

2020

CLIMATE INTEGRATION TOOL



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Acronyms

CC	Climate Change
CISU	Civilsamfund i Udvikling
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GHG	Green House Gas
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish Development Agency
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Globally, the overall frameworks and agreements related to climate change and sustainable development are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. The SDGs includes a distinct goal on climate action (SDG 13). In addition, several of the 17 SDGs include targets and indicators related to climate change action. Thus, the SDGs demand a radical acceleration of climate change integration into all development policies and programmes. See Annex for SDG targets relevant for climate action integration.

PARIS AGREEMENT AND NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

The Paris Agreement entered into force in November 2016. It builds upon the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). For the first time, it brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.

The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change and strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. And it includes support to assist developing countries. The Paris Agreement requires all countries to put forward their best efforts in mitigation and adaptation through nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Many governments have committed to integrating climate action into development plans and sectoral strategies within the national climate change plans linked to the Paris Agreement.

Denmark's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action – the World 2030 stresses the need for poverty reduction and building the resilience of communities. Working towards the SDGs plays a central role in the strategy. Further, the Policy for Danish Support to Civil Society sets the framework for civil society operations within the Danish development cooperation. It stresses the central role of civil society to fight for basic human rights of poor and excluded groups and in building the capacity of these groups to advocate for their rights. This includes building the resilience of these same groups. CISU's own strategy 2018-2021 highlights the SDGs as setting the agenda regarding how to work for global sustainable development by involving citizens and stakeholders from across the world in fighting poverty and global inequality in an environmentally sustainable manner. Basic rights and a fair distribution of resources are essential for the development of people and societies locally, nationally and globally. Addressing the impacts of climate change is part of this fight against poverty and inequality.



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Impacts of climate change are increasingly being felt by people around the world and impacts are projected to increase in the coming years. Changing weather patterns, rising temperatures and increasing occurrence of droughts and floods are typical impacts making life more difficult among the poor in the Global South. Climate change challenges poverty reduction and resilience. For all interventions, it is important to target the most vulnerable as part of the approach as they are the most exposed to climate change impacts.

CLIMATE ACTION

covers adaptation, mitigation, risk reduction and resilience building. It is linked to disaster risk reduction and closely linked to green economy and environmental management.

ADAPTATION

Climate change adaptation is the processes by which human beings and societies adjust to changes in climate by making changes in production systems and social and economic organisation in order to reduce vulnerability to changing climatic conditions. Adaptation is closely linked to building resilience of societies and contributes to people's adaptive capacity. In many ways, it resembles good sustainable development.

MITIGATION

Mitigation is limited to the processes by which human beings and societies address the various human activities with potential to reduce emission of greenhouse gas. With CISU funded interventions having a focus on poverty reduction, the focus in climate action integration will naturally be on adaptation. Mitigation should be understood mainly as a co-benefit in the process.

WHAT DOES CLIMATE INTEGRATION MEAN?

Integration is used here as the same process as mainstreaming. Integrating climate actions is defined as the process of inclusion of climate change related actions into sector implementation, outcomes and policies. This is different from a “targeted” climate intervention approach. This climate tool is primarily intended for assisting organisations, which are not having climate change actions as their core area of operation. The climate tool can be used within a range of different development initiatives ranging in size from small to relative larger intervention or programmes (by CISU standards).

Note, that when the climate tool in the following is talking about interventions, it is meant to cover interventions (projects) as well as programmes.



HOW TO USE THIS CLIMATE INTEGRATION TOOL

This climate tool is primarily intended for assisting organisations, which are not having climate change actions as their core area of operation. As CISU, we want to support our members further integrate climate action in their development initiative. This tool can assist in identifying opportunities for climate action and provide inspiration to approaches and activities to climate action in development interventions.

When should we think climate?

The relevance of integrating climate action is varying from intervention to intervention; ranging from some thematic areas and sectors, where it is not relevant, and others (and probably most) where it is relevant. E.g. the level that your current activities take place will have implications for the type of climate action that is relevant for you and your partners. Geographic location also plays a role in how much climate change impacts the intervention. However, the majority of the targeted areas of CISU funded interventions are impacted or likely to be impacted quite substantially by climate change. Often the poorest and most vulnerable are likely to be those most directly impacted by climate change. Hence, it is always worthwhile to think carefully about possible impacts from and impacts on climate change for any given intervention.

In the intervention preparation phase, reflect on the following questions to find out whether climate change integration is relevant for your intervention:

- **Is the target group impacted by climate change?**
- **Is the thematic focus impacted by or impacting on climate change?**

This discussion can be based on inspiration from this climate tool and through discussions among the partners and their network. It goes without saying, that the question of integrating climate action in your activities should be explored in close collaboration between the local and Danish partners and that any decisions should be fully anchored locally.

How to use this tool

The climate tool has two main sections, one on ENTRY POINTS with KEY QUESTIONS FOR YOUR ANALYSIS. Here, the idea is to assist in where to look for information and how to undertake an analysis related to climate action integration when developing an intervention. It has a general section and then sections related to different sectors/SDGs.

The second section OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATION has practical inspiration on ACTIVITIES AND APPROACHES and is less about theories and processes. The section also includes examples of outcomes and indicators related to climate action integration. The options can be included to a different degree in the interventions - from adjusting existing foreseen activities to inclusion of new activities.

The tool focuses on what could be done at the operational level, and it is not seeking to introduce open-ended and often complicated assessment processes at policy levels.

When using the climate tool, it is recommended to focus on the general sections and the sections about the SDGs that your intervention will be addressing. You can also seek inspiration in some of the other sections.

The selection of sectors/SDGs in this tool is based on where most CISU interventions are found. Due to the need for limiting the scope of the climate tool, some sectors or SDGs that otherwise might be relevant are unfortunately not covered.

There exists tools and guides for all sorts of climate action. A majority of the available tools are related to addressing climate mainstreaming or integration at national, policy and programme level. Much of what is found are often highly complicated and technical in terms of processes. Few are addressing the more hands on climate action integration, which are relevant at local level.

HOW-TO-GUIDE ON INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE ACTION IN DEVELOPMENT WORK



ENTRY POINTS TO INTEGRATE CLIMATE ACTION IN YOUR INTERVENTION

For all interventions, it is critical to get an overview of what is available in terms of documents, studies, assessments, plans and policies relevant for climate actions.

For the actual planning phase of the intervention, use the information you have found from the various entry points combined with inspiration from this climate tool to develop activities and approaches that are integrating climate action. Identify key actors central to the process of integrating climate action in the specific sector and relevant at the level of intervention operation. This will typically include local level actors or institutions that play a role in such integration processes. Further, try to assess what is known now in terms of climate impacts in the sector (and in the area).

QUESTIONS TO IDENTIFY SECTOR OR AREA SPECIFIC CLIMATE IMPACTS

- What is known in terms of how the intervention stakeholders and sector institutions will work with climate actions?
- What is known now of how to adapt?
- What is known in terms of the current climate vulnerability?
- What is known in terms of the relevant actors' (including local partners') capacity to address climate change?

Sector Specific Action Plans

For all sectors, there are a number of characteristics about entry points. Hence, for entry points related to sector policies, strategies and plans, it is relevant to access these sector

documents through homepages of the relevant ministries in the respective countries. For entry points related to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPAs), the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Communications for the respective countries, only a few countries have NAPs, but all countries have relevant NDCs. NAPAs can have valuable information, but they are typically of older date. These are all national documents, and they will be rather general in nature. Navigating in all the documents related to UNFCCC is quite demanding, but the links given in the respective sections should provide you with the direct access to the relevant documents. The local development plans are where higher-level policies and plans are being spelled out.

Climate Vulnerability Assessments

It is important to look into whether vulnerability assessments relevant for climate actions have been made in the specific area, in the sector or among the target group. From these, there are much to learn that can be relevant for integration of climate action. However, a common risk is that you will only find limited information on climate vulnerability and the prioritised climate action for the specific areas and target groups of your intervention.

In some type of interventions (especially agriculture, natural resources, health, water and possibly energy) consider including a climate vulnerability assessment as part of the intervention. This will provide information on how to integrate more concrete climate action. There are several tools for undertaking climate vulnerability assessments. The most relevant is: CARE CCVA. For some interventions, it will be too demanding to conduct a climate vulnerability assessment. What you can do then is to have some general activities or approaches to climate integration.

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS (NAP)

The NAP process helps countries conduct comprehensive medium- and long-term climate adaptation planning. It is a flexible process that builds on each country's existing adaptation activities and helps integrate climate change into national decision-making.

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (NAPA)

NAPA is a type of plan submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by Least Developed Countries, to describe the country's perception of its most "urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change".

NATIONAL DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC)

The NDCs are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and they embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. A way for each country to report to the UNFCCC.

