



Climate & Development
Knowledge Network



Annual Report

2013

This document is an output from a project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Netherlands Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) for the benefit of developing countries. However, the views expressed and information contained in it are not necessarily those of, nor are they endorsed by, DFID or DGIS, who can accept no responsibility for such views or information or for any reliance placed on them. This publication has been prepared for general guidance on matters of interest only, and does not constitute professional advice. You should not act upon the information contained in this publication without obtaining specific professional advice. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this publication, and, to the extent permitted by law, the entities managing the delivery of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network do not accept or assume any liability, responsibility or duty of care for any consequences of you or anyone else acting, or refraining to act, in reliance on the information contained in this publication or for any decision based on it.

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With special thanks for the contributions of the whole CDKN team.

Cover photos: © Sven Torfinn/Panos Pictures

Design: Soapbox, www.soapbox.co.uk

Printing: DG3

Foreword

In only three years, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) has grown from being a twinkle in its founders' eyes to a programme spanning the globe and forging new partnerships among researchers, planners, knowledge brokers, and policy-makers. Today, we work globally, and in 74 countries, delivering real change through our research, policy advice to governments, and support for negotiators.

At the heart of our vision is 'climate compatible development': helping developing countries to mitigate and manage climate change, while simultaneously achieving their objectives of poverty reduction and human development. This is no easy task. The world economy will be transformed by climate change and by the measures taken to deal with it: poor countries and poor people already face many new vulnerabilities, but also new opportunities to innovate and grow.

As the following pages show, forward-looking governments recognise this challenge and are taking strategic positions to protect and promote sustainable development. However, they need a new international agreement to help fulfil their ambition, as well as the finance to implement their plans. Delivering climate compatible development really does require a high level of international ambition.

CDKN is managed by an alliance of organisations, from the private and non-governmental sectors, from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe, and with specialisms in research, advisory work and on-the-ground delivery. We are fortunate that Sam Bickersteth, the Chief Executive, has assembled an outstanding and diverse team to deliver this complex programme. We are also grateful to our principal funders, the governments of the UK and the Netherlands.

The demand for CDKN support continues to grow, and greatly exceeds our current resources. We hope to build our capacity and play a full part in tackling the existential challenge of climate change.



Simon Maxwell
Executive Chair

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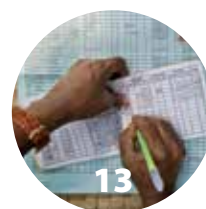
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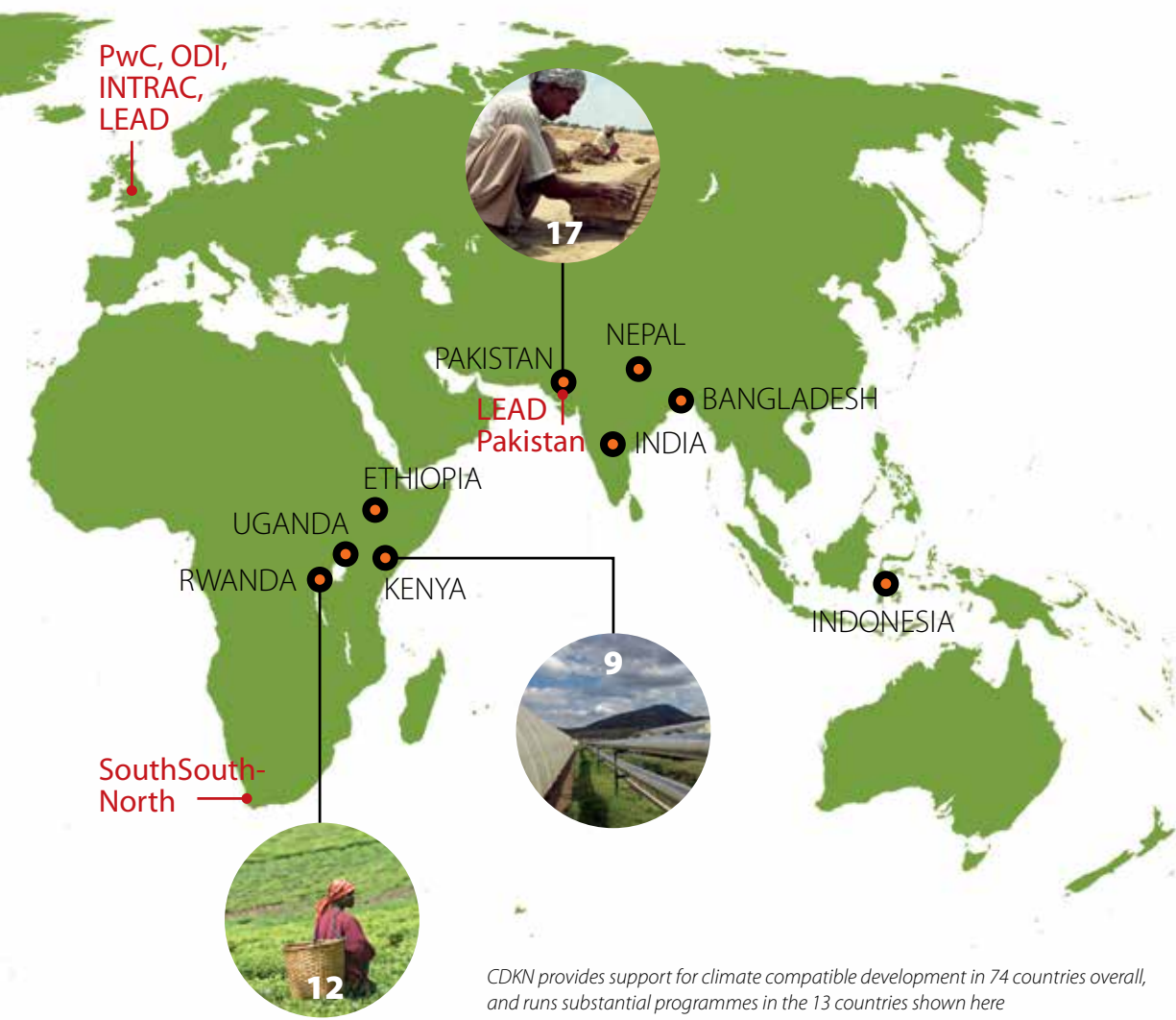
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• = Alliance partner locations

● = CDKN focal countries





Summary of achievements

“There is evidence of strong results delivery in the field of Climate Compatible Development (CCD), and clear signs that the programme has evolved in response to changes in context”

Mid Term Review of CDKN

In its first two years (2010-12), CDKN established its identity, and built its visibility and reputation as a responsive global programme. In the third year, drawing on our country partnerships and programmes, emerging research results and widespread networks, we have developed our strategic learning around four themes for climate compatible development: policies and planning; climate finance; disaster risk management; and international climate negotiations.

