



# CDKN Climate compatible development Impact Research Fund

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Terms of Reference  
1<sup>st</sup> September 2014

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# 1. Overview

Following a phase of consultation and scoping from April 2014,<sup>1</sup> we are pleased to launch the Climate compatible development Impact Research Fund (CIRF) around four thematic areas:

- Thematic area 1: Robust national plans for climate compatible development transitions
- Thematic area 2: Enabling conditions for urban climate compatible development
- Thematic area 3: Climate-related disaster risk management and adaptation
- Thematic area 4: Climate compatible development and the water, energy and food security nexus

The total budget for the call is up to £ 3.35m. We expect to fund around 8 to 16 projects of 12-20 months' duration, depending on factors including the quality of applications and range of funding requested.

The call is launched on Monday 1<sup>st</sup> September 2014.

The call is a two-stage process. Applicants are first required to submit completed expression of interest forms (EOIs) outlining initial concepts and approaches in response to this terms of reference (TOR), and demonstrating eligibility and experience.

We invite clarification questions on this TOR by **Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> September 2014 at 12:00 (midday) British Summer Time (GMT+1)**. All clarification questions should be addressed to [researchcall@cdkn.org](mailto:researchcall@cdkn.org). We expect to circulate responses to clarification questions to all applicants that have provided their details,<sup>2</sup> by **19<sup>th</sup> September**. Questions and responses that do not relate to intellectual property may be shared with all potential applicants as part of a general clarification document. Please note that CDKN can only respond to clarification questions regarding the research call process, eligibility and thematic focus; we cannot provide feedback at on individual project ideas at this stage. Please title your clarification email as follows:

- For questions relating to Thematic Area 1, please title your email 'Clarification TA1'
- For questions relating to Thematic Area 2, please title your email 'Clarification TA2'
- For questions relating to Thematic Area 3, please title your email 'Clarification TA3'
- For questions relating to Thematic Area 4, please title your email 'Clarification TA4'
- For questions relating to general aspects rather than any specific thematic area, please title your email 'Clarification - general'

The deadline for submitting EOIs is **Friday, 26<sup>th</sup> September 2014 at 12:00 (midday) British Summer Time (GMT+1)**.

Applicants shortlisted on the basis of their EOI submission will be invited to submit full proposals. We expect to notify shortlisted applicants by **20th October 2014**, in which case we will require full proposals to be submitted by shortlisted applicants by **14th November 2014**. Review, selection and dialogue with the applicants whom we expect to take forward for funding will take place from **November 2014 to January 2015**. We expect to notify applicants on the preliminary outcome of their full proposal submission by **early-December 2014**.

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<sup>1</sup> Including literature reviews and expert consultation within and outside the CDKN network.

<sup>2</sup> All applicants that requested this TOR via the CDKN website will have provided their email address.

## 2. Background to the call

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) is an initiative funded by the British and Dutch Governments. We support decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development (CCD). 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.

Climate compatible development is “development that minimises the harm caused by climate impacts, while maximising the many human development opportunities presented by a low emissions, more resilient, future”.<sup>3</sup> Please see the [CDKN website](#) for more details and background papers.

Our research programme is designed to link closely with our wider goals, of **assisting developing country decision makers with expanding understanding and achieving policy changes needed for climate compatible development.**

Our existing research programme includes over 50 research projects with a total value of approximately £12 million. The majority of this research was funded through our previous research calls. These research projects explore a broad range of themes including agriculture, disaster risk management, climate finance, water security, low carbon development, urban planning, and many more. Many have produced exciting results and achieved significant policy impact. A list of projects commissioned through these processes, and links to individual project pages, can be found on the [CDKN research projects page](#) of the CDKN website.

The CIRF is our first global research call opportunity since 2011. Since that time, CDKN has evolved, resulting in a narrowing of our geographic and thematic focus; across CDKN our efforts are now concentrated in 13 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>4</sup> (See Annex for further details) and shaped by four priority themes, as outlined on the [CDKN website](#).<sup>5</sup> Recognising this change, and learning from the previous research commissioning phases, this TOR includes greater detail on the specific topics of interest than our previous research calls.

Since April 2014, the CDKN research team has conducted an in-depth scoping process to identify priority research gaps and questions for the academic and policy community.

Scoping was undertaken around four thematic areas, which together frame the range of issues and questions on which we are now inviting research under the CIRF. These are detailed below in Section 3 but are titled as follows:

- Thematic area 1: Robust national plans for climate compatible development transitions
- Thematic area 2: Enabling conditions for urban climate compatible development
- Thematic area 3: Climate-related disaster risk management and adaptation
- Thematic area 4: Climate compatible development and the water, energy and food security nexus

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<sup>3</sup> [Mitchell, T. and Maxwell, S. \(2010\) Defining Climate Compatible Development. CDKN ODI Policy Brief.](#)

<sup>4</sup> More precisely, 12 countries and one sub-region: Bangladesh, Caribbean sub-region, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Uganda

<sup>5</sup> Climate finance; international climate negotiations; disaster risk management; and policy and planning.

We continue to place a premium on research excellence and innovation, and research impact, capacity building, value for money, and research ethics. We emphasise that impact needs to be grounded in the best possible evidence and analysis. As such, we interpret research impact in two main ways:

- **Applied policy impact:** Research that generates evidence and analysis to solve key CCD challenges at global, regional and country levels.
- **Intellectual leadership:** Research that addresses critical knowledge gaps through stand-out thought-leadership and intellectual rigour.

Applicants wishing to submit a proposal for CDKN funding should ensure that they are aware of the principles underpinning CDKN research, namely:

- Research projects must **clearly show how policy impact will be achieved.**<sup>6</sup> Where research is relevant to our existing work as set out in CDKN regional and/ or country programme(s) (see Annex), it should also aim to build on that work.
- Project methodologies must demonstrate **academic rigour.**
- Projects should aim to build the capacity of developing country research organisations through **collaboration and partnership.** South-south or south-north partnerships are highly desirable, as are collaborations that bring together different disciplines and involve practitioners and policy makers.
- Project outputs must include **academic and policy outputs**, including open-access, peer-reviewed journal articles,<sup>7</sup> and policy-relevant deliverables such as policy briefs or action plans. All written outputs must be peer reviewed by technical experts for quality assurance purposes and accompanied by a strong dissemination strategy.
- Projects must demonstrate **value for money.** This is defined as demonstrating economy, efficiency and effectiveness within your proposed budget.
- We expect the highest standards in **research ethics.**

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<sup>6</sup> We will require indicative details as part of applicants' EOIs and full details in their proposals. Relevant ways of showing how policy impact will be achieved include, but are not limited to: providing evidence of demand for the research from key policy stakeholders; involving policy stakeholders in the project itself; providing clear evidence of need for the research; setting out a strong communication strategy and research dissemination plan for policy stakeholders.

