allocated in the first year, increasing gradually to DKK 500 million in 2012. The Climate Pool is administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of Climate and Energy within the Danish development assistance framework. This makes sense because, in practice, it is extremely difficult to separate the financing of climate activities from development assistance, both of which must of necessity form part of the national development plans of the recipient country.

In connection with the 2009 Copenhagen Agreement, the industrialised countries pledged USD 30 billion in 2010-12 for the rapid implementation of the necessary climate activities. The Danish contribution to this sum amounts to DKK 1.2 billion, financed through the climate pool funds. Using these funds, contributions are made to a number of different multilateral and bilateral activities that support the adaptation of the most vulnerable developing countries to climate change and also initiatives to limit greenhouse gas emissions, including promoting sustainable energy and, on a more general level, the organisation of green economic growth. As part of this, Denmark supports, among other things, activities related to climate-adapted agriculture, limiting deforestation, reforestation and coastal protection and disaster prevention.

Denmark's fifth National Communication on Climate Change http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/dnk_nc5rev.pdf was submitted to UNFCCC towards the end of 2009. The Danish Ministry of Climate and Energy has been in charge of coordinating the work relating to Denmark's Fifth National Communication. This report included a thirteen-page chapter on financial resources and transfer of technology, contributed

by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This chapter reports on international co-operation. The sixth National Communications are due by 1 January 2014.

Until recently climate change-related aid was defined as activities that contribute to the objective of stabilising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration. The climate change marker therefore only related to mitigation aspects. DAC approved a new marker in December 2009, with a view to separately identifying flows related to climate change adaptation in members' reporting. Members must apply this marker as from 2011's reporting on 2010 activities. The two climate change markers are not mutually exclusive: activities can target both mitigation and adaptation objectives at the same time, and data should not be aggregated across markers.

The marker for "principal objective" is assigned if the project or activity would not have been undertaken without the Rio Convention-related objective. The marker for "significant objective" is assigned if the project or activity has an objective related to the Rio Conventions but would have been undertaken even without this objective.

Table 8, Danish bilateral development aid targeting the objectives of the Climate Convention (UNFCCC), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| Rio Marker | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Principal objective | 150.0 | 862.5 | 171.3 | 46.9 | 391.4 | 30.3 | 492.9 | 362.0 | 273.6 | 443.4 |
| Significant objective | 646.7 | 342.5 | 255.4 | 1,282.5 | 1,121.1 | 514.7 | 573.4 | 689.0 | 1,225.5 | 2,417.5 |
| Total | 796.7 | 1,204.9 | 426.7 | 1,329.4 | 1,512.5 | 545.0 | 1,036.3 | 1,151.0 | 1,499.1 | 2,860.9 |

Sources: UM CRS forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

5.1 Climate Change Mitigation

An activity is classified as climate change-mitigation related (score Principal or Significant) if it contributes to the objective of stabilising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

Table 9, Danish bilateral development aid targeting the climate change mitigation objectives of the Climate Convention (UNFCCC), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| Rio Marker | 2010 |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Principal objective | 327.4 |
| Significant objective | 2,194.8 |
| Total | 2,522.2 |

Sources: UM CRS forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

5.2 Climate Change Adaptation

An activity should be classified as adaptation-related if its intention is to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

Table 10, Danish bilateral development aid targeting the climate change adaptation objectives of the Climate Convention (UNFCCC), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| Rio Marker | 2010 |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Principal objective | 116.0 |
| Significant objective | 2,383.5 |
| Total | 2,499.5 |

Sources: UM CRS forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

As already explained, the two climate change markers are not mutually exclusive and activities can target both mitigation and adaptation objectives at the same time. Data should not be aggregated across markers.

5.3 Assistance through the private sector

Denmark has three different commercial instruments for aid to developing countries through the private sector:

- Mixed Credits
- Business-to-Business Programme (B2B)
- Innovative Partnerships for Development (IPD)

Mixed Credits is currently undergoing a modernisation process and is changing its name to Danida Business Finance. B2B and IPD are being replaced by Danida Business Partnerships as part of the implementation of Danida's new policy on "Growth and Employment". Ongoing cooperation already approved for support under the B2B and IPD programmes will continue to be administered according to the guidelines for these programmes.

Assistance through the private sector is not included in the statistical summaries of aid related to the Rio Conventions presented in this report but has always have been covered in the Danish National Communications on Climate Change.

