



Climate & Development
Knowledge Network

An aerial photograph of a densely populated city, likely Bogotá, Colombia, with a utility worker in a green shirt and yellow helmet working on a tall wooden utility tower in the foreground. The worker is positioned on a metal cross-arm of the tower, which is part of a power line structure. The city below is a mix of low-rise and high-rise buildings, with a prominent church spire visible in the lower right. The background shows a hazy mountain range under a clear sky.

Annual Report 2017

Annual Report

2017

Foreword

There is a common narrative about climate change, which is that the topic has successfully been mainstreamed post-Paris, and that technical progress has driven costs down so fast that the transition to a renewable and sustainable economy is inevitable. Beware. This is too easy. Even in the best of circumstances, with strong, unified global and local political leadership, a huge effort will be needed: to accelerate the speed and extent of emission reductions; to make sure the economic costs are fairly distributed; to manage the social dislocation associated with transition; and to ensure accountability. Development delivers long-term benefits, but is by its nature disruptive, messy and uneven. Climate compatible development is and will be no exception – even more so if the political momentum falters.

It is exactly for this reason that CDKN has been needed. Our approach can be characterised as ‘engaged granularity’: working to support political leaders in countries, cities and local governments, helping them to assemble information, design policy, secure finance and deliver programmes. The ultimate beneficiaries are the citizens of those countries, female and male. They benefit from access to new jobs, higher living standards, greater protection against climate hazards, and the co-benefits of a cleaner and healthier environment. CDKN has been distinguished by being able to offer a tailored combination of research, technical assistance and knowledge management, often sourced locally, but linked to global networks and resources. There are many examples in these pages. I am personally grateful to Sam Bickersteth and his team for delivering another year’s worth of exemplary programmes, including through our prize-winning support to the global negotiations.

A major shift will take place in 2017 in the way we work. Core support from our founding donor, the UK, is coming to an end. In response, CDKN will transition to a model in which institutional partners, including the original Alliance, which has managed CDKN since 2010, will deploy their resources to manage CDKN projects. A substantial portfolio of projects is already underway and more will follow. The aims, values and energies of CDKN will endure.

Simon Maxwell
Executive Chair



Simon Maxwell

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Chief Executive's overview

The implementation of the NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions), the core of the Paris Agreement, is a critical first step in meeting the ambitions agreed in December 2015 and enabling the essential transformation towards low-carbon and climate-resilient economies. Supporting the delivery of these commitments has been at the heart of CDKN's work over the past year, building on the experience, learning and networks of the previous seven years and using our distinctive approach to technical assistance, knowledge management, applied research and capability support.

We have been providing guidance on NDC implementation, integrating climate actions into economic sectors – agriculture, urban development, water resources and energy systems – and supporting access to finance from both public and private sources. The results of some of these projects are set out in this report, while the full results from CDKN's 1040 projects can be found at www.cdkn.org

Financing the transition to climate compatible development is critical. We have been working with developing countries on their applications to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund and other sources, developing pipeline projects and assessing private financing opportunities. CDKN's new NDC Financing project, funded by Germany's International Climate Initiative, will be taking this forward in seven countries, in partnership with a cluster of organisations.

CDKN is reaching the end of its first seven-year phase. The state of knowledge and capability around what we have called climate compatible development has changed substantially in this period (you can find much of the thinking in our newly published *Mainstreaming Climate Compatible Development* (www.cdkn.org/mainstreaming)). There are now other players addressing the challenges of climate change, often building on work that CDKN has initiated. Many of these players are in developing countries, embedded into institutions and regional contexts. Consistent with this, CDKN is restructuring and will be managing its ongoing work streams through its regionally based alliance partners. Much has been achieved by CDKN and its partners, but the journey has only just begun and we will all continue on it together.

Sam Bickersteth
Chief Executive



Sam Bickersteth

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.

