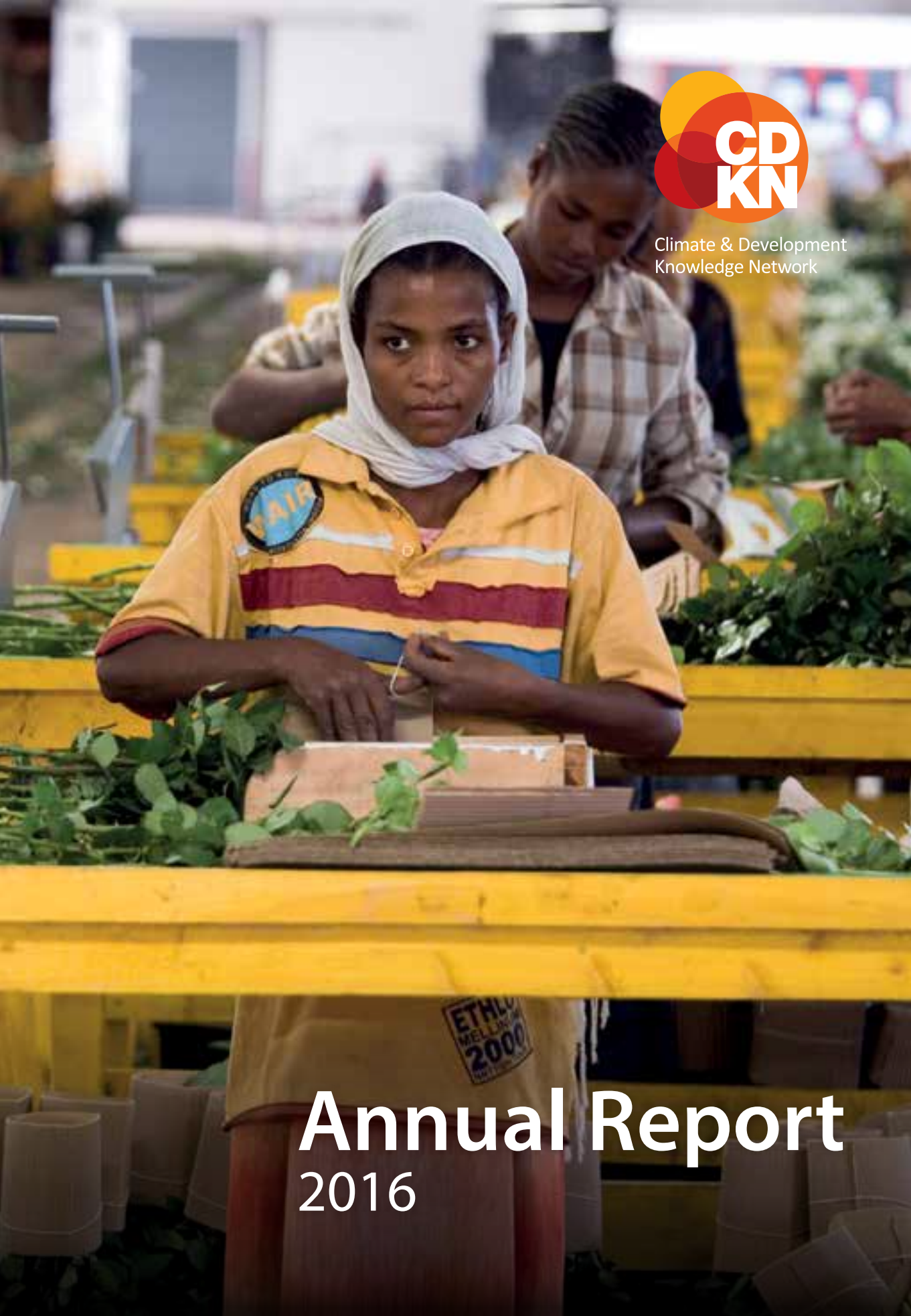




Climate & Development
Knowledge Network



Annual Report 2016

Annual Report

2016

Foreword

CDKN has now completed six years of work, integrating measures to tackle climate change into development. By the time you read this, we will be well into our seventh year. In the past year, we have found our core beliefs about the integration of climate change and development reflected back to us and amplified – not just in New York and Paris, but also at the disaster risk reduction meeting in Sendai, the financing meeting in Addis Ababa and the Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.

There is a new consensus. Progress on tackling climate change must be accelerated, in order to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius. This must be achieved at the same time as greater effort to reduce poverty and reach human development goals, for women, men and children. Resilience to climate shocks must be strengthened. Countries will need to lead, supplemented by the efforts of non-state actors, including regions and cities as well as the private sector. New climate finance will be needed, but integrated with non-climate grants, loans and private finance, to form a mutually reinforcing whole.

We are pleased to have played our part in building this new consensus, including through our support to negotiators at the climate talks in Paris, as well as our work globally and in more than 70 countries. CDKN provides a unique blend of research, technical assistance and knowledge management, working with many hundreds of partners, and building new communities of practice to empower developing country participants in the climate–development challenge.

However, the challenge is becoming ever more acute, and this is no time to stand back. Our pledge is to help countries and local-level actors develop greater capacity and capability to manage the great transition that must now take place. Many developing countries have agreed ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). We offer our support. Many others will want to strengthen their own plans in advance of the process for global review that begins in 2018. We hope our materials and inputs can be helpful.