This report sets out results of our work on climate compatible development, and highlights the imperative of integrating action on climate change adaptation, mitigation and development.

CDKN has been privileged to work with committed partners that are taking progressive action. They include the Government of Kenya, which has committed to an economy-wide climate action plan. They also include the Government of Nepal, which is studying the economic impacts of climate change and charting ‘*climate compatible development pathways*’ for the future.

At the end of our third year, an external review has concluded that CDKN fills an important niche, that there is on-going need for a programme of this sort, and, most importantly, that we are making good progress in delivering results. I am delighted that a second review conducted by the Independent Commission on Aid Impact has reached a similar conclusion about our model of delivery. We will continue to share our learning and experiences with partners around the world and look forward to working with you and your organisation on the challenges ahead.



Sam Bickersteth
Chief Executive

About us

CDKN's mission

CDKN supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. We do this by combining research, advisory services and knowledge management in support of locally owned and managed policy processes. We work in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally. We hold strongly to the ideals of human development and environmental sustainability.

Who we are

CDKN is managed by an alliance of organisations led by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), and including Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, INTRAC, LEAD International, the Overseas Development Institute, and SouthSouthNorth.

Our niche

CDKN has established itself as a leading global climate and development alliance. We provide:

- a trusted global network of leading institutions and practitioners responding to developing countries' needs
- cutting-edge research that is focused on poverty, growth and climate change, and is applied directly to policy-making and development practice
- a proven, scaled and flexible delivery system involving public-private partnership.

Within the broad scope of climate compatible development, we work across four strategic themes. We describe these, with examples of our work, in the following pages:

- climate compatible development policies and planning
- improving developing countries' access to climate finance
- strengthening resilience through climate-related disaster risk management
- supporting climate negotiators from the least developed and most climate vulnerable countries.

Climate compatible development policies and planning





Climate change is moving from being an ‘environment’ issue to a core economic planning issue. In order to transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient future, developing countries need strong policy, institutional and financial frameworks, as well as good baseline data and technical skills. Poverty reduction and social inclusion are central to this work. There needs to be a strong emphasis on implementation, as well as planning.

CDKN has assisted governments in countries such as Rwanda, Kenya, Peru and Colombia to establish and implement national climate strategies. We have also responded to requests by cities, states and provinces to develop and deliver climate resilience and green growth strategies.

Countries have much to learn from the research community and from each other. Our research and knowledge-sharing programmes document some of the most promising opportunities for climate compatible development, and share best practices widely.

CDKN’s series of case studies, the *Inside Stories on Climate Compatible Development*, capture key lessons from countries’ experiences to pilot and scale-up renewable energy. These show that in order to deliver sizeable renewable energy programmes, developing countries typically struggle to find enough skilled local labour, and must invest urgently in training. Kenya has done this to boost domestic participation in its geothermal power industry. Renewable energy projects need big capital investment up front, and this can create more risks than private investors are willing to bear. Strategically placed government investment in renewable energy projects can make all the difference, as Tanzanian and Kenyan experiences have shown. Conflicts over land ownership and water rights have created hurdles to renewables investment in regions such as Central America. Resolving these disputes fairly, and respecting poor households’ rights, are fundamental to balancing poverty reduction and human development needs with climate mitigation.

A CDKN-sponsored report by the Potsdam Institute and World Bank, *Turn Down the Heat: Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts, and the Case for Resilience* emphasises that without action to curb climate change, the development progress of recent decades will be lost. CDKN-supported research also shows that policy interventions in the name of climate mitigation or adaptation must be carefully designed in order to promote human development and social inclusion, including fair and equal opportunities for women.

For more, please visit www.cdkn.org/policy-planning

Opposite: Solar power, Nepal
Above: Wind farm, India

“Our experience shows how the active engagement of affected stakeholders is key to effective climate and development planning – and often demands new skills and governance arrangements”

Pippa Heylings, Climate Compatible Development Policy and Planning Lead, CDKN



>> CASE STUDY: INTEGRATING CLIMATE INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN THE CARIBBEAN

The small island nations of the Caribbean are among those most susceptible to extreme weather events and sea level rise. Levels of poverty and resources vary among the countries, which include extremely poor countries such as Haiti, as well as middle income countries, such as Barbados. Nevertheless, all countries share common threats related to the impacts of climate change. The estimated annual impact of climate change on all CARICOM countries is estimated to be 11.3% of their total annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which could double to 22% of GDP by mid-century.

Caribbean economies are also heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels. Moving away from fossil fuel dependence is an opportunity to reduce their economic vulnerability, and curb greenhouse gas emissions.

Recognising these vulnerabilities, the governments of the region are committed to building climate-resilient, low-carbon economies. It will require transformational change – and the strong political leadership of the governments involved has been a key driving force. CDKN has been supporting CARICOM, the organisation of Caribbean states and its Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs), to achieve their goal.

CDKN assisted 5Cs to develop an Implementation Plan for the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change, with extensive consultation across governments, NGOs, the private sector and communities. 5Cs also pioneered a research diagnostic to understand knowledge

gaps and research needs on climate compatible development in the region.

Heads of government approved the Implementation Plan in early 2012. It establishes a support structure for countries to take advantage of regional technical resources as they design and carry out their own policies and plans. It also establishes a financial advisory body and coordinates donor support to countries of the region. Anguilla provides an example of how the regional process has catalysed national action. CDKN has been supporting the Government of Anguilla to transform its power sector from fossil fuel reliance to a more sustainable, renewable energy-based system.

Most recently, 5Cs developed an innovative tool to integrate climate risk management in everyday policy and planning processes, which was one of the key actions from the Implementation Plan. The Caribbean Online Risk Management Tool (CCORAL) was launched in July 2013. CCORAL does not just provide an online support system and screening tool for climate-resilient decision-making in the Caribbean. It is also an active, dynamic decision support system that will be updated in the future, based on lessons learned from its real-life application. As with all innovations, the proof of its effectiveness will be in its uptake by hundreds of decision-makers around the region.