5.3.1 Mixed Credits

The overall objective of Danish development aid is to reduce poverty, improve standards of living and contribute to economic growth in developing countries. This is also the objective of the Danish Mixed Credit Programme which was established in 1993 – a programme that offers interest free or low interest loans. The loans are used to finance equipment and related services for development projects in developing countries. The immediate objective of mixed credits is to help mobilize funds for projects that are financially "non-viable" and would therefore not be carried out without financial subsidies. By offering a mixed credit facility, Denmark is able to support development projects that cannot be financed under normal market conditions or

solely by grant aid. Mixed credits can be provided in relation to projects within both the public and the private sector. Climate change has been an integral part of the overall policy of the Secretariat for Mixed Credits since 2008. Many projects can be regarded as directly promoting climate change mitigation. These include wind energy, energy efficiency and district heating projects in particular. Due to the organisation, way of working and set-up of the Secretariat for Mixed Credits, the projects are seldom linked to other bilateral assistance interventions. “Climate proofing” of infrastructure projects during planning and design is increasingly becoming a standard quality assurance element of good engineering.

Over the 2001-2010 period, assistance was granted through mixed credits to 108 projects, with a total contract sum of DKK 10.3 billion (See Table 11). There is still considerable demand for the Mixed Credits scheme. The DKK 350 million allocated to the scheme in 2010 was fully utilized.

Table 11. Number of projects and total allocation of expenditure under the mixed credits scheme, 2001-2010.

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Number of projects funded | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Contract amount (million DKK) | 418 | 874 | 1,178 | 1,788 | 2,193 | 587 | 746 | 486 | 282 | 1,838 |
| Grant (million DKK) | 141 | 379 | 509 | 931 | 1,045 | 331 | 385 | 232 | 140 | 1.118 |

Sources: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010, Beretning fra Udvalget for Blandede Kreditter 2001-2007

5.3.2 Business-to-Business (B2B) Programme

The B2B Programme aims to develop the private sector in a range of programme countries, including Egypt and South Africa, by supporting the establishment of long-term and mutually committed partnerships between Danish companies and companies in developing countries. By using business linkages as an instrument for economic growth, the B2B Programme seeks to improve the living conditions of people in the selected countries. The overall objective is to contribute to reducing poverty by promoting economic growth and social development. The partnerships are, in addition to the knowledge and technology transfer, also assessed against following development impact criteria: employment opportunities (especially for women), the promotion of corporate social responsibility and the strengthening of the local company’s competitiveness. The programme aims to generate economic growth in the recipient country’s private sector through job creation, for example, local skills development, and environmental improvements. Many of the projects supported are environmentally related, such as projects related to renewable energy and energy savings through the transfer of cleaner technologies. The annual commitments allocated to the B2B programme for the period 2006-2010 were DKK 150-200 million.

The Business-to-Business Programme was supplemented in 2008 by an additional component, known as the B2B Environment. The B2B Environment Programme replicated the proven B2B programme structure first in China and then, in 2009, in Indonesia as a catalyst to encourage cutting-edge Danish companies in the environmental field to transfer their technology to local partners and develop long-term commercial partnerships. The B2B Environment Programme in China will be phased out over the 2010-12 period and is no longer open for new project proposals. The focus of B2B Environment in Indonesia is on renewable

energy and energy efficiency, water supply and treatment and solid waste management, reflecting national priorities and Danish core competencies.

With the launch of Danida's new policy on "Growth and Employment", the B2B Programmes will be replaced by Danida Business Partnerships.

5.3.3 Innovative Partnerships

The innovative partnerships development (IPD) programme was launched in 2009. The programme evolved from what used to be called the PPP (public-private partnerships programme). The objective of the IPD Programme is to promote better working and living conditions for employees, their families, the local community and society at large by advancing strategic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Socially Responsible Innovation, targeting the population at the Base of the Pyramid (BoP). All project proposals are assessed against six development impact criteria reflecting the Global Compact and the MDGs, including protection of the environment.

With the launch of Danida's new policy on "Growth and Employment", the B2B and IPD Programmes will be replaced by Danida Business Partnerships (mid-2011).

5.3.4 The Partnership Facility Programme

The Partnership Facility Programme (PFP) was established in 1996 by the Danish EPA (Danced) and taken over in 2001 by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The overall objective of the Partnership Facility Programme (PFP) was to help reduce pollution and environmental degradation, transferring technology and knowledge from the Danish private environmental sector counterparts in Thailand and Malaysia by establishing commercial partnerships. The PFP was extended to China in 2005. Final commitments under the PFP were entered into in 2007 and ongoing PFP projects were completed by the end of 2010. Over the 2001 to 2007 period, commitments totalling DKK 87.5 million were made for support under the PFP. The PFP was succeeded in 2008 by the B2B Environment, which was made available for new activities in China and Indonesia.

