Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation

with Ministry of Environment and its agencies (2023-2026)

DRAFT Framework Programme Document

Cover page (*)

Abbreviations

AMG	Aid Management Guidelines
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
DFC	Danida Fellowship Centre
DEPA	Danish Environmental Protection Agency
DMDP	Danida Market Deveopment Partnerships
DSIF	Danish Sustainable Infrastructure Finance
EKF	Eksport Kredit Fonden
FP	Framework Programme
GEUS	Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS)
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
IFU	Investment Fund for Developing Countries
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Environment
PANT	Participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency
PMG	Programme Management Group
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMG	Strategic Management Group
SSC	Strategic Sector Cooperation
TOC	Theory of change

1. Introduction

This document outlines the Framework Programme (FP) with the Danish Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) under the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC), an instrument launched in 2015 for engaging Danish authorities in cooperation with partner authorities in developing countries to improve framework conditions for a green, inclusive transition and key development priorities.

The FP covers the period 2023-2026, with a budget of DKK 110 million, and is MOE/DEPA´s first FP under the 2021 SSC guidelines, replacing single-project agreements between Danish authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) with 4-year strategic framework agreements.

Guided by the Danish Government's policies, the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation *The World We Share*, the Long-Term Strategy for Global Climate Action *A Green and Sustainable World*, and Action Plan for Economic Diplomacy 2022-23 *A New Partnership for Sustainable Global Transition*, the FP focusses on partnerships with authorities on green transition challenges of unsustainable water use, waste, and pollution in countries in Africa and Asia where MOE/DEPA can contribute importantly to change through its core competencies in environmental governance (see Box 1).

In line with the 2021 SSC guidelines, the FP also supports Denmark's green diplomacy efforts through country-level bilateral initiatives on water, waste, and pollution – and promotes the Danish private sector's engagement in green solutions and investment, especially in circular economy, water, pollution, and environmental management.

The FP document describes the focus, guiding principles, and decision and management mechanisms for the programme. It will include up to [17] projects (listed in Table 1), where [15] are continuing (in various phases), and [1-2] are new projects to be developed during the period. As a FP, the document does not describe the projects in detail.

2. Context, strategic considerations, and justification

2.1 Climate, water, waste and pollution

The FP takes its point of departure in the **climate crisis and the planet's critical environmental state** - and targets the specific drivers linked to water, waste, and pollution which MOE/DEPA's core competencies (Box 1) can contribute to address in important ways, namely:

Box 1: DEPA's core competencies in environmental governance mobilized under the FP:

- Circular economy, waste management, and pollution control;
- Water resources, water supply and wastewater management

- with cross-cutting focus on climate mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and nature-based solutions.

First, water is critical for healthy ecosystems, human survival and health, and socio-economic development – but the water crisis is growing. Water is key for climate adaptation, linking climate systems, human society, and the environment, and vital for tackling diseases and ensuring the

welfare and productivity of populations. Often, water is key to managing risks from famine, epidemics, inequality, and political instability. Meanwhile 2.3 billion people live in water-stressed countries and about 700 million people may be displaced by intense water scarcity by 2030[1]. This highlights the relevance of MOE/DEPA's competencies in water resources, water supply and wastewater management to help address distinct dimensions of the water crisis, and through this promote climate action and the green transition.

Second, growing levels of pollution and waste drive the climate crisis, environmental degradation, and human health problems - including from plastics, textiles, food, electronics, construction materials and more. A total 2 billion tons of municipal solid waste is produced annually globally of which one-third is not managed in an environmentally safe manner[2]. Global waste will grow to 3.40 billion tons by 2050, discharge of plastic to the sea is escalating, and the world's minerals and resources are diminishing at an alarming rate. In 2019, over 92 billion tons of materials were extracted and processed, contributing to about half of global CO2 emissions. In this regard, MOE/DEPA's competencies in circular economy, waste management and pollution control can be mobilized to directly promote the green transition and climate action.

In parallel to the climate crisis, the world's biodiversity is in crisis with ecosystems being degraded globally, the diversity of genes and species declining irreversibly, and wild nature and ecosystems disappearing due to land-use change, habitat fragmentation, illegal wildlife trade, invasive species, and pollution. The effects are massive losses in nature's intrinsic value and eco-system services for food security and freshwater resources, in turn threatening rural populations – the majority of which are poor - who depend most on nature for productivity and food security, in particular. In this regard, MOE/DEPA could contribute to improvements by possibly integrating use of its competencies in reversing biodiversity degradation into projects focused on water, waste, and pollution.