CDKN is now a multi-donor programme. It builds on the strength of a global alliance and a dedicated team of professionals, led by our Chief Executive, Sam Bickersteth. The stories of change in this report illustrate the need, and the kind of impact we can hope to have. Our programme will grow in the future.

Simon Maxwell
Executive Chair



Simon Maxwell
Executive Chair

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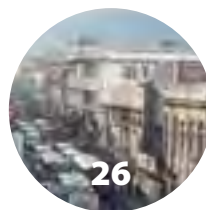
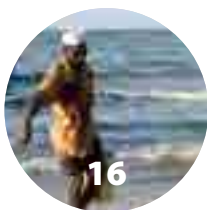
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- Alliance partner locations
- CDKN priority partner countries



Project highlights



CDKN provides support for climate compatible development in 74 countries overall and runs substantial programmes in the 12 countries and one region (Caribbean) shown here.

Chief Executive's overview

CDKN is a team of talented women and men based across country offices, regional offices and a London hub. It has been a privilege to lead this committed group in a momentous year. During 2015, we played a modest role in establishing the Paris Agreement – a framework for national and global action on climate change – through our support to government planners and climate negotiators.

As climate changes accelerate around us, we know it is the capability of institutions, systems and above all people that will lead us to a safe, climate resilient and low-carbon future. Working alongside hundreds of partners in the global North and South, our team has sought to link up knowledge, learning and practice around climate and development policy at subnational, national and international levels.

Rooted in relationships and national contexts, CDKN has accompanied national policy-makers, city authorities, negotiators, researchers and leaders of business as they have transformed their approach to climate change. Drawing on expertise from within our team as well as a network of experts, we have sought to respond to their emerging needs. This report sets out some of the results from that work. CDKN is enhancing its work to increase developing countries' access to climate-related knowledge, including knowledge-sharing among champions in the global South on issues that are relevant to them.

This is represented by new CDKN partnerships, such as the Future Climate for Africa (FCFA) and Raising Risk Awareness programmes, which bridge gaps among science, policy and communications. With Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), we are now leading a research programme on urban resilience in Latin America. We have begun work as part of the Co-Secretariat of the US Government-supported Low Emissions Development Global Partnership (LEDS GP), which deepens communities of practice and learning. Our anchor donor, DFID, with the Government of the Netherlands, continues to support our work to develop and mobilise finance for projects that respond to the commitments made in Paris. And our latest donor partnership with the Government of Norway takes forward another key plank of the Paris Agreement: growing the capability of countries to measure and verify their emissions from forests and land use change. We are led by our deep engagements across Africa, Asia and Latin America, and through these programmes, CDKN is ready to build solutions to the challenges that lie ahead.

Sam Bickersteth
Chief Executive



Sam Bickersteth
Chief Executive

"We've only just started our work on climate change. We need to make sure that we redouble our efforts over the next five years."

***Christiana Figueres,
former Secretary of the
United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate
Change (UNFCCC)***

About us

Who we are

CDKN is a North–South alliance that brings together a wide range of expertise and experience: PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), LEAD Pakistan, Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA), and SouthSouthNorth. Our team includes climate scientists, researchers, economists, consultants and project managers, along with specialists in communication, knowledge management and partnership building.

We have access to the best global and local experts and local institutions – whom CDKN procures and contracts to deliver the bulk of our work. We value highly the in-country providers who can build a sustainable local presence.

What we do

We partner with national and local governments to design and deliver far-sighted and multidimensional policies for climate compatible development in their countries, as well as providing the momentum for change at the international level. Our distinctive, demand-led approach is tailored to the national context and is based on a process of deep, long-term engagement with policy-makers. We also engage extensively with others, including regional institutions and networks, civil society organisations and the private sector, to achieve climate compatible development.

Our approach

Within the broad scope of climate compatible development, CDKN works across four strategic themes, which are described by case studies in the following pages.

They are:

- Climate compatible development policies and practice;
- 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.

Global



CDKN global staff and partners in the subnational and urban learning programme



Kiran Sura
Head of Negotiations
Support

The Paris Agreement frames future economic development pathways for the least developed and most climate vulnerable countries as an element of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Critically, it will increase the flow of additional public and private finance for vulnerable countries for both low-carbon and climate resilient investments.



Annabel Kalmar
Chief Operations Officer

CDKN's team has the unique abilities to listen, build relationships of trust and respond flexibly and adaptively to needs, and be an honest and independent convener. We aim to co-create and share expert knowledge in a tailored, strategic way that is relevant to shaping policy, while helping Southern partners to increase their capabilities for the long term.



Virginie Le Masson
Gender Advisor

CDKN is committed to social inclusion and gender equality in its programme. Our research on *10 things to know: Gender equality and achieving climate goals* provides the evidence that gender-sensitive approaches are critical to delivering effective and sustainable climate solutions.



Learning exchange,
geothermal power
plant, Peru

Building capability

CDKN combines technical assistance, research, knowledge networks, and support for international climate negotiators to deliver practical solutions to meet the needs of developing countries.

In 2015–2016, in response to requests from the governments of developing countries, CDKN has targeted its assistance particularly at the interface of the global climate negotiations and countries' national plans for increasing ambition on climate action. This work continues into 2016–2017 as we support countries to translate their Paris commitments into action.

You can read in the following pages about how we supported countries to prepare their climate plans – the Intended Nationally Determined

Contributions (INDCs) – in the run-up to the Paris summit. We complemented this by providing climate negotiation training for 986 delegates during the year.