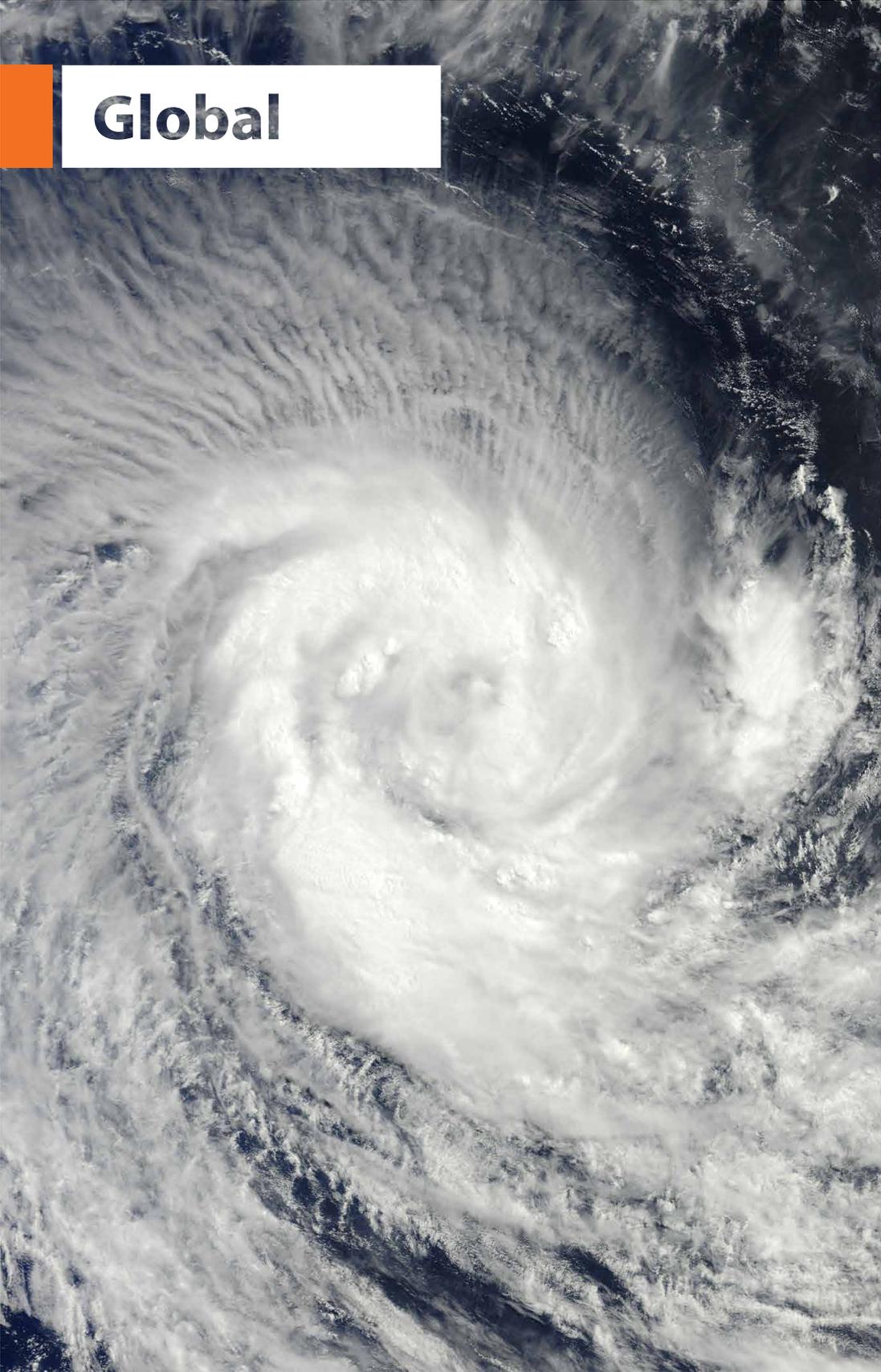
What we do

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 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



Communicating the benefits of low-emission development

Many countries around the world are developing and implementing low-emission development strategies (LEDS). These seek to achieve social, economic and environmental development goals while reducing long-term greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resilience to climate change impacts.

The Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) provides peer exchange, training and technical collaboration to leaders from over 300 countries and international organisations to help them design and implement their low-emission development strategies and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

CDKN acts as co-secretariat for the Partnership. In this role, we provide knowledge management and communication support to its expert working groups; and coordinate training and learning among LEDS GP members.

The Partnership's four regional platforms – in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Eurasia – set priorities for professional development. We began by financing the Asia LEDS Partnership and now play a leading role as Co-Chairs.

Engagement with the regional platforms has enabled CDKN to access a wider audience through the members and their expanded networks.