Relevant strategies exist to address partner countries' climate and environmental problems, which MOE/DEPA can support. For instance, strategies focused on strengthening water resources management, tackling non-revenue water, optimize networks, asset management, and demand-side management have significant potential in countries like China, India, South Africa, Morocco, where many utilities and service providers struggle with weak performance. Also, countries like Indonesia and Kenya have embarked on circular economy solutions which, by eliminating waste and ensuring safe use of natural resources, are estimated to have huge potential benefits - yet on a global scale, circular economy solutions reach less than 9% of the world[3]. Similarly, nature-based solutions have potential to provide benefits to human well-being, biodiversity, and climate adaptation, through protection, restoration or management of natural and semi-natural ecosystems and community-driven approaches.

The FP concentrates on where the SSC can relevantly contribute to improve country systems. The drivers of these countries' water problems, waste, pollution, and biodiversity degradation are multifaceted. In many of the countries, problems include inefficient political environments, gaps in

[1]UN Water 2021, https://www.unwater.org/water-facts/scarcity/
[2]World Bank, https://datatopics.worldbank.org/what-a-waste/
[3]Circular Gap Report, https://www.circularity-gap.world/updates-collection/our-world-is-still-only-9-circular

legislation, weakness in the institutional frameworks and mechanisms to set and enforce standards, and weak capacity at national and local levels to implement legislation and best-practices. It takes a multipronged approach to fully tackle these problems and move forward on the green transition and climate action. The FP focuses on reforms backed by political support and institutional demand from partners, and focuses on where MOE/DEPA's special skills and knowledge and the SSC instrument can make a significant positive change, while continuing to promote cross-sectoral solutions and coordination between sectors such as environment, energy, infrastructure and others.

The poor are disproportionally affected by the unsustainable water use, waste, pollution, and biodiversity loss, which drive conflict, displacement, and migration. Annex 1 summarizes how all MOE/DEPA's partner countries struggle with poverty and vulnerability, and that close dynamics exist between natural resource problems, livelihoods, and poverty[4]. Unsustainable use of natural resources and the environment drive conflicts, displacement, and migration, and disproportionally affect basic resources, opportunities, choice and voice of the poor, women, and marginalized populations who depend directly on natural resources for incomes and social development needs. These problems put livelihoods at risk for large parts of the population in the partner countries, and underscore that halting irreversible damage and speeding up the green transition is key for reducing inequality and poverty in all its dimensions.

The FP contributes to poverty reduction in partner countries by strengthening the effectiveness and integrity of the general public systems and regulations for sustainable water and natural resource management, reducing waste, and protecting the environment and biodiversity, which in particular the poor and vulnerable depend on to protect their basic livelihood resources, opportunities, and voice. As the poor rely disproportionally on natural resources for their livelihoods, the FP's results are expected to benefit the poor directly.

2.2 Key Danish policies and priorities

The Danish Government's commitment to address climate change, environmental pollution and pressures on the world's resources guides the FP. The FP directly responds to Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation, *The World We Share*, with its priorities to speed up the just, green transition, through securing access to clean water for the poorest, reducing CO2 emissions, and supporting developing countries' sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of biodiversity. Furthermore, the FP directly follows the priority to have government-to-government strategic sector cooperation on water as a key element to deliver on the objectives of the Strategy, i.e. strengthen action to support climate change adaptation, nature, the environment and resilience, while drawing on Danish strengths including green Danish solutions within climate, nature and environment. MOE/DEPA will continue to promote climate change adaption and resilience solutions in activities of SSC Projects.

[4]For instance, https://www.wider.unu.edu/publication/solid-wastes-poverty-and-environment-developing-country-cities

The FP implements the focus of *A Green and Sustainable World*, the Danish Government's long-term strategy for global climate action on addressing climate change and promoting a green transition, including the goal to strengthen strategic sector cooperation in the area of climate adaptation in developing countries, supporting the Danish climate diplomacy efforts and green strategic partnerships and collaborations in relevant countries.