Building deep-rooted capabilities in developing countries to deliver climate compatible development is a central pillar of the Paris Agreement. Capability building is not just for officials in government. It is also needed for students and young scientists, technical institutions and development agencies. In the following pages, we describe CDKN's important projects to support university curriculum development, professional training and peer support networks, which enhance the capabilities of emerging climate leaders across dozens of developing countries.

Providing technical support for countries' climate pledges: INDCs

The 20th Conference of Parties (COP20) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Lima launched a process for countries to declare their national climate plans or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). The Lima Call to Action urged developed countries, and developing countries 'in a position to do so', to pledge climate mitigation actions from 2020 onwards. This required countries to assess the feasibility of different scenarios to avoid emissions, map which actions they could finance themselves, and which ones would require international funding. Many countries, especially those vulnerable to impacts of climate change, also made pledges on adaptation. The national exercises involved both political negotiation and technical work.

CDKN provided technical assistance for INDC preparation in ten countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Pakistan, Peru, Pakistan, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Uganda. In Peru and Bangladesh, we supported the production of economic growth and emissions projections, and mitigation options. In other countries we supported a range of activities: from supplying technical experts in Uganda and Kenya to economy-wide stakeholder engagement processes in The Gambia.

This work strengthened the foundations for drafting INDCs, and also for future climate compatible development policies more generally.

The interaction of the global framework and these national processes offered an unprecedented learning opportunity for staff in CDKN's focal countries. CDKN set up a working group with the project managers and senior experts from all nine focal countries and our international experts to share challenges and approaches – yielding useful comparative insights for everyone. CDKN, together with Ricardo Energy & Environment, co-produced a 'Guide to INDCs' for least developed countries and small-island developing states, which was issued first in draft form and circulated widely to climate negotiators, then in a refined version in English, French and Spanish. Our public affairs team organised multilingual webinars and outreach activities. The guidance, which is published on the UNFCCC's own INDC portal, remains one of our most popular publications to date. We carried out a learning exercise to reflect on how countries could improve their INDC planning processes, and these lessons will be important for future rounds of international commitments.



Closing Ceremony of COP21, Paris, 12 December 2015

© COP21 PARIS / Flickr

Advancing a climate change curriculum for universities

Southern Africa is home to several centres of specialised knowledge in climate change research, across many disciplines. However, this knowledge is often found in 'silos' – in single disciplines and institutions – and does not effectively support public policy.

Seven universities from five southern African countries, led by the University of Cape Town and supported by CDKN, are working collaboratively to develop a master's curriculum on climate change and sustainable development for the Southern African Regional Universities Association (SARUA). The final master's programme aims to be a springboard for students and lecturers to produce policy-relevant, transdisciplinary research on climate compatible development. Collaborating in

the curriculum development process has allowed university lecturers and researchers to learn across disciplines and from different institutions. The course aims to produce students who will either progress to PhD level or go on to work in public policy.

The consortium has created a total of seven modules, which have been reviewed by experts and will be supported by open access resources, to be used in universities across southern Africa. A curriculum innovation working group is working hard to get these endorsed by vice chancellors and deputy vice-chancellors throughout the region, while the SARUA curriculum innovation network (SCIN) provides for the active participation of over 200 individuals in the region.



Adult education

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Promoting gender equality boosts climate compatible development

Although climate change and poverty are increasingly recognised as interlinked global problems, responses from governments and development agencies often focus on their scientific and economic dimensions only. Women's views, needs and participation are frequently excluded from climate change and development initiatives. Women are often perceived as victims, with little consideration for the contribution and leadership they could provide in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

A CDKN-commissioned research study by Practical Action Consulting, with the Institute of Development Studies and ODI, highlights the advantages and challenges of pursuing climate compatible development from a gender perspective, drawing on evidence from projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The field work focused particularly on cities, where there are less data than in rural areas.

Comparing three case studies in Gorakhpur (India), Ancash and Cajamarca (Peru), and Kisumu (Kenya), the report *10 things to know: Gender equality and achieving climate goals* and three related country reports document the experiences of men and women living in cities affected by climate change.

The study finds that the potential to combat climate change is lost when women lack a say in climate programmes. Women and men do not have the same priorities. For example, the India report shows that in families where women play a role in deciding what to do with their income, the money is spent on education, health and food. On the other hand, in all focus group discussions, participants agreed that men typically spend money on alcohol and food.

With mounting pressure on designing and implementing effective climate action following opening for signature of the Paris Climate Agreement, the authors call for more involvement by those who are primarily affected by the impacts of climate change. Tackling gender inequalities is crucial to ensuring the relevance and sustainability of climate action.

CDKN, together with researchers from Practical Action Consulting and others, produced the

10 Things to Know overview report, as well as eight associated technical reports and policy briefs. CDKN devised and delivered a public affairs, media and digital outreach campaign to promote uptake of the findings. We held a live-streamed panel event with a full-capacity crowd in the UK, plus viewers from more than 33 countries, who watched and commented online.

“Had women not participated actively, the project outcomes would have been considerably less, maybe around 10–20% of what was achieved. It is largely because of women that the project has been sustainable so far, as well as effective in resilience building.”

Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group study team



Community members, Gorakhpur

© Clapton Hughes | Photos pictures

Africa

© Andy Johnstone | Panos Pictures



Workers pick flowers for export to the world flower market, Kenya



Carl Wesselink
Africa Director

In Africa, we are supporting governments to develop specific, actionable development plans and projects that are low-carbon and climate resilient. We are supporting countries to implement climate resilient infrastructure, where their needs are great. We are assisting African countries to prepare for and access international climate finance, especially where there is the chance to help the poorest communities develop in a changing climate.



