

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

National Report from Denmark

**Measures taken to Support the Implementation of the Convention to
Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Affected Countries in Asia,
Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe in the period
June 2004 to May 2006**

Copenhagen, August 2006

List of Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFD	African Development Fund
AGRHYMET	Executive Secretariat Sahel Institute
CCAD	Central American Environment and Development Commission
CILSS	The Permanent Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
CST	Committee of Science and Technology
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD)
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DFID	Department for International Development, UK
DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute
DIIS	Danish Institute for International Studies
DKK	Danish Kroner
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GM	Global Mechanism
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agro forestry
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGUC	Institute of Geography, University of Copenhagen
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
INIFOM	Municipal Development Institute, Nicaragua
INTEO	Integration of Earth Observation Data in Hydrological models
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
KVL	Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
LASYS	Danish Network for Land System Science
MARENA	Ministry of the Environment, Nicaragua
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOMA	Monitoring Matters Research Project
NAP	National Action Plan
NETARD	Danish Network for Agricultural Research for Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian International Development Cooperation
NORDECO	Nordic Agency for Development and Ecology
NRM	Natural Resources Management
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PANic	Nicaragua Environment Plan
PARCA	Central American Regional Environment Plan 2005-10
PBD	Project Data Base
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAMSAR	International Convention on Wetlands
ReNED	Research and Development Network
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 6 DKK (July 2006)

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1. Introduction

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

As part of its obligations Denmark has prepared two previous national reports on the support to the implementation of the Convention. The first report was made for the fourth Conference of Parties (COP 4) in 2000, and the second report in August 2004 for the Committee for the third Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 3) in 2005. The first report covers activities and financial commitments from bilateral and multilateral funding channels. The second report was an update of the first national report, but with an analysis of the selected thematic issues as determined at COP 5 in 2001 and at COP 6 in 2003. The focus of the second report was on Danish efforts since 2000, and the geographical focus was on Africa.

The present report is prepared for the next meeting in the Committee for the third Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC-5). This meeting will be held in Buenos Aires in Argentina in March 2007.

1.1 Structure and methodology

The present report follows the CRIC *Explanatory Note on National Reporting Process of Developed Country Parties*. The focus is on Denmark's bilateral and multilateral cooperation activities and corresponding expenditures in support of UNCCD implementation in Latin America, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe. Chapter 2 provides a short introduction and description of the main priorities and modalities of Denmark's ODA. Chapter 3 describes in detail relevant bilateral support in the three geographical regions while Chapter 4 list relevant multilateral aid. Chapter 5 gives an overview of the relevant support channelled through Danish NGOs and their partners. Chapter 6 presents relevant research institutions and networks, while chapter 7 deals with the information requested in the Explanatory Note regarding the following thematic areas:

- A. Sustainable land use management, including water, soil and vegetation in affected areas;
- B. Sustainable use and management of rangelands;
- C. Development of sustainable agricultural and ranching production systems;
- D. Development of new and renewable energy sources;
- E. Launching of reforestation/afforestation programmes and intensification of soil conservation programmes;
- F. Development of early warning systems for food security and drought forecasting;
- G. Desertification monitoring and assessment.

The other thematic areas and operational paragraphs are also included in Chapter 7.

Annex 1 provides an overview of relevant Danish support from June 2004-May 2006.¹

Due to the nature of multilateral support, it has not been possible to quantify precisely the Danish multilateral support with relevance for the implementation of the UNCCD. Table 1 only includes an estimation of the multilateral support.

The information about projects and programmes has mainly been collected from the Project Data Base (PDB) facility in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Copenhagen. The Rio Markers² have been used to select the support listed in annex 1. Additional information has been obtained from the Danida Networks and other web pages.

2. Danish Development Assistance

The overall goal of Danish development cooperation is poverty alleviation and to promote sustainable development. Denmark emphasises that development cooperation should contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goals adopted at the UN Summit (MDGs).

With a view to combating poverty and meeting the MDGs, development cooperation focus on five main areas: Human rights, democratisation and good governance; Stability, security and the fight against corruption; Refugees, humanitarian assistance and regions of origin; Environment and Social and economic development.

Development assistance is delivered in response to national priorities and plans for reducing poverty, partnership being the fundamental principle of Danish development cooperation. The ODA takes into account Government priorities to focus on good governance, assistance to refugees in local areas, the environment including climate change mitigation and adaptation, industrial development, women, and trade and development.

Danish ODA is delivered through different aid modalities: Bilateral (programme countries), Regional (Southern Africa, Mekong Region, Central America) Multilateral (UN, regional development banks, EU); Private sector (Business-to-business, Partnership Facility Programme, mixed credits); NGOs; cultural cooperation; and research cooperation.

Environment is a priority for Danish ODA. Bilateral environment activities comprise a large proportion of Danish sector programme support in Bhutan, Bolivia, Egypt, Nepal and Nicaragua. Moreover, the environment aspect is incorporated in a number of other sector programmes, not least for the sectors

¹ The Second Danish Report gave an overview of support from April 2000 to May 2004

² Collecting Data on Aid Targeting the Rio Conventions. OECD/DAC Working Party on Statistics, 14 May 2004

water, energy, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, just as the environment has been integrated into Danish efforts in other sector programmes supported by Denmark. In addition there is environment work funded by the special environment assistance. This includes environment activities in Cambodia, Malaysia, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam and Zambia.

The environmental strategy from 2004, "Strategy for Denmark's environmental assistance to developing countries 2004-2008", constitutes the basis for the practical implementation of environmental assistance. The strategy assigns increased priority to environment as a crosscutting issue in both multilateral and bilateral development cooperation. Country strategies and poverty reduction strategies are key frameworks determining the nature and direction of the activities in this regard. Through its multilateral assistance, Denmark supports the integration of environmental considerations through the World Bank's and the European Community's development assistance. Large ODA contributions are channelled through these two organisations, which are represented in all developing countries. Denmark also supports multilateral organisations with clear environmental and sustainable development objectives such as UNEP and GEF; and international NGOs like IIED and IUCN.

The total Danish development assistance in 2004 was DKK 10.5 billion, and in 2005 DKK 11.6 billion, the latter corresponding to 0.81 % of GNI. Denmark continues to be amongst the major contributors of development assistance and has committed to grant at least 0.8% of GNI in development assistance in the years to come.

Danish support to the implementation of UNCCD was in 2004 DKK 948.68 million (USD 158.11 million), and in 2005 DKK 900.70 million (USD 150.12 million) (see Table 1).

Table 1. Danish bilateral, regional, and selected multilateral contributions to the implementation of UNCCD (DKK mill.)

Region	2004	2005	2006 (Jan.-May)
Africa	882.71	336.82	9.40
Asia	162.60	352.62	252.10
Latin America & the Caribbean	43.41	631.56	20.30
Unallocated	14.33	34.79	35.00
Global environment programs	185.46	220.33	n.a.
Other multilateral ³	36.65	105.38	n.a.
Total bilateral & regional	1,325.16	1,681.50	316.80

Denmark's *bilateral development* assistance focuses at present on 15 developing countries⁴ (programme countries) working with long-term national strategies for poverty reduction. Africa South of Sahara remains the major recipient of Danish bilateral aid. In 2004 the bilateral assistance made up DKK 6,679.24 million

³ Includes support to Nile Basin initiative, GWP, IIED, IITA, AfDB water programme, CILLS, ICRAF, and ECOWAS.

⁴ Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Mali, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia

equivalent to 58.9% of total Danish ODA, while the total bilateral aid for 2005 was DKK 7,118.7 million or 61.4% of the total Danish ODA. Bilateral assistance is usually concentrated in 2–4 sectors in each programme country. Sector programme support makes it possible to focus resources, work on long-term initiatives and, in cooperation with the recipient country, including government authorities and civil society, build up knowledge and skills that provide better conditions for sustainable results.

The *multilateral assistance* aims at a selected number of multilateral organisations within the UN organisations and other international organisations. Denmark provided multilateral assistance for DKK 3,670.02 million in 2004, or 41.1% of total Danish ODA. In 2005 Danish multilateral assistance reached DKK 4,487.20 million, which is equivalent to 38% of the total ODA volume. In the area of environment and UNCCD related activities it includes active and financial support to the Global Mechanism, GEF, UNEP and other UN organisations, the World Conservation Union (IUCN), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), etc.

The administration of Danish development assistance to the programme countries was decentralised in 2003. Accordingly, capacity has been transferred from Copenhagen to the missions in the Danish programme countries. The decentralisation of the assistance and a greater emphasis on donor coordination, harmonisation and the untying of Danish aid are helping to make Danish ODA more efficient.

Danish NGOs, which have a tradition of long-term cooperation with organisations in the developing countries, have proved that they can contribute to placing the conditions of the absolutely weakest and poorest groups on the agenda. In 2004 the support through Danish NGOs was DKK 873.6 million (USD 145.4 million), while the support in 2005 reached DKK 893 million (USD 149 million). The support to Danish NGOs and their southern partner organisations play an important role in relation to fighting poverty, achieving environmental sustainability, and in the development of democratic societies.

The support for Research, Science and Technology was in 2004 DKK 251.69 million⁵ (USD 41.95 million), and in 2005 DKK 241.30 million (USD 40.22 million).

Support from Denmark to the priorities of UNCCD is often part of a larger framework, such as an environment or agricultural sector programmes and is integrated in the main development activities. This is in line with the Convention, which notes that actions to combat desertification (or land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas) should be undertaken

⁵ This is a total allocation including research and information in Denmark and international development research. It has not been possible to isolate the UNCCD related research allocations.

within the framework of an integrated approach that can contribute to sustainable development.⁶

Danish support to the implementation is channelled through many of the bilateral and multilateral programmes supported by Denmark. Danish development assistance has always had a strong emphasis on issues related to land degradation and desertification, because some of the poorest people in the developing world live in semi-arid and arid ecosystems. This is reflected in the support for the agriculture sector, water and sanitation programmes, health programmes, programmes for indigenous people and public participation, etc.

3. Bilateral development cooperation activities in support of UNCCD implementation in Latin America, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe

The Danish bilateral assistance is based on individual country strategies, which describe the framework for cooperation including objectives, targets and priorities for each country. In general, these country strategies include priorities that are in line with the UNCCD.

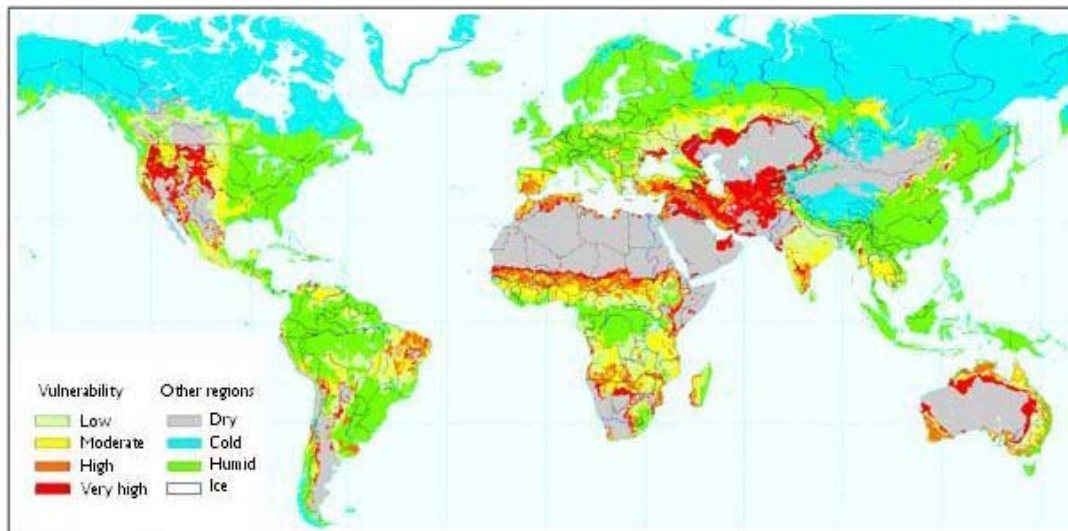


Figure 1: Areas vulnerable to desertification

3.1 Latin America and the Caribbean

Danish bilateral aid to Latin America began in the 1980s and is today focused on the poorest countries in the region: Nicaragua and Bolivia. Special support on environment and human rights is provided at the Central American level.