Through the regional platforms and working groups, CDKN has promoted cross-country research, technical assistance and knowledge sharing on climate compatible development, learning lessons locally to scale up nationally and regionally.

In 2016, the Partnership launched the LEDS GP Fellowship Scheme, aimed at nurturing a new generation of LEDS leaders. More information and resources can be found at www.ledsgp.org

“The training met expectations 100 per cent ... it revealed that we need more and more of these kinds of training in order to ... share experiences.”

Participant, Africa LEDS Partnership climate finance training

Reporting for results-based REDD+: A project to strengthen capacity

Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land uses make up around one quarter of all global emissions, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Halting deforestation and speeding up reforestation and afforestation are crucial if the world is to avoid dangerous climate change. REDD+ initiatives can address this crucial gap by helping to unlock finance for forest conservation.

REDD+ stands for *reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation*. It refers to a mechanism developed by countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to create financial value for the carbon stored in forests, by offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions.

A joint initiative between CDKN and the Coalition for Rainforest Nations is assisting countries to create emissions inventories, build their skills to measure and report on forest- and land-based emissions and prepare them to receive results-based REDD+ payments.

The project principally supports technical specialists responsible for measuring their countries' greenhouse gas emissions and carbon stocks in the agriculture, forestry and other land uses sector. It also involves civil society organisations, businesses, investors, researchers and a wide range of government officials in its workshops and outreach.

During the project, which will run from 2017 to 2020, technical specialists will take part in training programmes tailored to their needs. By the end, they will be proficient in the methods endorsed by the IPCC; be able to produce more technically robust inventories of greenhouse gas emissions from forest and land use in their countries; and have assessed how to strengthen the institutions, systems and processes for reporting land-based emissions. The project seeks to promote women's equal participation and their access to decision-making roles.



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Understanding and preparing for extreme weather events

Droughts, heat waves, extreme rainfall – these are all extreme weather events that occur naturally. But climate change is now increasing the frequency and magnitude of many of these events. Raising Risk Awareness, a partnership between CDKN and the World Weather Attribution Initiative, assesses the role of climate change in specific extreme weather events in Ethiopia, Kenya, India and Bangladesh.

By providing decision-makers with scientific evidence of the risk of an extreme weather event happening in the future, the initiative is informing resilience efforts and ultimately helping reduce vulnerability. Knowing where climate change is not changing the risk of extreme weather events is also essential, so that adaptation efforts are not misguided.

Scientists on the team have assessed whether climate change has played a role in extreme rainfall and extreme heat events in India – and found that it was not a factor. They have also investigated whether climate change contributed to the severe drought suffered in Kenya since 2016 – and found that climate change had made it more likely for such very high temperatures to occur, compared to a world without climate change.

“Take the example of heat waves, killing people and destroying harvests. In some cases, such extreme temperatures, which used to happen every 50 years, now occur every 10 to 15 years because of climate change.”

Maarten van Aalst, Director, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

CDKN and its partners have engaged a range of stakeholders on the importance of preparing for future climate change-driven extreme events. CDKN has developed a ‘media toolkit’ to help journalists and communicators report on the findings of the initiative (available at www.cdkn.org/climaterisk). It includes high-quality images, infographics in Amharic, Swahili and Hindi, and short films. We have also held outreach events with diverse participation in the four focal countries. By making the scientific findings more widely accessible, we are encouraging awareness and action all the way from national to community level.



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Supporting developing country negotiators

For many years, developing countries, which are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change but least responsible for the problem, were conspicuously absent from climate change negotiations. Over the past six years, CDKN's Negotiations Support programme has assisted developing countries to engage in the negotiations process, giving them a much-needed voice. In December 2015, following two decades of talks, 195 governments came together to sign the Paris Agreement – a climate agreement ambitious enough to protect the poorest nations yet nuanced enough to bring the major polluters to the table.

Since then, the Negotiations Support programme has leveraged its experience and relationships to continue supporting developing countries as the implementation of the Paris Agreement begins. The programme has continued to prioritise legal and technical assistance to the Least Developed Countries Group, Alliance of Small Island States and African Group of Negotiators, ensuring that they are still able to develop and voice their positions throughout the coming process.