Margaret Kamau
Senior Strategic Advisor,
CDKN Kenya

The big opportunities for implementing Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution are first at a sectoral level: the energy, forestry and transport sectors have all seen significant growth in the last few years. So those would be quick wins.

Creating the appetite for climate information

Many African societies are highly vulnerable to the impacts of increasingly extreme weather patterns and are likely to be severely affected by future climate change. These disasters undermine poverty reduction efforts and development. As well as reducing climate-related risks today, there is an urgent need to account for future climate risks in long-lived projects, planning and policy-making. Around US\$70 bn per year is invested in infrastructure in Africa. If climate change is not accounted for in decision-making, African societies could face greater risks and lower productivity in the years ahead.

Future Climate for Africa (FCFA) is a five-year research programme to enhance the resilience of African people to climate change and safeguard economic development. FCFA is carrying out world-leading research to improve predictions of Africa's climate and to assist decision-makers

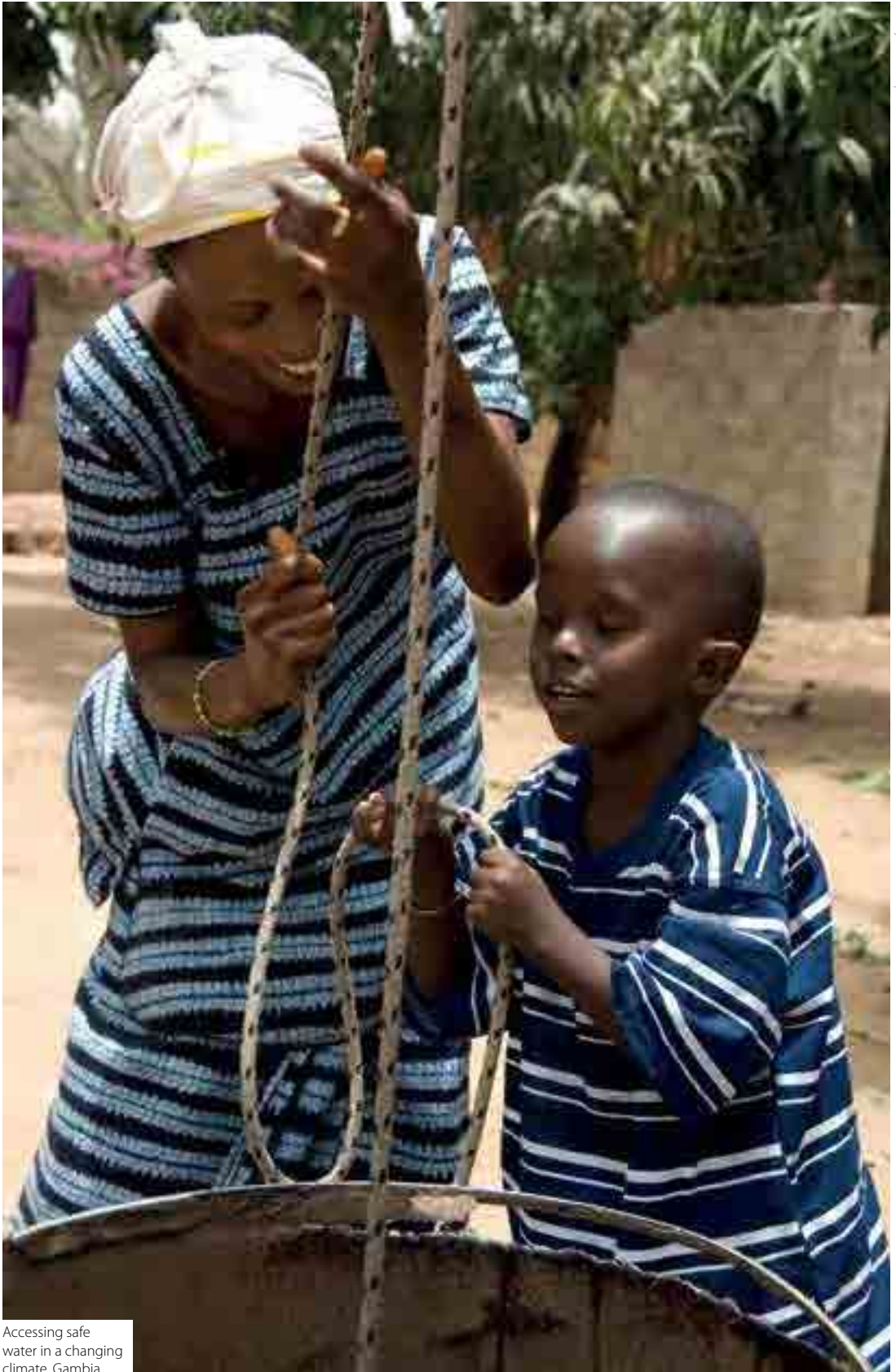
in using the information to develop climate-smart policies and investments. CDKN hosts the FCFA programme's Capacity Development and Knowledge Exchange Unit.

In the last year, CDKN developed a web platform and worked with researchers across Africa and Europe to develop reports and films to show the value of climate information for policy decisions with long-term consequences. We launched a documentary film on how the Government of Rwanda is using climate information to make Rwanda's tea and coffee sectors more resilient to climate change. Our webcast events engaged hundreds of viewers across Africa on techniques for climate-proofing agriculture and boosting the climate resilience of water and energy investments in African cities. Our video reportage captured the burning scientific questions that FCFA researchers are exploring.