<sup>7</sup> We will require applicants to budget for the costs of publishing findings in open access journals as part of their full proposals

### 3. Objective of the call

Our vision is to support the best research, with clear links to, and direct impact on, international and national efforts to deliver climate compatible development.

In this call we challenge the international research community to construct the most appropriate and innovative research to provide a robust and accessible evidence base for decision making and achieve maximum policy impact. We will support the application of the best social science(s), and where relevant other scientific disciplines, to the multi-dimensional issue of climate compatible development. The highest standards of theory and intellectual rigour are expected. Multi- or inter-disciplinary research collaborations are encouraged, where they improve research quality.

As such, the objectives of the CIRF are:

- To commission a coherent portfolio of research across the thematic areas, which supports implementation of the CCD agenda at subnational, country, regional and global levels
- To support research initiatives that build capacity through collaboration
- To support research which addresses the needs or demands of stakeholders in developing countries, especially marginalised groups within those countries (and particularly women and girls)
- To fund research, evidence and analysis of the academic highest standards
- To fund research that contributes to the evidence base associated with CDKN's strategic direction.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> See the [CDKN Annual Report 2014: Inspiring climate compatible development](#), and the Annex to this ToR which provides a summary of the CDKN regional strategies and country programmes

## 4. Research themes

The background, rationale and identified subthemes of each of CIRF's four thematic areas are set out below.

Our scoping process has identified these sub-themes as promising areas for research that can materially impact CCD theory and policy at global, regional and country level. However, we wish to give applicants the space to develop innovative proposals which reflect their own ideas, expertise and experience. Therefore:

- Applicants are invited to propose the specific research questions to be tackled under their preferred thematic area(s) and subtheme(s).
- Where applicants see beneficial links and overlaps between subthemes, either within or across thematic areas, we invite research that responds to multiple subthemes (applicants should explain their reasoning in their response to EOI technical question 1).
- Applicants are invited to respond to the thematic areas and subthemes at whichever level(s) have the greatest potential for achieving impact, i.e. subnational, national, regional or global. We are particularly interested in research that relates to our focus countries (see Annex) but will consider research that relates to other countries, in particular where there are potential applications and synergies with our priority countries, or wider contributions to global knowledge.

### 4.1 Research thematic area 1: Robust National Plans for Climate Compatible Development Transitions

#### Background and Rationale for thematic area 1

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The next fifteen years provide the window of time in which the global economy must shift toward low-carbon development to avoid a global mean temperature change of greater than 2°C and climate change's worst effects, a reality affirmed by the IPCC Working Group III's Fifth Assessment.

The nature of climate change makes this shift a global challenge, but in recent years the focus of transformational change toward a low-carbon global economy has shifted to the national level. Following the most recent negotiations in Warsaw at COP19, countries are expected to deliver national-level mitigation targets by 2015, providing the basis for the post-Kyoto global climate regime. The 'nationalisation' of the post-Kyoto framework for climate mitigation has also paralleled the rise of national green growth planning. The green growth agenda has been rooted in an acknowledgement that the primary framework for national development remains economic. Increasingly, though, some have begun to seek pathways toward economic growth decoupled from greenhouse gas emissions, or even reflecting a broader agenda of resource efficiency and minimisation of pollution, as a means of achieving sustainable development.

Whether framed in terms of low-carbon development or green growth more broadly, climate compatible development (CCD) plans have become the key to global climate ambition. Looking immediately beyond COP21 in Paris, any international framework based on ambitious national targets will be nearly impossible to achieve if each member state delivers a target unsupported by a credible plan for how that target will be achieved. Each target will need to be rooted in practical, achievable national development plans that create a basis for implementation. National low-carbon development plans must therefore be 'robust,' simultaneously ambitious and implementable, to support an effective global goal. Further, the longer term objective of decoupling of growth from resource and pollution intensity—green growth—will need to happen at the national scale. Research can inform both the ambition and achievability of national CCD plans.

#### Subthemes for thematic area 1

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Our scoping on the first thematic area identifies a number of key areas in which research can contribute to informing the ambition and implementation of national CCD transitions. We expect country-focused

research to constitute the majority of research commissioned in relation to thematic area 1, focusing on countries that are likely to have particularly impactful contribution to CCD (see below). The identified subthemes are:

Subtheme number	Subtheme
1.1	<p><b>Informing and operationalising national targets, strategies, or development plans.</b> Some countries may require research on practical scenarios for achieving CCD before they embark on developing and committing to plans. Research can help spur governments to commit to more ambitious targets by developing CCD scenarios for critical sectors or across the economy. In many cases, contributions and targets will already be under formulation, but lack clear prioritization of sectors or policies based on climate impacts and risks, or have failed to identify public policy mechanisms for the implementation of those targets. Research can support these plans by providing analytically supported prioritization, or by analysing policy and institutional mechanisms for implementation.</p>
1.2	<p><b>Understanding effects of green growth objectives on other economic policy considerations.</b> Ambition on CCD plans is often as much about the implications of such ambition on other public policy domains as it is about developing the plans themselves. Research that analyses the effects of CCD plans on other economic policy priorities, can facilitate more pragmatic, evidence based policy planning. Particular issues often requiring a stronger evidence base are the implications of CCD for inequality, employment, poverty, or competitiveness.</p>
1.3	<p><b>Developing new industrialisation frameworks.</b> Industrialisation remains the common framework for economic development in many low- and middle- income economies. Research can help identify models for national climate compatible industrial policy, including providing ex ante evidence of latent green comparative advantages, industrial policy frameworks to develop them, and specific, pragmatic leap-frogging opportunities.</p>
1.4	<p><b>Identifying and resolving political economy constraints and enablers to ambition and implementation of national plans.</b> Developing a framework for CCD transition, or any economic transition for that matter, results in new winners and losers as some sectors and economic activities become obsolete and others become competitive. For CCD plans to successfully enable such transitions, they must consider how to take into account differing political interests arising from a transition (within political institutions and among sectors), and identify policy frameworks that can effectively cope with these realities.</p>
1.5	<p><b>International comparative or analytical research for CCD transitions.</b> The robustness of CCD transitions can also be promoted through development of (a) globally-relevant analytical tools, such as those for national carbon calculation or for multi-dimensional policy making, or (b) through a comparative approach examining more than one country's experience.</p>

Applicants seeking to respond to subthemes 1.1-1.4 should specify the country in which the research will take place, and provide strong evidence that the identified research proposal is likely to support the ambition of or capacity to implement national CCD plans. As CIRF aims to fund globally relevant research, applicants should explain why research focused on the applicable country will be especially impactful in terms of CCD – for example because of a country's current or potential contribution to global GHG emissions, its status as a political leader on CCD in international debates, or its potential as a policy leader by providing a plausible demonstration effect. Further guidance on countries is provided under Section 5.1, Research project eligibility

Applicants seeking to respond to subtheme 1.5 should provide evidence that the proposed research will influence national policy planning, e.g. by specifying initial countries where an analytical tool will be applied, or by specifying countries to be compared.