The FP is also implements the Action Plan for Economic Diplomacy, *A New Partnership for Sustainable Global Transition,* and emphasizes the role of Danish private sector's green solutions and investments. The FP also supports the implementation of the ambition to double the Danish water tech export by 2030 in Denmark's Water Export Strategy. The FP will facilitate promotion of investment opportunities and private sector engagement through all projects, i.e. promoting policies that aims at private sector involvement and public-private partnerships, studies that can lead to specific investments and new project opportunities, developing supporting tools for investments etc. Bridging between SSC and private sector engagement is important and FP will work closely with the Danish Trade Council in partner countries and in Denmark.

As such, the FP is built on a foundation of the Government's commitment for Danish green diplomacy, the business community's green strengths, Danish innovation and research, as well as Denmark's development cooperation, which are mutually supportive – all enabling Denmark to pull international partners in a more green and climate-ambitious direction.

The FP contributes to **delivering on the Paris Agreement and the SDGs** by promoting a socially just green transition and contributing to sustainable growth and resilient development for people in partner countries. The FP will contribute directly to SDGs 6 (clean water and sanitation), 3 (good health and well being), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production) and also importantly to 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure,) 14 (life below water) 15 (life on land), and 17 (partnerships for the goals), as well 13 (Climate Action) including both mitigation and adaptation.

2.3 Ministry of Environment - international strategy and core competences

The **FP aligns with MOE's priorities for international cooperation** which establishes SSC as a core instrument with a key role in supporting Danish global green diplomacy and in strengthening the capacity and role of national environment institutions towards greener, climate neutral and sustainable development. MOE has a long-standing international engagement, which provides a foundation for the FP, through international cooperation and collaboration with EU, UN and the main international organizations on environment, like IUCN, ASEAN, SADC, contributing to Denmark's efforts to take leadership for the green transition and sustainable development. The FP is aligned within the three main strategic international focus areas of MOE, namely: i) international fora, conventions and negotiations; ii) capacity building and support to national environment partner institutions; and iii) promotion of sustainable green solutions, cleaner production and export of green technologies.

MOE/DEPA's capacity to manage the FP is well-established, developed particularly through DEPA's involvement in implementing SSC projects since 2014 and its core competencies in circular economy, pollution, waste resource management, water supply, wastewater management and

environmental regulation of industries as well as overall project portfolio management. In its 50 year history, MOE/DEPA have always prioritized to share its experiences internationally, e.g. in Eastern Europe after the cold war, with new EU member states, and countries affected by the globalization. DEPA will provide overall programme management capacity and contribute with its core competences (Box 1). MOE/DEPA will continue to work with other Danish public authorities in the specific projects under the FP, such as other Governmental agencies, municipalities, as well as publicly owned utilities being service-providers in Denmark. This will ensure a broad and efficient take of Danish experiences into the partner countries.

2.4 Results and lessons from previous phases

The FP builds on results from MOE/DEPA's long standing project cooperation – such as development of legislation, sector policies and strategies, and partners' strengthened capacity, better knowhow, and improved skills and expertise, and exposure to good governance models and innovative solutions. The results have often gone beyond the initial objectives with new outcomes and outputs delivered in response to needs along the way. In some cases, long-term results and impacts are still emerging. A result in itself of major significance is the positive and productive cooperation established with partners, which provides a platform for the FP's further achievements. Projects have also contributed to strengthening bilateral relations between Denmark and partner countries, with good visibility of the SSC projects, including in partner countries that do not receive traditional bilateral development assistance.

Box 2: Selected results from ongoing projects:

India: The cooperation is tapping into the firm ambitions of the Indian Government to ensure that all rural households will have access to clean drinking water.

South Africa: The cooperation is directly involved in solving the immense drinking water crises that South Africa is facing due to depleted fresh water sources and massive water leakages.

Kenya: The cooperation is directly involved in the implementation of Kenya's new waste bill and waste policy in terms of developing regulations and guidelines on e.g. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

The FP will integrate lessons from MOE/DEPA's previous SSC engagement. Overall the FP will be managed in a programmatic way, with emphasis on sharing lessons on models, approaches, and knowledge, so that the impact becomes more than "the sum of the projects". MOE/DEPA will also increase emphasis on identifying and adapting to lessons, in response to lessons from the previous cooperation (Box 2). Importantly, an extra effort will be made to ensure effective coupling to the green Danish private sector in the projects.