For more information about CDKN's country programme in the Caribbean, please visit www.cdkn.org/caribbean

>> CASE STUDY: KENYA'S NATION-WIDE CLIMATE PLAN

With its wide and varying geography, from the arid north to the fertile southeastern plains, from its coasts to high mountains, Kenya faces a range of climate-related risks in the coming century. The country's Medium Term Plan (2013-17) highlights climate change as a major challenge to the economy, alongside youth unemployment and burgeoning urban poverty. The Government cites droughts as a 'national concern', and estimates drought-related damages and losses from 2008-11 as a 'colossal' US\$12 billion – or one tenth of Gross Domestic Product. Deadly floods coursing through the slums of Nairobi, the nation's capital, have also brought home the reality of climate change impacts. Although Kenya's contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions is negligible, most of the population's livelihoods and economic activities, says the Government, "are reliant on climate-sensitive natural resources".

"The government's idea is to provide an enabling environment, knowing very well that most of the investment will be done by the private sector. We have played a 'midwifing' role"

**Stephen King'uyu, Action Plan coordinator,
Government of Kenya**

The Government of Kenya has an ambitious vision for transitioning to a more climate compatible economy. Led by the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, the country has developed a Climate Change Action Plan that builds upon the National Climate Change Response Strategy of 2010. This comprehensive plan embraces low carbon development and technology transfer, finance, policy and regulatory change, knowledge management and capacity building. CDKN and the UK's Department for International Development are among many international partners that have supported the process.

The plan calls for climate change responses to be integrated in policies, budgets, poverty alleviation measures and investment decisions across government agencies and departments, nationally, provincially and locally. It highlights a range of 'big wins' where this could happen immediately. For example, Kenya has major opportunities to reduce its reliance on costly imported fuels and exploit the local potential for geothermal power. Other 'big wins' involve transitioning to climate-smart agriculture



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practices, to protect agriculture exports and food security. Forest conservation and restoration could help capture carbon, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as provide for healthy ecosystems that are more resilient to climate impacts. The Plan proposes strengthening the climate resilience of water management and energy, transport and industrial infrastructure, too – in anticipation of frequent high temperatures and other extreme weather events.

The national government is now cascading the Plan widely to agencies and local government. The country has recently adopted a new constitution and has decentralised much planning. Ensuring widespread uptake and action at subnational level and coordinating among agencies poses both a major opportunity and challenge.

For more information about CDKN's country programme in Kenya, please visit www.cdkn.org/regions/kenya



Improving
developing
countries' access
to climate
finance



The United Nations Climate Summit in Copenhagen agreed to long-term climate finance to developing countries of US\$100 billion per year by 2020 to leverage much more substantial investment funds for climate adaptation, and to help them shift toward low emission development paths. Many new climate finance mechanisms have emerged, yet individual countries can face challenges in accessing funds effectively. They need the skills and institutional capacity to understand the various types of climate finance and to qualify for them, and they must have systems in place for allocating the funds transparently. The very significant potential of the private sector to provide investment capital for low-carbon development and climate adaptation projects must be unlocked, too, if the world is to reach these ambitious climate finance targets, and the underlying emissions reductions goals.

CDKN is assisting developing country governments to establish the institutions and standards to receive international climate finance, and to manage the funds effectively, as in Rwanda, where we have supported the establishment of a national climate and environment fund.

Here, as elsewhere, many of the big questions now revolve around how subnational governments and organisations can step up and offer climate compatible development projects that meet the funding criteria. Success breeds success, so it is important that national funds identify effective projects to support, which will lead to scaling-out and further international financing in the future. CDKN has also supported analysis on the potential for city governments and other subnational institutions to obtain direct access to international climate funds. We have commissioned several studies of 'lessons learned' in accessing and managing climate finance, which you will find on our website.

At the global level, the establishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) continues. We recognise that developing countries – and particularly the least developed – must have a say in the international rules for governing and allocating climate finance. That is why we have formed the Climate Finance Advisory Service, to provide ongoing technical advice on finance to least developed country Board Members of the GCF.

For more information, please visit www.cdkn.org/climate-finance

Opposite: Goat herder, Uganda
Above: Rain follows drought, Niger

“The voices of least developed countries, small island developing states and other vulnerable groups must be heard as the emerging climate finance architecture is built and put into operation, including the Green Climate Fund”

Ari Huhtala, Climate Finance Lead, CDKN

>> CASE STUDY: RWANDA'S FUND FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Rwanda is at the leading edge of developing strategies to tackle climate change, and setting up mechanisms to finance this work. Climate change is already a major threat to the economic prospects of this small, landlocked and densely populated nation. Rwanda's average temperature has increased by 1.4°C since 1970 (almost a third above the global average) and scientists expect a future marked by extremes of too little or too much rainfall, and likely flooding.

“The environment is our life-blood; indeed the real surprise is not that ministries of finance are now talking to ministries of environment – but that it has actually taken this long. Even when we look beyond agriculture, tourism, mineral wealth and fisheries, our economies depend critically on good environmental stewardship”

Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda

The Government of Rwanda has produced a national Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy and also established a Fund for Environment and Climate Change (known by its French acronym, FONERWA), with financial and technical support from CDKN and its partners.

The Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy proposes ways to integrate adaptation and mitigation actions across all sectors of the economy. These include agriculture and forestry, from which so many Rwandans obtain their sustenance and livelihood. They also include energy and transport infrastructure, which are in sore need of development, if the country is to reach its goal of rising from least developed to middle income status in the coming decade.

Meanwhile, FONERWA is the largest climate fund in Africa to be managed at national government level. It channels international climate finance, but also pools domestic revenues for climate compatible development projects. It has already raised £22.5 million from the UK's International Climate Fund to support low carbon, climate resilient development projects.

For more information on CDKN's country programme in Rwanda, please visit www.cdkn.org/regions/rwanda



Tea picking,
Rwanda

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Accounting,
Bangladesh

>> CASE STUDY: CLIMATE FINANCE ADVISORY SERVICE

Delegates from least developed and climate-vulnerable countries – including small island developing states – face a tough negotiating environment. They often lack the resources and technical capacity to play on a 'level playing field' with more affluent nations. Yet, when major international climate finance resources become available, these countries need support the most.