⁶ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Article 2, para. 1.

3.1.1 Central America

The region is affected by erosion and desertification especially in the so-called 'drought corridor' that covers major land areas in both the central and western parts of the region.

Denmark supports Central America with a regional environment programme 2005-10. The total budget of the programme is DKK 250 million (USD 42 million). The implementing agencies are the Central American Environment and Development Commission (CCAD), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (Honduras), the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (Guatemala), and local municipalities. Several elements of the programme provide support related to the UNCCD.

The programme supports the implementation of the Central American Regional Environment Plan 2005-10 (PARCA), which focuses on conservation and sustainable use of the natural resource; and prevention and control of environmental pollution. The programme works with the CCAD and supports its efforts to harmonize regional plans and policies, including the UNCCD. Part of this effort is to reach shared regional positions in international fora such as the forthcoming UNCCD COP 8. Furthermore the programme supports decentralized environmental management in a number of municipalities in Guatemala and Honduras, through concrete actions such as participatory integrated water resources management and waste management. Another line of support is towards development of the national environmental information systems with emphasis on indicators and baseline information on soil, air, and water resources. By 2010 the goal is to have an indicator system and a regional baseline that will permit to measure changes and improvements in soil, air, and water resources.

3.1.2 Nicaragua

Danish collaboration with Nicaragua began in 1980s with different types of projects. In the 1990s the cooperation was transformed from a project approach to sector programme support. Relevant Danish desertification related support in Nicaragua is provided through the environment and the agricultural sector programmes in addition to NGO support.

The Environment Sector Programme provided during its first phase (1999-2005) support to the implementation to the UNCCD. The total budget for the first phase of the Environment Programme was DKK 180 million (USD 25 million).

The support to MARENA included capacity building, and a strengthening of the regulatory and policy framework through development of environmental norms and a national environment plan (PANic). The PANic includes special lines of intervention concerning forest, water and soil resources. The soil resources line of intervention includes actions for strengthening of the legislative framework, strengthening of soil research and monitoring of soil loss; local capacity building

for better and more sustainable soil use; and promotion of erosion control and soil conservation methods.

The component on integrated watershed management in the Estelí river basin supported small-scale water and sanitation works in communities with persistent water scarcity and drought problems. The solutions provided were in some cases based on the EMAS⁷ appropriate technology, which has been developed on the Altiplano in Bolivia. The EMAS model is a low cost, very simple type of technology to capture rainwater for household consumption during the dry season.

The small projects fund disbursed in the period 1999-2005 DKK 70.29 million (USD 11.72 million) to 140 environmental projects in different parts of Nicaragua. The implementing organizations were NGOs or community organizations, and the projects supported soil conservation, water collection and irrigation, watershed management, environmental education and awareness, and reforestation.

The environmental education and awareness component supported the Nicaraguan Centre for Cultural and Technological Exchange (CICUTEC) to edit and publish a collection of best practice books on soil and water conservation, rural household water and sanitation, livestock and sustainable land management; integrated watershed management; etc. The books have been distributed to communities and farmer organizations nationwide. They are also available on the Internet at: www.simas.org.ni

The second phase of the Environment Sector Programme, which has a total budget of DKK 200 million (USD 33.33 million), began in January 2006 and will continue through 2010. The programme provides UNCCD relevant support in all its three components.

The programme supports institutional capacity building at MARENA and other central environmental institutions. The support includes the development of a national strategy and policy for soil conservation, an update of the national environment plan, and a new state of the environment. One element in the institutional component targets the capacity of MARENA to secure integration and monitoring of environmental aspects in the new rural development policy and plans.

Another component support decentralization of environmental management to municipal level including environmental planning, land use planning, and investments in environmental projects; such as small-scale water and sanitation; integrated watershed management; environmental education and awareness; and disaster prevention. The component will also assist with the development of environmental indicators at municipal level including land and water related

⁷ Escuela Móvil de Agua y Saneamiento; Asociación de acción EMAS e.V. (EMAS).

indicators that will allow for an improved monitoring of local environmental conditions and the implementation of municipal environmental plans. The municipal indicators will furthermore feed into the national environmental information system, SINIA. The component provides support to all 153 municipalities in the country through the existing governmental structures in INIFOM and MARENA.

The first phase of the Agricultural Sector Programme (PASA) was implemented in the period 1999-2003 with a budget of USD 19.67 million, while the present second phase 2004-09 has a total budget of USD 21 million. Poor management of natural resources and continued environmental degradation in Nicaragua has caused problems for the agricultural sector. Soil erosion is severe in some areas, reducing production levels, and there are cases of serious water and soil contamination due to the uncontrolled use of agrochemicals. PASA has successfully supported small-scale farming interventions, which have contributed to a reduction in overall environmental degradation. The interventions have introduced alternative, low-cost and more environmental friendly methods of production. Beneficiaries are steadily replacing chemical fertilisers and pesticides with natural or organic fertilisers and pesticides using locally available materials. More than 4,500 farmers have been trained in environment friendly production methods, and 850 farmers are in the process of becoming local promoters of new technology and knowledge to meet local demand. The PASA programme furthermore supports relevant research activities that benefit both local producers and the environment.

3.1.3 Honduras

Most Danish support to Honduras is through NGOs and multilateral organisations. The main bilateral activity is the Regional Environment Programme, which supports UNCCD relevant activities through decentralized environmental management in several municipalities. The municipal support includes investments in concrete actions such as participatory integrated water resources management, and waste management.

3.1.4 Guatemala

Denmark supports mainly through NGOs and a regional Human Rights programme. The Regional Environment Programme supports decentralized environmental management in several municipalities with investments in concrete actions such as participatory integrated water resources management, and waste management.

3.1.5 Bolivia

Approximately 41% of the Bolivian national territory is undergoing land degradation and erosion tending towards desertification. This phenomenon stems from a combination of natural and human causes.⁸

⁸ ABDES: "Diagnóstico y propuesta. Bases para encaminarnos hacia el desarrollo sostenible" 2003.

Danish UNCCD related support is found in the sector programmes for environment and agriculture. The first phase of the *Environment Sector Support Programme* had an overall budget of DKK 180 million (USD 30 million) with duration of 6 years from 1999-2005. The programme provided support to environmental management in the two departments of Chuquisaca and Potosí, both heavily affected by soil erosion and desertification. The support included creation of an enabling environment for ecosystem management; capacity building and institutional strengthening; integrated watershed management; soil improvement; and provision of small-scale, community based water and sanitation projects. Soil conservation measures included construction of different kinds of terraces, ditches, grass cultivation and reforestation with native Andean species. Capacity building of the local communities included mechanical and physical soil management techniques; forest management and rehabilitation of rangelands; and water conservation measures. Support was also provided to improvement of the national policy and institutional framework including national monitoring systems.

The second phase of the Environment Sector Support Programme 2006-10 has an overall budget of DKK 200 million (USD 33.33 million). The programme continues support for another two years to improving environmental and natural resources management in the two departments of Chuquisaca and Potosí including development of indicators, baseline information and monitoring systems. Support is also provided to the national protected areas system (SNAP) and the national protected areas service (SERMAP) to consolidate the SNAP, improve the protected areas management, and provide with alternative livelihood activities to reduce pressures on remaining forests and other resources. A new component supports civil society participation through two major networks of civil society organizations. The support will enhance local level monitoring of progress towards MDG goals 1, 7 and 8. The civil society participation will also enhance social control and implement a monitoring of the Bolivian compliance with the commitments to the UNCCD and other international conventions. Support is also provided to a research programme for Bolivian institutions (who may form international partnerships) on different aspects of natural resources management including soil, water and forests. The second phase of the Indigenous Peoples Sector Programme (2005-09) includes a large component on sustainable management of indigenous community lands (ICO) on the Altiplano and in the lowlands. The component addresses sustainable local development including natural resources management issues such as reforestation and soil conservation.

The *Danish Agricultural Sector Programme* supported agriculture in 15 municipalities in Chuquisaca and Potosí between 1999-2005 with an overall budget of DKK 214 million (USD 35.6 million). Through coordination with the environment programme the agricultural support included both watershed and soil management. The programme has entered its second phase, 2005-2010 with a global budgetary framework of DKK 220 million (US\$ 36.7 million). In the new phase the programme will support the implementation of the new National Plan

of Soil Use and Management and improve environmental aspects in the agricultural sector. This will be done through the institutional capacity building of national and local authorities plus private organizations. The programme works with 70 farmer and producer organizations. The programme will continue the positive collaboration with the environment programme regarding watershed and soil management.

3.1.6 The Dominican Republic

The CEPD Wind Power Project seeks to improve the environment and introduce a new source of environment friendly energy by establishing a wind farm with an estimated capacity of 8.25 MW. Project period is 2005-06 and the budget is DKK 33.73 million (USD 5.63 million).

3.2 Affected countries in Asia

Bilateral aid from Denmark to Asia began in Thailand and India in the 1960s. At present, there are 4 programme countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Vietnam. Special environmental assistance is provided to Cambodia, China, Indonesia and Malaysia.

3.2.1 Bangladesh

Denmark is providing *Agriculture Sector Programme Support* in Bangladesh. The first phase of the programme 2000-06 has an overall budget frame of DKK 358.8 million (USD 59.67 million). UNCCD related support is found in several components such as the component on Watershed Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts, which targets ethnic minority hill farmers in the 3 districts. The traditional farming system in the hills is shifting cultivation. However, pressure on agricultural land resources has shortened the rotation period between cropping to an extent that an otherwise sustainable system is now causing serious land degradation and thus reducing the productivity of the land to an extent where families can no longer sustain their livelihood through farming. The component supports development of a sustainable cropping system based on forestry and horticulture. Support is also provided to participatory watershed development, taking departure in the existing knowledge of the hill farmers. The strategy includes a gradual change from shifting agriculture to permanent forestry/horticulture cropping. On- and off-farm income generating activities for both men and women are supported in order for the families to sustain their livelihood in the transition period until the new crops will give economic returns.

3.2.2 Bhutan

Denmark supported the first phase of *Environmental Sector Support Programme* from 1998-2003 with an overall budget of DKK 85 million (USD 14.17 million). The programme had several components related to the implementation of the UNCCD.

One component supported the strengthening of central and local level land use and natural resources planning. Results included policy and strategy studies on

land use and natural resource management; built up institutional and staff capability in statistics, surveys, database management, and revision of the Land Cover Map of Bhutan, including maps and associated databases; statistical and GIS-based information for long-term planning processes; built up institutional and staff capability in GIS, remote sensing, database management, and GPS usage at central level, establishment of GIS units in government institutions, including physical facilities, staff capability to work models for applied GIS.