5.3.5 Industrialisation Fund for Developing Countries

The mission of the Industrialisation Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) is to enhance global economic growth, development and more equitable income distribution through an increased global flow of socially and environmentally responsible, productive investments, making optimal use of comparative advantages. IFU invests in joint ventures in developing countries, including joint ventures on renewable energy. Investments are either as share or loan capital, to be repaid to the financing institution. The IFU can also make grants for training personnel in companies in developing countries. The IFU administers the Danish Fund for Environment and Training.

In 2010, the IFU experienced a high demand for advice and financing. In total, the Fund contracted investments of DKK 559 million in 45 project companies. The IFU invested DKK 241 million in Africa and DKK 212 million in Asia. The remaining amount was invested in Latin America and a global microfinance fund.

5.4 Transfer of technology

Danish support to technology transfer in relation to implementation of the Climate Convention includes a broad spectrum of activities. These activities comprise transfer of both “soft” and “hard” technology. The extent of this technology transfer is significant and cannot be clearly separated from the other activities of Danish development cooperation, just as there is often an unclear boundary between the transfer of soft and hard technology. The most important example of Danish-supported activities leading to technology transfer is Danish sector programme support to the energy sector in China, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Nepal and Malaysia.

These sector programmes include elements such as energy planning, including plans for the use of renewable energy, the establishment of large wind farms, the renovation of power stations, the promotion of energy efficiency and the promotion of the sustainable use of biomass as a fuel. Within these sector programmes, transfer of soft and hard technology goes hand-in-hand.

6. Danish assistance to the Convention to Combat Desertification

The main objective of UNCCD is to combat desertification and to mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and / or desertification. Desertification is defined as land degradation in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas and does not refer to the expansion of existing deserts. Land degradation is defined as a reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from land use or from a process or a combination of processes, including processes arising from human activities and habitation patterns such as soil erosion, deterioration of the physical, chemical and biological economic properties of soil and long-term loss of natural vegetation. Land degradation is mainly due to climate variations and unsustainable human activities, including over-cultivation, over-grazing, deforestation and poor irrigation practices. Ignorance, errors, natural disasters such as floods and droughts and manmade disasters such as wars can also contribute to land degradation. Since dryland ecosystems are extremely vulnerable to over-exploitation and inappropriate land use, there may be no way to correct such degradation once it has occurred. Combating land degradation (desertification) is therefore essential to ensure the long-term productivity of inhabited dry lands.