NATIONAL COMMUNICATION (NC)

A National Communication is a report that each Party to the Convention prepares periodically in accordance with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP).

ENTRY POINTS SDGS 2, 12, 15

Interventions that addresses agriculture and natural resource management (SDG 15) are typically also addressing food security (SDG 2). And they are often linked to value chain development and farmer organisation (SDG 12). Agriculture, food security and rural development face similar challenges regarding climate change. Thus, here they are addressed under one heading.

Agriculture and food systems, including crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry production have to improve and become more efficient in resource use (use less land, water and inputs to produce food more sustainably combined with reducing food loss and waste) to meet the future challenges.

These sectors also need to adapt to climate change and natural resource pressure and contribute to mitigating climate change. Central to agriculture and food systems is the need to focus on building resilience of people, communities and ecosystems. This is key to sustainable agriculture and key to the integration of climate action in the sector/s.

Agriculture, food systems and natural resources are among the key priority sectors in relation to integration of climate action. Typically, these sectors are significantly impacted or likely to be impacted by climate change.

Sector Policies

The entry points for seeking information on integrating climate action include the agricultural sector policies, plans and programmes for the specific countries. Also, sector documents related to forestry and natural resources are relevant.

National Climate Plans

Other entry points are the NAPs, the NAPAs, the NDCs and the National Communications for the respective countries. The NAPs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NAPs. The NAPAs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NAPAs. The NDCs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NDCs, and the National Communications can be accessed here: UNFCCC – National Communications. All the documents will have information relevant to the sector.

Typically, they have many possible actions to address climate action integration in the agriculture, food systems and natural resources

sector. In the NDCs, there are good sections addressing adaptations in the agriculture, food systems, natural resources sector.

World Bank

Another entry point, where a good amount of relevant data on climate actions can be found is the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal that can be accessed through this link: [WB CC knowledge – country profiles](#) (go to country heading and select a country). On this portal, you will find the climate and adaptation profile of each country with data such as: natural hazard affecting the country, the climate future, the current and future impacts and adaptation options. This information might help you integrate climate change information and climate action into your intervention.

Local Development Plans

Important entry points for many interventions, which are addressing specific activities in defined geographic areas will be the local development plans. The local development plans – typically the district or municipal development plans can have a number of climate related actions described in the sections on agriculture and natural resources.

Other Entry Points

There might be other plans, assessments and documents that are relevant to consult. They include possible Disaster Risk Reduction Plans for the specific target area (commune, district, province). These can include very relevant climate actions for the sector. Different forms of spatial plans such as land use plans for the district, province or other local administrative level might exist and give some guidance on actions within agriculture, natural resources, food system sector.

Lastly, in some cases there might exist a range of different assessments covering the target area including vulnerability assessments or participatory poverty assessments. They might have valuable information to be used in terms of integrating climate actions. Check also with other CSOs in the area, what material they might have.

There is a range of guidance notes or tools addressing climate action integration within agriculture, food systems and natural resources. Some of the most relevant include: SIDA Agric, FAO Agric, CARE Agric.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR YOUR ANALYSIS

When seeking to integrate climate action in agriculture, food systems and natural resources, reflect on the following questions:

- What are the impacts on agriculture that climate change has?
- Is it likely that the intervention area has e.g. reduced productivity and crop loss due to droughts and floods?
- What obstacles are there for sustainable land management? Will the planned activities contribute to sustainable land use practises?
- What are the strategies used by farmers to manage risks and their impact on the environment? – and what are the livelihoods-climate linkages for different groups within the communities?
- Are there underlying reasons for vulnerability to climate change and extreme events including poverty, gender and marginalisation? - Are there opportunities and locally available capacities?
- How is the institutional and policy environment related to climate change?

TYPICAL IMPACTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

- Negative impacts on yields and production capacity from changing weather patterns and increased hazards
- Decreasing resilience of farmers as a result of decreasing production and increasing climate shocks
- Increased food insecurity and undernourishment among vulnerable communities

CHECKLIST



Information sources in food security, agriculture and natural resources	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No	Relevance of information? High/Medium/Low
Sector policies, strategies, plans			
Country documents submitted to UNFCCC – NDC, NAPA, NAP, National Communications			
World Bank CC Knowledge Portal			
Local development plans			
Disaster Risks Reduction plans			
Spatial plans			
Vulnerability assessments/Poverty Assessments			
Planning for undertaking Vulnerability Assessment			

ENTRY POINTS SDG 3

There is substantial direct impact from climate change on the health sector. It is expected that climate change will adversely impact the lives and health of billions of people over the next decades. In most countries, health is one of the priority sectors in relation to climate action integration. Integrating climate actions in relation to health is all about adaptation to climate change.

While the direct health effects of extreme weather events receive great attention, climate change mainly harms human health by exacerbating existing disease burdens. It has negative impacts on daily life among those with the weakest health protection systems and with the least capacity to adapt.

The impact is dependent on several factors such as existing vulnerability and adaptive capacity to changing meteorological conditions, as well as capacities, available resources, and existing behaviours and attitudes.

Thus, the poor and disenfranchised groups will bear the most risk globally, the greatest burden fall on poor countries, particularly on poor children, who are most affected by such climate-related diseases as malaria, undernutrition, and diarrhoea.

Health systems must improve and become more resilient to climate change to continue to be a cornerstone in poverty reduction under changing climate risks. It is critical to focus on enhancing resilience of people and communities.

Sector Policies

In seeking answers to some of the key questions, a number of different entry points can be used. The entry points for seeking information on integrating climate action include the health sector policies, plans and programmes for the specific countries. Specific health sector adaptation plans can be found in some countries. Look for climate actions in these sector documents and consider if these climate actions could be relevant to integrate in your intervention.

National Climate Plans

Other entry points are the NAPs, the NAPAs, the NDCs and the National Communications for the respective countries. The NAPs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NAPs. The NAPAs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NAPAs. The NDCs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NDCs, and the National Communications can be accessed here: UNFCCC – National Communications. All the documents will have information relevant to the sector.

World Bank

Relevant data on climate actions in health can be found in the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal that can be accessed through this link: WB CC knowledge – country profiles (go to country heading and select a country). On this portal, you will find the climate and adaptation profile of each country with data specifically on health impacts and adaptation measures.

Local Development Plans

Important entry points for many interventions, which are addressing specific activities in defined geographic areas are the local development plans. The local development plans – typically the district or municipal development plans have plans related to public health and can have a number of climate related actions included.

Other Entry Points

There might be other plans, assessments and documents that are relevant to consult. They include possible Disaster Risk Reduction Plans for the specific area (commune, district, province). Typically, there will be something on health responses to disasters. In some cases, there exists different assessments covering the area including vulnerability assessments or participatory poverty assessments, which might have something on health. They might have valuable information in relation to climate actions. Check also with other CSOs in the area, what material they might have.

There are tools addressing climate action integration within health including guidance on health vulnerability assessments. The most relevant are from WHO. They can be accessed here: WHO Health.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR YOUR ANALYSIS

When seeking to integrate climate action in health, it is relevant to consider the following questions::

- What are the climate change impacts in the target area on health (e.g. increased disease burden and reduced resilience of target communities)? – And what are the projected impacts?
- What are the current coping mechanisms in the health system and among the communities?
- What obstacles are there for improving health services to become more adapted?
- Will the planned activities contribute to improved resilience in the health system and among the communities?
- Are there underlying reasons for health vulnerability to climate change including poverty, gender and marginalisation? – Are there opportunities and locally available capacities?
- How does the health institutional and policy environment address impacts of climate change?

CHECKLIST



Information sources in health	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No	Relevance of information? High/Medium/Low
Sector policies, strategies, plans			
Health sector adaptation plans			
Country documents submitted to UNFCCC – NDC, NAPA, NAP, National Communications			
World Bank CC Knowledge Portal			
Local development plans			
Disaster Risks Reduction plans			
Vulnerability assessments/Poverty Assessments			
Planning for undertaking Vulnerability Assessment			

TYPICAL IMPACTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change affects the most basic health requirements: clean air, safe water, enough food and adequate shelter. It also poses new challenges to the control of infectious diseases, and gradually increases the pressure on the natural, economic and social systems that sustain health.

- Greater risk of injury, disease, and death due to more intense floods, droughts, heat waves and fires
- Increased risk of undernutrition resulting from diminished food production in poor regions
- Consequences for health of lost work capacity and reduced labour productivity in vulnerable populations
- Increased risks of food- and water-borne diseases and vector-borne diseases

ENTRY POINTS SDG 4

KEY QUESTIONS FOR YOUR ANALYSIS

Education is a sector with limited direct impacts from climate change, but certainly a sector with opportunities to build future capacities for adaptation and mitigation. In most countries education is not a priority sector in relation to climate action integration.