The Soil Survey and Land Resources Component developed systems for soil classification and land evaluation applicable for Bhutanese conditions; conducted soil surveys, fertility assessment, land capability and suitability classification, landslide processes, and soil genesis. The component furthermore established staff and institutional capacity in soils surveying and the Bhutan Soil Data Bank (database) system for soil and land information, plus a soil survey manual. The component also succeeded in establishing functional links with international soil research and educational institutions.

The component on Integrated Water Resources Management assisted in the establishment of the Bhutan Water Partnership, the development of the Bhutan Water Vision and the Bhutan Water Policy, the drafting of the Water Act, conducted a regional water consultation (November 2002); established links with regional institutions; and helped safeguard the priority on local people's water usages in the policy and legal framework

The new phase of the Environment Sector Programme is being implemented during the period 2004-09 and it has an overall budget of DKK 110 million (USD 18.33 million). The programme will apart from a number of new activities also consolidate the land use planning and soil management activities from the first phase. Component 2 will among other activities strengthen Bhutan Soil Development Centre's capacity to provide soil services. Activities include capacity building, updating the soil databases, creating technical guidelines, and for making soil assessments in at least ten pilot geogs⁹. The component will also support local level natural resources management and planning through training, capacity building and introduction of tools and technology. Tools include land suitability classification, land capability assessment, soil fertility assessment, vegetation analysis, agro-ecological assessment, water resource assessment, and others.

3.2.3 Cambodia

The Danish supported *Natural Resource and Environment Programme* went through a first phase during 2001 - 2005 with an overall budget frame of DKK 411 million (USD 68.5 million). The programme had four components:

- A. Capacity development, environmental education and monitoring.
- B. Land-use planning.
- C. Urban, industry and energy environment.
- D. Natural resource management.

⁹ Local level organisation in Bhutan.

Components A, B and D had UNCCD related support. Component B focused on land use management in the Coastal and Southern Mekong provinces, where the present land use practice is leading to environmental degradation and consequent loss of livelihood opportunities. A particular focus was on the development of appropriate procedures and guidelines for planning and land management. The component furthermore integrated capacity development at both national and local level, community-based natural resources management, and physical planning.

Component D supported a number of community based natural resource management projects, including Integrated Pest Management, community forestry, wetlands management, and natural resource management in the decentralization process.

The second phase is called the Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods Programme and it will over a four and half year period from July 2006 to December 2010 cover 707 communes mostly in areas outside the main rice-producing provinces. The programme will be funded jointly by Danida and DFID through a single Multi-donor livelihoods facility (MDLF) to ensure a harmonized approach, aligned to Government policy. Denmark provides a budget of DKK 220 million (USD 36.7 million). Through its components the Programme supports UNCCD related activities such as landuse planning at sub-national levels; implementation of sustainable management of natural resources at community level, improving livelihood opportunities, empowerment of local communities and improving governance, providing access to information and participation of civil society organizations, improving access to land and natural resources for poor communities; improving tenure security through titling; and promotion of community forestry.

3.2.4 India

The Soil Improvement and Rural Development Project 1996-2007 has an overall budget of DKK 106.9 million (USD 17.82 million). The objective of the project is to improve local livelihoods for poor farmers and farm workers in dry-land areas in northern Karnataka and western Madhya Pradesh by training in sustainable natural resource use and management in private and public lands. Training includes dry-land agriculture, management of range lands, soil improvement and reforestation. Approx. 35,000 ha. land have been cultivated while low-cost soil and water conservation measures have been implemented on land not under cultivation. The project is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Soil Improvement and Reforestation Project in Koraput, Orissa. Project period 1992-2005 with a total budget of DKK 46.30 million (USD 7.72 million). The objective of the project was to implement sustainable land management, soil improvement and water conservation measures in a 40,000 ha. area in Southern Orissa. The project was implemented by the Directorate of Soil Conservation, Government of Orissa with support from Danida.

3.2.5 Nepal

UNCCD related support was provided through the *Natural Resource Management Sector Assistance Programme (NARMSAP)*, which was started in 1998 and expanded in 1999. The total budget allocation is DKK 185 million (USD 30.8 million). The programme provides support to community forestry and soil conservation through the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation (MFSC). Initially the programme was designed for a 5 year period but it has been extended several times. Preparation of future support has been initiated as a part of a larger Integrated Environmental Programme (IEP). The IEP has been formulated with the intention to start medio 2005, but the present political crisis and unstable security situation in Nepal has delayed the process and it is uncertain if and when the programme can start.

The Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Component included support to the districts to implement the soil conservation and watershed management programmes based on a participatory approach. Activities included the development of integrated sub-watershed management plans in each district; land productivity conservation on private and public land; community based infrastructure protection; soil-erosion hazard prevention through bio-engineering; community soil conservation extension work; support to the communities to identify and implement natural resource based income generating activities. Support was also provided to institutional development, environmental education and awareness, training, workshops, study tours, etc.

The Community Forestry component provided support to sustainable forest management through the formation and capacity building of forest user groups.

An Environment Sector Programme was implemented from 1999-2004 with an overall budget of DKK 188 million (USD 31.33 million). The programme was mainly targeting pollution and environmental health issues, though support was provided to capacity building of environmental authorities and institutions. A new five year (2005-2010) Environment SPS has been under preparation. The new programme is a merger of three programmes: environment, energy and natural resource management SPS. Due to the political events of 1. February 2005, further preparation of the merged programme has stopped.

3.2.6 Thailand

Major causes of desertification and land degradation found in Thailand stem from over-exploitation of land resources and climatic factors such as drought or strong monsoon rain that removes soil minerals. Denmark is supporting several projects that strive to conserve ecosystem functions or empowering local communities for sustainable management of forests, wetlands and agricultural areas. The environment sector programme helps general capacity development in environmental management.

3.2.7 Vietnam

The *Danish Environmental Assistance Programme to Vietnam 2000-04* provided UNCCD relevant support in two components: A) Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resources management; B) Environmental Education and Awareness. The first component supported forest protection and integrated watershed management in Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces, while the second provided support to education and awareness about environmental issues and improvement of national environmental information and reporting systems. The second phase of the programme is called *Vietnam-Denmark Cooperation in Environment 2005-2010* and has an overall budget frame of DKK 250 million (USD 41.67 million). The new phase consists of 5 components that mainly focus on urban environment and pollution, plus a component on capacity building in environmental planning and management.

The Water Sector Programme 2000-05 had a total budget of DKK 636.2 million (USD 106.03 million). The programme had four components to improve the present and future management of water resources through development and implementation of legislation on water resources; a consolidation of the national framework and establishment of a consistent institutional set-up; the development of river basin management authorities and action plans; the establishment of an efficient system for allocation, administration, monitoring and enforcement of water utilisation; and capacity building to meet the needs for new skills in the sector.

3.3 Central and Eastern Europe

The Neighbourhood Programme is Denmark's bilateral development programme for the EU's neighbouring countries to the east and southeast. The overall objective of the Neighbourhood Programme support 15 countries and the aim is to promote open and democratic societies founded on the rule of law and based on a stable political and economic development. One element of the programme is an environmental support to the Baltic Sea region. In the period 2004-07 approx. DKK 81 million (USD 13.5 million) has been allocated to an environmental cooperation, which among other activities will support integrated water resources management.

4. Multilateral assistance related to the UNCCD

The specific UNCCD related support is difficult to quantify due to the nature of multilateral assistance, however a number of the supported organisations have separate programmes working with UNCCD priorities or are working with other ways of implementing the UNCCD. The following section focuses on support outside of Africa, which means that relevant support to a number of multilateral institutions or programmes (i.e. African Development Bank, CILLS/AGROHYMET, ECOWAS, and the Nile Basin Initiative) are not included.

4.1 UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

The annual Danish general support to UNDP is DKK 15.5 million (USD 2.58 million), which makes Denmark to the largest pro-capita contributor to UNEP. Furthermore, Denmark is also contributing to UNEP activities through support to the UNEP *Risø Cooperation Centre for Energy and the Environment (URC)*, and for the *DHI UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and the Environment (UCC)*. The URC received DKK 35.30 million (USD 5.92 million) during the period 2002-05, while the UCC received DKK 16.0 (USD 2.67 million) during 2004-07.

The URC works with climate change and sustainable energy. The URC hosts the global energy network Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD). UCC works with global initiatives by UNEP in the water area, particularly for integrated water-resource and coastal-zone management.

The work of UNEP on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) was supported by Denmark with DKK 15.5 (USD 2.58 million) in 2005. The objective for this project is support for achieving the Johannesburg target on developing IWRM Plans by 2015 and is focused on developing regional and national roadmaps.

4.2 UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

The general Danish contribution to UNDP annually is DKK 370.00 Million (USD 61.66 million). UNDP has strengthened its support to the UNCCD by declaring policies to combat desertification a priority issue at its affected country offices. Expanding on their longstanding collaboration, UNDP and the UNCCD Secretariat has agreed on a new strategic partnership. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in October 2004 encourages UNDP Resident Representatives to mainstream NAPs designed to combat desertification into development planning processes at the country level.

A special contribution of DKK 9.9 million (USD 1.65 million) is provided during 2006-2008 to the UNDP Drylands Development Centre to support the integration of dryland development into national development strategies.

4.3 GEF - Global Environment Fund

Denmark provided in the period 2002-2005 DKK 298.18 million (USD 36.36 million) to the 3rd replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Denmark is working to strengthen the GEF financially and organisationally. In 2004 an organisation strategy was drawn up, which will guide Denmark's future engagement in relation to the organisation. The strategy lays down Danish views and priorities concerning institutional issues and the overall efforts of the GEF.

GEF is one of the most important mechanisms for Denmark's participation in protecting the global environment, furthering sustainable development and implementing key international environment agreements. GEF became a financing mechanism for the UNCCD in 2002 and land degradation is one of

the focal areas. A GEF Operational Program (OP15) on sustainable land management was approved in December 2003.

4.4 Middle East Regional Agricultural Programme

The first phase of the Middle East regional agricultural Programme took place in the period 1998-2004 and was supported by Denmark with DKK 16.97 million (USD 2.83 million). Denmark is continuing the support to a new phase 2005-2010 with a contribution of DKK 32 million (USD 5.19 million). The programme works with dryland agriculture, increased livestock productivity, production of low-cost feed, development of irrigation based on recycling of wastewater, and post-harvest technologies and marketing.

4.5 GWP - Global Water Partnership

Denmark is providing DKK 16.0 million (USD 2.67 million) in support for Global Water Partnership during 2004-2007. Since 1998, Denmark has provided financial support for GWP and supported the work of the network. GWP is an international network supporting the sustainable use of water specifically focusing on developing Integrated Water Resource Management Plans in as many countries as possible.

4.6 IFAD – International fund for Agricultural Development

Denmark supported IFAD with DKK 170 million (USD 28.33 million) during the period 2004-06. IFAD combats rural poverty through agricultural development, rural finance, micro-enterprises, tenure security, and empowerment of the rural poor. IFAD works closely with the Global Mechanism and the Global Environment Facility in order to develop and implement programmes to combat the problems of land degradation. Such programmes also empower the rural poor to benefit financially from the environmental services they provide to the world at large (carbon sequestration, hydrological services and conservation of biodiversity). In collaboration with international research centres, implementation support is provided to IFAD-funded projects through research on technical and institutional innovations in agriculture and agroforestry.