Recognising the need to sustain momentum on climate action through political pressure, the programme has also continued to support the Republic of the Marshall Islands in its chairmanship of the High Ambition Coalition. In February 2017, the Republic of the Marshall Islands became the first country to ratify the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which calls for 80% cuts to hydrofluorocarbons, a substantial contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions.

Finally, the programme has remained nimble in responding to increased demand for support in implementing NDCs. Specifically, it has contributed funding to a project being piloted in Cameroon that seeks to assist sub-Saharan African countries in the development of participatory and equitable climate legislation, the positive impacts of which are likely to be felt far into the future.



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Forging climate knowledge for a resilient future

Effective decision-making is required to build a climate-resilient future, and climate knowledge is needed to support these decisions. However, as more and more information is published to meet this need, it can be harder for decision-makers to find relevant information.

CDKN creates and packages climate and development stories in a way that makes them relevant, accessible and highly shareable. We focused our 2016–17 efforts on deepening developing country decision-makers' knowledge of specific tools, tactics and approaches for mainstreaming climate adaptation and mitigation into development planning and practice. We also focused on mainstreaming gender-sensitive approaches into climate compatible development, launching a major series of reports and products on gender approaches, as well as bringing CDKN's work on cities and urban areas to the Habitat 3 conference in Ecuador.

Through its support to the Climate Knowledge Brokers Group, CDKN helps other knowledge champions to make the case for climate compatible development to wider constituencies. The Group pioneered the popular 'climate knowledge clinics',

which allow participants to present their climate communications challenge to other experts and receive advice. CDKN, as part of the Group's Coordination Hub with the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, helped co-organise four clinics in 2016, including a session at Global Green Growth Week 2016 in Jeju, Korea, and a side event at the United Nations climate talks in Morocco. This brings the number of sessions co-organised by the group to eight, while 600 people have joined the conversation online.

Building on the successful launch of the Climate Knowledge Brokers' Manifesto in late 2015 – a set of principles for good practices in climate change communications and engagement – the Group continued to promote the Manifesto in 2016–17. At the time of writing, 76 organisations and individuals had committed to pursuing the manifesto pledges.

Africa

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Understanding Africa's climate trends

Understanding Africa's climate trends is important in informing decisions about the continent's infrastructure and development for future decades. The Future Climate for Africa (FCFA) programme is generating reliable, accessible, and trustworthy climate science to help African decision-makers rise to the challenge. You can access the research here: www.futureclimateafrica.org

CDKN leads the Communications, Capacity Development and Knowledge Exchange Unit of the programme and in this role, produced the flagship report *Africa's Climate: Helping decision-makers make sense of climate information* in 2016. Written by leading experts in African climate science, the Report introduces policy-makers and development professionals to key trends in temperature, rainfall and drought, and wider climatic processes across the African continent.

As well as distilling the current state of knowledge, the report explores 'burning scientific questions' still to be answered, and explains how the FCFA

programme – a four-year research programme funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) – will address knowledge gaps.

Packaged as a digibook, it contains a visual, geographically-based interface that helps users navigate to modules according to their geographic or subject area of interest. Its launch at United Nations climate talks in Morocco in December 2016 was accompanied by an extensive public affairs campaign. CDKN, working closely with FCFA's research teams, shared the report with global, regional and country-level partners, the managers of online climate and development portals, and carried out targeted dissemination to decision-makers and the media. Feature articles about the report were published on online media such as *Climate Home*, *Bizcommunity*, *Africa Portal*, *Delta News Room*, *iAfrika*, *SciDev* and *Cultivate*, with further coverage through radio and print.



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Building climate resilience in the Limpopo basin

The Limpopo River supports the economies of Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana. Mozambique is particularly vulnerable to water scarcity in the lower Limpopo basin. Intensive upstream development and rainfall variability has decreased water flows, drying up rivers completely for up to eight months each year. Meanwhile other parts of the Basin experience flooding resulting in loss of lives, livelihoods and damage to infrastructure.

The Government of Mozambique is committed to reducing the vulnerability of communities living in the lower Limpopo basin. CDKN is supporting one of its projects to investigate options to tackle medium- to long-term water management challenges in the basin. Unusually, climate science, climate finance and resilience are being integrated into the design of the water infrastructure and subsequent activities in the basin, such as irrigation

and tourism. Normally, infrastructure design is only influenced by past climate data; this project uses a combination of past data and future climate projections, provided through downscaled modelling for the basin, to determine the overall design of the planned infrastructure.