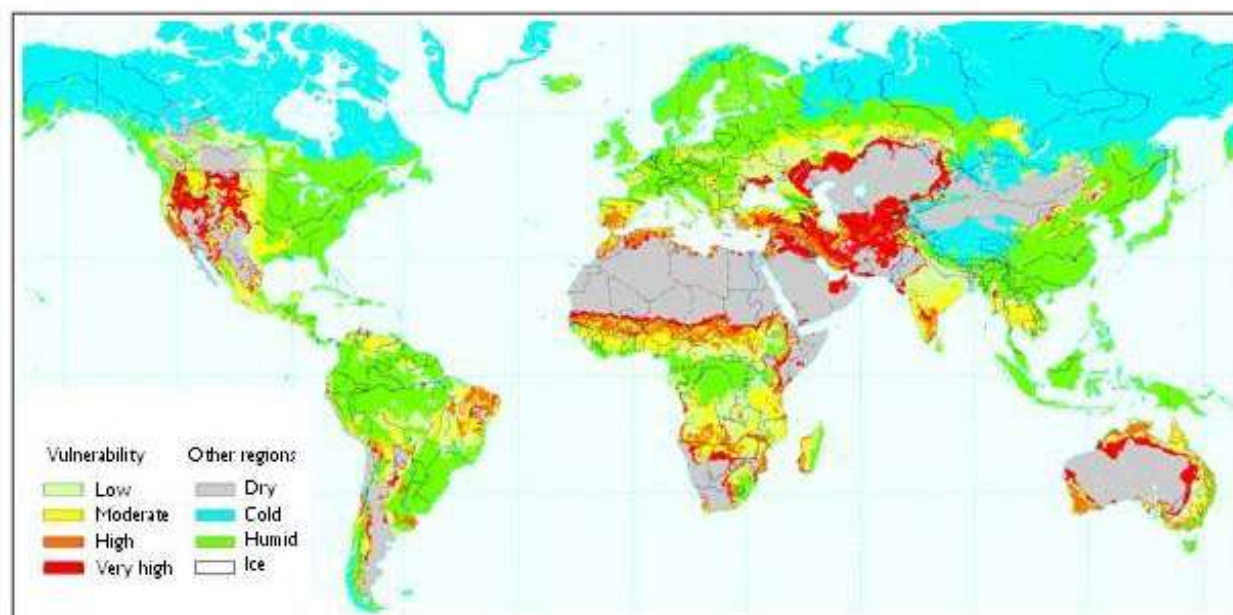


Figure 2: Areas vulnerable to desertification

UNCCD is the first and only internationally legally binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification. The primary focus of the Convention is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and the practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. The Convention is based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralization - the backbone of Good Governance and Sustainable

Development. There are now 194 states parties to the Convention, making it truly global in reach.

The industrialized nations have committed themselves to actively supporting the drought-stricken countries' efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. An important aspect of implementing the UNCCD is the development of National Action Programmes (NAP), which aim to identify the factors leading to desertification and practical measures needed to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

Denmark signed the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1994 and it was ratified by Parliament on 22 December 1995.

Danish support to the implementation of the CCD is illustrated below, in Table 11, which includes subsidies between 2001 and 2009.

Desertification-related aid is defined as activities that combat desertification or mitigate the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas by preventing and/or reducing land degradation, rehabilitating partly degraded land, or reclaiming desertified land.

The NAPs are the core of the Convention because it is through them that the Convention is being implemented. The purpose of the NAPs is to identify the factors contributing to desertification, drought and land degradation along with practical measures to combat desertification and land degradation at the national level. Each contracting party should formulate a National Action Programme to combat land degradation/ desertification and to mitigate the impacts of drought.

Local communities are expected to participate fully in NAP preparation. National Action Programmes must address the underlying causes of desertification / land degradation and pay particular attention to preventive measures by considering all aspects of the problem.

The marker for “principal objective” is assigned if the project or activity would not have been undertaken without the Rio Convention-related objective. The marker for “significant objective” is assigned if the project or activity has an objective related to the Rio Conventions but would have been undertaken even without this objective.

Table 12, Danish bilateral development aid targeting the objectives of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

| Rio Marker | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Principal objective | 9.3 | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 140.0 | 0 |
| Significant objective | 208.2 | 192.5 | 70.2 | 1,715.9 | 1,350.0 | 492.0 | 488.7 | 638.9 | 379.9 | 1,409.8 |
| Total | 217.5 | 196.8 | 70.2 | 1,715.9 | 1,350.0 | 492.0 | 489.9 | 638.9 | 519.9 | 1,409.8 |

Sources: MFA CRS-forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

Annex 1: The Rio Markers

Definition of OECD/DAC markers on aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions

Sources:

Biodiversity: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/56/46782010.pdf>

Climate Change Mitigation: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/15/46782000.pdf>

Climate Change Adaptation: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/1/45/45303527.pdf>

Desertification: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/58/46782074.pdf>

1. Aid targeting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity

An activity should be classified as biodiversity-related (score Principal or Significant) if: It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

The activity contributes to:

- A. protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- B. integration of biodiversity concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- C. developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "principal objective" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria.

Significant (secondary) objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Typical activities take place in the sectors of: Water and sanitation; Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Tourism. They include:

Integration of biological diversity concerns into sectoral policy, planning and programmes; e.g.

- Water resources protection and rehabilitation; integrated watershed, catchment and river basin protection and management;
- Sustainable agricultural and farming practices including substitution of damaging uses and extractions by out-of-area plantations, alternative cultivation or equivalent substances; integrated pest management strategies; soil conservation; in-situ conservation of genetic resources; alternative livelihoods;
- Combating deforestation and land degradation while maintaining or enhancing biodiversity in the affected areas;
- Promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing;
- Sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism.