“The demand-led nature of CDKN’s service model is working successfully and is appreciated by beneficiary countries”

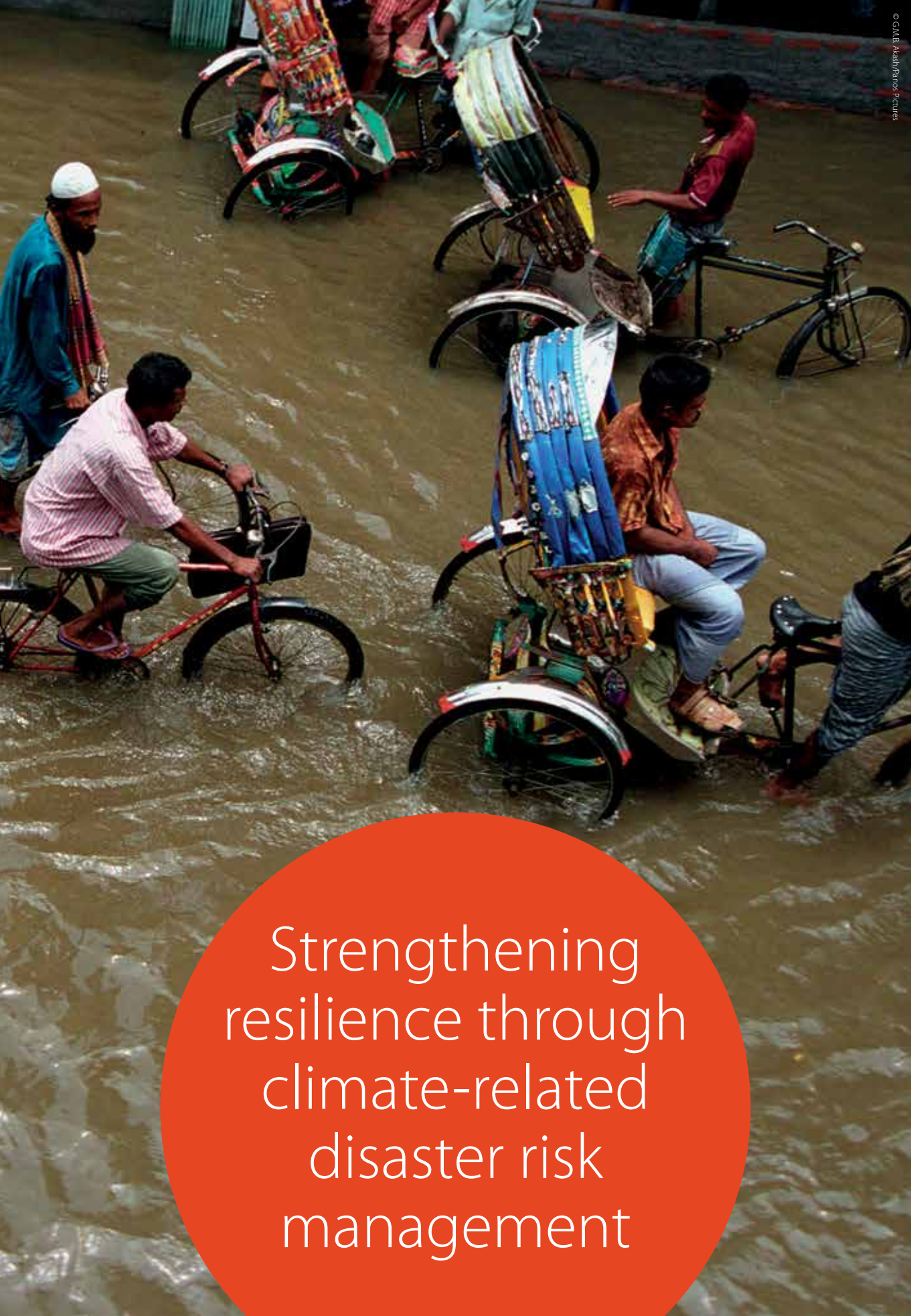
Independent Commission on Aid Impact (UK)

CDKN launched a Climate Finance Advisory Service (CFAS) for least developed and climate-vulnerable nations in late 2012. CFAS provides negotiators and their advisors with technical insight into the latest issues. It is a platform through which they can access bespoke information and guidance needed

to participate effectively in complex global climate finance negotiations. A consortium of technical experts staffs the Service, and also calls upon thought leaders from the public and private sectors.

In 2013, CFAS has particularly focused on demystifying some of the context and key questions for debate around the formation of the Green Climate Fund. This Fund stands to channel a significant proportion of the new climate finance available by 2020 and its structure and procedures are critical to poor and most vulnerable countries' ability to access resources. CFAS has published policy briefs on developing countries' direct access to climate finance and on the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Financial Mechanism, which have drawn praise from negotiators for their clarity. CFAS has also published quarterly guides to 'recommended reading' for negotiators, all of which are available on CDKN's website.

For more information about the Climate Finance Advisory Service, please visit www.cdkn.org/cfas



Strengthening
resilience through
climate-related
disaster risk
management

As a result of climate change, the frequency and severity of climatic hazards such as heat waves, droughts, floods and storms is increasing across the globe. Amplified by higher levels of exposure and persistent vulnerability, the increasing intensity and frequency of these hazards is generating higher human and economic losses from disaster events.

Work is urgently needed to strengthen resilience to climate-related disasters and to scale up short- and longer-term disaster risk management (DRM) strategies. CDKN is supporting developing countries to integrate DRM into all aspects of economic and development decision-making and practice, and so reduce loss of lives and livelihoods from climate extremes and disasters.

The first step is raising awareness among policy-makers and broader society of the latest science on climate impacts – by making the information easier to access and use. To do this, CDKN has facilitated high-level dialogues among policy-makers and climate scientists in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and has published user-friendly reports on the latest science.

Journalists lack the confidence to report on the science and to promote greater media coverage. CDKN has funded journalists to connect with scientists and climate-affected communities, and bring coverage of disaster management and adaptation experiences to wide audiences, in multiple languages. This has helped create a more supportive environment for DRM policies and their implementation. CDKN is also supporting innovations in stakeholder communication, such as the use of highly participatory, interactive games to demonstrate the implications of climate disaster risk to diverse groups.

One of the challenges for communicating the science is that medium-range projections can seem distant and the costs of immediate action may seem high. CDKN is supporting research into the cost of inaction, as in Nepal, where a major study on the economics of climate change shows that building resilience and more effective DRM systems is an economic development priority of the highest order. Here, economic growth is dependent on the agricultural sector, which is sensitive to climate variations. Extreme events, such as glacial lake outburst floods, threaten lives and livelihoods.