All research proposals will be evaluated on both the quality of methodology and the potential for policy impact. We expect research questions that can support robust national processes will differ considerably in each country context.

### Work relevant to thematic area 1 that we have already commissioned

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We have funded research related to national plans for CCD transitions, including on [low-carbon energy access and development benefits in Least Developed Countries](#), and [national financing strategies for implementation of low-carbon development strategies](#). We have also funded a [feasibility study](#) to assess the potential of developing a Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS) programme tailored for Africa.

## 4.2 Research thematic area 2: Enabling conditions for urban climate compatible development

### Background and rationale for thematic area 2

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Urban areas<sup>9</sup> are a crucial location for achieving climate compatible development. More than half the world’s population live in towns and cities. The urban population will swell to almost 5 billion by 2030, with growth particularly concentrated in Africa and Asia. Whilst megacities capture public attention, most of the growth will be in smaller towns and cities that have less capacity to respond. Managed well, cities can offer a more favourable setting for development. However, cities also pose particular challenges, for infrastructure (energy, transport and water), spatial planning and urban poverty reduction. Urban climate change-related risks are increasing, with widespread negative impacts on people and on local and national economies and ecosystems. As areas of high population density, economic activity and consumption, urban areas are also the source of significant greenhouse gas emissions. Many of the decision-making structures and political institutions (and much of the political capital) that will determine future pathways towards low carbon development are to be found in urban areas. Additionally, national policy requires local implementation. There is strong leadership and, given the right enabling conditions, great opportunity for innovation at the city level. Thus the battle for climate compatible development – mitigating climate change and managing its impacts, while simultaneously achieving poverty reduction and human development - will be won or lost at the urban and subnational levels.

### Subthemes for thematic area 2

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The high level research question for this thematic area, which applicants should keep in mind in responding to any of the thematic area 2 subthemes, is:

*What are the enabling conditions for implementation of CCD in rapidly growing cities in developing countries?*

This builds on the recent [CDKN Working Paper](#) on subnational strategies for CCD and recognises the experiences of our partners to date in attempting to turn ideas into tangible actions in cities and their surrounding areas: The subthemes together capture a range of specific physical, economic and social conditions for CCD.

Subtheme number	Subtheme
2.1	<b>Enabling climate-compatible infrastructure development in informal settlements and other contexts where regulatory control is weak or absent.</b> Examples of relevant research topics under this subtheme include: appropriate technologies for low carbon and climate resilient informal infrastructure; bringing the informal sector with the purview of climate compatible urban development; delivering climate compatible urban services in

<sup>9</sup> We use the terms urban areas, towns and cities inter-changeably, but acknowledge the lack of agreed common definition of urban areas and the complexity of urban-rural and peri-urban boundaries and linkages.

	informal settlements; the role of private sector in urban climate compatible infrastructure.
2.2	<b>Exploring the role of the peri-urban space in supporting climate compatible development.</b> Examples of relevant research topics under this subtheme include: peri-urban land markets and land tenure issues; ecosystem services delivered by peri-urban areas; peri-urban agriculture and livelihoods as a pathway to urban CCD.
2.3	<b>Innovative funding mechanisms for delivering climate compatible development in urban contexts.</b> Examples of relevant research topics under this subtheme include: lessons from financing other development sectors for urban and subnational CCD finance; financial mechanisms for delivering urban CCD in contexts of poor governance; neighbourhood-based approaches to delivering finance for CCD.
2.4	<b>Financial/ economic analyses and CCD incentives in urban areas.</b> Examples of relevant research topics under this subtheme include: Improving cost benefits analyses, understanding avoided climate and disaster impact losses in urban areas, evidence for wider development benefits of CCD in urban areas; mainstreaming risk into urban development planning and finance; political economy of economic incentives in urban areas.
2.5	<b>Understanding vulnerability and adaptation to slow-onset climate change impacts on the health of urban populations.</b> Examples of relevant research topics under this subtheme include: links between physiological and psychological wellbeing and climate change in urban areas; relationships between violence/crime and climate change in urban areas; impacts of climate change on productivity in urban areas.
2.6	<b>Supporting the empowerment of women/other marginalised groups through CCD in urban areas and vice-versa.</b> Examples of relevant research topics under this subtheme include: delivering equitable urban services for CCD (e.g. transport); potential for urban CCD initiatives to enhance equity and empowerment; CCD benefits of initiatives to empower women and other marginalised groups in urban areas

Across these research themes, CDKN will be looking for proposals that respond to the following three issues:

- Political-economy & governance: In framing thematic area 2, we are interested in enabling change required to create more resilient, lower-carbon, liveable and thriving cities – change that is primarily socio-political in nature. As such the proposed research should seek to address one or more of the following:
  - understanding and commitment of decision makers around CCD in urban areas
  - understanding of political impediments for implementing CCD in urban areas
  - understanding of winners and losers from CCD in urban areas
  - building institutional capacity for delivering CCD in urban areas
  - improving coordination, collaboration and mobilisation amongst key urban CCD stakeholders;
  - enhancing the ability of decision makers to leverage CCD resources strategically in urban areas;
  - enhancing the quality, relevance and usability of the urban CCD evidence base;
  - the design and delivery of CCD policies and practices in urban areas.

As such, our expectation is that all proposed research in response to thematic area 2 will demonstrate understanding of the politics and power relations governing the range of different institutions, interests and incentives that influence decision making around CCD.