Typical non-sector specific activities are: Environmental policy and administrative management; biosphere and biodiversity protection; environmental education/ training; and environmental research. They include:

- Preparation of national biodiversity plans, strategies and programmes; bio-diversity inventories and assessments; development of legislation and regulations to protect threatened species; development of incentives, impact assessments, and policy and legislation on equitable access to the benefits of genetic resources.
- Establishment of protected areas, environmentally oriented zoning, land use and regional development planning.
- Protecting endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats, e.g. by promoting traditional animal husbandry or formerly cultivated/collected plants or ex-situ conservation (e.g. seed banks, zoological gardens).
- Capacity building in taxonomy, bio-diversity assessment and information management of biodiversity data; education, training and awareness raising on biodiversity.
- Research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to biodiversity, including research on and application of knowledge of indigenous people.
- Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services

1. Aid targeting the objectives of the Framework Convention on Climate Change - Mitigation

An activity should be classified as climate-change-mitigation related (score Principal or Significant) if: It contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

The activity contributes to:

- A. the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; or
- B. the protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; or
- C. the integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- D. developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "principal objective" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.

Significant (secondary) objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Typical activities take place in the sectors of: Water and sanitation; Transport; Energy; Agriculture; Forestry; and Industry. They include:

- GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing generators, machines and equipment, or demand side management.
- Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment.
- Development, transfer and promotion of technologies and know-how as well as building of capacities that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, in particular in waste management, transport, energy, agriculture and industry.
- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

Typical non-sector specific activities are: Environmental policy and administrative management; biosphere protection; environmental education/training; and environmental research. They include:

- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs through sustainable management and conservation of oceans and other marine and coastal ecosystems, wetlands, wilderness areas and other ecosystems.
- Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks); climate change related policy and economic analysis and instruments, including national plans to mitigate climate change; development of climate-change-related legislation; climate technology needs surveys and assessments.
- Institutional capacity building.
- Education, training and public awareness related to climate change.
- Climate-change-related research and monitoring as well as impact and vulnerability assessments.
- Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring.

3. Aid targeting the objectives of the Framework Convention on Climate Change - Adaptation

An activity should be classified as adaptation-related (score Principal or Significant) if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.

This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

An activity is eligible for the climate change adaptation marker if:

- a) the climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; and
- b) the activity contains specific measures targeting the definition above.

The activity will score “principal objective” if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above criteria.

Significant (secondary) objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Examples of typical enabling activities for adaptation (The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled):

- Supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and international policy, plans and programmes.
- Improving regulations and legislation to provide incentives to adapt.
- Education, training and public awareness raising related to the causes and impacts of climate change and the role of adaptation.
- Adaptation-related climate research including meteorological and hydrological observation and forecasting, impact and vulnerability assessments, early warning systems, etc.

Typical activities take place in the sectors of: Health; Water and sanitation; Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing; Flood prevention/control and Disaster prevention and preparedness. They include:

- Implementing measures to control malaria in areas threatened by increased incidence of diseases due to climate change.
- Promoting water conservation in areas where enhanced water stress due to climate change is anticipated.
- Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change.
- Promoting a diverse mix of forest management practices and species to provide a buffer against uncertainties of climate change.
- Promoting changes in fishing practices to adapt to changes in stocks and target species. Introducing flexibility in the gear that is used, the species that are fished, the fishing areas to be managed, and the allocations that are harvested.
- Implementing measures for flood prevention and management such as watershed management, reforestation or wetland restoration.
- Developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters.
- Implementing measures to respond to glacial lake outburst flood risk, such as the creation or improvement of early warning systems and widening or deepening of glacial lake outlet channels

4. Aid targeting the objectives of the Convention to Combat Desertification

An activity should be classified as desertification related (score Principal or Significant) if it aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

The activity contributes to:

- A. protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; or

- B. integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- C. Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "principal objective" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above criteria.

Significant (secondary) objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Typical activities take place in the sectors of: Water and sanitation; Agriculture; and Forestry. They include:

- Integration of action to combat desertification and land degradation into sectoral policy, planning and programmes (e.g. agricultural and rural development policy, plans and programmes);
- Rehabilitation of land, vegetation cover, forests and water resources, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources;
- Sustainable irrigation for both crops and livestock to reduce pressure on threatened land; alternative livelihood projects;
- Development and transfer of environmentally sound traditional and local technologies, knowledge, know-how and practices to combat desertification, e.g. methods of conserving water, wood (for fuel or construction) and soil in dry areas.

Typical non-sector specific activities are: Environmental policy and administrative management; environmental education/training; and environmental research. They include:

- Preparation of strategies and action programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; establishment of drought early warning systems; strengthening of drought preparedness and management; observation and assessment of CCD implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of impact indicators;
- Measures to promote the participation of affected populations in planning and implementing sustainable resource management or improving security of land tenure;
- Support for population/migration policies to reduce population pressure on land.
- Capacity building in desertification monitoring and assessment; education, training and public awareness programmes related to desertification and land degradation.
- Research on desertification and land degradation.