4.7 CGIAR - Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a strategic alliance of countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations supporting 15 international agricultural Centers that work with national agricultural research systems and civil society organizations including the private sector. CGIAR research include the addressing of water scarcity by improving water use efficiency in agriculture, and employing integrated agricultural research for development approaches to build sustainable livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa. Special support is provided to the CGIAR centre ICRAF (International Centre for Research in Agroforestry) through general budget support. In 2004 the support was DKK 3.80 million (USD 0.63 million), and in 2005 DKK 2.80 million (USD 0.47 million).

4.8 IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development

Three IIED framework agreements have been supported by Denmark since 1995-2004. DKK 45 million (USD 7.5 million), or DKK 5 million annually, has been the contribution through these agreements. Furthermore, Denmark is providing another DKK 15.0 million (USD 2.5 million) to support to IIED in the period 2000-06 to work with decentralisation of NRM in the Sahel.

IIED is well known for its analytical and practical work with sustainable development and methods for participation in development processes. IIED is known for its work in West Africa including improvement of local livelihoods in drylands, development of environmental indicators, and sustainable natural resources management.

4.9 IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

Denmark is providing general budget support to IITA, which in the period 2003-05 reached a total of DKK 10.9 million (USD 1.82 million). Furthermore, Denmark is providing DKK 22.6 million (USD 3.76 million) in support to IITA work in the Sahel to develop methods for biological control of grasshoppers.

4.10 IUCN – International Union for the Conservation of Nature

Danish budget support to IUCN was in 2004 DKK 21.4 million (USD 3.57 million), and in 2005 DKK 20.0 million (USD 3.33 million). IUCN works with sustainable use of natural resources through analytical work and development of methods and measures for ecosystem conservation and biodiversity.

4.11 WFP - World Food Programme

Denmark provided DKK 249 million (USD 41.5 million) in support to the UN World Food Programme (WFP) in 2004, and DKK 160 million (USD 26.67 million) in 2005. WFP seeks to save lives in refugee crises and other emergencies; improve nutrition and quality of life of world's most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives, and enable development by (a) helping people build assets that benefit them directly; (b) promoting the self-reliance of poor people and communities. WFP works in many places with poverty and vulnerability mapping and monitoring of drought conditions.

4.12 GM – The Global Mechanism

The overall objective of the UNCCD Global Mechanism (GM) is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of existing financial mechanisms through promoting actions leading to the mobilisation and channelling of substantial financial resources for Convention implementation. The GM was established during COP1 held in Rome in September 1997 and IFAD was selected to house the GM. Furthermore, collaborative institutional arrangements were set-up between IFAD, UNDP and the World Bank in support of the GM, while other UN institutions and programmes, development banks, NGOs and the private sector were called upon for further support.

Denmark has provided financial support to the work of Global Mechanism from 2001-03. With the changes of the vision and strategy of the Global

Mechanism discussed and approved at the COP 7 in Nairobi, Denmark is considering renewed financial support in the coming years.

4.12.1 UNCCD Secretariat

Denmark provided in 2003 USD 44,019 to the secretariat, and in 2004 USD 44,888.

5. Danish NGOs

Danish NGOs are important partners in the implementation of Danish development assistance. A good part of the NGO projects supported are relevant to the implementation of the UNCCD since they work in water and sanitation, agriculture, and forestry sectors. Among Danish NGO activities are found land, forests and water resources management, alternative livelihood projects; and training and capacity building. A few are listed below:

The CARE-Denmark's *Churia Project 2003-06* works with Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management and local NGOs concerning improvement of local livelihoods through erosion control, soil improvement, water management and small scale irrigation. Another CARE-Denmark project is *The Participatory Community Development in An Giang and Soc Trang 2005-09* in Vietnam. This project works with Women's Union and local communities on sustainable energy solutions, access to water and sanitation, community based natural resources management, and women's participation.

The Organic Agriculture in Manipur in Northeast India Project 2005-10. Caritas Denmark works with Diocesan Social Service Society (DSSS) in this very drought prone area to introduce more sustainable agricultural techniques, including soil improvement, water management, organic agriculture, and nutrition.

Sustainable Agriculture Project in Ri-Bhoi district in Meghalaya State in Northeast India 2004-2007. The project provides support to training and capacity building of local farmers in soil improvement, water management, organic agriculture, and nutrition.

In Potosí, Bolivia, the *Lipez Programme: Rural development based on participation, 2006-2011*, with a global budget of DKK 15.5 million (USD 2.8 million), is a new phase of an earlier rural development project in the same area. The programme is implemented by the NGO Caritas Denmark in partnership with local organizations. Some of the programme activities are related to the UNCCD. The area is strongly affected by desertification and the agricultural support includes construction and rehabilitation of small scale irrigation systems, and other types of land and water management techniques. The support also includes capacity building and exchange of experiences with other dry-land agricultural communities.

Sustainable forestry in Olancho, Honduras 2006-10. The project is implemented by the Danish NGO Nepenthes in partnership with Honduran organizations. The project addresses poverty, deforestation and rapid land degradation through the introduction of sustainable forest management based on FSC certification and strengthening of local organizations. A parallel project is the *Sustainable forestry in Atlantida and Mosquitia, Honduras. Second Phase 2006-09*, which is also implemented by the Danish NGO Nepenthes in partnership with Honduran organizations. The project addresses poverty, deforestation and rapid land degradation through the introduction of sustainable forest management based on FSC certification and strengthening of local organizations. Both forestry projects also include environmental education and awareness activities. Two projects in Nicaragua provide relevant UNCCD support. *The Environmental Education Project, second phase 2003-07*, takes place in the bufferzone to Indio-Maíz and targets children and youth. The project includes soil improvement, water resource protection, and reforestation activities. The other project *Sustainable Forest Management among Indigenous Peoples in Rosita and Bonanza 2006-08* addresses deforestation and rapid land degradation in indigenous territories through the introduction of sustainable forest management based on FSC certification and strengthening of local organization.

6. Research, Science and Technology

The following Danish institutions and networks undertake research that is relevant to the implementation of the UNCCD. The research includes among other themes direct research on desertification and land degradation; development of indicators and monitoring systems for local level natural resource management; research into water resources management and improving drought preparedness. The major modalities are the ENRECA facility¹⁰, the Danish Council for Development Assistance, Research Centres and support to research through sector programmes (agriculture and environment).

6.1 Research Institutions

6.1.1 The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University (KVL)

The KVL has ten core research areas. Within the following two core research areas UNCCD relevant research is carried out:

- *Soil, Water and Land Use.* The pressure on soil and water resources is steadily increasing due to expanding world population and the use of soils and water for many purposes. Future supply of clean water can only be achieved (1) if new crops and cultivation techniques with improved water use efficiency and use of nutrients and pesticides are developed, (2) if more efficient irrigation

¹⁰ Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries.

techniques and techniques for recycling of water and nutrients become available, and (3) if rural and peri-urban land use is developed in such a way that erosion, chemical pollution, flooding and other degradation processes can be prevented.

- *Environment and Natural Resources:* The core research area addresses the social use and management of environmental services and natural resources comprising land, soil, water, forests, fish stocks, wildlife, and the landscape at large including its functions for man.

Sustainable Forest Management in Bolivia 2003-06

Capacity building in sustainable forest management, research in ecology and socio-economic value of selected tree species, and community based forestry. The project involves universities and research institutions in Denmark and Bolivia.

Monitoring Matters (MOMA) 2005-08

MOMA is a research initiative that will study the effects of locally based monitoring schemes in selected rural areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Local resource monitoring schemes often reinforce existing community-based resource management systems and lead to change in the attitude of locals towards more environmentally sustainable resource management. The project explores the potential of locally-derived data to elucidate global patterns of change in the status of populations and habitats, the services they provide, and the threats they face. The project seeks to develop effective modalities for feeding locally derived data up to national and international levels. The project is relevant for improving local monitoring of the status of the natural resource base but also for enhancing participation in planning and implementing sustainable resource management. MOMA is based on KVL and participating institutions include NORDECO, University of Cambridge, research and government institutions in Nicaragua, Tanzania, Malawi, Bhutan and the Philippines.

6.1.2 Institute of Geography, University of Copenhagen (IGUC)

The IGUC is a leading institution on land research and geoinformatics. The following programmes are especially relevant for UNCCD implementation:

Land Use and Land Cover Change in Africa and SE-Asia: Its causes and implications.

The IGUC-LUCC programme is made up of a series of research projects anchored at IGUC. The research projects address general aspects such as land use histories, hydrology and land use, vegetation dynamics and diversity in human influenced land use systems, socio-economic and biophysical function of agricultural systems, watershed management, and biogeochemical cycling in land use systems. More specifically, they have the following partial objectives:

- to determine the relative importance of factors causing land use changes and NRM strategies in various localities;

- to relate land use dynamics to livelihood strategies of contemporary communities and ground these strategies in broader processes of changes of markets, resource scarcity, and social relations;
- to investigate changes in carbon storage in vegetation and soils and analyse the way in which they correspond to changes in land-use/landcover associated with agricultural expansion or intensification;
- to relate local variations in land use dynamics to their larger scale context (biophysical, cultural, socio-economic, demographic, institutional);
- to revise established myths on the population-environment-land use nexus which normally underpin environmental development activities;
- to map exploitation of natural resources in order to support environmental policy making;
- to develop remote sensing and GIS based methods for national and regional assessment of land use change, primary production and water resources with the aim of contributing to the understanding of water and carbon budgets at all scales and improve resource management.

Integration of Earth Observation Data in Hydrological models (INTEO)

The INTEO project (1996-2005) had a focus on the use of satellite data for hydrological applications and vegetation productivity with special emphasis on distributed hydrological modelling and on parameterisation of vegetation and soil moisture in river basins. In the second phase of the project, special attention was put on the application of new EO sensors (TERRA-MODIS, ENVISAT MERIS and ASAR, ASTER and Meteosat Second Generation, MSG). This type of research is very relevant for desertification monitoring and water resources management.

6.2 Relevant Danish Research Networks

Several research networks in Denmark have members undertaking relevant research related to UNCCD.

6.2.1 Danish Network for Land System Science (LaSyS)

LaSyS is a multidisciplinary research network addressing the challenge of bringing together leading Danish research groups who work with human dimensions of global change, specifically issues related to the use of land. A set of broadly defined themes, related to land use by agriculture and forestry, constitute the common platform of the network:

- Interactions between the human and biophysical subsystems, as mediated by land use/cover change and agricultural intensification. This includes relations between human consumption and production patterns, bio-chemical cycles (including greenhouse gas emissions) and climate.
- Implications of global change in terms of costs and benefits of changes in ecosystem services, caused by global change. The role of institutions, economic incentives perceptions in bringing about mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

- Land use and environmental history approaches as a means to understanding the character of global (including climate) change processes and human adaptations to them.
- Methodological aspects and challenges of integrated use of multi-scale biophysical and social information and its use in models.

6.2.2 Research Network for Environment and Development (ReNED)

ReNED is an open network of active researchers within a broad range of environmental and development research fields, including community based natural resource management, water resources management, etc. The network is supported by Danida and individual research projects

6.2.3 Danish Water Forum (DWF) Research

DWF Research is a knowledge network for water and development. The network promotes knowledge and research as important elements in Danish development assistance programmes. DWF Research was established by the end of 2003 to enhance the exchange of knowledge in the water sector, create synergy and support the technical quality in Danish development aid. The focus is within Danida water sector programmes as well as in sector programmes where water is an issue, e.g. agriculture, environment, and health.