Solar power, Kumi, Uganda

© Sven Torfinn | Panos pictures



Accessing safe water in a changing climate, Gambia



Collecting water,
Lake Victoria

Building the economic case for climate action in Uganda

Uganda is already bearing the cost of climate change. In 2011, the country lost US\$470 m in crops and livestock to drought – 16% of the value of that year's crops. By 2025, the cost of inaction across the economy could spiral to US\$5.9 bn per year, 20 times the cost of investing in adaptation today.

To build a stronger case for investing in adaptation, CDKN commissioned a major 18-month study on the impacts of climate change on the country's water, infrastructure (covering transport and housing), energy, and agricultural sectors. The report also looked at five case studies of local adaptation measures, spanning coffee production, malaria control, hydropower development, urbanisation in Kampala city, and agriculture in the Karamoja region. The study team was led by Le Groupe-conseil Baastel SPRL (Baastel) and included a team of experts from Makerere University (Uganda), Metroeconomica (UK) and the University of Wolverhampton Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT, UK).

The aim was to provide the Government of Uganda with evidence of current and projected climate costs for adapting to climate change and to assist policy-makers in developing targeted adaptation policies to safeguard climate-sensitive sectors of the Ugandan economy. The assessment also highlighted 'no regrets' investments that improve

lives and livelihoods, even when climate change is not taken into account.

The report and accompanying short film and booklet were launched in Kampala at a high-level event attended by the Minister for Water and the Environment and the Permanent Secretary. The launch garnered media coverage in Uganda's two main national newspapers, and the event hashtag #CCIImpactUG achieved over 1.1 million impressions on social media.

Evidence from the study informed Uganda's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), which outlines Uganda's international climate adaptation and mitigation commitments towards achieving the Paris Agreement. The report's findings were also presented on a panel at the COP21 climate conference in Paris, and a special screening of the film was arranged for conference delegates.

"It is in the interest of the Government of Uganda to implement the proposed adaptation strategies without failure."

Dr Wilberforce Kisamba Mugerwa, Chair of Uganda's National Planning Authority, on the recommendations in the CDKN report



Kigali, Rwanda

Supporting Ethiopia and Rwanda to become 'climate finance ready'

Ethiopia and Rwanda are looking to mobilise resources, in particular international finance, to meet their climate compatible development ambitions. In 2015, the Green Climate Fund began accrediting developing country governments to receive its funds for the first time.

Ethiopia established a national climate fund, the Climate Resilient Green Economy Facility to mobilise domestic and international funds to drive clean investments and support green growth. One of its primary objectives has been tapping into international climate finance.

CDKN supported the Facility – housed in Ethiopia's Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation – to meet the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund's requirements for countries to gain direct access to climate finance. These included standards for financial and programme management, and

environmental and social safeguards. Ethiopia succeeded in its bid to have a national 'fund manager' (known as a 'National Implementing Entity') accredited for direct access to Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund resources, in March 2016.

CDKN is also supporting the Government of Ethiopia to develop cross-sectoral investment projects that could be submitted to the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund for financing. We have provided mentoring and training on project design and fund requirements, facilitated knowledge exchange between the water ministry's directorates, and connected technical staff across government.

In Rwanda, CDKN has been supporting the development of proposals that the national government could submit to the Green Climate Fund.

Asia

© Jaume | Shutterstock.com



Madurai, India



Ali Tauqeer Sheikh
Asia Director

In Asia, we are scaling up successful approaches to climate compatible development that we have already piloted at the local and subnational levels – focussing particularly on climate-related disaster risk management. Here, we are also supporting governments to become ‘climate finance ready’.



Mihir Bhatt
Senior Strategic Advisor,
CDKN India

Most roads from Paris to Marrakech go through Delhi, as India offers knowledge solutions on climate compatible development.



Agriculture,
Beora, Nepal

Helping Nepal's smallholder farmers to become 'climate smart'

Nepal's agriculture sector, which accounts for around three-quarters of employment and one-quarter of the country's gross domestic product, is strongly affected by climate variability, uncertainty and extremes. Many farmers operate at small scale; they are already poor and extremely vulnerable to climate change.

Young men have migrated to jobs elsewhere, and so many farmers are women and the elderly, and suffer increased workloads. Women and smallholder farmers also have the least access to natural resources and public services, and limited livelihood options.

In 2015–2016, CDKN supported a project by Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research, and Development (LI-BIRD) Nepal to pinpoint climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices that could sustain crop productivity, promote climate resilience and contribute to climate change mitigation.

The project assessed the vulnerability of the dalit (lower caste) community and the janajati (ethnic minority) communities to climate change in three agro-ecological zones. This helped to identify

the vulnerabilities of specific social groups and appropriate adaptation activities.

Innovations such as an improved cardamom dryer in one district showed how new technologies could save energy and fuel, reduce workloads and improve cash incomes. The improved cardamom dryer uses less fuel-wood, lowers carbon emissions and reduces deforestation; it also improves the quality of dried cardamom, which fetches a better price at market. In the past year, the project has worked closely with the District Agriculture Development Office, District Development Committee and District Chamber of Commerce and Industries in Lamjung to plan and promote cardamom production and drying as a strategy.