Annex 2: 2010 grants with scores under the DAC marker system

The Statistics Working Group under the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, DAC has defined criteria (markers) for which activities may be classed as support for the three Rio conventions. There is, for each grant listed in the table including an assessment of whether it is relevant to the Convention and whether it supports this out of his primary project objective (Principal Objectives, here indicated with a score of 2) or from a sub objective (positive contribution Objective, here indicated with a score of 1). Allowances is below is sorted by year and country / region.

| Danida File No. | CRS ID No. | Country / Region | UNCBD | UNFCCC Mitigation | UNFCCC Adaptation | UNCCD | DKK (mill.) | Title/objective (abbreviated) |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------|--|
| 46.H.7-1-183. | 101219 | Afghanistan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Capacity building of Afghan Red Crescent Society |
| 104.Afrika.34-4. | 101637 | Africa | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 300 | Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa |
| 104.Mekong.19 | 101203 | Asia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative |
| 104.Mekong.21 | 101517 | Asia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | Support to MRC Environment Programme |
| 104.Bangladesh.1.MFS.11.DAC. | 101414 | Bangladesh | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Channeling Solutions: CCA-DRR in flood prone areas |
| 104.Bangladesh.1.MFS.11.DAC. | 101415 | Bangladesh | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Community based Adaptation with Local Government |
| 104.Bangladesh.814-300-5 | 101499 | Bangladesh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (unallocated) |
| 104.Bangladesh.1.MFS.11.DAC. | 101516 | Bangladesh | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Channeling Solutions: CCA-DRR in flood prone areas (scaling up) |
| 104.Bangladesh.814-300-2 | 101680 | Bangladesh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 174 | SWSSS HYSAWA Fund Component |
| 104.Bangladesh.814-300-1 | 101681 | Bangladesh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | SWSSS Policy Support Component |
| 104.Bangladesh.814-300-3 | 101682 | Bangladesh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (Mgt & review) |
| 104.Bangladesh.814-300-4 | 101683 | Bangladesh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (Adviser) |
| 403.Belarus.1-10-10 | 101352 | Belarus | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Environmental NGOs in Belarus |
| 104.Bolivia.805-301. | 101396 | Bolivia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 79 | Strengthening of strategic management and public service delivery |
| 104.Bolivia.805-302. | 101398 | Bolivia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 39 | Support to SME and OECAS |
| 104.Bolivia.805-303. | 101401 | Bolivia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | Improved access to financing for SME and producers |
| 104.Bolivia.805-304. | 101402 | Bolivia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Support to the Agri. and Prod. Sector (Admin., consult. and mgt) |
| 104.Bolivia.805-305. | 101403 | Bolivia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Support to the Agriculture and Productive Sector (advisor) |
| 104.Bolivia.805-306. | 101404 | Bolivia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | Support to the Agriculture and Productive Sector (unallocated) |
| 104.Bolivia.34.49. | 101515 | Bolivia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Blood Processing Plant (B2B) |
| 104.Bolivia.21.100-24 | 101556 | Bolivia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | UNODC Coca monitoring |
| 104.Burkina Faso.43-102 | 101656 | Burkina Faso | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Support to Private Sector Development |
| 104.BKF.813-200-3 | 101669 | Burkina Faso | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | Support to Education Sector |
| 104.Burkina Faso.43-102 | 101672 | Burkina Faso | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Support to Private Sector Development (other initiatives) |
| 104.A.1.b.MRD.2.Burma.2-49.RG | 101018 | Burma | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Food Security, Poverty Reduction and NRM |
| 104.A.1.b.MRD.2.Burma.2-55.RG | 101442 | Burma | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Continued Food Security, Poverty Reduction and NRM |
| 104.C.6.RGN. | 101447 | Burma | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | Assistance to Grassroot Communities in Dry Zone |
| 104.O.30.kina.66 | 101678 | China | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Shangri-La Heating Project |
| 104.Egypten.29-317 | 101015 | Egypt | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Libra/SEKEM and BioProduction (B2B) |
| 104.Mekong.20 | 101361 | Far East Asia | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 25 | Fisheries Programme |
| 104.Ghana.20-248.1 | 101602 | Ghana | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | DGE Group and Bezalel Company (B2B) |
| 46.C.41-3-127 | 101010 | Haiti | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | Humanitarian contribution to the victims for the earthquake in Haiti |
| 46.H.7-1-179. | 101014 | Haiti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | Support to Red Cross relief efforts Haiti earthquake |
| 46.C.41-3-127 | 101048 | Haiti | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | Danish contribution to Emergency relief Fund, Haiti |
| 46.H.7-4-137. | 101066 | Haiti | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | Emergency response and early recovery for children in Haiti |