Educational systems must prepare the learners/students to adapt to a changing climate and how to engage in greener productive activities. It is critical that the various educational opportunities contribute to building resilience to climate change.

TYPICAL IMPACTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

- Climate change impacts are primarily on school infrastructure from climate related extreme weather.
- Potential impacts are less school/class attendance and less motivated learners due to undernourishment and other difficulties in terms of school attendance caused by reduced resilience of local target communities.
- The poor are clearly most directly impacted.

Sector Policies

When addressing climate action integration in education, a number of different entry points can be used. The entry points for seeking information on integrating climate action include the education sector policies, plans and programmes for the specific countries. Seek information on which climate actions are mentioned in these documents. And consider if these climate actions could be relevant to integrate in your intervention.

National Climate Plans

Other entry points are the NAPs, the NAPAs, the NDCs and the National Communications for the respective countries. The NAPs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NAPs](#). The NAPAs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NAPAs](#). The NDCs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NDCs](#), and the National Communications can be accessed here: [UNFCCC – National Communications](#). All the documents will have information relevant to the education sector.

Local Development Plans

An important entry point can be local development plans. Typically the district or municipal development plans have plans related to the education sector and might have a number of climate related actions included.

Other Entry Points

There might be different assessments from the target area including vulnerability assessments or participatory poverty assessments. These might include something on education related to climate change. Check also with other CSOs in the area, what material they might have.

There are some tools and guides addressing climate action integration within the education sector. The most relevant can be accessed here [UNCCLearn Educ](#).

When seeking to integrate climate action in education, it is relevant to consider the following questions:

- What are the impacts in the target area on the education system (e.g. damaged infrastructure and declining school attendance)?
- What are the existing understanding and capacities of the target group when it comes to climate change responses?
- How does the current education system address climate change issues?
- What obstacles are there for improving how the education system is addressing climate change?
- Will the planned activities contribute to improve the capacities of the target group to address climate change issues?
- How does the education institutional and policy environment address capacity development related to climate change response?

CHECKLIST



Information sources in education	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No	Relevance of information? High/Medium/Low
Sector policies, strategies, plans			
Country documents submitted to UNFCCC – NDC, NAPA, NAP, National Communications			
Local development plans			
Vulnerability assessments/Poverty Assessments			

Water and sanitation is a key sector in relation to integration of climate action. The water and sanitation sector must become more efficient in using the available water resources and improve in providing water access and sanitation coverage. To achieve this, the sector also needs to adapt to climate change and natural resource pressure. Central to water and sanitation is the need to focus on enhancing resilience of people, communities and water related ecosystem services. **Typically, it is a sector significantly impacted by climate change.**

Sector Policies

When addressing climate action integration in the water and sanitation sector, a number of different entry points can be used. The entry points for seeking information include the water and sanitation **sector policies, plans and programmes** for the specific countries. There might also be **water and sanitation sector adaption plans** for some of the countries.

National Climate Plans

Other entry points are the **NAPs, the NAPAs, the NDCs and the National Communications** for the respective countries. The NAPs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NAPs. The NAPAs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NAPAs. The NDCs can be accessed here: UNFCCC-NDCs, and the National Communications can be accessed here: UNFCCC - National Communications. All the documents have information relevant to water and sanitation. Typically, they propose a lot of actions to address climate action integration in the water and sanitation sector.

World Bank

Another entry point, where a good amount of relevant data on climate actions related to the water and sanitation sector can be found, is the **World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal**. This portal can be accessed through this link: WB CC knowledge - country profiles (go to country heading and select a country).

Local Development Plans

Important entry points are local development plans. The **local development plans** – typically the district or municipal development plans – can have several climate related actions described in the sections on water and sanitation.

Other Entry Points

There might be other plans, assessments and documents relevant to consult. They include possible **Disaster Risk Reduction Plans** for the specific area (commune, district, province). These can include relevant climate actions related to water and sanitation. Different forms of **spatial plans** such as land use plans for the district or province might exist and give some guidance on actions within water resource management. Lastly, different area specific assessments including **vulnerability assessments** or **participatory poverty assessments** might exist. They can have valuable information on water and sanitation access to be used for integrating climate actions. Check also with other CSOs in the area, what material they might have.

There is a good range of tools and guidelines addressing climate action integration within the water and sanitation sector. Some of the most relevant include: EU Water, CARE Water, WHO WASH.

When seeking to integrate climate action in water and sanitation interventions, it is relevant to consider the following questions:

- What are the impacts on water and/or sanitation that climate change has and is likely to have in the intervention area (e.g. too much water or too little water for production, for infrastructure, for sanitation and habitation)?
- What obstacles are there for sustainable and more efficient use of water and for better coverage of sanitation? - and will the planned activities contribute to more sustainable water use and/or better sanitation?
- What are the strategies used by local communities to manage water related risks and their impact? – and what are the livelihoods-water access-climate linkages for different groups within the communities?
- Are there underlying reasons for human vulnerability to water related climate change including poverty, gender and marginalisation? - Are there opportunities and locally available capacities?
- How is the institutional and policy environment related to climate change in the water and sanitation sector?

TYPICAL IMPACTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

- Decreasing or more erratic access to water influenced by increasing floods, droughts and water scarcity
- Destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure meaning increased difficulties in accessing clean water and proper sanitation
- Decreasing resilience of local communities

CHECKLIST



Information sources in water and sanitation	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No	Relevance of information? High/Medium/Low
Sector policies, strategies, plans			
Water and sanitation sector adaptation plan			
Country documents submitted to UNFCCC – NDC, NAPA, NAP, National Communications			
World Bank CC Knowledge Portal			
Local development plans			
Disaster Risks Reduction plans			
Spatial plans			
Vulnerability assessments/Poverty Assessments			
Planning for undertaking Vulnerability Assessment			

ENTRY POINTS SDG 7

KEY QUESTIONS FOR YOUR ANALYSIS

Development interventions addressing sustainable energy are working within a sector that experiences major impacts from climate change. Many activities related to integration of climate action will address adaptation as well as mitigation.

The energy sector has major impact on both climate change and on vulnerability of communities. Thus, the energy sector must improve significantly in terms of access to clean and affordable energy.

Sector Policies

In seeking answers to the questions, different entry points can be used. The entry points for seeking information on integrating climate action include the energy **sector policies, plans and programmes** for the specific countries.

National Climate Plans

Other entry points are **the NAPs, the NAPAs, the NDCs and the National Communications** for the respective countries. The NAPs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NAPs](#). The NAPAs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NAPAs](#). The NDCs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NDCs](#), and the National Communications can be accessed here: [UNFCCC - National Communications](#). All the documents have information relevant to the energy sector. Typically, they have information on actions to address climate action integration in the energy sector.

World Bank

Another entry point, where a good amount of relevant data on climate actions can be found is the **World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal**. The portal can be accessed through this link: [WB CC knowledge - country profiles](#) (go to country heading and select a country). Here you will find the climate and adaptation profile of each country with data such as: natural hazard affecting the country, the climate future, the current and future impacts and adaptation options. This information might help you integrate climate change information and climate action into your intervention.

Local Development Plans

Important entry points are **local development plans**. The local development plans – typically the district or municipal development plans can have climate related actions described in the sections on energy.

Other Entry Points

Other plans/documents include possible **Disaster Risk Reduction Plans** for the area (commune, district, province). They can have relevant climate actions for the energy sector. In some cases, different assessments covering the area including **vulnerability assessments** or **participatory poverty assessments** exist. Here, access to energy could be included.

Check also with other CSOs in the area, what material they might have. Some of the most relevant tools addressing climate action integration within the energy sector include: [EUEI Energy](#), [ESMAP Energy](#).

When seeking to integrate climate action in sustainable energy, it is relevant to consider the following questions:

- What are the impacts on energy supply that climate change has and is likely to have in the intervention area?
- What obstacles are there for better access to more sustainable energy sources? – and will the planned activities contribute to increased access to low-carbon energy sources?
- What are the strategies used by communities to manage risks associated with access to energy? – and what are the livelihoods-energy-climate linkages for different groups within the communities?
- Are there underlying reasons for vulnerability related to energy access including poverty, gender and marginalisation? – Are there opportunities and locally available capacities?
- How is the institutional and policy environment related to the energy sector and especially in relation to access to clean and affordable energy by the poor?

TYPICAL IMPACTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

- Droughts and changing weather patterns impact ecosystems and decrease access to wood fuels, biomass and hydro power
- Reduced capacity for provision of clean and affordable energy solutions
- Increase in GHG emission through fossil and wood fuel consumption
- Increased vulnerability of local communities due to limitations in energy access

CHECKLIST



Information sources in sustainable energy	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No	Relevance of information? High/Medium/Low
Sector policies, strategies, plans			
Country documents submitted to UNFCCC – NDC, NAPA, NAP, National Communications			
World Bank CC Knowledge Portal			
Local development plans			
Disaster Risks Reduction plans			
Vulnerability assessments/Poverty Assessments			
Planning for undertaking Vulnerability Assessment			

Development interventions addressing production, employment, value chains and microfinance (SDG 8 and 12) operate within a multitude of sectors. Several of these sectors experience major impacts from climate change. Also, some of them have impacts on climate change. The ability to create employment and enhance production and local economies has a major impact on decreasing vulnerability of communities.