- Empirical data: Similar to thematic area 1, we expect the majority of research commissioned under thematic area 2 to be focused on specific examples – but in this case cities, rather than countries. We invite proposals that provide-
  - in-depth findings for single cities;
  - comparative research between more than one city/ subnational area, including across more than one country/ continent, where this provides added value (applicants should explain the rationale for the geographic scope selected in response to EOI Technical Question 1); or,
  - the development of globally applicable models, frameworks and tools which support the enablement of CCD in urban areas generally, with reference to one or more of subthemes 2.1-2.6. We would nonetheless expect these efforts to be grounded in empirical evidence from specific urban areas.
- Addressing research gaps: Proposals must also ensure that they are answering a gap in research and learning on urban CCD rather than solely furnishing an operational need. Whilst the boundary between applied research and technical assistance is blurred for demand-led research, proposals must demonstrate that they are underpinned by a genuine research need and knowledge gap.

#### **Work relevant to thematic area 2 that we have already commissioned**

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CDKN has commissioned work on a wide range of topics regarding CCD at the urban and subnational level. Examples include: [urban and peri-urban agriculture and forestry](#) – with a recent [report](#) drawing lessons on how to integrate urban agriculture and forestry into climate change action plans in Sri Lanka; research on [strengthening climate change policies in Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Sao Paulo](#); and a [framework](#) for working with informality, with the aim of strengthening climate resilience in African cities. Summarising CDKN's experience so far, a [CDKN-ICLEI subnational learning programme](#) recently published a [working paper](#) touching on strategies for CCD at the subnational and urban levels.

## **4.3 Research thematic area 3: Climate-related disaster risk management and adaptation**

### **Background and rationale for thematic area 3**

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Climate-related disaster risk management and adaptation have been identified as priority areas by government stakeholders in many of our focus countries, and these sets of policies often provide a practical entry point for delivering CCD. Globally, the priorities for DRM research are being shaped by the process to renew the Hyogo Framework for Action – the global agreement from 2005-2015 – to reduce disaster risk. Additionally, events such as Typhoon Haiyan and Cyclone Phailin in 2013 have served to highlight the radically different experiences of disasters in different regions due to underlying policy and vulnerability contexts. However, the impacts and effectiveness of DRM and adaptation policies themselves are not well understood, including the effect of these policies on income levels and differentials.

This thematic area for research builds on our significant body of [research and technical assistance on DRM](#), which has focused in the past on (i) translating science of extreme events into action, (ii) considering the impact of micro-insurance, (iii) mainstreaming DRM into key sectors, (iv) gender dimensions of DRM policy and (v) incorporating DRM in economic development and growth plans to reduce exposure. Review of our focus country programme documents during scoping highlights: a need to focus on pro-poor climate resilience strategies; the appetite for sectoral DRM approaches (especially in relation to water and urban sectors); and preventative and innovative DRM approaches including engagement of the private and financial sectors.

### Subthemes for thematic area 3

Our background research and consultation for this thematic area has identified a need for deeper understanding of the nature of DRM and CCA policies, including how they can be used to influence broader development investments and the way in which they affect different social groups, including the most vulnerable members of society. In seeking to focus the research agenda, two research subthemes have been identified that reflect both research needs for policy development in DRM and CCA and knowledge gaps in the DRM and CCA literature:

Subtheme number	Subtheme
3.1	<p><b>Understanding and measuring the social and economic impacts of DRM and adaptation initiatives.</b> Under this subtheme we invite applicants to explore the extent to which (and mechanisms via which) DRM and CCA initiatives reduce poverty and inequality and serve to safeguard progress in human development. Examples of potential research topics under this subtheme might include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent to which risk sharing schemes<sup>10</sup> benefit the poorest members of society, and how these schemes will be affected by increasing climate risks</li> <li>• The social and economic benefits of risk-informed public investments in infrastructure, agriculture etc. (beyond loss avoidance)</li> <li>• Whether DRM investments address long term climate risk and hence continue to promote poverty alleviation and development over the long term</li> <li>• Whether disaster preparedness measures such as preparedness planning and early warning systems have distributional effects</li> <li>• The social and economic impacts of relocation/resettlement policies</li> </ul>
3.2	<p><b>Enhancing the resilience of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), including those in the informal economy.</b> Under this subtheme we invite applicants to tackle the collective action problems around enterprises accessing climate information and taking steps to manage risk, and identify the appropriate modalities for supporting MSMEs. Examples of potential research topics under this subtheme might include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The climate information asymmetries faced by businesses in the informal sector vs formal sector and larger businesses in developing countries, and how these vary by location, sector, country context and mode of organisation</li> <li>• How limited access to credit and insurance affect the resilience of businesses in the informal economy</li> <li>• Whether MSMEs operating in the informal economy are less climate resilient than formal enterprises, and what kind of ‘flexibility’ they have to respond to climate extremes and other climate change impacts (such as water shortages)</li> <li>• How MSMEs have been able to learn (from disasters) and adapt through their position in a supply chain or proximity to other businesses</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> Including sovereign disaster risk finance initiatives, weather-index micro-insurance schemes, those linked with social protection, provision of micro-credit

Applicants are invited to respond to the above subthemes at any geographic level, but should in all cases make clear how, and at what level, they will achieve impact through the research.

### Work relevant to thematic area 3 that we have already commissioned

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Climate-related disaster risk management and adaptation have been central topics for CDKN research and technical assistance since inception. Therefore CDKN has already commissioned a large and diverse body of work broadly relevant to this thematic area, for example: with the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation in India to research and [tackle health risks from extreme heat](#); in [Cartagena](#) to embed climate change resilience into coastal city planning; the design of an insurance fund and strategy for vulnerable communities in [Pakistan](#); and drawing lessons from [public-private partnerships for DRM](#). [Climate resilience and disaster risk management: stories of change from CDKN](#) provides a snapshot of the work CDKN has funded on this subject, and recent CDKN Guides on [mainstreaming DRM in key sectors](#) and [risk-informed decision making](#) include case studies from CDKN experience. However, CDKN has not previously commissioned research on the specific subthemes outlined above.

## 4.4 Research thematic area 4: Climate Compatible Development and the Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus

### Background and rationale for thematic area 4

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Water, energy and food security are central to the pursuit of CCD. The direct impacts of climate change on human development can be clearly seen in these sectors, for example, through changes in water availability and crop production, and indirectly through effects on prices and industrial production. Climate change impacts first felt in one of these sectors often have consequences for the others. Policy formulation and implementation, however, tends to be through sectoral policies and institutions. CCD approaches, which reflect synergies and trade-offs between poverty reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change, would be enhanced when explicit account is taken of synergies and trade-offs between sectors.

The core premise of the WEF ‘nexus approach’ is that the policy objectives in one sector (water, energy or food) can interact with those in other sectors, because they are either preconditions for the realisation of another sector’s objectives, or one sector (system) imposes conditions or constraints on what can be achieved in the other sectors. In other words, some policy objectives have synergies across sectors, while others require trade-offs. Objectives in different sectors can also reinforce action towards objectives in other sectors.