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| 28.C.54.m.1-231. | 101093 | Haiti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | UNICEF Emergency Response to the affected people in Haiti Earthquake |
| 104.G.12-29-5.b. | 101429 | Indonesia | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Bilateral fast start Indonesia 2010 |
| 104.N.445.b.2. | 101615 | Indonesia | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Sustainable and Integrated Management of Mbeliling Forest |
| 104.Indonesien.16-2 | 101627 | Indonesia | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Development of Landfill Gas to Energy Projects (B2B) |
| 104.N.139.a. | 101002 | Interregional | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 115 | Support to national NGOs (DCA) |
| 104.N.171.a. | 101003 | Interregional | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 70 | Support to national NGOs (DRC) |
| 104.N.13. | 101004 | Interregional | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 156 | Support to national NGOs (MS) |
| 104.N.251.a. | 101005 | Interregional | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 43 | Support to national NGOs (CARE) |
| 104.N.80.a. | 101006 | Interregional | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | Support to national NGOs (Save the Children) |
| 119.k.1.c. | 101205 | Interregional | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | OHCHR - core contribution |
| 104.a.1.b.1-3-23-107 | 101227 | Interregional | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Support to ODI/Humanitarian Policy Group |
| 104.G.12-29-1. | 101296 | Interregional | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2010 contribution to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation |
| 104.G.12-100. | 101303 | Interregional | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | Danish Climate Attachés |
| 104.G.12-29-2. | 101395 | Interregional | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 2010 contribution to UN REDD Programme Fund |
| 104.G.12-29-3. | 101411 | Interregional | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 126 | Contribution to WB Strategic Climate Fund (CIF-FIP, -SREP, -PPCR) |
| 104.G.12-29-4. | 101435 | Interregional | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | Danish 92 Group - Southern voices capacity building programme |
| 104.G.12-29-7. | 101446 | Interregional | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 80 | 2010 contribution to LDCF (Least Developed Countries Fund) |
| 104.G.12-29-6. | 101453 | Interregional | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | Pilot activities 2010 - Green Facility - UNEP-Risoe |
| 104.G.12-29-8. | 101492 | Interregional | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 40 | UNEP - technology and capacity building (FIRM) |
| 46.H.3 | 101534 | Interregional | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | Support to ISDR's secretariat Biennial Workplan for 2010-2011 |
| 104.M.87. | 101661 | Interregional | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 36 | Support to three centres at KU-LIFE |
| 104.Ken.135-288.NBO | 101385 | Kenya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Josefina A/S and Burooj Auto Spares (B2B) |
| 104.G.12-29-5.a. | 101430 | Kenya | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Bilateral fast start Kenya 2010 |
| 104.Kenya.135-287 | 101536 | Kenya | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | North Sea Ship Agency & Kenya Boats (B2B) |
| 104.Ken.809.200-2 | 101565 | Kenya | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 90 | Business Sector Programme Support Ph II - MSME competitiveness |
| 104.Ken.809.200-1 | 101566 | Kenya | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 110 | Business Sector Programme Support Ph II - Business environment |
| 104.Ken.809.200-3 | 101567 | Kenya | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 100 | Business Sector Programme Support Ph II - Innovation and piloting |
| 104.Ken.809.200-4 | 101568 | Kenya | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 20 | Business Sec. Prog. Supp. Ph II - Research, Studies, Reviews and Mgt |
| 104.KEN.820-6-1.NBO | 101599 | Kenya | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Ngwesi Ecosystem Resource Project (Laikipia II - Wajibu) |
| 104.KEN.820-6-2.NBO | 101600 | Kenya | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | LifeLink- Installation of sustainable water solutions in ASALs in Kenya |
| 104.KEN.820-6-5.NBO | 101601 | Kenya | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | WFP Schools Meals Programme - Energy Efficient Cook Stoves |
| 104.Ken.120-151 (72) | 101642 | Kenya | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | Population, Health & Environment Linkages |
| 104.G.12-29-5.c. | 101431 | Maldives | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | Bilateral fast start 2010 - Maldives |
| 104.Mellemøsten.5. | 101507 | Middle East | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | Middle East Agricultural Programme |
| 403.Moldova.1-1-02 | 101490 | Moldova | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | Rural Economic Growth through Youth Entrepreneurship |
| 104.O.30.Mongoliet.1 | 101462 | Mongolia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Rehabilitation of Darkhan-Selenge Electricity Distribution Network |
| 104.Mozambique.806-200-1 | 101416 | Mozambique | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 127 | Support to Environmental Sector Phase II |