Sector Policies

When addressing climate action integration, several entry points can be used. These are related to the specific sectors that the employment, production or value chain address (e.g. look in agricultural sector policies and plans when the intervention is about production and employment in agro-processing). Further, the entry points for seeking information on integrating climate action can include the National Employment Policies and Strategies and the National Green Economy Strategies.

National Climate Plans

Some information might be gathered in **NAPs, the NAPAs, the NDCs and the National Communications** for the respective countries. The NAPs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NAPs](#). The NAPAs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NAPAs](#). The NDCs can be accessed here: [UNFCCC-NDCs](#), and the National Communications can be accessed here: [UNFCCC - National Communications](#). Expect only to find limited information in relation to the relevant green economy.

Local Development Plans

Important entry points for seeking information related to specific geographical areas are **local development plans**. The local development plans – typically the district or municipal development plans can include information on responses to climate change in relation to the economic sectors.

Other Entry Points

Other documents include possible **Disaster Risk Reduction Plans** for the specific target area (commune, district, province). They can have relevant climate actions for the economic sectors and the sector of relevance for you. In some cases, different assessments covering the area including **vulnerability assessments** or **participatory poverty assessments** exist. Here it is possible that aspects on resilience, employment and production are addressed. Check also with other CSOs in the area, what material they might have. There are a few guidance notes addressing climate action integration within employment, business and value chains. They include: SIDA Green Eco, ILO Green Eco, Oxfam Green Eco, ODI Green Eco.

When seeking to integrate climate action in production, employment, value chains and microfinance, some questions to ask include:

- What are the impacts on the specific economic activity and its employment that climate change has and is likely to have in the target area?
- What obstacles are there for additional green economy activities in the area?
- Will the planned activities contribute to increased resilience and low carbon development in the economic activities?
- What are the strategies used by businesses at the relevant local level to manage risks associated with changing climate? – and what are the links with livelihoods of different groups within the local societies?
- How is the institutional and policy environment related to the green economy?

TYPICAL IMPACTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

- Climate change has significant impacts on economic activity, employment creation and value chains.
- This eg. happens through disruption in production capacity and disruption of supply chains from climate hazards and change in growing conditions of needed raw material.
- Overall, these changes will affect economic opportunities, profitability and competitiveness, livelihoods and employment.
- Reduced water availability is a major threat to productivity.

CHECKLIST



Information sources in production, employment, value chains, and microfinance	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No	Relevance of information? High/Medium/Low
National employment strategies			
National green economy strategies			
Country documents submitted to UNFCCC – NDC, NAPA, NAP, National Communications			
Local development plans			
Disaster Risks Reduction plans			
Vulnerability assessments/Poverty Assessments			

GENERAL GUIDANCE ON OPPORTUNITIES

This section gives practical inspiration to intervention developers on options for climate action integration in the various sectors. Across all sectors, the opportunities for integration of climate action vary a lot. Some sectors have many options to choose from, others have much more limited options. However, as poverty reduction and building resilience goes hand in hand, all sectors have in common that integration of climate actions must focus on strengthen local resilience capacity among target communities as a key feature.

The section emphasizes options of what to do in your intervention. And several activities and approaches are listed. Many of the activities are related to each other. The intention is to consider one or more of the suggested approaches and activities during the preparation phase of the intervention. It is both possible and desirable to combine several of the activities and approaches. For all interventions, it is important to target the most vulnerable as part of the approach as they are the most exposed to climate change impacts.

Each topic includes a practical case on climate action integration. In addition to the activities, to strengthen climate integration in the intervention, it is often relevant to include climate action into the objectives and expected results and outcome of the intervention. Note, it is possible that what you are already planning to do is relevant in relation to integrating climate action. You can use the relevant sections in this chapter to check.

THE CHANGE TRIANGLE AND CLIMATE INTEGRATION

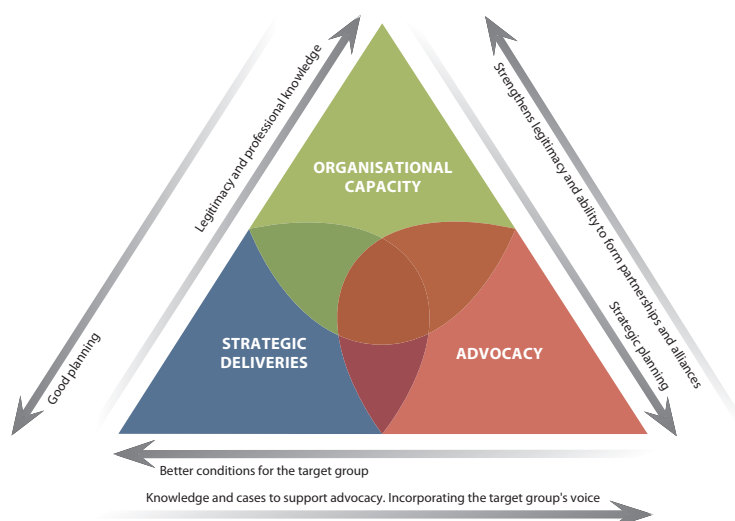
In most development interventions, there will be activities within advocacy, capacity development and strategic services (cf. CISUs Change Triangle). Climate action integration can fall within all three areas or only in some of them.

In advocacy, a general approach to integration of climate action is to support that policies of climate mainstreaming are actually translated into actions (from word to action). This is relevant in all sectors and is also supportive of the advocacy process of ensuring that adaptation finance is actually being allocated. In advocacy, it is also relevant for many interventions to influence policies and plans from local to national level.

In capacity development, the intervention should ensure that the partners/target groups/institutions/actors are capacitated to support climate relevant activities, policies and organisational practises. In order to integrate climate action and build resilience, it is also important to promote the representation of local communities and vulnerable segments as well as promoting gender equality.

For the strategic services supported, climate integration will somehow be linked or related to those strategic services already planned for the intervention. Climate action is not supposed to be stand-alone activities but rather adjustments and contributions to planned activities.

When the climate tool indicates if a certain activity is related to either advocacy, capacity development or strategic services, it should be taken as a guidance. It does not mean that your intervention could not address it through other parts of the development triangle.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE INTEGRATION SDGS 2, 12, 15

ACTIVITIES AND APPROACHES

Development interventions addressing food security, agriculture and natural resource management are often closely related and share opportunities for integrating climate action. Within these sectors there are several opportunities for integrating climate action.

The opportunities are primarily linked to climate adaption but often also include mitigation benefits. For example, synergies between adaptation, mitigation and food security are often found. Focus should be on building resilience of the poor (adaptation). Promoting sustainable agriculture and improved land use goes hand in hand with building resilience and adaptation to climate change among vulnerable communities.

Overall, the most effective approaches are related to reduction of vulnerability and increasing the resilience of communities and the production systems. Focus on participation and inclusion of the most vulnerable, including rights of women, must be part of the approach.

Lastly, it is important to realise that climate actions within agriculture and food systems are linked to actions within many of the other sectors. Most directly they are related to actions within water and sanitation and within value chains and microcredit.