Literature on the nexus approach, which has its roots in systems analysis, follows three core themes: the nature of the relationships between water, energy and food; the consequences of change in one sector for change in the other sectors; and the implications for policy. The last of these themes is relatively unexplored and there is a lack of evidence and knowledge about the governance, institutional and political economy factors that determine the effectiveness of the nexus approach. Literature on the other themes is largely about a two-way rather than three-way nexus relationship, i.e. water and energy, water and food, or energy and food. When climate change is addressed in the nexus literature, it tends to be treated as a contextual factor rather than a factor to be integrated into nexus analysis. We seek to commission research under thematic area 4 that can help to address these knowledge gaps.

### Subthemes for thematic area 4

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Scoping of thematic area four has derived a focus on questions related to the political, governance and institutional drivers and barriers to the adoption and use of nexus (or integrated) approaches for CCD. The high level research question for this thematic area, which applicants should keep in mind in responding to any of the thematic area 4 subthemes, is: *What kinds of forums, institutions and/or mechanisms, at different levels of government, are effective in exploiting synergies and mediating trade-offs in policy formulation, planning and implementation between the water, energy and food sectors?* The identified subthemes are as follows:

Subtheme number	Subtheme
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4.1	<p><b>Ensuring equitable water, energy and food security outcomes for CCD in transboundary river basins.</b> Examples of potential research questions under this subtheme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can national institutions take account of the interests and priorities of stakeholders in neighbouring countries?</li> <li>• What mechanisms and approaches facilitate cooperation between organisations in adjacent countries and cross-border synergies and trade-offs in the water, energy and food sectors?</li> </ul>
4.2	<p><b>Facilitating synergies and trade-offs between the water, energy and food sectors to achieve equitable CCD.</b> Examples of potential research questions under this subtheme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What institutional mechanisms at national and local level can facilitate these synergies and tradeoffs?</li> <li>• How can inter-departmental and inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration in policy-making, planning and implementation be enhanced at national and local levels?</li> </ul>
4.3	<p><b>Understanding the politics of the WEF nexus concept and its implementation.</b> Examples of potential research questions under this subtheme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do political factors affect the use of the WEF nexus concept and integration in policy-making, planning and implementation across the water, energy and food sectors?</li> <li>• How does the nexus concept mitigate or reinforce political power, and for whom?</li> <li>• Is integration across sectors facilitated or prevented by political economy considerations?</li> </ul>

As in the case of thematic area 3, we are not prescriptive about the geographical scope of work that applicants may propose, provided the learning is widely relevant.

**Work relevant to thematic area 4 that we have already commissioned**

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Our work on [pro-poor, low-carbon development](#) examined the current and ideal institutional arrangements around clean energy uptake, and impacts on water and poverty, while work in the [Caribbean](#) looked at how to unblock the legal barriers to renewable energy. Working with [ESMAP](#), CDKN has also looked at regional and transboundary watershed management in the context of [energy access](#), as well as looking at [sectoral integration in Indian Cities](#), and [integrating climate change into food security data collection in Nepal](#).



## 5. Eligibility criteria

Both the projects proposed and the research organisations applying must demonstrate their eligibility for funding.

*If you are unsure whether you meet the criteria, please do not hesitate to contact the Research Team at [researchcall@cdkn.org](mailto:researchcall@cdkn.org).*

### 5.1 Research project eligibility for the CDKN Climate compatible development Impact Fund

- **Duration and commencement:** Research projects are to be carried out for a period of minimum 12 and maximum 20 months, anticipated to start no later than 1<sup>st</sup> February 2015.
- **Budget size:** We expect most applicants will request a budget from CDKN of £150,000-£300,000 for their projects. However, projects that have a strong rationale for requesting more will be considered, up to a maximum of £500,000 per project.
- **Co-funding:** Although not fundamental to the evaluation process, inclusion of co-funding as part of project proposals is welcome
- **Geographic scope of research:** Research should relate primarily to developing countries and any country-focused research should include at least one developing country as defined in the list [here](#). We further welcome research projects on our focus countries (see Annex) but will consider research that relates to other developing countries. We recognise that poverty is prevalent in many middle income countries – research proposed for middle income countries should include a strong explanation of its focus on poverty and implications for the poor in those countries. Case studies may be included from developed countries as part of the research if designed as a ‘light-touch’ comparative analysis, with the majority of the research effort focused on the developing country case. A strong rationale for inclusion of any developed country comparison should be included in the project proposal.
- **Geographic location of research organisations:** Research awards are intended to facilitate and promote interdisciplinary, multi-disciplinary or trans-disciplinary collaboration, build capacity and encourage North-South and South-South partnerships. We encourage joint proposals from two or more eligible organisations. Where joint proposals are submitted, at least one of these must be from a developing country (low income and middle income countries), as defined as any of the countries in the list [here](#). Organisations which are located in developed countries may lead such applications but should ensure that developing country researchers and research organisations play a significant role in their proposed projects.
- **Language of EOs and proposals:** Proposals will only be accepted in English, in order to facilitate review by our international panel of reviewers. We expect all research outputs to be written in English and any policy outputs must be translated into other appropriate languages depending on their geographic relevance.

We will **not** fund: studentships including PhDs, writing up results from previous research or writing books.

### 5.2 Organisation Eligibility

We will **not** fund any of the organisations that form part of CDKN’s management, or their employees, in the research call, under our agreement with our funders. This includes: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, LEAD International, LEAD Pakistan, the Overseas Development Institute, and SouthSouthNorth.

Organisations entitled to funding include research institutions, universities, private sector organisations, Civil Society Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations.

We will fund organisations that wish to undertake research if they satisfy all of the following conditions:

- **Legal entity:** The organisation must be a legal entity.
- **Demonstrable capacity in research:** The organisation or research consortium must be able to demonstrate an independent in-house capability to undertake and lead research in the field or discipline in which it wishes to be funded. This would normally involve employment of at least three permanent or long term staff, each of whom has 4-6 years postdoctoral research experience or equivalent, and has published research at national and at international level in recognised academic journals. The organisation must also be capable of leading and disseminating results of innovative research projects, and providing necessary supervision of junior staff.
- **Accountability and audit requirements:** The organisation must meet our accountability and audit requirements. This requires the organisation to provide, on request,<sup>11</sup> full documentation to give assurance of:
  - Institutional governance and accountability structure
  - Audit and accountability procedures
  - Sources of core funding and other funding

Organisations that do not meet these requirements may not act as the lead organisation (i.e. as a Principal Investigator) and directly receive funds from the awarding body. We will award funds to the lead organisation named on each application, which will then be responsible for the distribution and management of funds to other organisations named on the application as necessary.