In Kaski district, consultations with the District Agriculture Development Office led to the idea of improving cattle sheds and linking this with collection of manure. Farmers said they favoured such packages of complementary measures. The project has shown that climate-smart agriculture can be integrated with other development measures and offers a good chance of being sustainable after the project ends.

Climate resilience gains prominence in Indian planning

Gorakhpur is a highly flood-prone district in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India. In the past century, floods have increased markedly: they now recur every 3–4 years, and sometimes annually. One-fifth of the mostly rural population is affected. The floods cause huge loss of life, health, food security and livelihoods for the poor inhabitants, and extensive damage to public and private property.

A research programme in Gorakhpur, delivered jointly by the Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG), the Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET) and the National Institute of Disaster Management, and supported by CDKN, aims to address these issues and is now creating broader ripples in terms of climate related disaster risk management across India.

The programme focuses on better integrating climate change into district disaster management plans. Until recently, India's disaster management planning at district level was heavily geared towards post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather than reducing risk and building resilience to future disasters. The CDKN-supported programme helped the Gorakhpur District Disaster Management Authority (GDDMA) understand where people

were most vulnerable to floods and how disaster management actions could incorporate greater climate resilience.

In 2013, with support from the research project, GDDMA facilitated a multi-sectoral planning process which led to the preparation of a new climate-smart district disaster management plan, aligned to different departments' needs, priorities and capacities. This is considered by the National Institute of Disaster Management to be a model for such plans. The process was repeated, and the plan upgraded, in 2014 – this time without external support.

GEAG worked with CDKN to produce an 'Inside Story on Climate Compatible Development' about how they achieved results, and a film about their experience. All these resources, available on www.cdkn.org and translated also into Hindi, have been used in trainings to spread the word about the 'Gorakhpur model' to more than 600 districts in India. Now, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has directed all 75 districts in the state to follow Gorakhpur's process. During 2015, the Gorakhpur model for disaster risk reduction was rolled out by regional governments in seven new districts.



Research,
Gorakhpur, India



Rawalpindi Bazaar,
Pakistan

Taking renewable energy seriously in Pakistan's industrial heartland

Pakistan's energy sector is in crisis, with inadequate electricity supply costing the country US\$14 bn annually. In 2015, Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change and the Punjab Power Development Board asked CDKN to assess whether a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) would be an appropriate tool to support renewable energy solutions for Sialkot City.

Sialkot is an emblematic industrial hub in Pakistan: its factories supply 40 million footballs a year, an estimated 70% of the global production of hand-sewn footballs. NAMAs were introduced in 2007 under the UNFCCC as a mechanism for enabling mitigation action in developing countries, with financial and technical backing from developed nations.

With CDKN support, Ecofys (Netherlands) and PITCO (Pakistan) assessed Sialkot industries' demand for energy – and which renewable energy technologies could meet their needs. The partners convened more than 100 representatives from the leather, sports and surgical industries in mid-2015 to discuss energy needs and the potential for renewable energy options to produce both cost and emissions savings.

The project showed that if Sialkot City's industries adopt photovoltaic panels to generate electricity, they could reduce emissions by up to 377,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and each save an average of US\$27,400 per year on electricity costs. The proposal gained traction among industrialists and the Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Based on keen interest from industry representatives in the feasibility study, and the strong economic case for solar PV, it is likely that some industries will consider shifting to renewable energy options.



Wind turbines,
Gudihalli, India

Latin America and the Caribbean

© Dieter Telemanis / Photos Pictures



Vegetable sellers
at the market, Peru



Connie Espinosa
Latin America and
Caribbean Director

In Latin America and the Caribbean, we are applying our experience, and the original research CDKN has commissioned, to strengthen institutions to respond to climate change. We are promoting better understanding of the links between climate change agendas and development plans – and building the economic case for climate action now.



Claudia Martinez
Senior Strategic Advisor,
CDKN Colombia

The Paris Agreement was a big incentive to change the conversation about climate change in Colombia.

Increasing El Salvador's resilience to natural hazards

El Salvador is a small, densely populated country that is highly vulnerable to natural hazards. The devastating impacts of Hurricane Mitch in 1998 and two earthquakes in 2001 catapulted disaster risk management on to the national policy agenda. At the Government of El Salvador's request, CDKN funded a study to review the exposure of the country's strategic infrastructure to multiple hazards.

The study modelled almost 100 different hazard scenarios, including landslides, flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanic hazards, and assessed the physical vulnerability of major roads, bridges, transmission towers, electricity, water and health infrastructure. The study concluded that natural hazards are causing US\$35.5 m per year of losses to El Salvador's infrastructure.

CDKN is helping bridge the gap between science and policy, providing decision-makers with a robust evidence base so they can make informed and coordinated decisions. In June 2015, the Government of El Salvador built on this study, and on stakeholder dialogues sponsored by CDKN, to develop and launch its first National Climate Change Plan, with the aim of building a low-carbon and climate resilient society.

Now CDKN is helping the Government to implement the National Climate Change Plan by developing tools to address climate change issues that are raised following Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) on infrastructure projects. This project has also trained Ministry of Environment staff and carried out awareness-raising activities for other professionals involved in EIAs.



San Salvador,
El Salvador

© Paul Arns | Flickr



An eroded hillside, Quito, Ecuador



Improving ecosystems around Quito, Ecuador

Reducing Quito's risk from floods and fires

Poor people in the hills surrounding Quito live under constant threat from landslides and wildfires, which climate change has made worse with alternating heavy rains and droughts. A CDKN study and pilot project helped make the case for restoring local ecosystems and sustainable farming to safeguard these vulnerable communities.