- Introduction or further promotion of **crops or livestock that are more resilient** to current and expected changes in climate (droughts, floods, higher temperatures). Typically, this aspect can be included in capacity development and strategic services.
- **Diversification of crops** grown by target groups and further emphasis on **intercropping** and with further emphasis on **agroforestry** and **perennial crops and trees grown on farms**. This address both adaptation and mitigation and is relevant in capacity development as well as in strategic services.
- Promoting **soil and water conservation measures** in the farming landscape introducing or further promoting various sustainable farming practises including building soil quality and improving access to nutrients. This address both adaptation and mitigation and could be addressed in capacity development and supported by strategic services.
- Improving the **management of forest and natural ecosystems** that are supporting important ecosystem functions and services. Related to both adaptation and mitigation. Promoting rights of local communities will be part of this. It is relevant in advocacy, in capacity development as well as in strategic services.
- Addressing **improved crop irrigation** with more efficient use of water. Related to capacity development and strategic services.
- Addressing **range land management** for increased range land productivity and resilience. To be addressed through capacity development and strategic services.
- **Diversification of rural livelihoods** to include a wider range of productive strategies. Seek opportunities for rural incomes from improving the status and productivity of natural resources, and payments for ecosystem services and carbon storage. To be included in capacity development and strategic services.
- **Advocacy** for appropriate policies and implementation on the need for supporting development of agriculture and natural resource management that are promoting climate resilience of local communities. Directed at local governments and sector departments.
- Promoting **policies and plans** in support of **sustainable food system** and building of **local resilience**. Primarily within advocacy and in relation to capacity development activities.
- Addressing **land use planning, land rights, tenure and governance** directed at local level authorities and organisations and with a focus on how to ensure sustainability and access in order to adapt and mitigate.
- In interventions dealing with **value chains and market access** related to agriculture/natural resources, climate actions can be integrated by further promoting products that are produced in ways that are supportive of resilient/sustainable agriculture and sustainable natural resource management. This includes also **certification and value addition** of such products. Can be addressed through advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Addressing **institutional capacity development** for farmer organisations, sector departments and for extension agents in order to increase their capacity in supporting climate actions in agriculture and food systems.
- When supporting **organising of farmers**, seek to **integrate the promotion of climate action** issues in the operation of farmer organisations.
- Promote **risk transfer** through the development of **weather insurance**, increasing climate change adaptive capacity and **social transfers/food**. Typically related to advocacy activities.
- Including **climate relevant actions** in farmer **training processes** such as farmers field schools and extension support. To be addressed through capacity development activities.
- Promote better use at local level of **climate and weather forecasting** information as well as early warnings. Related to advocacy and capacity development activities.
- Investing in **social security** systems and in improving **access to finance** (microfinance) will contribute to improved resilience within the rural farming communities. Through its contribution to adaptation capacity it is also a way of integrating climate action. This is linked closely with work in other sectors. Related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Promoting **climate proofing of infrastructure** relevant for agriculture and food systems.



When integrating climate action in an intervention, it is important to reflect on the impact of the chosen approaches in the expected outcomes and results. Have you for example selected a climate integration focus on crop diversification and soil/water conservation measures, you should seek to have something written on improved resilience of small-scale farmers and of the food system in the expected results and outcomes.

It is important to monitor the implementation in accordance with some indicators that reflect the integrated climate actions. You need to reflect on whether the monitoring set-up include indicators of for instance adaptive capacity or resilience of farmer target group? And whether the indicators include monitoring of the institutional, planning and policy environment for adaptation?

Examples of indicators

- Adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture and land use management strategies e.g. conservation agriculture
- Efficient irrigation techniques, agroforestry, etc.
- Equitable access to and utilisation of appropriate agricultural knowledge, skills, technologies and resources by vulnerable groups e.g. soil conservation, seed selection etc.

Integration activities in food security, agriculture and natural resources	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No
Crop/livestock introduction		
Crop diversification, intercropping, agroforestry		
Soil and water conservation measures		
Management of forest and natural ecosystems		
Improved crop irrigation		
Range land management		
Diversification of rural livelihoods		
Advocacy for appropriate policies		
Promoting policies and plans		
Land use planning, land rights, tenure and governance		
Resilience and greening of value chains, markets access, certification		
Institutional capacity development		
Promotion of climate action in farmer organising		
Risk transfer, weather insurance, social transfers/food		
Farmer training processes to include climate action		
Climate and weather forecasting		
Linking to social security and access to microfinance		
Climate proofing of infrastructure		

CROP VARIETY MANAGEMENT FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION

A CISU member and their Indian partner promote agricultural development and farmer organisation. They have jointly decided to integrate climate action in the planning for a new CISU-funded intervention. The partners have been able to access information on relevant climate actions within their field of work from several entry points.

In the adaptation information by India to UNFCCC and the agricultural sector documents, it is stressed that **introduction of greater crop variety**, including further stress on **drought resilient crops**, are relevant adaptation measures.

Information on which specific types of crops and crop varieties that are relevant for the district has been found in the more localised entry points, including the development plans and the disaster risk reduction plans for the districts.

The objectives and outputs of the proposed intervention are formulated so that **increased resilience** of the agricultural production and among the farmers is part of the results framework. Indicators are formulated around **crop variation and increased farming of drought resilient crops**.

The practical example is constructed based on experiences from interventions of different CISU members organizations.



ARCHIVE PHOTO FROM MITRANIKETANS VANNER AND ARANYAS PERMA CULTURE PROJECT IN INDIA

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE INTEGRATION SDG 3

ACTIVITIES AND APPROACHES

Development interventions within health have several options for integrating climate action. **The health sector is among the priority sectors to be affected by climate change and among the key sectors where integration of climate action is needed.**

The opportunities for climate integration are all related to adaption. Health plays a key role in building resilience of communities.

Focus on inclusion of the most vulnerable, including children and women, must be part of the approach. Building the resilience of health systems to climate change is part of a preventive approach to public health.

Existing shortfalls in providing basic health services determine that much of the global population is exposed to climate-sensitive health hazards. There is a need to strengthen key functions, and to ensure that the health sector is ready to react to the challenges posed by climate change. These challenges include acute natural disasters and disease epidemics as well as long term stresses.

Lastly, actions within health are often linked to actions within many of the other SDGs and sectors especially water and sanitation. Likewise, there is a strong link to the energy sector, as access to clean energy is a critical aspect of human health from reduction in exposure to smoke.

- **Building the capacity of health services/ workers and basic health care institutions** to understand health/climate risks and to respond to illnesses and injuries caused by climate- or environment-related impacts. This includes responding to sudden and slow offset disasters and responding to diseases and undernutrition. This approach focuses on capacity development and strategic services.
- Support the **assessment and mapping health vulnerability** to climate risks among the target population (as integrated with more general mapping of health vulnerability). Linked to capacity development and strategic services.
- Promote **health/climate awareness and education** among target communities (as part of general health awareness campaigning). Related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Support the general **strengthening of basic health services** and systems to become more resilient and improve its ability to respond to climate related stresses. Related primarily to advocacy and capacity development.
- Promote government, private sector and civil society organisation **collaboration on health crisis mitigation and management**. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Support health services to improve **its capacity to address water, food and vector borne diseases** linked to climate change (malaria, dengue, diarrhoea etc). Primarily related to capacity development.
- **Advocacy** for appropriate policies and implementation in support of health services that are able to respond better to challenges faced by climate change.
- Supporting the improvement of **health data gathering, disease surveillance, early warning and contingency planning** in order to respond earlier to climate induced crisis. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Support health services to **prepare better for disasters** and to be further involved in **disaster risk reduction**. Related to capacity development and strategic services.
- Investing in **social security systems** and in improving **access to health services** based on climate change vulnerability assessments will also contribute to improved health and resilience within the target communities. This is linked closely with work in other sectors and is relevant to address in advocacy, in capacity development and strategic services.
- Promoting **climate proofing** of health infrastructure. Related to advocacy and strategic services.

When integrating climate action in a health intervention, it is important to reflect on the impact of the chosen approaches in the expected outcomes and results of the intervention. Have you for example selected a climate integration focus on improved response capacity for vector borne diseases, you should seek to include changes in occurrence of vector borne diseases into the outcomes and results.

For the actual implementation, it is important to monitor on indicators related to climate actions within health. You need to reflect on whether the monitoring set-up includes indicators related to health resilience of the target group monitoring of the institutional, planning and policy environment for adaptation within the health sector.

Integration activities in health	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No
Resilience capacity development of health services/workers		
Assessment and mapping health vulnerability		
Health/climate awareness and education		
Strengthening resilience of basic health services		
Stakeholder collaboration on health crisis mitigation and management		
Strengthen health capacity in water, food and vector-borne diseases		
Advocacy for better health response capacity		
Health data gathering, disease surveillance, early warning and contingency planning		
Strengthen health in disaster risk reduction		
Improve social security systems and access to health services based on climate change vulnerability assessments		
Climate proofing of health infrastructure		

PROTECTING HEALTH SERVICES FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

A CISU member and their local partner have decided to integrate climate action in the work with promotion of inclusive primary health care in vulnerable urban slums in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

In the adaptation information by Sierra Leone to UNFCCC and the health sector adaption plan they found that improvement of **health services capacity to address water, food and vector borne diseases** linked to climate change are important adaptation measures.