Organisations that do not meet the criteria above may be named as a Co-Investigator, Project Partner or sub-contractor organisation (and receive funds through the lead organisation). Therefore they can participate as one of the group's institutions, but may not be the lead institution on an application.

## 5.3 Contract

CDKN is managed by an alliance of partners led by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) and comprising the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), LEAD International, and three regional partners – Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (Latin America), SouthSouthNorth (Africa) and LEAD Pakistan (Asia).

The contract will therefore be issued by PwC, and will be governed by the PwC Terms and Conditions and CDKN Expenses Policy. Applicants shortlisted on the basis of their EOI will be supplied with these documents before submitting full proposals.

## 5.4 PwC Non-disclosure agreement (NDA)

The non-disclosure agreement (NDA) allows CDKN and the applicant to have open discussions about the project in advance of the contract being signed. The NDA gives the research applicants a guarantee that the intellectual property within the application will not be disseminated or used by others. You will need to send a signed copy of the NDA with your application.

If the proposal is successful and we offer funding, the lead organisation (i.e. the organisation of the Principal Investigator) on any proposal will need to undergo eligibility checks before any funding will be confirmed. Full eligibility checks will be conducted for successful proposals by our procurement team.

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<sup>11</sup> We do **not** expect such evidence to be submitted as standard, either as part of the Eoi or full proposals



# 6. Application procedure and evaluation

## 6.1 Application procedure

**All dates may be subject to change depending on numbers of proposals received for processing. We will notify the Principal Investigator of any changes to these dates in advance.**

- Written clarification questions on this CIRF TOR may be submitted to [researchcall@cdkn.org](mailto:researchcall@cdkn.org), up to **Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> September 2014 at 12:00 (midday) British Summer Time (GMT+1)**. We expect to circulate responses to clarification questions to all applicants that have provided their details,<sup>12</sup> by **19<sup>th</sup> of September**. Questions and responses that do not relate to intellectual property may be shared with all potential applicants as part of a general clarification document. Please note that CDKN can only respond to clarification questions regarding the research call process, eligibility and thematic focus; we cannot provide feedback at on individual project ideas at this stage. Please title your email as follows:
  - For questions relating to Thematic Area 1, please title your email 'Clarification TA1'
  - For questions relating to Thematic Area 2, please title your email 'Clarification TA2'
  - For questions relating to Thematic Area 3, please title your email 'Clarification TA3'
  - For questions relating to Thematic Area 4, please title your email 'Clarification TA4'
  - For questions relating to general aspects rather than any specific thematic area, please title your email 'Clarification - general'
- Completed CIRF EOI forms (with completed non-disclosure agreements) must be submitted to [researchcall@cdkn.org](mailto:researchcall@cdkn.org) by **Friday 26<sup>th</sup> September at 12:00 (midday) British Summer Time (GMT+1)**. Please title your email 'CIRF EOI'. Applicants are advised to observe the following requirements:
  - No late submissions or re-submissions will be accepted after the deadline.
  - Word limits as set out in the EOI will be strictly enforced. Any text over the word limit specified for each section will be deleted and will not be made available to reviewers, which may severely compromise the integrity of your application.
  - Before completing this proposal application form, please ensure you have read this TOR in detail and also make sure you meet the eligibility criteria.
  - Please ensure that you include a signed copy of the PwC non-disclosure agreement along with this form when you submit.
  - Only fully completed CIRF EOI forms in .doc, .docx or .odt format will be accepted – applications in any other format or template will be rejected.
  - No late submissions or re-submissions will be accepted after the deadline.
- Eligible EOIs will be evaluated by CDKN as per the evaluation criteria below (see Section 5.2). Applicants will be notified of the outcome of their EOI submission by **Monday, 20<sup>th</sup> October 2014**.
- Shortlisted applicants will be invited to submit full proposals, which we will require to be submitted by **Friday, 14<sup>th</sup> November 2014**.

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<sup>12</sup> All applicants that download this TOR from the CDKN website will have provided their email address

- Full proposals will be evaluated in a peer-review process involving an international panel of climate and development experts, including staff from our alliance members and external organisations. Each proposal will be individually assessed by 2 or 3 experts (variable depending on the volume of proposals received), representing relevant thematic and geographic expertise.
- We expect to notify applicants on the preliminary outcome of their full proposal submission by **early-December 2014**. Unsuccessful applicants will also be notified. Successful applicants will enter into final dialogue with us on the scope and details of their proposed research projects, and may be asked to resubmit their proposals on the basis of any changes requested (see below).
- Final decisions on funding will be taken in **January 2015** by CDKN's senior management and CEO following review panel recommendations. We reserve the right to fund any proposals we see fit, or not to fund any proposal. However, if such decisions are taken the reasons for this will be made publicly available. The expectation is that we will closely follow the advice of the expert review panel.
- Applicants which are accepted for funding will be taken forward for contracting.
- Projects are expected to start as soon as the contracting phase is completed. We will require the majority of research to commence in early 2015 (by 1 February 2015), in order to be able to submit a first deliverable (e.g. baseline report) by **9<sup>th</sup> March 2015**. Any research group wishing to start their research later than this should contact us at [researchcall@cdkn.org](mailto:researchcall@cdkn.org) to discuss this before commencing detailed work on the proposal. Few, if any, exceptions will be made.
- We reserve the right to augment the application procedure, as follows:
  - To circulate to all shortlisted applicants a summary of which organisations have been shortlisted, the subtheme(s) to which they have responded, and the geographic scope of proposed their projects. This is to enable shortlisted applicants to explore potential synergy and collaboration, at their discretion.
  - To conduct one or more virtual engagement events for shortlisted applicants, in order to facilitate further clarifications on the TOR and our expectations. These will be held online using web conferencing. One representative per shortlisted application will be permitted to attend. The indicative window for the virtual engagement event(s), if required, is **27<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> October, 2014**.
  - To enter into dialogue with successful applicants following review of full proposals (**December 2014**). In the course of this dialogue we may request modifications to the scope and detail of the research proposals. In such cases, revised proposals will be requested and evaluated before the applicant proceeds to final approval and contracting.

## 6.2 Evaluation criteria for EOIs

Eligible EOIs will be reviewed against the specific sections D and E.1-3, set out in the EOI form. Each section will be scored separately as per the table below, for a maximum score of 50. The highest scoring proposals will be shortlisted (there is no minimum score threshold for shortlisting).