CDKN is also supporting the development of an investment and finance plan for the basin, which includes a range of no- or low-regret options. No regret options are cost-effective, contributing to achieving policy objectives and providing benefits regardless of the future climate scenario. Low-regret options may incur an additional cost to offset climate change risks, but these costs are small in comparison to the benefits of avoiding future costs. By providing this range of options, CDKN is enhancing the government's basis for decision-making.



Supporting Ethiopia's smallholders

Ethiopia is one of the fastest-growing economies worldwide. It aspires to achieve middle-income economic status by 2025, without increasing its net greenhouse gas emissions and while protecting itself against the negative impacts of climate change. To achieve this, it seeks access to international sources of climate finance.

In early 2017, the Adaptation Fund approved funding for a US\$10 million project for funding, as presented in a CDKN-supported proposal. The project will build resilience in communities affected by the El Niño-induced drought of 2015. It targets seven districts vulnerable to recurrent drought, with climate resilience-building activities at smallholder and community level. Lessons from implementation of this project could be replicated in adjoining districts in Ethiopia, or other countries with similar agro-ecological conditions.

Cross-sectoral in nature, the project calls for cooperation among three government ministries and is spearheaded by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC). The project is also embedded in Ethiopia's flagship Climate

Resilient Green Economy strategy and its international climate commitment – the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

CDKN-supported technical experts helped the Government of Ethiopia to prepare the approved project. CDKN focused on working with national expertise to ensure that knowledge and capacity was preserved and built within the country, bringing in international expertise to fill the gap when it was not available locally.

CDKN is also supporting the Ethiopian government to prepare a proposal for the Green Climate Fund around development of climate-resilient water infrastructure, and a further proposal to build sustainable secondary cities.

Asia

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Insuring Pakistan's vulnerable communities

Over the past decade, Pakistan has witnessed a surge in natural disasters that have resulted in a large number of casualties and significant economic losses. As many as 30 million people were affected by the 2010 and 2011 floods; in 2010 alone, the economic losses incurred as a result were nearly US\$16 billion.

Realising that Pakistan will continue to be plagued by multiple hazards, the government is developing an integrated risk management system to increase resilience and promote economic development. CDKN supported the Government of Pakistan and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in designing a National Disaster Insurance Framework to provide low-income households with easily accessible, affordable insurance.

The framework aims to put in place a procedure for distributing funds in a timely fashion following a disaster. CDKN, along with the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative and a number of international experts, reviewed some of the most successful models worldwide and made recommendations for Pakistan in line with the NDMA's objectives, capacity and needs.

The project team also developed and undertook a market demand survey for the creation of weather-risk insurance products for low-income groups in Pakistan. A central building block in

the overall design for the framework, the demand study provided insight into the types of climate stressors faced by people in Pakistan and their ability and willingness to pay premiums.

The project helped mobilise conversations between the stakeholders across sectors and within departments, and played a pivotal role in bringing together the disaster risk reduction and insurance communities, who previously did not work together at all.

The delivery of this project coincided with a number of important developments around risk transfer mechanisms in Pakistan's disaster risk management landscape, providing exciting opportunities for uptake of this work. The Asian Development Bank is giving support, along with the Government of Pakistan, for the establishment of a National Disaster Management Fund with expected seed funding of US\$1 billion.

“CDKN was instrumental in including the disaster risk insurance related discussion in the broader disaster risk management work in Pakistan.”

Shaukat Shafi, Head of Urban Unit, Asian Development Bank



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Finding the finance for Asia's cities

Capital cities receive relatively high attention for their opportunities to cut greenhouse gas emissions and increase climate resilience, but second-tier cities, such as provincial capitals, are often overlooked. These cities have one to three million residents, and rates of population growth are often higher than in capitals, making climate compatible development a necessity. However, it is difficult for these cities to access climate finance.

CDKN assessed the climate finance needs and gaps for climate compatible development in second-tier cities in India, the Philippines and Indonesia. Based on this assessment, the project developed recommendations for how funding from the Green Climate Fund and other sources can be more accessible to cities, for example through the creation of Urban Implementing Entities.