6.2.4 Danish Network for Agricultural Research for Development (NETARD)

NETARD was founded in 1998 by a group of researchers from the Danish resource base. The main purpose of the Network is to make it possible for Danish agricultural development research to become a catalyst in Danish development co-operation and strengthen the response of Danish research institutions to the global development challenges within Agricultural Research for Development (ARD). The Network is composed of Danish core institutions and universities within ARD.

ReNED, NETARD, and DWF Research are co-organisers of the 17th international Sahel Workshop in November 2006: *Environment, Agriculture, Water and Governance in West Africa*.

7. Special thematic and sectoral areas requested by CRIC-5

On the basis of decision 11/COP.1 the CRIC called for a review of seven key thematic topics. In the second Danish national report from 2004 all these thematic topics were reviewed in detail.¹¹

The CRIC-5 explanatory note calls for a review of seven new thematic topics and sectoral areas plus a number of operational paragraphs. The following is a brief review of these thematic topics in relation to the Danish development

¹¹ Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – National Report from Denmark on Measures taken to Support the Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Affected Countries in the period April 2000 to May 2004. Copenhagen, August 2004. Available at <http://www.unccd.int/>

assistance. In this review all activities related to Africa are not mentioned¹². The overall conclusion is that Danish development assistance supports all the thematic and sectoral areas listed below.

A. Sustainable land use management, including water, soil and vegetation in affected areas

The majority of the Sector programmes and projects supported in both Latin America and Asia include this thematic area. Furthermore there are contributions through research projects and programmes such as the KVL core research on soil, water and land use. Danish NGO support work with sustainable land management in India, Vietnam, Bolivia, and Nepal. Danish multilateral aid provides substantial support to GEF, UNEP, and others organisations that work with these areas. GEF included a new Sustainable Land Management Operational Policy in December 2003.

B. Sustainable use and management of rangelands

In Bolivia there is through the environmental and agricultural sector programmes a support to sustainable use and management of rangelands. In India there is support to this sector through Danish NGOs.

C. Development of sustainable agricultural and ranching production systems

Danish bilateral aid supports this area through agricultural and environmental sector programmes in Bolivia. The Danish NGO Caritas Denmark addresses the issue in its long-term project in southern Bolivia. Research programmes at KVL and IGUC focus on this theme. The Middle East Regional Agricultural Programme is also addressing this theme. Multilateral support to IFAD and the CGIAR centre ICRAF contributes to this thematic area.

D. Development of new and renewable energy sources

The new energy cooperation with China is focused on technical support and capacity development within the Chinese wind energy sector. In the Philippines and the Dominican Republic wind energy development is also supported through private sector instruments such as mixed credits. At KVL there is research into several new types of sustainable energy (i.e. biogas) at their potential in developing countries. In Thailand biogas development was supported through the special environment facility. The multilateral support to the UNEP Centre at Risø also supports the development of new and renewable energy resources including solar energy.

E. Launching of reforestation/ afforestation programmes and intensification of soil conservation programmes

¹² Denmark supports numerous relevant activities in Africa that fall under the special thematic and sectoral areas requested by CRIC-5. Those activities have not been included in this chapter since the present report has a geographical focus on Latin America, Asia, Central and Easter Europe

These sectors are included in bilateral support to Nepal, Vietnam, and Bolivia. Also Danish NGO support to countries in Central America plus India and Nepal contribute through reforestation and soil conservation programmes. Multilateral support to ADB contributes to reforestation programmes in Asia.

F. Development of early warning systems for food security and drought forecasting
 Support to Bhutan, Cambodia and Central America relate to this area. Support through NGO funding to Danish Red Cross and multilateral funding to World Food Programme contributes to this area. The research carried out by IGUC in the programme INTEO is highly relevant for drought forecasting.

G. Desertification monitoring and assessment.
 The support to the Central America includes development of indicators and baseline data to be used in national environmental information systems. Municipal level environmental information systems are supported in Nicaragua and Bolivia. Multilateral support to WFP is also relevant since they do drought monitoring and vulnerability assessments in Central America and South East Asia (i.e. Cambodia). Research at IGUC on land use and land cover change in Africa and South East Asia is an important contribution to this theme. This research develops remote sensing and GIS based methods for assessment of land use changes.

The CRIC-5 explanatory note furthermore calls for an inclusion of activities relating to the following operational paragraphs where appropriate. We have included comments in italics directly into table 2.

Table 2. Actions taken in relation to operational paragraphs from COP.6 decisions

Decision 1/COP.6	OP 4	Strengthening of ongoing bilateral and multilateral assistance within the framework of the UNCCD <i>Mali was in 2006 included as a new programme country for Danish bilateral assistance. Denmark is in the process of integrating the Rio markers into its ODA reporting system. This will enhance the awareness regarding the UNCCD inside the Danish ODA system and our partners.</i>
	OP 5	Identification of chefs de file for expediting the necessary consultative process
	OP 6	Support to South-South and North South cooperation <i>Denmark supports special civil society components through several sector programmes. In Bolivia for example, this support includes funding for NGOs cooperation on a regional scale and participation in relevant international fora. Denmark is also</i>

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		<i>supporting the NGO project Sustainability Watch, which is a south-south civil society initiative.</i>
	OP 9	Promotion of small and medium-sized projects and activities at the local level <i>Several sector programmes include special small projects facilities to support small and medium size projects in programme countries (i.e. Nicaragua environment fund, which supported 140 projects between 1999-2005 with a total budget of USD 11.72 million).</i>
	OP 10	Support to the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems including those caused by refugee influxes
	OP 17	Promotion of gender-sensitive capacity-building measures that focus on specific participatory and synergistic programmes as part of NAP implementation <i>All Danish sector programmes support gender-sensitive capacity building activities. Some of these activities relate to NAP implementation (i.e. Bolivia).</i>
	OP 20	Promotion of capacity-building measures and participatory processes in the field of natural resources management <i>Denmark supports capacity-building and participatory processes related to NRM in all its 5 environment sector programmes, the special environmental assistance to countries in Asia, plus in NGO support such as forestry projects in Central America (Nepenthes) and NRM projects in Asia (CARE Denmark, Caritas Denmark). Research projects like MOMA is exploring participatory community based NRM schemes that can be used for monitoring and indicator development.</i>
	OP 23	Promotion of triangular arrangements programmes and capacity building for training <i>Denmark supports Asian Institute of Technology to provide training in IWRM to the Mekong Region with assistance from Danish research institutions.</i>
	OP 32	Sensitization campaigns in developed country Parties to reflect better the global nature of the threats of land degradation, desertification and drought and their multiple consequences
Decision 4/COP.6	OP 4	Streamlining of UNCCD objectives into support strategies for developed country Parties towards affected country Parties <i>Most country strategies for Danish programme countries relate to UNCCD objectives.</i>
	OP 6	Integration of thematic areas specified in the Declaration on the commitment to enhance the implementation of the obligations of the Convention (decision 8/COP.4) into the reports of developed country Parties

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Decision 5/COP.6	OP 9	More proactive liaison between the GM and developed country Parties on the channelling of bilateral financial and technical assistance
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Annex 1: Danish bilateral, regional, private sector and NGO support to the implementation of the UNCCD in the period June 2004 – May 2006

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCCD Marker	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.Afghanistan.8-8-8	41065	Afghanistan	2004	1	1.41	Natural resource management in Bamyan and Parwan
104.N.443.b.3	41182	Africa	2004	1	5.90	Sesame and poultry. Poverty reduction
104.Benin.814-200-1	41218	Benin	2004	1	31.00	Water. Budget support.
104.Benin.814-200-3	41220	Benin	2004	1	9.00	Water. Private sector support
104.Benin.814-200-4	41221	Benin	2004	1	105.10	Drinking water. Rural water supply component
104.Benin.814-200-5	41222	Benin	2004	1	33.80	Water. Sanitation component
104.Benin.814-200-6	41223	Benin	2004	1	15.00	Water. Budget margin for water and sanitation programme
104.Benin.814-200-7	41224	Benin	2004	1	20.00	Water. Smaller towns
104.Benin.805-200-1	41156	Benin	2004	1	51.00	Farmer groups. Support to private agricultural sector
104.Benin.805-200-4	41159	Benin	2004	1	18.60	Agriculture. Environmental Unit. Institutional support
104.Benin.814-200-2	41219	Benin	2004	1	21.00	Water management. Institutional support
104.Bhutan.817-1	41052	Bhutan	2004	1	14.50	Environmental legislation
104.Bhutan.817-2	41053	Bhutan	2004	1	20.50	Natural resource management
104.Burkina Faso.814-200		Burkina Faso	2004	1	337.60	Water sector and sanitation
104.Cambodia.1.MFS.2-18	41060	Cambodia	2004	1	1.96	Natural resource management
104.Egypten.806-8	41385	Egypt	2004	1	5.15	Decentralization of Environmental Management
104.Ghana.814-200-1	41119	Ghana	2004	1	271.70	Water supply. District based water and sanitation
104.Ghana.814-200-2	41120	Ghana	2004	1	22.20	Integrated water resources management
104.Ghana.814-200-4	41122	Ghana	2004	1	22.23	Water and sanitation. Policy, monitoring and management
104.Ghana.814-200-5	41123	Ghana	2004	1	18.10	Water. Monitoring, review. Preparation of phase III
104.Ghana.814-200-6	41124	Ghana	2004	1	10.00	Water. Budget support. Strategic environmental assessment
104.Asien.10	41035	Himalaya region	2004	1	4.90	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Management
104.N.264.b.7	41210	Honduras	2004	1	1.31	Bufferzone project. Caguama, Nepenthes
104.N.427.b.2	41195	India	2004	1	3.18	Natural resource management. Food security for the poor
104.N.445.b1	41104	Indonesia	2004	1	4.48	Integrated conservation and development. Sumba

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCCD Marker	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.M.76	41290	Interregional	2004	1	4.43	Agricultural development research
104.N.546.b.1	41298	Interregional	2004	1	9.90	Civil society Johannesburg Plan
104.Kenya.814-11	41431	Kenya	2004	1	108.40	Water Sector Programme Support
104.Kenya.814-12	41432	Kenya	2004	1	35.90	Water resources management
104.Kenya.814-13	41433	Kenya	2004	1	4.90	WPSP reform of secretariat
104.Kenya.814-14	41434	Kenya	2004	1	5.00	WPSP Programme administration
104.Kenya.814-15	41435	Kenya	2004	1	5.80	WPSP unallocated
104.N.339.b.2	41002	Malawi	2004	1	7.21	Natural resource management - NGO network
104.N.472.b.3	41076	Mozambique	2004	1	7.16	Sustainable energy
104.N.424.b.1	41010	Nepal	2004	1	3.46	Forest management, Forestry extension service, Terai
104.N.251.xx		Nepal	2004	1	14.80	Awareness on sustainable natural resource management
104.Nicaragua.805-200-1	41228	Nicaragua	2004	1	42.10	Agricultural Sector. SPS component
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.30-13	41297	South Africa	2004	1	1.14	Environment support programme formulation
104.O.30.Sri Lanka.b	41293	Sri Lanka	2004	1	11.81	Water sector capacity
104.Tanzania.160.356	41063	Tanzania	2004	1	5.00	Natural resource management. Ngara
104.Thailand.1.MFS.87	41051	Thailand	2004	1	1.84	Water supply and water saving. Monitoring loss of water
104.Uganda.805		Uganda	2004	1	270.00	Agricultural sector programme
104.N.100.b.10	41097	Uganda	2004	1	11.84	Agriculture, sustainable use. Poverty alleviation
104.N.545.b.1	41181	Vietnam	2004	1	18.90	Living conditions. Community development
104.Vietnam.MFS.2-28	41236	Vietnam	2004	1	1.10	Environmental education in schools
104.Vietnam.1.MFS.28	41320	Vietnam	2004	1	7.00	Support to production of forest tree seed in Vietnam
104.Vietnam.806-0	41345	Vietnam	2004	1	6.00	Environmental Councillor's Office
104.Vietnam.806-1	41346	Vietnam	2004	1	17.80	Programme Support Office
104.Vietnam.806-5	41350	Vietnam	2004	1	20.00	Capacity develop. Support for Environmental Planning and Mgt
104.N.308.b.4	41410	Vietnam	2004	1	13.44	Development of organic agriculture in Vietnam, ADDA
104.Zambia.8124-1	41039	Zambia	2004	1	26.10	Integrated water resource management. Sector programme
104.Zambia.806.		Zambia	2004	1	20.00	Natural resource management
104.Vestafrika.17	51343	Africa	2005	1	3.01	Niger Basin Initiative (capacity of environmental organizations)