EOI section	Detailed evaluation questions	Scoring
D. Demonstrated experience (project examples)	<p>How far do the examples of previous research projects secured and (partly or fully) delivered demonstrate experience and capability in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of high quality research outputs</li> <li>• Achieving policy impact</li> <li>• Effective financial and technical management</li> </ul>	20

	of research programmes?	
E.1. Technical question 1: Describe the specific research questions you will tackle; the main methodological approach; and the scope (geographical, sectoral) of your proposed research	How far are the research question(s) and methodology relevant and appropriate to the subtheme(s) that the research seeks to tackle?  Does the proposed approach and scope of research show good understanding of and innovative response to the TORs, including the concept of climate compatible development?	10
E.2. Technical question 2: Explain how your research will support the CIRF's dual aims of applied policy impact and intellectual leadership	Does the EOI demonstrate a clear pathway for how policy impact will be achieved?  Does the proposed methodology and composition of the research team demonstrate scientific rigour and expertise?	10
E.3. Outline the indicative approach to organising and managing the research, identifying who will be involved and how, and setting out how the approach will deliver a coherent overall programme which achieves policy impact	Does the approach to organising and managing research show good understanding of the operational and political complexities of conducting research and of achieving policy impact from research on CCD?  Does the approach to organising and managing research show an awareness of the TORs including the importance of collaboration and high standards of research ethics?	10
Total available score: 50		

# 7. CDKN engagement with funded research projects

## 7.1 Working with us

The research we will commission is central to our wider interests and goal. We see mutual benefits to regular communications and will take an active role in managing the research and engaging with the research organisations and consortia that win this funding. We can engage wider networks and partnerships potentially beneficial to the research, outreach and policy application of the research, and bring benefits to this research beyond the financial value of the award.

In addition to project outputs, we will require limited amounts of documentation for our monitoring, evaluation and dissemination purposes throughout the course of the research. We may invite you to showcase your research project on our website, publish a [CDKN Inside Story](#), participate in workshop events or provide other opportunities to enhance the international visibility of your research and connect with others in our network.

We also require that all publications and presentations acknowledge funding received from CDKN. Guidelines on our branding expectations for different kinds of output will be shared with research groups at each project's inception. A copy of all publications and other outputs produced for the project must be shared with the CDKN Project Manager.

Some outputs from projects will have their own external peer review process (such as academic journal articles). Other publications (technical reports, briefing papers, etc.) will need to go through an external peer review process prior to publication and dissemination. This will be led by the research partner with support and agreement of the CDKN Project Manager.

## 7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Research Assessment: we will undertake assessment of the completed research in order to:

- Assess accountability (i.e. whether public funds were spent as agreed).
- Assess whether the project has been conducted effectively, whether it has met its objectives and to make an early assessment of the quality and impact of the research.
- Inform the content and direction of any future research investments that we may make.

Successful research institutions and consortiums will be required to:

- Develop, in collaboration with CDKN, a log frame for project objectives at inception so we can jointly monitor progress during the project.
- Undertake light-touch quarterly reporting (using our template) to allow us to assess progress and provide informal assistance and guidance.
- Write an end of project report (using our template), which will include a summary of research findings and impact which we will use for publicity purposes.
- Cooperate with CDKN's monitoring and evaluation team to provide an impact report 9 to 12 months after the research has been completed.
- We are particularly interested in stories of change, results and impacts from the projects we fund. As such, we may ask the awarded organisations outside the formal reporting mechanisms to share such stories.

## 8. Contact and comments

### 8.1 Contact

For any queries please contact [researchcall@cdkn.org](mailto:researchcall@cdkn.org)

### 8.2 Comments on research process

We aim to make this process as easy as possible for potential researchers. We appreciate feedback on the research call process, including any comments about ease or difficulty of usability, or any errors or omissions that you have noted. As before, these can be sent to [researchcall@cdkn.org](mailto:researchcall@cdkn.org).

# Annex: CDKN's country and regional programmes

## Overview to inform the CRIF Research Call, September 2014

### Rationale

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Developing countries need to respond to the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents for continued economic and social development, but often lack the evidence, capacity, knowledge and resources to take action. CDKN therefore works to deliver our Outcomes<sup>13</sup> in response to demand at the regional, national, sub-national and sectoral levels in developing countries to support decision-makers in delivering climate compatible development (CCD) that will improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable.

### Where we work

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CDKN's Country and Regional Programmes comprise:

- Regional strategies and programmes of work across **Africa**, **Asia** and **Latin America** & the **Caribbean**, drawing together regional priorities and initiatives and often working in partnership with other regional bodies. This provides geographical coherence and presents opportunities for greater reach, impact and value for money.
- A focus on 12 priority countries and 1 priority sub-region, framed within these regional strategies, and where there is opportunity for impact and value through deeper, multi-year programmatic engagement at the country level, based on country-level theories of change. These are currently **Ethiopia**, **Kenya**, **Rwanda**, **Uganda**, **Bangladesh**, **India**, **Indonesia**, **Nepal**, **Pakistan**, **Caribbean Region**, **Colombia**, **El Salvador** and **Peru**.
- Within our priority countries, work that spans from the national to the local level, with much of our subnational and sectoral work being critical for implementation and to pilot innovative solutions that can be replicated at scale.
- Where opportunities arise, some work at the country level outside our priority countries where this contributes strongly to overall regional strategy and to our Outcomes.
- Enhanced cross-regional programmes, through which experience and learning is shared between our three regions, and at the global level.

### How we prioritise and focus

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The following high-level criteria have guided our choice about where to invest:

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<sup>13</sup> These are featured as our Priority Themes on our website at [www.cdkn.org](http://www.cdkn.org) and most recently in our 2014 Annual Report [http://cdkn.org/2014/08/cdkn-annual-report-2014/?loclang=en\\_gb](http://cdkn.org/2014/08/cdkn-annual-report-2014/?loclang=en_gb)

- **Momentum and reputation:** Where there is strong in-country leadership, strong relationships and good momentum, or confidence that we can build this.
- **Rigorous approach to CCD:** Where we can have the most impact on people's lives through supporting low carbon, climate-resilient pro-poor growth, including issues of inclusion, poverty and the social dimensions of low-carbon climate-resilient development.
- **Access to and leveraging of finance at scale:** Where we can shift from policy and planning to implementation through packaging up investable solutions for finance.
- **Contribution to raising ambition for 2015 and beyond:** Where we can build beyond our initial entry points to connect progress domestically (at sub-national, sectoral and national level) with building the conditions for international agreements in 2015 and beyond.