Meanwhile, decision-makers can feel daunted by the magnitude of climate risks and the level of uncertainty about when and how they will strike; CDKN is supporting an initiative to develop minimum standards for climate-smart disaster risk reduction that could be adopted widely by communities, at scale.

It is particularly important for industries to develop sustainable solutions that can be replicated. That's why several of our research projects are comparative in design, enabling experts from several countries to exchange knowledge and forge new ideas together. Research and technical assistance projects are helping the construction industry to design new buildings with climate-related extremes and disasters in mind. We are supporting partners to meld indigenous techniques and new design innovations for climate-smart construction in India, Pakistan and Vietnam.

The reality of global greenhouse gas emissions is that they are still rising far too steeply to avoid catastrophic levels of climate change. An average global temperature rise of more than 3°C above pre-industrial levels, by 2100, is possible. Under such a scenario, societies' ability to adapt to climate change impacts will be reduced, and countries will suffer increasing loss and damage, with the poorest most affected. In Bangladesh, we are supporting the Government to address loss and damages associated with climate change impacts. This programme will be used as a model for other Least Developed Countries.

For more information, please visit www.cdkn.org/disaster-risk-management

Opposite: Flooding,
Bangladesh

“Governments must strengthen their commitment to managing climate disaster risks, domestically. They also have a key opportunity to include disaster risk management in international development agreements, such as the Post-2015 Development Goals and the 2015 climate change deal”

Tom Mitchell, Disaster Risk Management Lead, CDKN

>> CASE STUDY: COMMUNICATING CLIMATE SCIENCE TO POLICY-MAKERS

CDKN worked with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Norwegian Government and Overseas Development Institute to bring the lessons of the IPCC Special Report: *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* (known as 'SREX') to decision-makers around the developing world. We teamed up to organise events across seven countries and three continents, that convened IPCC scientists with government, business and civil society leaders who are spearheading responses to climate extremes and disasters.

“Several participants told me that the format with actual dialogue was very valuable and that there is a strong need for such events. Several ... approached me to discuss the possibility for future events elsewhere in the region. Overall impression: Well organised, professional, well received event”

Christoffer Grønstad, Climate and Pollution Agency, Norway

The event series aimed to make the best science on climate change and disaster risk available to senior decision-makers and give them the chance to discuss region- and country-specific responses. In total, more than 1,200 people attended. Participation was capped for logistical reasons; and in many cases, demand exceeded supply. Many countries went on to organise their own outreach events.

The events also involved national and regional media who disseminated the SREX findings broadly – and especially in national languages. This helped foster wider public awareness and uptake.

To support the events, CDKN produced seven summary reports, the 'Lessons from SREX' series. These take region- and sector-specific findings from the 500+ page SREX report and summarise them for relevant audiences with simple graphs and tables. The briefings cover Asia, Africa and Latin America and Caribbean regions, and the agriculture, health, water and ecosystem conservation sectors. They are available on CDKN's website and have been among our most popular webpages, garnering thousands of hits since their publication.

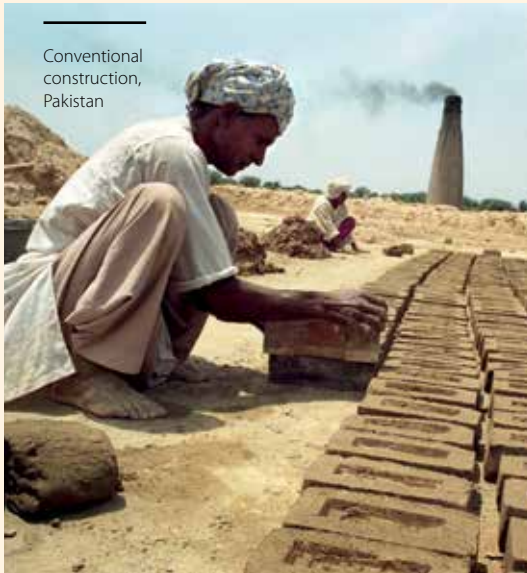
For more information on CDKN's SREX resources, please visit www.cdkn.org/srex



© Sven Toftmø/Paros Pictures

>> CASE STUDY: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE DISASTERS IN PAKISTAN

© Tim Smith/Paros Pictures



Conventional construction, Pakistan

“There’s a broken triangle in Asia, consisting of the scientific, policy-making and local communities. We are aspiring to fix this broken triangle”

Ali Tauqeer Sheikh, Regional Director, CDKN Asia

Pakistan is cradled by glacier-covered mountains and depends on a timely monsoon for its agricultural productivity, and so is highly vulnerable to climate extremes and disasters.

The Indus River valley runs through Punjab province, the country’s agricultural heartland, irrigating wheat, cotton, rice and other cash crops. In 2010, heavy rainfall caused catastrophic flooding on the river. One fifth of the country’s entire land area was covered in water. Twenty million people were affected; up to 6 million lost their homes and millions went hungry. Pakistan was still reeling from this disaster, when the Indus River flooded again in 2011, washing away homes, livestock and infrastructure in Sindh province.

CDKN teamed up with the authorities in the Punjab Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) to figure out how they could ‘build back better’ and reduce people’s vulnerability to the next extreme event. Climate change will make such events more frequent in the future: so how can communities be better prepared?

CDKN assisted the PDMA to develop climate-friendly construction guidelines that will reduce the vulnerability of rural populations to heavy rainfall and flooding; these are now being piloted in a model village. The guidelines give construction planners basic options for layout and building design to reduce exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards – and also attempt to limit the carbon footprint of buildings where possible, so combining climate adaptation and mitigation. The options identified are aligned with the Government of Punjab’s model village designs and are appropriate for flooding and extremes of temperature; they also integrate low-carbon and earthquake resilience features.

The climate-friendly construction techniques are currently being tested and refined. Proper dissemination to district governments and other provinces will facilitate their use across the country – and will offer lessons to the international community. The remaining challenge is to ensure that these guidelines are widely taken up and implemented, so saving thousands of lives and livelihoods in the face of future disasters. It is hoped that these guidelines will provide a basis to develop a comprehensive set of climate-compatible building specifications which can lead to improvements to the planning framework and development of locally appropriate by-laws in Punjab and rural Pakistan more generally. This will support the climate resilience of those living on the frontlines of climate change.

In a follow-on project, CDKN is also working with the national Government of Pakistan to pioneer a new disaster risk insurance system to help the most vulnerable, low-income communities to recover more quickly from disastrous losses of life, shelter, food security and livelihoods after extreme weather events.