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCCD Marker	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.O.30.Banglasesh.4	51062	Bangladesh	2005	1	277.38	Saidaba Water Project, Phase II
104.Bangladesh.814-200-6	51276	Bangladesh	2005	1	23.00	SPS: SPS: Unallocated Funds
104.Bhutan.3/74	51175	Bhutan	2005	1	3.10	Flooding and erosion
104.Bolivia.805-201	51124	Bolivia	2005	1	58.20	Policy development and national Programme (agriculture)
104.Bolivia.805-202	51125	Bolivia	2005	1	92.40	Local economic development of Potosi and Chuquisaca
104.Bolivia.805-203	51126	Bolivia	2005	1	44.90	Agricultural private sector
104.N.366.b.4	51138	Bolivia	2005	1	8.23	Prevention of intoxication (pesticides)
104.BKF.805-200-1	51361	Burkina Faso	2005	1	37.10	Institutional support to the Ministry of Agriculture
104.BKF.805-200-2	51362	Burkina Faso	2005	1	179.60	Decentralised Rural Development
104.BKF.805-200-6	51366	Burkina Faso	2005	1	12.00	Embassy liaison Agriculture
104.BKF.43-75	51380	Burkina Faso	2005	1	2.04	Woodless construction (shelters/environment)
104.Centralamerika.1		Central America	2005	1	250.00	Regional environment programme
104.O.30.Dominikanske Re	51013	Dominican Republic	2005	1	33.73	Wind power
104.Ghana.12-194	51109	Ghana	2005	1	3.00	Bushfire and Rural Livelihoods
104.N.264.b.9	51018	Honduras	2005	1	8.86	Sustainable forestry
104.N.100.b.11	51111	India	2005	1	8.44	Agricultural project (community agriculture, livestock)
104.N.100.b.19	51052	India	2005	1	4.58	Farmers' organisation for organic agriculture in rural developm.
104.N.424.b.2	51110	India	2005	1	4.55	Forest extension service in Tamil Nadu
104.Kenya.805-3	51391	Kenya	2005	1	67.00	Agriculture: Decentralization Agricultural Support Structures
104.N.506.f		Kenya	2005	1	5.78	Environmental education
104.O.30.Kina.56	51007	Kina	2005	1	13.64	Municipal Water Supply
104.Nepal.5/14/05	51286	Nepal	2005	1	1.81	Industrial Environmental Management
104.Nicaragua.806.200.1	51416	Nicaragua	2005	1	33.20	Environment Programme
104.Nicaragua.806.200.2	51417	Nicaragua	2005	1	57.20	Environment Programme
104.Nicaragua.806.200.3	51418	Nicaragua	2005	1	41.01	Environment Programme
104.N.264.b.4	51056	Panama	2005	1	3.83	Collective property rights
104.A.1.e.46	51093	Tanzania	2005	1	5.00	Evaluation of HIMA Project (agriculture)
104.N.265.b.5	51114	Thailand	2005	1	8.31	Community management of Wetlands

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCCD Marker	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.Thailand.1. MFS.94	51324	Thailand	2005	1	9.78	Community Organization Project for Environment
104.Thailand.1 mfs.96	51162	Thailand	2005	1	3.48	NGO Joint management of Protected Areas
104.Thailand.1.MFS.81	51321	Thailand	2005	1	2.86	Joint management (Biodiversity, Ecosystems, Tsunami)
104.A.1.e.41	51091	Uganda	2005	1	4.20	Evaluation of plan for modern of agriculture
104.Uga.26/101/05/03	51029	Uganda	2005	1	1.03	Ramsar COP9, Wetlands management
104.N.100.b.18	51051	Uganda	2005	1	7.60	Expansion of community initiatives (farmers)
104.Uganda.101/05/05	51241	Uganda	2005	1	1.14	School farming in Kitgum
104.M.53	51001	Unallocated	2005	1	6.00	Centre of Forestry, Landscape and Planning
104.M.46	51002	Unallocated	2005	1	9.50	Danish Seed Health Centre
104.Dan.8-1203	51221	Unallocated	2005	1	7.99	Monitoring Matters. Monitoring of natural resources
104.N.308.b.5	51048	Vietnam	2005	1	11.30	Community development among ethnic minorities
104.Cambodia.1.MFS.20		Cambodia	2006	1	220.00	Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods Programme
104.Malaysia.1.MFS.90		Malaysia	2006	1	29.80	Biodiversity Conservation Component
104.Nepal.5/02/06		Nepal	2006	1	2.30	Western Upland Poverty Alleviation project
104.N.264.b.13		Nicaragua	2006	1	4.80	Forest Development among Indigenous Peoples in Rosita
73.C.27.1		Unallocated	2006	1	35.00	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
104.N.265.b.6		Zambia	2006	1	9.40	Children and the Environment in Zambia
Global Environment Programmes		Global	2004	1	185.46	UNEP, GEF
Global Environment Programmes		Global	2005	1	220.33	UNEP, GEF
Other relevant multilateral		Global	2004	1	36.65	GWP, IITA, AfDB water, CILLS, ICRAF and others
Other relevant multilateral		Global	2005	1	105.38	GWP, IITA, AfDB water, CILLS, ICRAF and others

Annex 2: Overview of Danish bilateral, NGO, and private sector development assistance 2004-2005 with Rio Markers

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCBD	UNFCCC	UNCCD	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.Afganistan.8-8-8	41065	Afganistan	2004	1	1	1	1.41	Natural resource management. Bamyan and Parwan
104.Dan.8.L.720	41333	Africa	2004	1	0	0	8.37	Capacity Building on Biosafety
104.N.443.b.3	41182	Africa	2004	0	0	1	5.90	Sesame and poultry. Poverty reduction
104.Asien.7	41391	Asia	2004	0	1	0	7.00	Capacity Building within Geoscience in East and SE Asia
104.Benin.805-200-1	41156	Benin	2004	1	1	1	51.00	Famer groups. Support to private agricultural sector
104.Benin.805-200-2	41157	Benin	2004	0	0	0	48.70	Micro finance. Financing the agricultural sector
104.Benin.805-200-3	41158	Benin	2004	0	0	0	1.00	Agricultural development. Local government development
104.Benin.805-200-4	41159	Benin	2004	1	1	1	18.60	Agriculture. Environmental Unit. Institutional support
104.Benin.805-200-5	41160	Benin	2004	0	0	0	23.90	Agriculture. Storing. marketing research
104.Benin.805-200-6	41161	Benin	2004	0	0	0	7.00	Agriculture. Programme Monitoring
104.Benin.814-200-0	41217	Benin	2004	0	0	0	13.50	Drinking water. Sector programme reviews
104.Benin.814-200-1	41218	Benin	2004	0	0	1	31.00	Water. Budget support.
104.Benin.814-200-10	41227	Benin	2004	0	0	0	45.00	Water. Budget reserves for construction work
104.Benin.814-200-2	41219	Benin	2004	1	1	1	21.00	Water management. Institutional support
104.Benin.814-200-3	41220	Benin	2004	0	0	1	9.00	Water. Private sector support
104.Benin.814-200-4	41221	Benin	2004	0	0	1	105.10	Drinking water. Rural water supply component
104.Benin.814-200-5	41222	Benin	2004	0	0	1	33.80	Water. Sanitation component
104.Benin.814-200-6	41223	Benin	2004	0	0	1	15.00	Water. Budget margin for water and sanitation programme
104.Benin.814-200-7	41224	Benin	2004	0	0	1	20.00	Water. Smaller towns
104.Benin.814-200-8	41225	Benin	2004	0	0	0	2.50	Water. Embassy coordination unit
104.Benin.814-200-9	41226	Benin	2004	0	0	0	1.00	Water. Adviser in Water Directorate
104.Bhutan.817-1	41052	Bhutan	2004	2	1	1	14.50	Environmental legislation
104.Bhutan.817-2	41053	Bhutan	2004	2	1	1	20.50	Natural resource management
104.Bhutan.817-3	41054	Bhutan	2004	1	1	0	7.90	Environment Acceptable mining
104.Bhutan.817-6	41171	Bhutan	2004	1	1	0	7.60	Programme review. Environment & Urban
104.Burkina Faso.814-200		Burkina Faso	2004	0	1	1	337.60	Water sector and sanitation
104.O.30.Burkina Faso.1	41129	Burkina Faso	2004	0	1	0	100.57	Power supply. Ouagadougou
104.Cambodia.1.MFS.2-18	41060	Cambodia	2004	2	1	1	1.96	Natural resource management

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCBD	UNFCCC	UNCCD	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.O.30.Kina.54	41126	China	2004	0	1	0	26.36	Heating. Changchan. Yutan
104.O.30.Kina.CIB.4.	41305	China	2004	0	0	0	2.00	CO ₂ -anaesthetics for pigs and poultry
104.ØT.1.MRD.7	41392	East Timor	2004	0	0	0	1.47	Legal Training
104.Egy.34.2	41096	Egypt	2004	1	1	0	30.40	Water power. waste water. Aswan
104.Egypten.806-8	41385	Egypt	2004	0	0	1	5.15	Decentralization of Environmental Management
104.O.30.Filippinerne.10	41292	Filippinerne	2004	0	2	0	28.63	Windfarm
104.Ghana.814-200-1	41119	Ghana	2004	1	0	1	271.70	Water supply. District based water and sanitation
104.Ghana.814-200-2	41120	Ghana	2004	1	0	1	22.20	Integrated water resources management
104.Ghana.814-200-4	41122	Ghana	2004	1	0	1	22.23	Water and sanitation. Policy. monitoring and management
104.Ghana.814-200-5	41123	Ghana	2004	1	0	1	18.10	Water. Monitoring. review. Preparation of phase III
104.Ghana.814-200-6	41124	Ghana	2004	1	0	1	10.00	Water. Budget support. Strategic environmental assessment
104.Asien.10	41035	Himalaya region	2004	1	1	1	4.90	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Management
104.N.264.b.7	41210	Honduras	2004	2	0	1	1.31	Bufferzone project. Caguama. Nepenthes
104.N.427.b.2	41195	India	2004	1	0	1	3.18	Natural resource management. Food security for the poor
104.N.445.b1	41104	Indonesia	2004	2	0	1	4.48	Integrated conservation and development. Sumba
104.O.30.Indonesien.4	41029	Indonesia	2004	0	0	0	68.45	Electricity to remote islands. Scattered Diesel Power Project
104.DAN.8-800	41365	Interregional	2004	0	0	0	5.63	Food safety regulation
104.M.73.	41309	Interregional	2004	0	0	0	4.80	Network for women and poultry
104.M.76	41290	Interregional	2004	1	1	1	4.43	Agricultural development research
104.N.546.b.1	41298	Interregional	2004	1	1	1	9.90	Civill society Johannesburg Plan
104.Irak.2-13	41177	Iraq	2004	0	0	0	6.23	Sewage. water supply. Basra
104.Irak.2-15	41178	Iraq	2004	0	0	0	15.00	Renovation of gas installation. Basra
104.Irik.1.MRD.12	41334	Iraq	2004	0	0	0	1.11	Missing Persons Project
104.Kenya.120-114	41360	Kenya	2004	0	0	0	2.20	Assessment of water schemes
104.Kenya.814-11	41431	Kenya	2004	1	0	1	108.40	Water Sector Programme Support
104.Kenya.814-12	41432	Kenya	2004	1	0	1	35.90	Water resources management
104.Kenya.814-13	41433	Kenya	2004	1	0	1	4.90	WPSP reform of secretariat
104.Kenya.814-14	41434	Kenya	2004	1	0	1	5.00	WPSP Programme administration
104.Kenya.814-15	41435	Kenya	2004	1	0	1	5.80	WPSP unallocated
104.N.339.b.2	41002	Malawi	2004	2	1	1	7.21	Natural resource management - NGO network
104.N.339.b.3	41003	Malawi	2004	2	0	0	6.69	Sustainable Bird hunting
104.Malaysia.1.MFS.100	41271	Malaysia	2004	0	1	0	2.86	Vapour recovery technology