Within this context, we continue to build our work in priority countries based on the CDKN Country Programme System, which consists of a theory of change and impact pathway and regular country-level impact monitoring which is fed back into our further engagement. For the CCD Impact Research Fund, we are interested in how proposals that feature our priority countries might strengthen and inform our wider Country Programmes, and vice versa.

## CDKN Regional strategies and Country Programmes

A summary is below. Further information on regional context and initiatives, in-depth information about our strategy and projects in individual priority countries are all available under the 'Regions' tab on [www.cdkn.org](http://www.cdkn.org)

Region	The climate & development journey	Country Programmes	Current CDKN Country Goal
Africa	From awareness → information → CCD planning → proof of concept → access to finance → programmatic implementation at scale → long-term economic transformation, resilience and sustainability → demonstrating and articulating priority outcomes at international negotiations	Ethiopia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Income Country</li> <li>• Strong national leadership on development planning</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> largest population in Africa, high growth rate</li> <li>• Economy heavily agriculture dependent</li> </ul>	The Government of Ethiopia has appropriate institutions, fiduciary systems and capacity to implement CCD at the national and sub-national levels, and is able to leverage resources for the implementation of its Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy.
		Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Income Country</li> <li>• Regional economic powerhouse</li> <li>• Strong civil society and private sector</li> <li>• High potential for future abatement</li> </ul>	CCD action is promoted at national and sub-national levels of Government, including through the National Climate Change Action Plan. Government and non-state actors (including the private sector and civil society) are engaged in CCD action and help to drive NCCAP implementation.
		Rwanda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Income Country</li> <li>• Strong national leadership</li> <li>• Highest population density in Africa</li> </ul>	Rwanda is supported in developing and implementing integrated CCD plans and policies and in developing capacity around financing its green growth and climate resilient vision.
		Uganda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Income Country</li> <li>• Information gap on economic impacts</li> <li>• Projected urban growth rate of over 100% in 10 years – much of it in the informal sector</li> </ul>	The Government of Uganda uses accurate economic and climate information to invest dedicated resources in climate sensitive sectors of the economy, to implement its National Climate Policy and strengthen climate resilience, particularly in urban centres.
Asia	From disaster risk reduction and negotiation support → broader CCD including multi-sectoral and subnational mainstreaming support and low carbon development → creating the enabling conditions to implement CCD plans including evidence base, institutional and stakeholder capacity building, finance and risk transfer mechanisms, international leadership	Bangladesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Income Country</li> <li>• Extremely vulnerable, high population</li> <li>• Coherent national policy and fund but support needed on implementation</li> <li>• Global leadership role on climate vulnerability</li> </ul>	CDKN will translate (new evidence) and policies into concrete plans and interventions to mainstream CCD into planning processes, and strengthen institutions for the benefit of vulnerable people.
		India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large emitter Lower Middle Income Country</li> <li>• Distinct due to huge size and scale</li> <li>• CDKN works at State, city and municipality level</li> <li>• High capacity and opportunity for south-south knowledge transfer regionally and beyond</li> </ul>	India is supported in effective design and delivery of pro-poor resilient development policies across multiple levels of Government.
		Indonesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large emitter Lower Middle Income Countries</li> <li>• 4<sup>th</sup> largest population , 3<sup>rd</sup> largest GHG emitter (inc land use change and forestry)</li> </ul>	Subnational (provincial, district, municipality level) implementation of CCD pilots is supported in a way that influences key investment decisions as well as connecting with and building momentum at national



Region	The climate & development journey	Country Programmes	Current CDKN Country Goal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDKN focus at subnational level</li> <li>• Focus on pilots and sharing of learning to accelerate implementation and financing</li> </ul>	level
		<p>Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Income Country</li> <li>• Extremely vulnerable</li> <li>• Information gap on economic impacts</li> <li>• Emerging global leadership role on climate change (LDC chair) and mountain vulnerability</li> </ul>	CDKN is building the resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable in society through integration of climate change risks and opportunities within the design and delivery of development plans in key sectors such as agriculture, energy and water.
		<p>Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable Lower Middle Income Country</li> <li>• Economic growth and large population vulnerable to climate change</li> <li>• Climate adds multiplier effect to security and political instability</li> <li>• Opportunity to test innovative approaches including with the private sector</li> </ul>	To help the Government of Pakistan actively work towards climate compatible development (CCD) by taking concrete steps to develop and implement priority actions from the National Climate Change Policy and, within these, better integrate disaster risk management and sectoral development plans and approaches at national and sub-national level
Latin America & Caribbean	From participatory generation of the evidence base and strengthening of climate governance/ institutions → CCD policy and climate-proofing key regulatory frameworks in cities, agriculture, water and energy → climate and development finance → flagship initiatives with private sector support → transformational change sustaining inclusive pro-poor growth and natural resource efficiency → scaling up for replication at regional and global level	<p>Caribbean region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable Lower Middle Income Countries</li> <li>• Small islands vulnerable to climate change</li> <li>• Strong regional approach through CARICOM and Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre</li> </ul>	The Caribbean has implemented a common regional agenda for CCD through: strengthened regional leadership, a one-stop mechanism for coordinating climate finance, improved understanding of the evidence base, and the application of risk-based investment decision support tools.
		<p>Colombia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergent Upper Middle Income Country</li> <li>• Vulnerability to climate change and high inequality, with large populations still in poverty, exacerbated by conflict</li> <li>• Opportunity to connect climate change action to poverty eradication</li> <li>• Model emerging economy especially amongst Andean nations – opportunity to lead wider transformation</li> </ul>	To assist the Government of Colombia in mainstreaming climate change into development policy and planning, through the provision of targeted assistance that promotes climate compatible development in sectors and territories.
		<p>El Salvador</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable Lower Middle Income Countries</li> <li>• Extremely vulnerable to climate shocks</li> <li>• Strong national leadership on climate change</li> <li>• Central American anchor and leader</li> </ul>	CDKN is promoting institutional readiness to mainstream climate change and contributing to create an enabling environment for the implementation of the National Environmental Strategy and Policy with increased involvement by the private sector
		<p>Peru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergent Upper Middle Income Countries</li> <li>• Economic growth and drive to eradicate poverty threatened by climate impacts</li> <li>• Government commitment to innovative approach to build evidence base for long-term transition to low carbon economy</li> <li>• Proactive regional and international leadership , will host UNFCCC COP20 in 2014</li> </ul>	Peru will have made a long-term transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy, through placing climate change in Peru's public agenda with Plan CC.

[www.cdkn.org](http://www.cdkn.org)

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