The project aimed to raise the prominence of second-tier cities within international processes.

By attracting funding to the cities in the focus countries, the expectation is that other cities will follow suit.

As a result of the dialogue facilitated by CDKN, the mayor elect of Kupang city, Indonesia has committed to include environment and sustainability concerns in future policies.

The project also raised climate change awareness among the private sector, banks and civil society. Bank NTT, a local Indonesian bank, indicated its interest in establishing a local trust fund, with the support of local civil society organisations and the city government. If established, this local trust fund will help to leverage climate finance for Kupang and disburse it for city-wide climate compatible initiatives.

Mapping Bangladesh's climate finance options

Bangladesh is one of the world's most climate vulnerable countries and until now, adapting to climate change has been highest on its agenda. Now, the Government is increasing its efforts in climate mitigation – to avoid unneeded rises in greenhouse gas emissions as the economy grows. CDKN supported the Government of Bangladesh to prepare to implement its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), by developing sectoral mitigation action plans for the power, transport and industry sectors, along with an 'implementation roadmap' for these sectors.

The roadmap illustrates the key interventions necessary to implement the NDC during the periods 2016–19 and 2020–25. The project team outlined how implementation should build on synergies with other key national plans and activities.

A major barrier to implementing NDCs is matching actors with the relevant technical climate expertise

with suitable sources of finance. A CDKN-supported initiative assisted the Government of Bangladesh to make informed decisions when selecting the right domestic private sector organisation to be accredited to receive funds from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It conducted workshops alongside the government's National Designated Authority (NDA), to raise awareness and to identify and develop the capacity of potential organisations from the banking, financial and small and medium-sized business sectors. The initiative provided a detailed assessment of their weaknesses and strengths for engagement with the Green Climate Fund.

The project uncovered an appetite from the private sector to move beyond the Green Climate Fund to explore innovative financing instruments for NDC implementation. This would represent a significant change because the private sector remains a largely untapped source of climate finance in Bangladesh.



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Latin America and the Caribbean

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Sharing knowledge across Latin America's resilient cities

Latin America is already the world's most urbanised region, with 80% of its population living in cities. With the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warning that climate change will worsen the existing physical, social and economic vulnerabilities of urban settlements in the region, six CDKN-supported projects are aiming to help cities deliver climate-resilient, transformational urban development, building CDKN's legacy in the region.

Launched under the Climate Resilient Cities in Latin America initiative, in partnership with the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC), the projects run until 2018 and focus on small and medium-sized cities in Latin America experiencing rapid growth.

One project looks at how new settlements in Iquitos, Peru, can be climate-resilient, create social cohesion and promote alternative livelihood opportunities.

Another is mapping a practical and participatory methodology and toolbox to support climate-resilient, inclusive urban development in Santa Ana in El Salvador, Dos Quebradas in Colombia and Santo Tomé in Argentina.

A third project is looking at how city authorities and communities of the Paraná basin can work together to tackle climate related flooding across parts of Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina.

The fourth is investigating how to mainstream gender-responsive modes of urban governance to support climate compatible development in the Coyuca's coastal lagoon urban system in Mexico.

The fifth project is examining the interdependencies and trade-offs between natural resource availability and demands on water, energy and food in the Amazonian city of Tarapoto, Peru.

A final project is investigating how citizens in small Amazon delta cities in Brazil can be empowered with information technology such as smartphone apps to monitor their own resilience and future shocks.

The projects are fostering collaboration and engagement with decision-makers and other stakeholders by developing a community of practice through which the project teams can exchange research findings, knowledge products and virtual meetings online.



Public-private partnerships for green growth and competitiveness

Colombia's National Development Plan incorporates a green growth approach as one of six priority areas for economic development. This is aligned with the entry process for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and Colombia's accession is expected to trigger an added impetus for countries attempting to meet the mitigation and adaption goals agreed as part of the Paris Agreement.

The private sector's role is key if Colombia is to achieve its goals. CDKN has been facilitating the engagement of the private sector on green growth in Colombia, in particular through dialogues between government and the private sector to increase understanding of the associated barriers and opportunities.

Critical to this has been the message that meeting Colombia's climate goals will make its private industry more competitive. The project also developed green growth and climate change indices that have been incorporated, for the first time, into the Colombian Departmental Competitiveness Index.