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCBD	UNFCCC	UNCCD	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.Malaysia.1.MFS.101	41272	Malaysia	2004	0	1	0	1.58	Environmental hazardous substances
104.Malaysia.1.MFS.85	41273	Malaysia	2004	0	1	0	9.97	Environmental hazardous substances
104.Malaysia.1.MFS.86		Malaysia	2004	0	0	0	29.90	Waste management
104.Malaysia.1.MFS.86	41067	Malaysia	2004	1	0	0	29.90	Solid waste management
104.Malaysia.1.MFS.88	41336	Malaysia	2004	0	2	0	1.64	Destruction of CH4 from Ulu Tiram Landfill
104.Mekong.15	41131	Mekong countries	2004	1	0	0	4.80	Fish breeding. floods. MRC Flood Management & Mitigation
104.N.472.b.3	41076	Mozambique	2004	1	2	1	7.16	Sustainable energy
104.N.251.xx		Nepal	2004	1	1	1	14.80	Awareness on sustainable natural resource management
104.N.424.b.1	41010	Nepal	2004	1	1	1	3.46	Forest management. Forestry extension service. Terai
104.Nepal.802 (Bridging)		Nepal	2004	0	2	0	18.40	Energy sector programme
104.N.309.b.4	41036	Nicaragua	2004	0	0	0	3.28	Farm products. Local farmers organisations
104.Nicaragua.805-200-1	41228	Nicaragua	2004	1	1	1	42.10	Agricultural Sector. SPS component
104.Nicaragua.805-200-2	41229	Nicaragua	2004	0	0	0	55.38	Agricultural Investments. Rural financial services
104.Nicaragua.805-200-3	41230	Nicaragua	2004	0	0	0	9.33	Agricultural Policy. SPS support
104.Nicaragua.805-200-4	41231	Nicaragua	2004	0	0	0	11.52	Agriculture Coordination and monitoring. SP coordination
104.Nicaragua.812-200		Nicaragua	2004	0	0	0	395.00	Transport sector programme
104.Niger.27	41186	Niger	2004	0	0	0	39.00	Health and living conditions. Promotion of hygiene in schools
104.O.30.Filippinerne.2	41049	Philippines	2004	0	0	0	2.50	Water supply. Partido
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.02-15	41382	South Africa	2004	0	0	0	5.00	Ibis - Anchoring Achievements
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.30-13	41297	South Africa	2004	1	1	1	1.14	Environment support programme formulation
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.30-17	41381	South Africa	2004	0	1	0	1.14	Formulation of Environment programme
104.O.30.Sri Lanka.5	41043	Sri Lanka	2004	0	0	0	93.73	Water supply. Town south of Kandy
104.O.30.Sri Lanka.6	41047	Sri Lanka	2004	1	0	0	35.99	Water supply and waste water. Kurunegala
104.O.30.Sri Lanka.7	41048	Sri Lanka	2004	1	0	0	39.64	Water supply and waste water. Nuwara Eliya
104.O.30.Sri Lanka.b	41293	Sri Lanka	2004	0	0	1	11.81	Water sector capacity
104.O.30.Tanzania.1.		Tanzania	2004	0	0	0	247.37	Transport sector programme
104.Tanzania.160.355	41064	Tanzania	2004	0	0	0	5.00	Water supply. Ngara
104.Tanzania.160.356	41063	Tanzania	2004	2	1	1	5.00	Natural resource management. Ngara
104.Tanzania.160-259.mino	41255	Tanzania	2004	0	0	0	3.70	Cassava production. process and marketing
104.Tanzania.805-10	41374	Tanzania	2004	0	0	0	1.95	Molasses for beef production
104.Thailand.1.MFS.2-12	41301	Thailand	2004	1	1	0	2.98	Port waste management
104.Thailand.1.MFS.84	41050	Thailand	2004	0	0	0	2.04	Sewer cleaning. Partnership

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104.Thailand.1.MFS.86	41443	Thailand	2004	0	1	0	2.04	Recycling and Composting of Organic Waste
104.Thailand.1.MFS.87	41051	Thailand	2004	1	0	1	1.84	Water supply and water saving. Monitoring waterloss
104.Thailand.1.MFS.88	41094	Thailand	2004	1	2	0	2.15	Biogas. Partnership
104.Thailand.1.MFS.90	41444	Thailand	2004	0	1	0	9.50	Thailand: Regional Energy Planning
104.N.100.b.10	41097	Uganda	2004	1	0	1	11.84	Agriculture. sustainable use. Poverty alleviation
104.Uganda.101/04/06	41321	Uganda	2004	0	0	0	1.77	Support to Public Service Reform Programme
104.Uganda.805		Uganda	2004	0	1	1	270.00	Agricultural sector programme
104.Dan.8.L.724	41366	Unallocated	2004	0	0	0	5.57	Nutritional problems
104.DAN.8-729.a	41289	Unallocated	2004	0	0	0	1.50	Rice gene flow assessment
104.Dan.8-856	41062	Unallocated	2004	0	0	0	2.23	Potato diseases
104.DAN.8-869	41283	Unallocated	2004	0	0	0	1.67	Food processing
104.Dan.8-875	41164	Unallocated	2004	2	0	0	1.67	Genetic diversity in plants
104.DAN.8-879	41284	Unallocated	2004	0	0	0	1.64	Understanding farmer marketing
104.M.46	41032	Unallocated	2004	1	0	0	9.50	Seed health research. Danish Seed Health Centre
104.M.53	41031	Unallocated	2004	2	0	0	6.00	Tree seed research. Centre for Forestry Landscape & Planning
104.N.544.b.1	41188	Unallocated	2004	0	0	0	2.99	Coffee. Production of tools
104.X.34	41246	Unallocated	2004	0	0	0	22.00	Trade fairs
104.N.308.b.4	41410	Vietnam	2004	1	0	1	13.44	Development of organic agriculture in Vietnam. ADDA
104.N.472.b.2	41212	Vietnam	2004	0	2	0	7.33	Urban environmental awareness. Local Agenda 21
104.N.545.b.1	41181	Vietnam	2004	0	0	1	18.90	Living conditions. Community development
104.O.30.Vietnam.MOF.13	41294	Vietnam	2004	0	0	0	2.30	Drinking water
104.Vietnam.1.MFS.2-30	41245	Vietnam	2004	2	0	0	1.24	Mitigating impact on the environment
104.Vietnam.1.MFS.2-32	41302	Vietnam	2004	2	0	0	1.72	Marine Turtle Conservation
104.Vietnam.1.MFS.2-33	41303	Vietnam	2004	2	0	0	1.20	Reduce wildlife trade
104.Vietnam.1.MFS.28	41320	Vietnam	2004	1	1	1	7.00	Support to production of forest tree seed in Vietnam
104.Vietnam.43/BLP	41353	Vietnam	2004	0	0	0	16.00	Business Linkage Programme
104.Vietnam.803.6	41352	Vietnam	2004	0	0	0	3.00	Fish borne parasites
104.Vietnam.806-0	41345	Vietnam	2004	1	1	1	6.00	Environmental Councillor's Office
104.Vietnam.806-1	41346	Vietnam	2004	1	1	1	17.80	Programme Support Office
104.Vietnam.806-2	41347	Vietnam	2004	1	1	0	65.00	Pollution Control in Poor Densely Populated Areas
104.Vietnam.806-3	41348	Vietnam	2004	0	1	0	55.00	Cleaner Production in Industry
104.Vietnam.806-4	41349	Vietnam	2004	0	1	0	40.00	Env. Sustainable Development in Poor Urban Areas

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCBD	UNFCCC	UNCCD	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.Vietnam.806-5	41350	Vietnam	2004	1	1	1	20.00	Capacity develop. Support for Environmental Planning and Mgt
104.Vietnam.806-6	41351	Vietnam	2004	1	1	0	26.00	Sustainable livelihoods in and around Marine Protected Areas
104.Vietnam.MFS.2-28	41236	Vietnam	2004	1	1	1	1.10	Environmental education in schools
104.Zambia.1.MFS.5.		Zambia	2004	0	1	0	20.00	Lusaka waste management
104.Zambia.806.		Zambia	2004	1	0	1	20.00	Natural resource management
104.Zambia.8124-1	41039	Zambia	2004	0	0	1	26.10	Integrated water resource management. Sector programme
104.Afghanistan.8-8-18	51407	Afghanistan	2005	0	0	0	5.00	Supp to AREU's Strategic Plan
104.Dan.8.L.316	51297	Africa	2005	0	0	0	9.09	Livestock-wildlife diseases
104.Vestafrika.17	51343	Africa	2005	1	1	1	3.01	Niger Basin Initiative (capacity of environmental organizations)
104.Dab.8-744	51185	Asia	2005	0	0	0	1.62	Weaver ants and biological control
104.Dan.8-887	51220	Asia	2005	0	0	0	2.25	Metal accumulation and food safety in waste water fed fish
104.Mekong.12	51347	Asia	2005	1	0	0	30.00	Support to Mekong River Commission Fisheries Programme
104.Sydøstasien.1.MFS.16	51309	Asia	2005	0	1	0	98.00	Reduce environmental pollution
104.X.60-1-4	51312	Asia	2005	1	0	0	3.00	Network responsible tourism
104.Bangladesh.814-200	51271	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	0	22.40	SPS: Sector Support Component
104.Bangladesh.814-200-2	51272	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	0	205.70	SPS: Water supply and Sanitation
104.Bangladesh.814-200-3	51273	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	0	52.40	SPS: Sector Capacity Building Component
104.Bangladesh.814-200-4	51274	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	0	13.00	SPS: Hygiene Promotion. Sanitation and Water Supply
104.Bangladesh.814-200-5	51275	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	0	17.80	SPS: Programme management and Administration
104.Bangladesh.814-200-6	51276	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	1	23.00	SPS: SPS: Unallocated Funds
104.Bangladesh.814-200-7	51277	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	0	15.70	SPS: Advisers to Water Supply and Sanitation
104.N.407.b.5	51137	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	0	8.82	Integrated Community Health and Development
104.O.30.Bangladesh.4	51062	Bangladesh	2005	0	0	1	277.38	Saidaba Water Project. Phase II
104.Bhutan.3/71	51182	Bhutan	2005	0	0	0	3.38	Upgrade of Bhutan Agroindustries Ltd
104.Bhutan.3/73	51184	Bhutan	2005	1	1	0	4.00	Institute of Environment and Forestry Studies
104.Bhutan.3/74	51175	Bhutan	2005	0	0	1	3.10	Flooding and erosion
104.Bolivia.34.26	51382	Bolivia	2005	0	0	0	4.47	Overland tourism concept
104.Bolivia.805-201	51124	Bolivia	2005	1	1	1	58.20	Policy development and national Programme (agriculture)
104.Bolivia.805-202	51125	Bolivia	2005	1	1	1	92.40	Local economic development of Potosi and Chuquisaca
104.Bolivia.805-203	51126	Bolivia	2005	1	1	1	44.90	Agricultural private sector
104.N.366.b.4	51138	Bolivia	2005	1	0	1	8.23	Prevention of intoxication (pesticides)
104.BKF.43-75	51380	Burkina Faso	2005	0	1	1	2.04	Woodless construction (shelters/environment)