For more information on CDKN’s country programme in Pakistan, please visit www.cdkn.org/regions/pakistan

“We are thankful to the Government who provided us well constructed shelter and all other facilities. We think that if the flood comes again than hopefully the extreme damages will not occur”

Ghulam Haider, village resident, Punjab, Pakistan

Supporting
negotiators from
climate-vulnerable
countries



CDKN believes that international climate change processes and agreements should reflect and respond to the positions and challenges articulated by the world's poorest, most climate-vulnerable countries. We are working to help leaders and negotiators from these countries to become informed, active, networked and influential actors in the international climate change negotiations. Only when they have a strong voice and can bring their influence to this international stage will more robust, progressive and equitable outcomes be possible for all parties.

In support of this goal, CDKN has provided extensive technical, strategic, legal and administrative support to developing country negotiators; in particular, the Least Developed Countries Group, Africa Group of Negotiators, Alliance of Small Island States, Coalition of Rainforest Nations, the Marshall Islands and Nepal.

Our training courses have reached hundreds of negotiators from poor and most vulnerable countries to strengthen their familiarity with the UNFCCC's negotiating tracks and procedures, and help them become more effective. Meanwhile, our logistical support to poor and most vulnerable country negotiators helps them to reach UNFCCC meetings and operate more efficiently there, relieved of basic practical hurdles to attendance.

While strengthening capacity to negotiate in the UNFCCC is an important part of breaking the global deadlock on climate action, it is not sufficient. Countries need to put climate change alongside trade, financial agreements, security and other political affairs. To this end, CDKN is supporting work to mainstream climate change into foreign policy through 'climate diplomacy'. Mainstreaming allows poor and vulnerable countries to look beyond trade-offs within the UNFCCC, and to seek means of leverage outside.

We recognise that providing conditions for an ambitious, inclusive global climate deal in 2015 requires effort on many fronts, so we fund thought leadership and convening activities by progressive thinkers in this area. A major CDKN-sponsored event, film, and policy brief, completed in late 2012, pitted leading thinkers against each other and a judging panel to answer the question 'Is building consensus in the climate talks the way to save the planet?'

Finally, none of these initiatives will succeed without the vocal support of broader domestic constituencies in developing and developed countries. People must tell their political leaders clearly that they want action on climate change. Civil society and social movements currently lack a compelling or loud narrative to pressure governments to be ambitious in the climate negotiations. CDKN and its partners are supporting a Climate Justice Dialogue to see whether a narrative for climate justice can help create a just and ambitious deal.

Building negotiator capacity, supporting international relations on climate change and strengthening the voice of civil society can together enhance the likelihood of global agreement on a climate deal which safeguards our future.

For more information about CDKN's negotiations support programme, please visit: www.cdkn.org/climate-negotiations

Opposite: Flags of the United Nations

“CDKN helps to build the capacity of climate negotiators from the poorest countries to act as more effective advocates for their concerns in the international climate talks”

**Dan Hamza-Goodacre,
Head of Negotiations
Support, CDKN**

Climate impacts threaten the very existence of atoll nations

© Jocelyn Cahill/Rainos Pictures



>> CASE STUDY: CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

Influencing the UNFCCC is an important part of breaking the global deadlock on climate action, but is not sufficient. Climate champions from the poor and most vulnerable nations could use international trade and financial agreements, maritime and other political affairs to influence climate action.

“Climate change is not a distant prospect, but a reality for us now. People are starting to ask: What is happening to our country? What will my children do? Not our grandchildren or great-grandchildren, but our children, who are already on the frontline”

Tony de Brum, Minister-in-Assistance to the President, Republic of the Marshall Islands

The Republic of the Marshall Islands, a Pacific island atoll country struggling to cope with accelerating sea level rise and unprecedented climate-induced drought, is a flagship example of how governments are increasingly working to integrate climate diplomacy

into their overall foreign policies. CDKN is helping provide technical, legal and strategic advice to increase the ability and capacity of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to participate more effectively in international climate forums such as the UNFCCC and the Cartagena Dialogue, and to strengthen its diplomatic contacts with like-minded delegations.

CDKN and the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office convened a special workshop on climate diplomacy in London and CDKN commissioned a study of what climate diplomacy can achieve, based on these discussions. We presented the initial results to the 15 members and various international dialogue partners of the Pacific Islands Forum at its meeting in the Marshall Islands in mid-2013.

 UN Secretary
 General Ban
 Ki-Moon


>> CASE STUDY: LDC NEGOTIATORS SUPPORT

“The training was not only very useful in enabling us build our capacity in participating in the negotiations, but was also very timely”

Edward Wabwoto, Kenya

CDKN’s capacity-building work takes many forms. It includes professional, on-the-job training on conference protocol and basic negotiation skills. We are funding workshops and e-learning on these topics through the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). We are also focusing on building the capacity of lawyers in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to advise their governments on the climate talks.

LDCs need a good understanding of international public law and the international legal framework on climate change if they are to make compelling arguments, draft sound legal text and forge compromise in the global climate talks. To meet this need, CDKN funded the Legal Response Initiative to train seven lawyers from the national climate

delegations of Bangladesh, Kenya, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Leading legal practitioners and academics coached the participants on international environmental law, technical legal skills and treaty drafting. Following the initiative in early 2013, some of the participants will hold further training events for colleagues in their home countries. This was an important step on the road to developing these delegations’ greater self-reliance.



Our
competencies



CDKN provides support to decision-makers in developing countries through research, technical assistance, knowledge sharing and partnerships. The CDKN Alliance partners (see page 2 above) manage this programme, provide thought leadership, and capture and share learning from experience. We mobilise the best available expertise, locally, nationally and internationally, to respond to governments' requests for assistance; fill gaps in the evidence base; make knowledge more widely accessible; and facilitate informed, participatory policy design and delivery.

Our **technical assistance** work comprises a significant proportion of CDKN's programme (see page 26). It helps developing country governments and other decision-makers to increase: the integration of climate-resilient and low-carbon growth in policy-making, planning and implementation; institutional capacity to leverage climate change financing; and coordination among sectors and countries to deliver climate compatible development.

Our **research** stream commissions cutting-edge analysis of climate compatible development, to enrich the global evidence base. Many of the research projects commissioned link to the countries where our technical assistance efforts are focused, while other projects contribute to the global evidence base on climate compatible development policy and planning, DRM, climate finance and negotiations support. All CDKN-commissioned research is characterised by its applied, policy-relevant nature. We are now working to ensure that the policy-relevant results are disseminated widely.