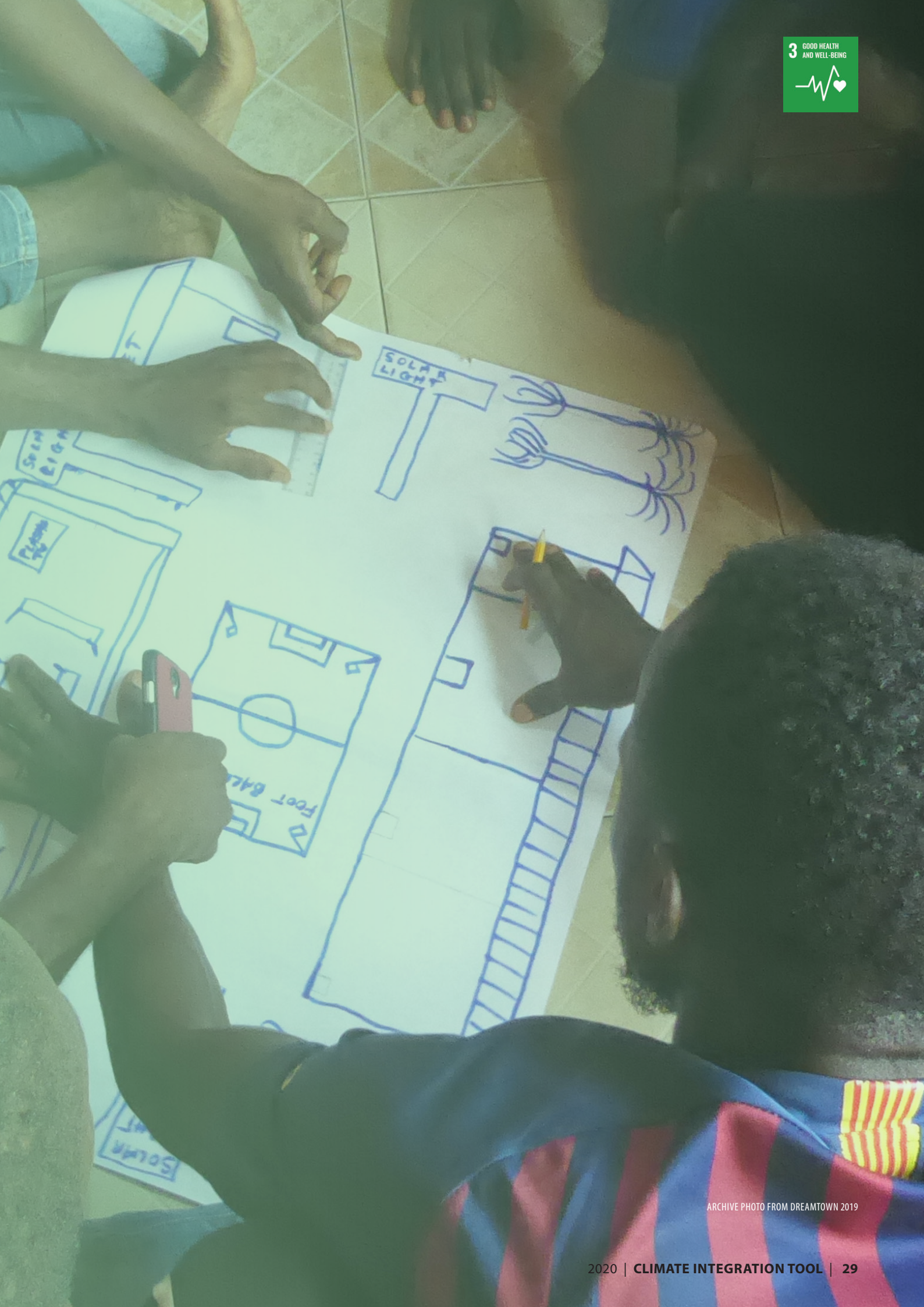
They also looked for information on how to **develop and build capacity of the local health services**. This was found in the more localised entry points, including the municipal development plans, and in the available climate vulnerability assessments and disaster risk reduction plans for the city. Capacity to address the water, food and vector borne diseases are stressed here as well.

Based on this information, the partners agreed to include activities aimed at increasing health services' capacity to address water, food and vector borne diseases when supporting inclusive primary health care.

The planned activities are to be related to capacity development and advocacy.

Increased resilience of the targeted vulnerable groups to the water, food and vector borne diseases is then being reflected in the objectives, outputs and indicators. Examples are **reduced illness** among the target group from the occurrence of water, food and vector borne diseases.

The practical example is constructed based on experiences from interventions of different CISU members organizations.



ARCHIVE PHOTO FROM DREAMTOWN 2019

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE INTEGRATION SDG 4

ACTIVITIES AND APPROACHES

The opportunities for integrating climate action in development interventions focusing on education include activities targeting different types of learners. It covers primary and secondary education as well as vocational and adult education.

In the context of climate change, there is often a need to reconsider or adjust existing approaches to education. Especially the potential to provide learners with the necessary knowledge and training to help them respond to a diverse and rapidly changing reality. To promote climate change education, decision makers need to develop and implement relevant policies and strategies, as well as integrate these in education plans and budgets. This must be translated into what the learning institutions are doing at the actual level of implementation. Promoting inclusion of the most vulnerable in the education for strengthening resilience is important.

- Build awareness among the learners on climate change, its impacts and the needed responses. Relevant in advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Support the reorientation of curricula to integrate climate change education tailored at the local level and to stimulate problem solving and critical thinking skill needed to generate solutions. Primarily relevant within advocacy and capacity development.
- Supporting the strengthening of teachers' and educators' capacities to deliver accurate information, integrate local content, promote critical thinking about and take action on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Linked to advocacy and capacity development.
- Support development of teaching material that are integrating climate change education. Related to capacity development and strategic services.
- Support advocacy to have better strategies and policies for integration of climate change education in the learning institutions.
- Support the safeguarding and climate proofing of school infrastructure and learning centres – if relevant, support them as being emergency shelters. Primarily related to advocacy.
- Promote disaster preparedness by teaching learners how to react in disaster situations. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Support schools to become examples of green schools with climate adaptation and mitigation measures included. Related to capacity development.

When integrating climate action in an education intervention, it is important that the expected intervention results and outcomes reflect the envisaged impacts of the climate action. Have you for example chosen a climate integration focus on reorientation of curricula to better integrate climate change education, you should include improvement of curricula and the associated teaching into the outcomes and results.

For the actual implementation, it is important to monitor indicators related to climate actions within education. You need to reflect on whether the monitoring set-up includes indicators that are related to climate change education status.

Integration activities in education	Option analysed? Yes/No	Option Integrated? Yes/No
Build climate change awareness among the learners		
Reorientation of curricula to integrate climate change education		
Strengthening of teachers' and educators' capacities		
Development of teaching material		
Advocacy to have better strategies and policies		
Safeguarding and climate proofing of school infrastructure		
Promote disaster preparedness		
Support schools to become examples of green schools		

GREEN LEARNING AND PRACTICES AT SCHOOLS

A CISU member and their partner decided to integrate climate action in the development of a second phase of an intervention in India. The intervention is related to improving inclusive primary education and conflict resolution in many vulnerable communities.

The partners have been able to access information on climate actions related to education from education sector policies and plans from UN:CCLearn. Important activities for climate action integration are related to the integration of **climate/green learning in the curriculum** and in the approach to **running schools**.

The activities are planned to be related to capacity development, advocacy and strategic services.

Increased understanding among the learners on green and climate related challenges and their solutions is then being reflected in the objectives and outputs of the intervention. Indicators such as number of **teachings and practical exercises** related to understanding of green and climate challenges and solutions have been developed.

The practical example is constructed based on experiences from interventions of different CISU members organizations.



ARCHIVE PHOTO FROM AKTION BØRNEHJÆLP 2019, PHOTOGRAPHER JULIA SAMOKHYALOVA

Typically, water and sanitation interventions have a wide range of opportunities for integrating climate action. The opportunities cover primarily climate change adaption but often also include some mitigation benefits. This is especially within water catchment, ecosystem management and water conservation measures in the farming landscape. **The focus for integrating climate action should be on building resilience of the poor in addressing water stress (adaptation).** Improving access to water and sanitation is an important aspect of building resilience. Promoting improved access and management of water is closely linked to agriculture and to health. Promoting improved sanitation is closely linked to health. Focus on participation and inclusion of the most vulnerable, including rights of women, must be part of the approach.