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Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	Year (commitment)	UNCBD	UNFCCC	UNCCD	Mill. DKK	Title/objective (abbreviated)
104.BKF.805-200-1	51361	Burkina Faso	2005	0	0	1	37.10	Institutional support to the Ministry of Agriculture
104.BKF.805-200-2	51362	Burkina Faso	2005	0	0	1	179.60	Decentralised Rural Development
104.BKF.805-200-3	51363	Burkina Faso	2005	0	0	0	38.40	Support to micro finance
104.BKF.805-200-4	51364	Burkina Faso	2005	0	0	0	5.30	External audits
104.BKF.805-200-5	51365	Burkina Faso	2005	0	0	0	6.50	External reviews and studies
104.BKF.805-200-6	51366	Burkina Faso	2005	0	0	1	12.00	Embassy liaison Agriculture
104.Burkina.Faso.51	51198	Burkina Faso	2005	0	1	0	41.80	Phasing out support to the energy sector
104.Cambodia.1.MFS.2-22	51194	Cambodia	2005	1	1	0	1.24	CBNRM-Learning Institute
104.N.308.b.6	51015	Cambodia	2005	0	0	0	9.64	Women Empowerment (farmers)
104.Centralamerika.1		Central America	2005	1	1	1	250.00	Regional environment programme
104.O.30.Dominikanske Re	51013	Dominican Republic	2005	0	2	1	33.73	Wind power
104.Dan.8-896	51307	Ecuador	2005	1	0	0	1.57	Determination of Plant use diversity
104.Egypten.8/58	51419	Egypt	2005	0	0	0	1.20	Strengthening of Federation of Industries
104.O.30.Egypten.10	51009	Egypt	2005	0	2	0	306.91	Wind farm project
104.O.30.Egypten.9	51010	Egypt	2005	0	0	0	54.14	Grain Storage
104.Palæstina.20	51028	Gaza and the West Bank	2005	0	0	0	4.85	Institutional rehabilitation and support for restructuring (agri)
104.Ghana.12-194	51109	Ghana	2005	1	1	1	3.00	Bushfire and Rural Livelihoods
104.N.264.b.9	51018	Honduras	2005	1	1	1	8.86	Sustainable forestry
104.N.100.b.11	51111	India	2005	0	0	1	8.44	Agricultural project (community agriculture. livestock)
104.N.100.b.19	51052	India	2005	1	0	1	4.58	Farmers' organisation for organic agriculture in rural development
104.N.424.b.2	51110	India	2005	1	1	1	4.55	Forest extension service in Tamil Nadu
104.N.427.b.1	51078	India	2005	0	0	0	3.44	Community-based livestock
104.O.30.Indien.2	51342	India	2005	0	0	0	6.79	Biotech Project
104.Indonesia.1.MFS.2	51225	Indonesia	2005	1	1	0	90.00	Environmental Sector Programme Support 2005-2007
104.Kenya.805-1	51389	Kenya	2005	0	0	0	16.50	Agriculture: The National Reform Process
104.Kenya.805-2	51390	Kenya	2005	0	0	0	58.00	Agriculture: Agricultural Business Development
104.Kenya.805-3	51391	Kenya	2005	0	0	1	67.00	Agriculture: Decentral Agricultural Support Structures
104.Kenya.805-4	51392	Kenya	2005	0	0	0	28.00	Agriculture: Programme Support Unit
104.N.506.f		Kenya	2005	1	1	1	5.78	Environmental education
104.Kina.1.MFS.4	51191	Kina	2005	0	2	0	45.00	Wind energy development
104.O.30.Kina.56	51007	Kina	2005	0	0	1	13.64	Municipal Water Supply
104.O.30.Kina.57	51339	Kina	2005	0	0	0	14.00	Water Treatment Plant

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104.N.339.b.4	51050	Malawi	2005	1	0	0	6.72	CBNRM of wildlife for poverty reduction
104.Nepal.5/14/05	51286	Nepal	2005	0	1	1	1.81	Industrial Environmental Management
104.Nicaragua.806.200.1	51416	Nicaragua	2005	1	1	1	33.20	Environment Programme
104.Nicaragua.806.200.2	51417	Nicaragua	2005	1	1	1	57.20	Environment Programme
104.Nicaragua.806.200.3	51418	Nicaragua	2005	1	1	1	41.01	Environment Programme
104.N.264.b.4	51056	Panama	2005	1	0	1	3.83	Collective property rights
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.30-19	51047	South Africa	2005	0	0	0	1.14	Formulation of Urban Environmental management
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.80-1	51234	South Africa	2005	0	1	0	52.00	Urban Environmental management
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.81	51231	South Africa	2005	0	1	0	56.00	Urban environmental management
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.82	51232	South Africa	2005	0	1	0	42.00	Civil society knowledge management and research
104.Sydafrika.1.MFS.83	51233	South Africa	2005	0	1	0	70.00	Local Government Support for Urban Environ management
104.Sydafrika.14-207	51281	South Africa	2005	0	0	0	4.96	Electroplating of plastic items
104.Sydafrika.14-209	51283	South Africa	2005	0	2	0	3.30	Biomass heat and power plant
104.Sydafrika.14-210	51282	South Africa	2005	0	0	0	4.53	Maconomy Business Software
104.Sydafrika.14-215	51284	South Africa	2005	0	0	0	1.79	Solar powered water purification
104.Sydafrika.4.a.197	51386	South Africa	2005	0	0	0	1.11	Training of Seafarers in the fishing industry
104.O.30.Sri Lanka	51063	Sri Lanka	2005	0	0	0	27.25	Colombo canal system water quality improvement
104.O.30.Sri Lanka.5	51337	Sri Lanka	2005	0	0	0	29.57	Water Supply and Drainage
104.O.30.Sri Lanka.8	51006	Sri Lanka	2005	0	0	0	101.58	Water Treatment Plant
104.Sri Lanka.31	51040	Sri Lanka	2005	0	0	0	45.40	Rehab drinking water supply after tsunami
104.A.1.e.46	51093	Tanzania	2005	1	1	1	5.00	Evaluation of HIMA Project (agriculture)
104.N.265.b.5	51114	Thailand	2005	1	1	1	8.31	Community management of Wetlands
104.Thailand.1.MFS.93	51046	Thailand	2005	1	0	0	9.84	Rehabilitation for environmental effects of the Tsunami
104.Thailand.1.mfs.96	51162	Thailand	2005	2	1	1	3.48	NGO Joint management of Protected Areas
104.Thailand.1.MFS.94	51324	Thailand	2005	1	1	1	9.78	Community Organization Project for Environment
104.Thailand.1.MFS.21	51042	Thailand	2005	1	0	0	9.90	Wastewater management
104.Thailand.1.MFS.81	51321	Thailand	2005	2	0	1	2.86	Joint management (Biodiversity. Ecosystems. Tsunami)
104.Thailand.1.mfs.83	51323	Thailand	2005	0	1	0	9.40	CDM activities
104.Thailand.1.MFS.95	51037	Thailand	2005	0	0	0	2.00	Rehousing after tsunami
104.Thailand.1.MFS.97	51322	Thailand	2005	1	0	0	3.10	Support to phase out environment assistance
104.A.1.e.41	51091	Uganda	2005	0	0	1	4.20	Evaluation of plan for modern of agriculture
104.N.100.b.18	51051	Uganda	2005	1	0	1	7.60	Expansion of community initiatives (farmers)

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104.Uga.26/101/05/03	51029	Uganda	2005	1	1	1	1.03	Ramsar COP9. Wetlands management
104.Uganda.101/05/05	51241	Uganda	2005	1	0	1	1.14	School farming in Kitgum
104.Uganda.101/05/07	51240	Uganda	2005	0	0	0	1.09	Farming training and exhibition house
104.Da.8-855	51414	Unallocated	2005	0	0	0	5.99	Rural-urban dynamics
104.Dan.8.1204	51213	Unallocated	2005	0	0	0	4.00	Nutritional value of cassava
104.Dan.8.L.729	51305	Unallocated	2005	0	0	0	5.00	Income generation through market access
104.Dan.8-1203	51221	Unallocated	2005	1	1	1	7.99	Monitoring Matters. Monitoring of natural resources
104.Dan.8-890	51161	Unallocated	2005	0	2	0	1.41	CMD for purchase of Danish carbon credits
104.G.7	51210	Unallocated	2005	0	2	0	1.09	CDM strategy
104.M.46	51002	Unallocated	2005	1	1	1	9.50	Danish Seed Health Centre
104.M.53	51001	Unallocated	2005	1	1	1	6.00	Centre of Forestry. Landscape and Planning
104.O.30.h	51410	Unallocated	2005	0	0	0	5.00	Feasibility studies
104.DAN.8.901	51216	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	1.93	Groundwater arsenic problem - Red River
104.Dan.8.L.722	51222	Vietnam	2005	0	1	0	5.35	management of animal manure
104.N.308.b.5	51048	Vietnam	2005	1	0	1	11.30	Community development among ethnic minorities
104.O.30.Vietnam.3	51011	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	6.10	Drainage and Sanitation
104.O.30.Vietnam.MOF.20	51008	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	9.57	Water Supply
104.Vietnam.30.m/67	51005	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	2.14	Implementation of CBRIP (infrastructure)
104.Vietnam.30.m/73	51193	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	2.56	Harmonising ODA
104.Vietnam.38/2	51346	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	8.00	Post Harvest and Rice Processing Project
104.Vietnam.803-200-1	51151	Vietnam	2005	1	0	0	47.75	Fisheries Administration
104.Vietnam.803-200-2	51152	Vietnam	2005	1	0	0	40.50	Fisheries Capture Management
104.Vietnam.803-200-3	51153	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	68.26	Aquaculture
104.Vietnam.803-200-4	51154	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	38.62	Fisheries Post harvest and marketing
104.Vietnam.803-200-5	51155	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	10.80	Fisheries Programme management and Coordination
104.Vietnam.803-200-6	51156	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	14.00	Fisheries unallocated
104.Vietnam.803-200-7	51157	Vietnam	2005	0	0	0	25.80	Fisheries Technological cooperation
104.Arabiske Lande.1.MRD	51177	Yemen	2005	0	0	0	2.56	Parliamentary cooperation and election support