By increasing the understanding and awareness of the implications of climate change and green growth for competitiveness, the initiative has helped to create the enabling conditions necessary to overcome the policy gaps and failures to achieving a competitive, low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.

Catalysing the energy efficiency of Peru's small and medium-sized enterprises

Peru has seen rapid economic growth in recent years, with energy demand and emissions rising from industries such as mining and agriculture. Although energy efficiency can lead to cost savings and increased profits, many barriers remain for businesses to take action. These include awareness, technical expertise, resources and information to identify and implement energy efficiency opportunities.

CDKN supported a project working with small and medium-sized enterprises in the Lima area of Peru to improve understanding of energy saving opportunities, train local energy efficiency consultants and improve public-private collaboration. A core part of the project focused on carrying out energy audits on businesses to help them understand their existing energy consumption, identify technology and behavioural opportunities for reducing energy use, and set out the time and financial investments required to achieve the energy and carbon savings identified.

The project found a strong case for businesses to invest in energy efficiency, with a 15% average reduction in energy consumption, a total annual saving of US\$750,000 and an annual reduction of 4,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions across 12 businesses, all with a two-year average expected payback on investment.

As well as demonstrating the scale of the opportunity, the project also highlighted the remaining barriers to scaling up the savings across the economy, such as lack of business networks focussing on energy efficiency, and a lack of access to market information for energy efficiency suppliers.

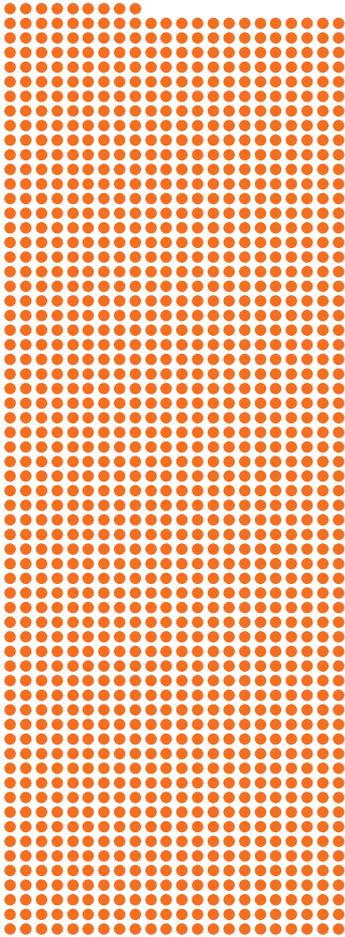


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CDKN in numbers

1040



TOTAL PROJECTS
2010-17



322

PEER-REVIEWED RESEARCH
PUBLICATIONS TO DATE



473

EVENTS ORGANISED
BY CDKN TO DATE



13,538

AVERAGE MONTHLY UNIQUE
VISITS TO CDKN'S
WEBSITE 2016-17

50%



PERCENTAGE
OF VISITORS TO
CDKN'S WEBSITE
FROM DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES



13,514

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
(GGKP)



CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE
BROKERS GROUP



LOW EMISSION
DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP (LEDS GP)

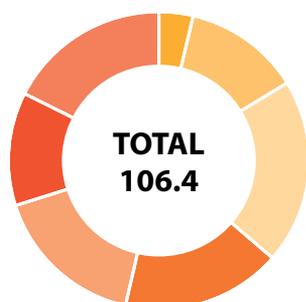


GLOBAL GENDER AND
CLIMATE ALLIANCE
(GGCA)

Finances years 1–7

(all figures are £ million)

Overall expenditure by year

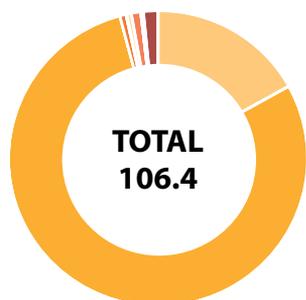


● 2010-11 – 3.9
● 2011-12 – 13.4
● 2012-13 – 21.4
● 2013-14 – 18.3
● 2014-15 – 17.6
● 2015-16 – 13.1
● 2016-17 – 18.7

Overall expenditure by output

Knowledge management	11.0
Research*	25.3
Technical assistance	48.0
Partnerships	5.9
Advocacy Fund	13.0
Monitoring & evaluation	1.8
LEDS GP	1.4
Total	106.4