- Improve **water infrastructure** for small-scale water capture, storage and use and for further capacities in terms of water harvesting and storage. Taking into account future demand and availabilities of water in a changing climate scenario. **Diversify water sources.** Primarily related to capacity development and strategic services.
- Build capacities of local communities for **increased resilience and adaptive capacity** to water stress. Focus is within capacity development.
- Supporting the **reuse of wastewater** for agricultural purposes. Related to capacity development and strategic services.
- Promoting **water conservation measures** in the farming landscape for more climate resilient livelihoods and better food security. Address both adaptation and mitigation and is related to capacity development and supported by strategic services.
- Improving the **management of water resources and catchment areas** that are important in provision of water services to communities. Address both adaptation and mitigation. Promoting rights of local communities will be part of this, and it is relevant to include in advocacy, in capacity development as well as in strategic services.
- Support cost-effective **'natural infrastructure'** (e.g. wetlands restoration/management) that enhance the capacity of ecosystems to contribute to water treatment/purification. Address both adaptation and mitigation, and related to advocacy, in capacity development as well as in strategic services.
- Supporting more **efficient water use** in farming and production systems and develop **water management innovations** to address increasing frequency of droughts. Related to capacity development, strategic services and advocacy.
- Addressing **improved irrigation** with more efficient use of water, less water loss, and with better demand management and allocation of water for adapting to changing agricultural production. Related to capacity development and strategic services.
- Promoting **policies and plans** within water and sanitation in support of climate change adaptation. Directed at local government and water and sanitation sector. Related to advocacy.
- Addressing **water use planning and water governance** including equitable access and conflict resolution in support of improved resilience within the water sector. Primarily related to advocacy and to capacity development activities.
- Addressing **institutional capacity development** for water user organisations, sector departments and for extension agents to increase their capacity in supporting climate resilience issues in **water management** and in support of monitoring water availability. Related to capacity development and can include advocacy.
- Including water management issues for improved resilience in farmer **training processes** such as farmers field schools and extension support. To be addressed through capacity development activities.
- Promoting **better supply, access and climate proofing** of water and sanitation infrastructure. Include disaster risk reduction strategies to reduce the negative impacts of hazards on water and sanitation resources. Related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Promote use of **greener energy** solutions in water and wastewater treatment operations. Related to advocacy and capacity development and possible strategic services.

When integrating climate action in a water and sanitation intervention, it is important to reflect the impact of the chosen approaches in the expected outcomes and results of the intervention. Have you for example selected climate proofing of water and sanitation infrastructure, you should include improved resilience of water and sanitation infrastructure in the outcomes and results.

It is important to monitor the intervention implementation in accordance with indicators that reflect the integrated climate actions. You need to reflect on whether the monitoring set-up includes indicators of improved access to water and sanitation and improved adaptive capacity or resilience of the target groups? Moreover, whether there are indicators related to the institutional, planning and policy environment for adaptation in the water and sanitation sector.

Examples of climate action indicators within the water and sanitation sector

- Adoption of efficient water use and management practices
- Development and implementation of watershed management plans.

Integration activities in water and sanitation	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No
Water infrastructure for small-scale water capture, storage, harvesting – diversify water sources		
Capacity building for increased local resilience and adaptive capacity		
Reuse of wastewater for agricultural purposes		
Water conservation measures in the farming landscape		
Management of water resources and catchment areas		
Natural infrastructure for treatment/purification		
Efficient water use in farming, production - water management innovations		
Improved irrigation – better water allocation		
Promoting policies and plans for resilient water and sanitation		
Water use planning and water governance		
Addressing institutional capacity development for water user organisations, sector departments and for extension agents		
Include water management issues in farmer training processes		
Better supply, access and climate proofing of water and sanitation		
Greener energy solutions in water and wastewater treatment		

ADAPTING WATER MANAGEMENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

A CISU member and their partner want to integrate climate action in a new intervention within water development and sanitation promotion in multiple districts in Malawi.

In information contained in the communication by Malawi to UNFCCC, the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal and the water and sanitation sector documents, it is stressed that **improved watershed management** and **small-scale water harvesting** infrastructure are relevant adaptation measures in the area. Watershed management also has important mitigation co-benefits.

Information on specific water infrastructure development and watershed development initiatives are found in the district development plans and the land use plans for the districts. This includes information on what type of water harvesting technologies are most appropriate in the targeted districts.

Hence, the partners will put further stress on promoting watershed management and small-scale water harvesting infrastructure in their activities.

The activities are to be addressed in relation to advocacy, capacity development as well as in strategic services.

The objectives and outputs of the proposed project are formulated so that they include improved capacity of the targeted communities to **address climate-induced water stress**. Indicators revolve around improved watershed management and increase in **target group's water access** from water harvesting infrastructure.

The practical example is constructed based on experiences from interventions of different CISU members organizations.



ARCHIVE PHOTO FROM HJERTE FOR AFRIKA 2019

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE INTEGRATION SDG 7

ACTIVITIES AND APPROACHES

There are several opportunities for integrating climate action within sustainable energy. The opportunities are first and foremost related to climate change adaptation but often also include good mitigation benefits. Especially within access to clean and more efficient energy and in relation to management of woody biomass for more efficient use as charcoal and firewood.

The focus for integrating climate action should be on building resilience of the poor. Improving access to more sustainable and healthier energy is an important aspect of building resilience among local communities. Promoting improved access to sustainable energy is closely linked to agriculture/natural resources and to health and water. Focus on participation and inclusion of the most vulnerable, including access and rights of women and marginalised groups, must be part of the approach.

- Promote access to **clean cooking fuels**, including improving sustainability of charcoal sector and reducing health risks especially among women and children. This is adaptation and mitigation. Related to capacity development and strategic services.
- Support **diversification of energy supply** including renewables-based mini grids or small-scale energy installations in rural areas (reaching the many poor that are off-grid). Covers adaptation and mitigation. related to advocacy and capacity development. Could also be part of strategic services.
- Support **small-scale hydro** power systems. Mainly adaptation. Related to advocacy and possibly capacity development.
- Support access to household level **solar photovoltaic systems**. This is adaptation and mitigation. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Support **energy efficiency** investments in production facilities. Mainly mitigation with some aspects of adaptation. Mainly related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Introduce **drought resistant wood-fuel** species. Adaptation and mitigation. Part of capacity development and strategic services.
- Improve **forest and woodland management** for improved and sustainable charcoal and firewood management. It has adaptation as well as mitigation impacts and is related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Contribute to land use planning for more **sustainable production of wood fuel and biofuels**. Ensuring that food-security and local resilience is addressed. Addresses adaptation and mitigation and relates to advocacy and capacity development.
- Improved **catchment management** in relation to different sizes of hydro-power generation. This is adaptation and mitigation. Relates to advocacy and capacity development.
- Promote low-carbon energy sources for **efficient water** use and **improved irrigation**. Adaptation and mitigation, to be done in relation to capacity development and strategic services.
- Promoting **policies and plans** within sustainable energy that are climate proofed and take into consideration changing climate. Directed at local government and water and sanitation sector. Related to advocacy.
- Addressing **institutional capacity development** for energy sector stakeholders to increase their capacity in supporting climate resilience issues in the sector. Related to capacity development but also include advocacy.
- Promote **awareness** on sustainable energy and climate impacts. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Including **energy** issues for improved resilience in farmer and adult **training processes** such as farmers field schools and technical training. To be addressed through capacity development activities.
- Promoting **better supply, access and climate proofing** of energy infrastructure. Include energy issues in disaster risk reduction strategies to reduce the negative impacts of hazards on energy supply. Related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Consider opportunities of linking to **carbon offsetting** systems. Primarily related to advocacy.

When integrating climate action in a sustainable energy intervention, it is important to reflect the impact of the selected approaches in the expected outcomes and results of the intervention. Have you for example selected diversification of energy supply, you should seek to include improved access by the target group to low-carbon energy sources in the outcomes and results.

With regards to indicators, you need to reflect on whether the monitoring set-up includes indicators on improved access to sustainable energy and improved adaptive capacity or resilience of the target group? And whether the indicators include monitoring of the institutional, planning and policy environment for adaptation in the energy sector?

Examples of climate action indicators within sustainable energy interventions

- Increase in access to healthy and clean energy
- Improved resilience of energy supply under changing climate
- Improved institutional support to low-carbon energy access for poor communities

Integration activities in sustainable energy	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No
Access to clean, modern cooking fuels		
Diversification of off grid energy supply - mini grids, small-scale installations		
Promoting small-scale hydro systems		
Household access to solar photovoltaic systems		
Energy efficiency investments in production facilities		
Drought resistant wood-fuel species		
Improve forest and woodland management		
Sustainable production of wood fuel and biofuels		
Catchment management in relation to hydro-power generation		
Low-carbon energy sources for efficient water use and improved irrigation		
Promoting policies and plans within sustainable energy		
Addressing institutional capacity development for energy sector		
Promote awareness on sustainable energy and climate impacts		
Include energy issues for resilience in farmer and adult training		
Better supply, access and climate proofing of energy infrastructure		
Linking to carbon offsetting systems		

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN RURAL DISTRICTS

Promoting access to sustainable energy and improved housing in vulnerable rural districts in Sri Lanka is the core focus of a CISU member organisation and their partner. For a new intervention, the partners have decided to integrate climate actions.

In the information by Sri Lanka to UNFCCC, in the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, and in the energy sector documents, it is stressed **that local and low cost technologies for rural areas** including **access to better wood stoves** are relevant adaptation measures in the country. Furthermore, it has positive impact on local resilience. And also have important mitigation co-benefits.

In the district development plans, information on specific energy related plans are found including information on specific initiatives related to household cooking energy.

The activities are to be addressed in relation to capacity development and strategic services.

The objectives and outputs of the proposed intervention are formulated so that they include improved access of the most vulnerable to cleaner cooking fuels and stoves. Indicators are revolving around number of households with access to cleaner cooking fuels and better stoves.