Not everyone has benefitted from Ecuador's recent economic growth; around 38% of the capital's 2.2 million inhabitants still live below the poverty line, many in shanty towns dotted along steep slopes and ravines on the outskirts of the city. Erratic rainfall caused by climate change can transform the ravines into rivers of mud with the power to wipe out homes and lives in an instant.

CDKN and the Ecopar Corporation conducted a vulnerability study to help Quito's municipal government to design initiatives that protect the sensitive ecosystems within city boundaries, combat soil erosion, and safeguard vulnerable lives and livelihoods.

The CDKN and Ecopar teams then partnered with Quito's Department for Environment to assess five rural communities to the north of the city using a participatory, gender-based approach to gauge

local need. The study fed into an adaptation pilot project focused on the area's main industry – agriculture – covering sustainable production, water management and irrigation, supply chains, and community engagement.

An agro-forestry nursery was set up to help maintain the delicate balance between agricultural production and forestry systems. The nursery aims to restore native species and vegetation cover to prevent further soil erosion and landslides. In the wake of the project, the city government has funded numerous climate projects following the study, including resettling families living in flood-risk areas; creating urban green spaces and roofs; and setting up urban farms to provide nutritious and affordable locally grown food to poor communities. Over 1,000 urban farms have sprung up around the city, from small family plots to large-scale neighbourhood farms.

The city's Director of Climate Change, Diego Enriquez, announced that the study would also inform new measures to tackle wildfires, which affect many poor communities. Following the project, participants and their families said they now have the necessary tools and knowledge to develop new responses to emerging climate challenges.

Building resilient and adapted roads in Colombia

The road infrastructure sector is one of the main pillars of the Colombian economy, contributing 4.23% of GDP (2013) and underpinning other sectors such as trade, transport, tourism and agriculture, among others. However, the national road system is very vulnerable to climate change and climate events, as recorded in 2010–2011, when the ‘La Niña’ phenomenon affected almost 10% of the primary road system, cost about 2.2% of GDP, and hampered the growth of other sectors which depend heavily on road infrastructure.

At the same time, the Government of Colombia is investing US\$ 18 bn in its 4th Generation Road Concessions Program (4G), to modernise its primary road system and improve the connectivity among the country’s main development clusters. This creates an opportunity to build more climate resilient roads and include adaptation criteria in road planning and investment, thus maximising investments, reducing operating costs in the long run and improving economic competitiveness.

Against this background, CDKN and Ecology, Economics and Ethics (E3) supported the Ministry of Transport and other governmental agencies to create Plan VIAS-CC, the first ever cross-sectoral adaptation plan in Colombia. This plan aims to mainstream climate adaptation into transport sector

planning. It sets out a pathway with specific actions for early adaptation measures, based on innovative methods of road-building, improved knowledge, robust information systems and greater institutional capacity. Plan VIAS-CC is now being carried out.

CDKN has also supported the development of the Climate Risk Model and Assessment, which provides the first climate risk map for the nation’s primary road system and shows that nearly 40% of that network will be at high risk from climate impacts by 2040. The Ministry of Transport is now undertaking a climate risk analysis on two vulnerable stretches to determine adequate adaptation measures and to document the experience and apply it elsewhere. The Ministry has also created a Climate Change Working Group to lead its climate compatible development agenda and has organised a regional workshop to improve capacity amongst professionals in the sector.

“Thanks to CDKN for all the support in the transport sector.”

Magda Buitrago, Advisor to the Environment and Sustainability group of the Ministry of Transport



Colombia's roads are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change

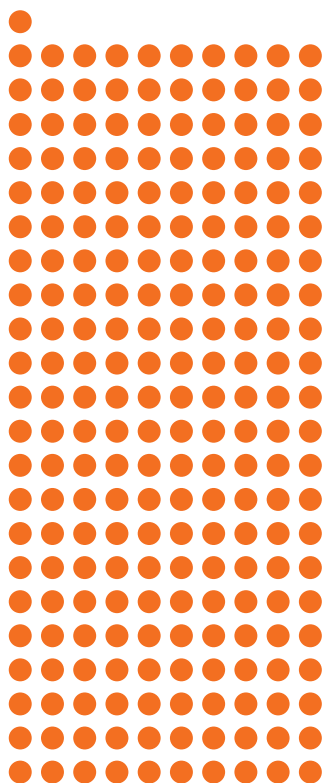
© Jeremy Horner | Panos Pictures



Rural bus service,
Tierradentro,
Colombia

CDKN in numbers

221



TOTAL PROJECTS IN
2015-16
FINANCIAL YEAR



278

PEER-REVIEWED RESEARCH
PUBLICATIONS TO DATE



289

EVENTS ORGANISED
BY CDKN TO DATE



13,324

AVERAGE MONTHLY
UNIQUE VISITS TO CDKN'S
WEBSITE 2015-16

50%



PERCENTAGE
OF VISITORS TO
CDKN'S WEBSITE
FROM DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES



11,873

TWITTER FOLLOWERS
(ENGLISH AND SPANISH
COMBINED)

CDKN in partnership

CDKN is an active member of:



CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE
AND NETWORK (CTCN)