Through effective **knowledge sharing**, we seek to make climate compatible development information as accessible and user-friendly as possible. We publish policy briefs, guides and case studies, organise face-to-face events and use film and multimedia formats to engage our target audiences in developing countries. Our website provides a rich source of opinion, analysis and project information on climate compatible development.

Partnerships are central to CDKN's way of working. We convene individuals and organisations around issues of climate compatible development to support capacity-building in developing countries and to ensure that we create a strong legacy for our investment.

Learning is at the heart of our programme. Now in our fourth year, CDKN has a focus on learning from our experience: drawing out lessons from different regions and sectors in climate compatible development to share with others.

Opposite and above:
Several research
projects look at
options for climate-
smart agriculture
and payments for
ecosystem services

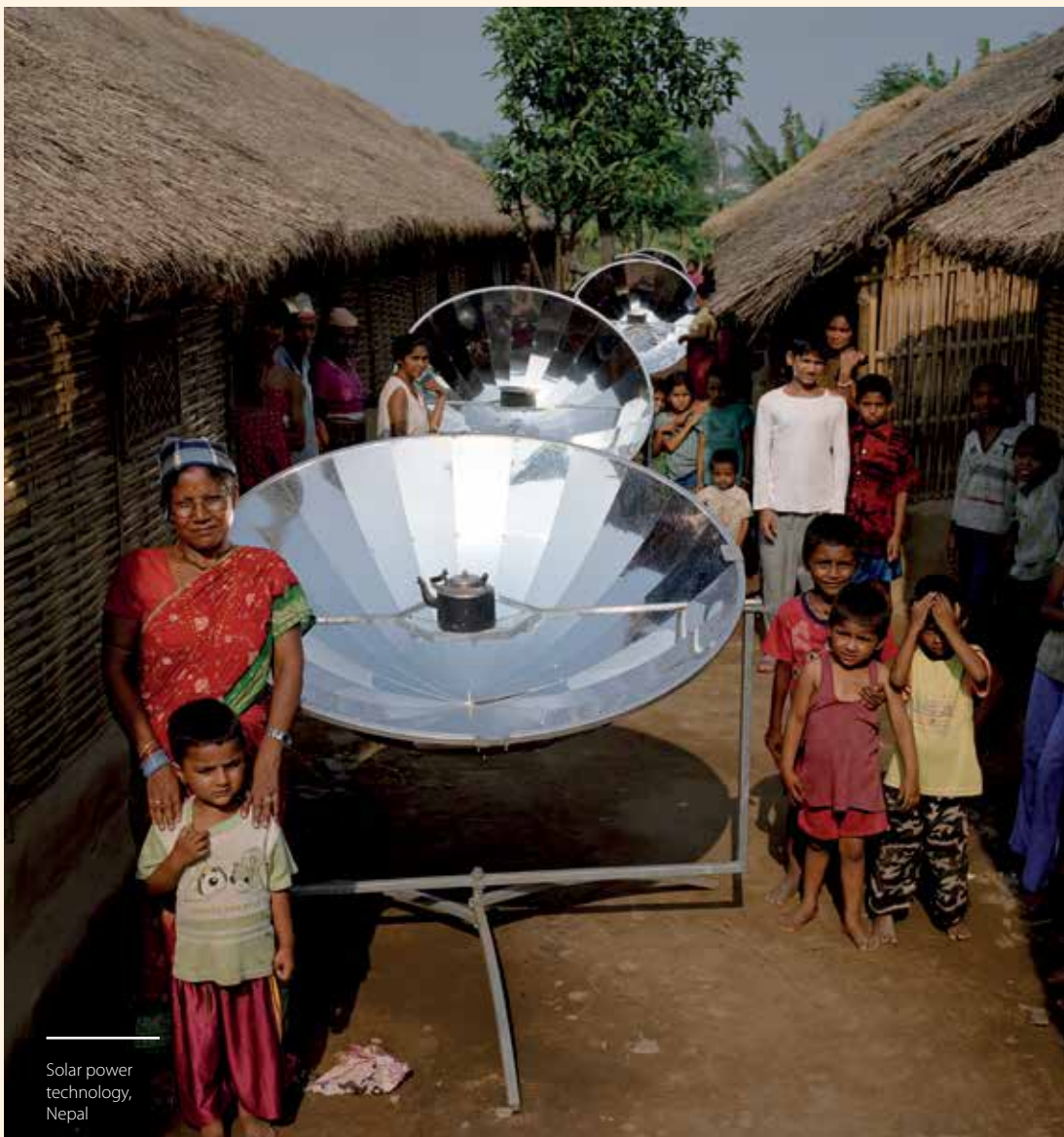
>> CASE STUDY: LOW EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT (LEDS) GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: SHARING EXPERTISE INTERNATIONALLY

The Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership is a partnership of more than 100 countries and international programmes. It aims to enhance coordination, information exchange, and cooperation to advance climate-resilient low emissions growth.

CDKN has been involved in the Partnership since its founding in 2011. Since then, a great deal of progress has been made, including the creation of a steering committee, with CDKN elected as its chair.

The Partnership enjoys diverse developing country membership and participation, and has developed a work programme including more than ten topical working groups, such as planning and finance. The Partnership has formed LEDS regional networks in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the regional platforms, participants collaborate on joint LEDS activities, raise the profile of individual countries' needs, and cultivate broader support for LEDS. Participants say they have benefited considerably from peer-to-peer learning.



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Solar power technology, Nepal



The Climate Knowledge Brokers' Group in action

>> CASE STUDY: CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE BROKERS' GROUP: HELPING USERS FIND CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION ONLINE

The Climate Knowledge Brokers' Group (CKB) is an informal network and an emerging community of practice for organisations carrying out knowledge and information work on climate and development. It was formed in 2011, with initial facilitation from CDKN and GIZ. It brings together the managers of websites focused on climate change, and includes initiatives on adaptation, mitigation, climate finance, energy, and broader development issues, with the aim of encouraging productive linkages across these different fields. The CKB Group has steadily grown and now includes around 40 online initiatives.