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| 104.Mozambique.806-200-1 | 101417 | Mozambique | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Support to Environmental Sector |
| 104.Mozambique.809-2 | 101422 | Mozambique | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 192 | Agri-Business Development |
| 104.Mozambique.50-174 | 101450 | Mozambique | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Donation of garbage trucks and training of women drivers |
| 104.Mozambique.806-200-3 | 101458 | Mozambique | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | Support to Environmental Sector - Support to civil society |
| 104.Mozambique.806-200-4 | 101460 | Mozambique | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | Support to Environmental Sector - Administration and reviews |
| 104.Mozambique.806-200-2 | 101461 | Mozambique | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75 | Support to Environmental Sector - Support to municipalities |
| 104.Mozambique.806-200-5 | 101463 | Mozambique | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Support to Environmental Sector - Unallocated funds |
| 104.O.30.Mozambique.7 | 101663 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | Reinforcement and extension of the national power transmission grid |
| 104.N.424.b.5. | 101277 | Nepal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | A Step Closer: Supporting development in the Karnali Zone |
| 104.Nicaragua.31/III/05 | 101355 | Nicaragua | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Alternative renewable energy at San José de los Remates |
| 104.nicaragua.31/III/10 | 101643 | Nicaragua | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Support the Decentralisation of CSR in Nicaragua |
| 104.N.250.b.22. | 101233 | Rwanda | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 27 | ADRA Country Programme for Rwanda 2010-2012 |
| 403.Serbien.1-1-01-01 | 101509 | Serbia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 12 | Capacity building of Agricultural Advisory Service |
| 403.Serbien.1-1-01-02 | 101510 | Serbia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 18 | Agricultural Advisory Service Finance Facility |
| 403.Serbien.1-1-01-04 | 101511 | Serbia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | Agricultural Advisory Service - Administration, audit, review, etc. |
| 403.Serbien.1-1-01-03 | 101512 | Serbia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | Agricultural Advisory Service - Advisor |
| 104.Sydafrika.14-245 | 101035 | South Africa | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Develco and NatPower (B2B) |
| 104.sydafrika.14-259 | 101384 | South Africa | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Contec/LTE Consulting (B2B) |
| 104.Tanzania.220-285 | 101255 | Tanzania | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | VG Entrepreneur and AfricScan (B2B) |
| 104.Tanz.160-285 | 101452 | Tanzania | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | Eradication of Indian House Crows |
| 104.Uganda.101/10/02 | 101025 | Uganda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ADRA Uganda Nakayot food security project |
| 104.Uganda.814-401 | 101059 | Uganda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 208 | Joint Water and Sanitation Programme |
| 104.N.506.b.2. | 101260 | Uganda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | ECO-Community School Programme in Uganda |
| 104.Uganda.62-270 | 101377 | Uganda | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Nile Agro Industries and DTI (B2B) |
| 46.B.87.a.5-5 | 101569 | Uganda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Territorial approach to CC in the Mbale region |
| 104.Uganda.101.10.07. | 101581 | Uganda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Youth Cultures Project |
| 104.Uganda.814-402 | 101673 | Uganda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75 | Water and Sanitation Joint Partnership Fund |
| 104.Uganda.814-404 | 101675 | Uganda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Water and Sanitation Programme. Monitoring, reviews and adm. |
| 104.Uganda.814-405 | 101676 | Uganda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | Water and Sanitation Programme. Long term advisors |
| 104.Vietnam.40-307/NIRAS | 101240 | Vietnam | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Delivers CMD and CC consulting services (B2B) |
| 104.N.424.b.4. | 101271 | Vietnam | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Livelihood improvement and climate adaptation in Northern Vietnam |
| 104.Vietnam.30.m.131 | 101520 | Vietnam | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Radio Programme for Behaviour Change to Address Climate Change |
| 104.Zambia.60-216 (2) | 101497 | Zambia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Vetlab Zambia and FOSS (B2B) |
| 104.Zimbabwe.86-300-1 | 101318 | Zimbabwe | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 60 | Rural Agro-dealer Restocking Program |