GREEN GROWTH
KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM



CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE
BROKERS GROUP

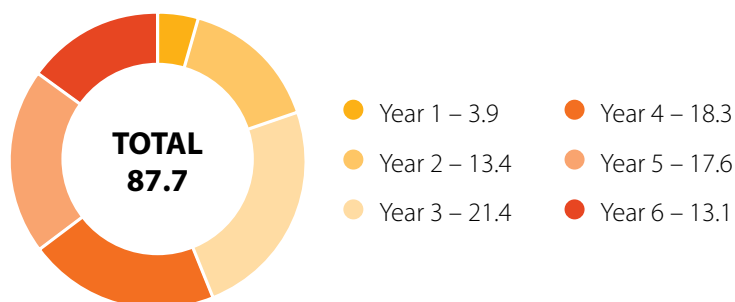


LOW EMISSION DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES (LEDS)
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

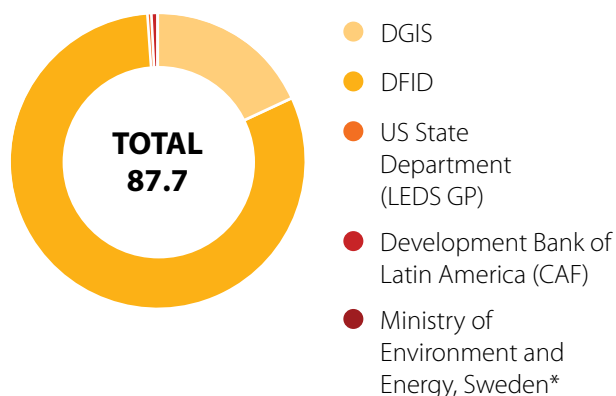
Finances (all figures are £ million)

Years 1–6

Overall expenditure by year



Overall expenditure by donor

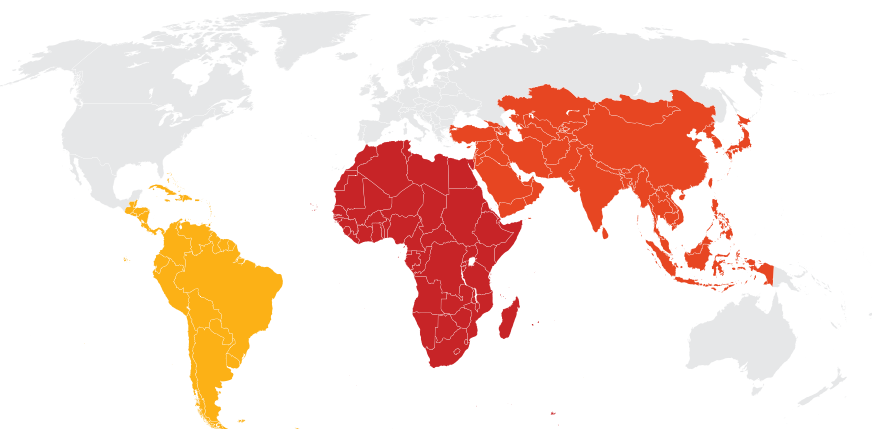


Overall expenditure by output

Knowledge management	9.3
Research [†]	21.9
Technical assistance	37.5
Partnerships	5.0
Advocacy Fund	12.1
Monitoring & evaluation	1.4
LEDS GP	0.5
Total	87.7

Overall expenditure by region

Africa	21.8
Asia	14.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.1
Global	37.1
Total	87.7



*Connected to Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

[†]This includes research, FCFA, outreach on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report, and CDKN's intellectual leadership on key themes.

Finances (all figures are £ million)

Year 6

Expenditure by donor



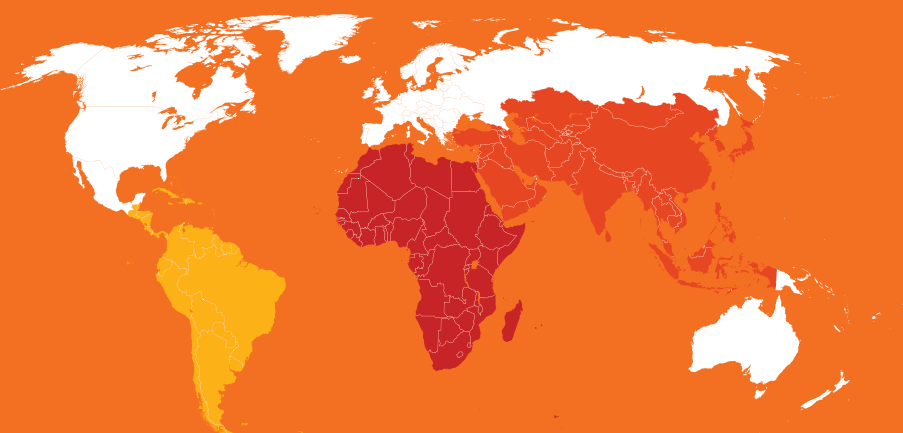
- DGIS - 1.2
- DFID – 11.1
- US State Department (LEDS GP) – 0.2
- Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) – 0.1
- Ministry of Environment and Energy, Sweden* – 0.5

Expenditure by output

Knowledge management	0.9
Research [†]	3.0
Technical assistance	5.7
Partnerships	0.6
Advocacy Fund	2.0
Monitoring & evaluation	0.4
LEDS GP	0.5
Total	13.1

Expenditure by region

● Africa	3.5
○ Asia	1.9
● Latin America and the Caribbean	2.3
○ Global	5.4
Total	13.1



*Connected to Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

[†]This includes research, FCFA, outreach on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report, and CDKN's intellectual leadership on key themes.

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Climate & Development
Knowledge Network

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