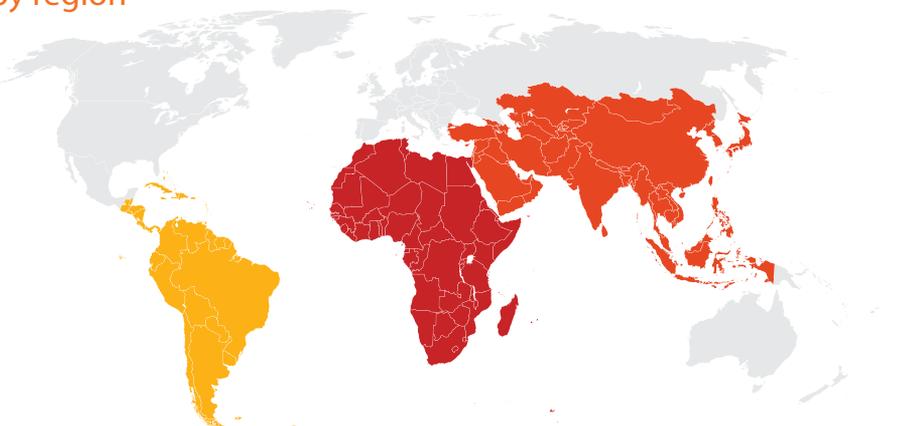
Overall expenditure by donor



● Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	● Heinrich Boell Foundation [†]	● UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)
● UK Department for International Development	● Swedish Ministry of Environment and Energy [‡]	● UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO)
● US State Department (LEDS GP)	● Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment & Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	● Eric and Wendy Schmidt
● Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)		

Overall expenditure by region

● Africa	25.1
● Asia	17.5
● Latin America and the Caribbean	17.7
Global	46.1
Total	106.4



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

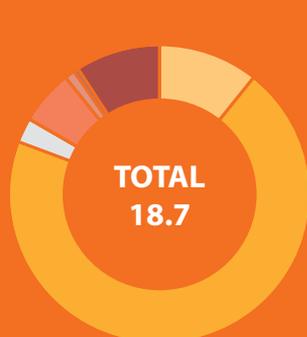
[†]Heinrich Boell Foundation contributed £15,000.

[‡]Connected to Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Finances year 7 (all figures are £ million)

2016–17

Expenditure by donor



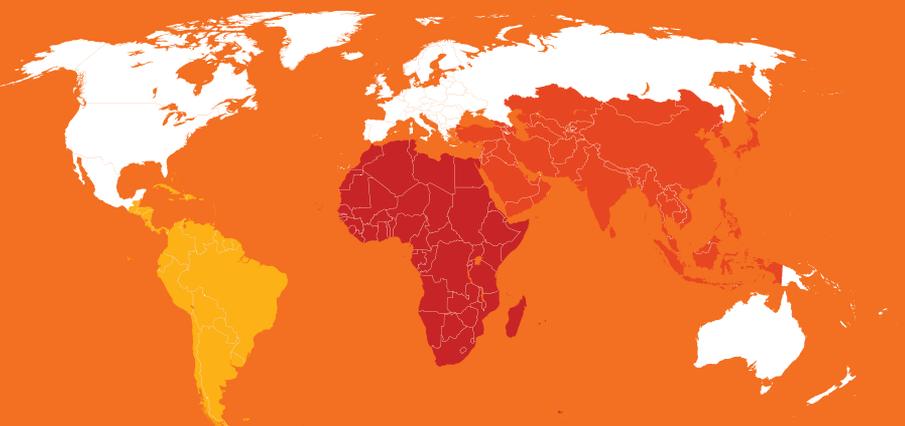
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- US State Department (LEDS GP)
- UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
- UK Department for International Development
- Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment & Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO)
- Eric and Wendy Schmidt

Expenditure by output

Knowledge management	1.7
Research*	3.4
Technical assistance	10.5
Partnerships	0.9
Advocacy Fund	0.9
Monitoring & evaluation	0.4
LEDS GP	0.9
Total	18.7

Expenditure by region

● Africa	3.3
○ Asia	2.8
● Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6
○ Global	9.0
Total	18.7



* 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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