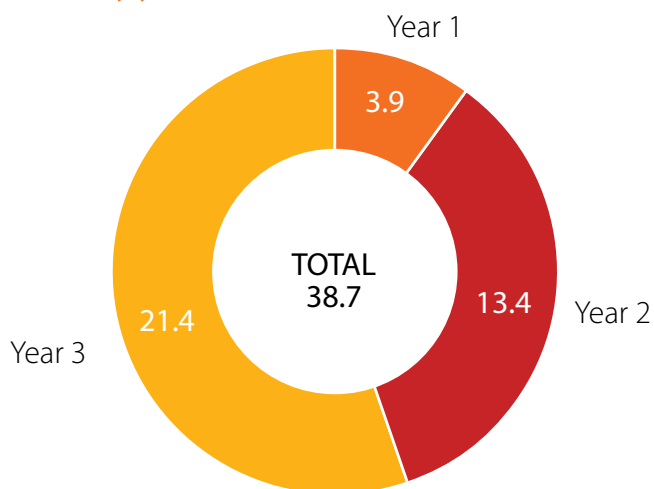
CDKN issued a funding call to enable improved collaboration among knowledge brokers, and thus improve access to climate and development knowledge for developing country audiences. Seven projects received funding, all of which are pushing the boundaries of usability and accessibility – with innovative ways of linking content, connecting

resources, or presenting data. They include the following initiatives to promote new industry standards for content management and navigation.

The Reegle thesaurus and Application Programming Interface (API) introduces standardised, multi-lingual tagging, which greatly enhances the scope for users and developers to share content, find relevant related material, and create future spin-off applications. It is already incorporated into four other sites, with many others showing interest. The Climate Knowledge Navigator is a tool to help online users find the most relevant portal and already lists more than 100 climate and development websites. It is designed to address the 'where do I start?' problem, when users are faced with today's mass of climate-related websites. Members of the CKB Group are looking for many other website managers to adopt and promote this online tool.

Finances (all figures are £ million)

Overall expenditure by year



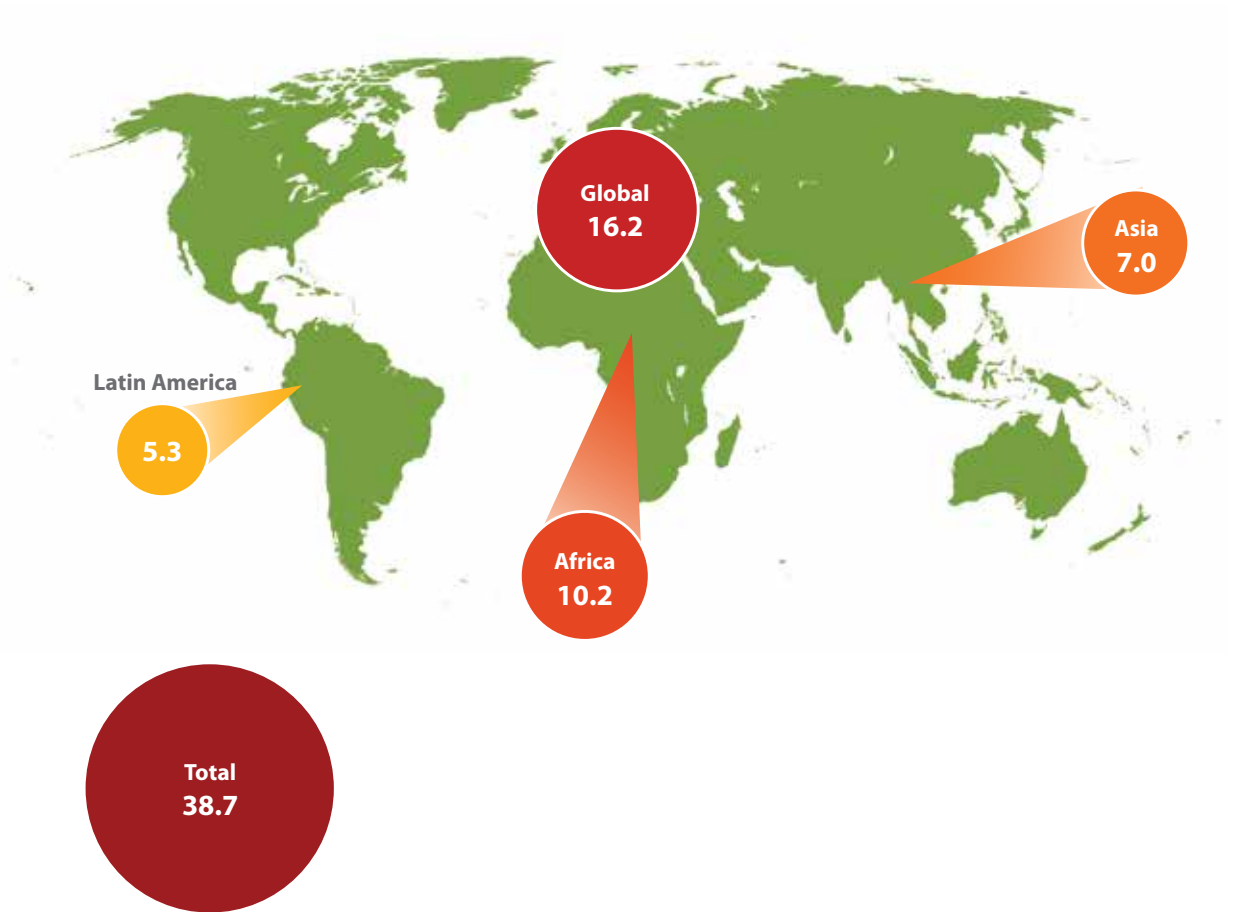
Expenditure by output

| | Year 3 total | Total for April 2010 – March 2013 |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Knowledge management | 2.5 | 5.4 |
| Research | 5.2 | 9.8 |
| Technical assistance | 8.8 | 16.3 |
| Partnerships | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| Advocacy fund | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| Ethiopia | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Monitoring & evaluation | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 21.4 | 38.7 |

Expenditure by donor

| | Year 3 total | Total for April 2010 – March 2013 |
|--------------|---------------------|--|
| DFID | 13.2 | 27.0 |
| DGIS | 8.2 | 11.7 |
| Total | 21.4 | 38.7 |

Expenditure by region



| | Year 3 total | Total for April 2010 – March 2013 |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Africa | 6.1 | 10.2 |
| Asia | 4.0 | 7.0 |
| Global | 8.1 | 16.2 |
| Latin America | 3.2 | 5.3 |
| Total | 21.4 | 38.7 |

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