The practical example is constructed based on experiences from interventions of different CISU members organizations.



ARCHIVE PHOTO FROM INFORSE. AMAGI 2-POT IMPROVED COOK STOVE BY IDEA, SRI LANKA

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE INTEGRATION SDGS 8, 12

Development interventions addressing SDG 8 and 12 fall into several sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, finance etc, and are naturally linked with climate action. Integration of climate action is closely related to the wider perspective of promoting green economy and green employment. The opportunities cover climate change adaption and mitigation. Especially, synergies are found within value chains, production and employment within agriculture and natural resources. Typically, interventions addressing SDG 8 and 12 have quite a broad range of opportunities for integrating climate action where building local resilience capacity is critical.

The options for climate action integration are many and can vary dependent on the thematic focus chosen in the support of production, employment and value chains. It is important to reflect the impact of the chosen approaches in the expected outcomes and results of the intervention. Have you for example selected skills development for working in the green economy, you should include improved employment and production in the green economy in the outcomes and results.

ACTIVITIES AND APPROACHES

- Promote **green skills development training** including climate adaptation and mitigation skills in vocational training. Primarily related to capacity development and can contribute to adaptation as well as mitigation.
- Promote **entrepreneurship and cooperatives** within the green economy including in sustainable agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, water, waste handling, transport efficiency and sustainable energy. Adaptation and mitigation. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Promote support to **microfinance** to increase local resilience and further to integrate climate actions by supporting **capacity building of microcredit recipients** to use finance for green production and adaption activities including for water harvesting, soil conservation etc. Primarily related to adaptation. Can also be done through capacity development and strategic services.
- Support **microfinance for disaster preparedness**. Within microfinance, ensure that finance is organised in such a way that it can contribute to supporting people when climate hazards are striking (droughts, floods), link with disaster preparedness. Focused on adaptation and can be done through advocacy and capacity development.
- Promote **climate proofing of value chains** by further building capacity to protect the various links in the value chain from climate impacts. Focus is adaptation related to capacity development.
- Promote **climate adaptation measures in value chains** by building capacity to match production capacities and methods with changing availability of natural resource capital (e.g. in water availability, in raw material availability). Adaption focus related to capacity development.
- Prioritise support to **value chains** that are most **supportive of resilience building and low carbon** development. Assist in identifying sector with potential to create green jobs. Adaptation and mitigation. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Address **water, energy and/or raw material efficiency** in production and supply chains to tackle scarcity of these resources. Address adaptation needs, but also contribute to mitigation. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Promote product **labelling for green (and climate friendly) products** and ensure inclusion of small producers. This is adaptation and mitigation. Related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Support **adaptation measures in production**, employment and in the supply chains. Assist in supply chain balancing and contingency planning in light of changing climate condition. Focus is on adaptation and can be done through advocacy and capacity development.
- Promote **redesign of production and business facilities** for improved **resilience and for emergency response** preparedness. Train workforce in emergency response preparedness. Adaptation related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Support **workers unions and other interest organisations** to further address decent jobs and professional training related to the green economy and climate resilience. Adaptation and mitigation. Focus within advocacy and capacity development.
- Promote **financial services, insurance and credit products** supporting the resilience of farmers. This is adaptation and has a focus on advocacy.
- Address issues of **access to adaptation finance** for business proposals from various adaptation funding facilities. Related to advocacy.
- Developing public-private **integrated agricultural extension** services that promote climate resilient agriculture (and includes advice, seeds, inputs). Primarily adaptation. Related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Developing **e-agricultural extension services** to reach out, provide updated information and respond better to weather/climate information. Adaptation focus. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Promoting **businesses in organic fertilizers**, integrated **pest management**, and in **storage** of agricultural products. Adaptation and mitigation focus. Related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Promote **businesses addressing water access** including water for irrigation and water harvesting. Has focus on adaptation and relates to advocacy and capacity development.

During implementation of your intervention, you must monitor progress in accordance with indicators that reflect the integrated climate actions. You need to ask yourselves whether the monitoring set-up includes indicators on improved production or employment in the chosen economic sectors? Or whether greener or more climate resilient value chains or application of microcredit are included in the indicators?

- Addressing development of **commercial nurseries** and **reforestation** businesses. Adaptation and mitigation. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Support businesses dealing with **energy access** including **stove** production and **biomass** utilisation. Supports adaption (health resilience) and mitigation. Related to advocacy, capacity development and strategic services.
- Promote development of **businesses and entrepreneurship in renewable energy and energy efficiency** including training of managers and workers in manufacturing, installation and maintenance. Mitigation and adaptation. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Promote business addressing **conservation, ecosystem management, payment for ecosystem services and eco-tourism** for increased local incomes from sustainably managed ecosystems. Adaptation and mitigation. Related to advocacy and capacity development.
- Influencing **sector policies and plans** in support of green economy and green employment. Focus in both adaptation and mitigation. Related to advocacy.
- Build **capacities of sector institutions, local government and CSOs** in supporting production, employment and value chains which are resilient, green and have low emission. Adaptation and mitigation. Related to advocacy and capacity development.

Integration activities in production, employment, value chains, and microfinance	To be found? Yes/No	Consulted? Yes/No
Green skills development (incl. climate) in vocational training		
Promote entrepreneurship and cooperatives within the green economy		
Capacity building of micro-credit recipients to use finance for green production and adaption activities		
Support microfinance for disaster preparedness		
Climate proofing of value chains		
Climate adaptation measures in value chains		
Prioritise support to value chains most supportive of resilience building and low carbon development. Identify sectors with green job potential		
Water, energy and/or raw material efficiency in production and supply chains		
Labelling for green (and climate friendly) products		
Adaptation measures in production, employment and in supply chains		
Redesign of production and business facilities for improved resilience and for emergency response preparedness		
Support workers unions and other interest organisations to address decent jobs and green economy/resilience professional training		
Promote financial services, insurance and credit products supporting the resilience of farmers		
Address issues of access to adaptation finance for business proposals		
Public-private integrated agricultural extension services		
E-agricultural extension services		
Businesses in organic fertilizers, integrated pest management, and in storage		
Businesses addressing water access		
Commercial nurseries and reforestation businesses		
Businesses dealing with energy access including stove production and biomass utilisation		
Businesses and entrepreneurship in renewable energy and energy efficiency		
Businesses addressing conservation, ecosystem management, payment for ecosystem services and eco-tourism		
Influencing sector policies and plans in support of green economy and green employment		
Build capacities of sector institutions, local government and CSOs in supporting green resilient production, employment and value chains		

CLIMATE PROOFING VALUE CHAINS AND ECONOMY

A CISU member works with its partner on improving agro-processing value chains and supporting rural microfinance in two districts in Ethiopia. They have decided to make further efforts in integrating climate action in their intervention.

In information contained in the communication by Ethiopia to UNFCCC (especially the NAP), and in the Ethiopian Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy, it is stressed that **green economy training for microcredit participants** and **climate proofing of value chains** are relevant adaptation measures with some mitigation co-benefits.

In the district development plans and the climate vulnerability assessments for the districts, they found information related to which value chains are prioritised and how they are expected to perform under a changing climate. Also, they found information on expected support to microcredit development.

Hence when promoting agro-processing value chains and microcredit the partners will stress climate proofing of the value chains. This includes such aspects as **access to produce under drought conditions**. They will further address **training in green economy** when they train microcredit groups.

The activities are to be addressed in relation to capacity development and strategic services.

The objectives and outputs of the proposed intervention are formulated so that they include more **resilient value chains** and **better skilled microcredit groups**. Indicators revolve around increase in specific resilience measures in selected value chains and number of microcredit groups with improved green economy skills.

The practical example is constructed based on experiences from interventions of different CISU members organizations.



ARCHIVE PHOTO, CISU 2019

SDG TARGETS RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE ACTION INTEGRATION



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance.



by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture



by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.



by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.



increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries.



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases.



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all



by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws.



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all



by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.



by 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.



support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management.



by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.



by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.



by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.



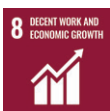
by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies.



double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.



by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS.



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead.



by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products.



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.



facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.



by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.



support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.



by 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels.



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.



by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses.



by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.



promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities.



by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.



support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.



rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.



integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.



improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.



implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.



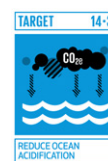
Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs and SIDS, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities.



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans.



minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.



provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.



facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.



by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt



by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.



by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.



by 2030, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world.



by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development.



take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.



by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts.



mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.



mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation.



Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, rule of law, effective and capable institutions



develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.



ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.



broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.



ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.



promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.



Strengthen means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.



promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.



enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation.



enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.



enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries.



encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

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