Box 2: MOE/DEPA's lessons from the SSC

- There is potential to harvest synergies and improve results through a more programmatic FP management approach with emphasis on closer coordination and sharing lessons across projects and sectors, results reporting, learning, and quality assurance.
- The cooperation leads to best results when using a flexible and adaptive approach, with emphasis on interaction and mutual benefits between partners.
- It is crucial to tailor projects to the specific context and link-up with national partner processes, for best partner engagement, delivery of results, and use of Danish skills and know-how, from the public and private sectors.
- The potential for green commercial results is not fully exploited ; it is typically long-term and will not happen automatically, hence the need for persistent focus

2.5 Alignment with SSC's principles and global results

The FP **aligns with SSC's vision to promote a socially just green transition, sustainable growth, and resilient development** for people in partner countries, with its focus on addressing sustainable water use and reducing pollution and waste in the partner countries. In line with SSC's vision, the FP focuses on areas where Denmark has special strengths and can show international best practice like circular economy, waste resource management, water supply and wastewater management, and nature based strategies. The FP promotes SSC's global intermediate objective through its focus on the green and inclusive transition, circular economy, water, environment and biodiversity.

The FP addresses **SSC's global Outcome 1** (strengthening partner authorities' capacity to develop and implement conducive legislative and institutional mechanisms for the green transition) through its projects which support strengthening of partner countries' capacities to prepare, implement, and enforce national development plans, policies and strategies that promote circular economy, sustainable water and environmental management, biodiversity, and climate adaptation. Projects are selected based on relevancy of MOE/DEPA's core competencies to address the critical pollution, greening and climate issues facing the countries. Partner authorities are selected based on relevant mandates for issues, relevant and clear political reform priorities, and clear demand for the support from MOE/DEPA provided through the partnerships.

The FP supports **SSC's global Outcome 2** (climate ambitions and the green transition via bilateral relations and green diplomacy) by working to ensure linkages are maintained between the SSC projects and Denmark's wider policy and technical cooperation, development assistance, green diplomacy as basis for supporting green transition and adaptation in the partner countries. To this, embassies and sector advisers will have important roles in ensuring the sharing of knowledge, networks, and lessons between projects, sectors, and the Danish climate and bilateral diplomacy efforts. Where feasible, MOE/DEPA will through the FP also promote cross-sectoral cooperation and integrated holistic solutions, i.e. within

water-energy, waste-energy, water-climate adaptation, smart city solutions, nature-based solutions, climate adaptation etc., including collaboration with other Danish agencies or institutions. The initiatives relevant to outcome 2 will be reflected in project and Embassy work plans.

The FP supports **SSC's global Outcome 3** (Danish private sector's engagement in sustainable and green solutions and investments) by ensuring close work relations with the Danish Trade Council, Danish Embassies, business associations and firms on Danish businesses' engagement in exports of green technology solutions and collaborations with actors in partner countries. Sector advisors will have important roles in ensuring such transfer of knowledge, networks, and opportunities between projects and wider green commercial activities, including relevant Danish development and business instruments, such as International Fund for Investment in Developing Countries (IFU), Danida Market Development Partnerships (DMDP), Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Investment (DSIF), etc. In addition, platforms for the Danish private sector's green solutions and investment are enhanced as result of stronger legislative and institutional frameworks favoring, for instance, waste management, water efficiency, pollution control, etc. Activities in support of Outcome 3 will be reflected in project and Embassy work plans.

2.6 Alignment with Danish cross-cutting priorities and aid effectiveness

The FP will address **the human rights-based approach** by MOE/DEPA considering integration of the principles of participation, accountability, transparency, and non-discrimination ("PANT" principles) in inputs provided to partners on strengthening legal frameworks and institutional management systems for water, waste, and pollution. Issues of rights, participation, and discrimination are significant, for instance, in access to water resources, and typically the poor and marginalized population suffer the most direct and highest costs from pollution and waste.

The projects will integrate the focus on poverty with special focus on the dimension of livelihood resources, opportunities, and choice, and by ensuring the leave-no-one-behind principle; project documents will assess and describe the approach to integrate the poverty focus. Similarly, MOE/DEPA will integrate **gender** concerns in the inputs and dialogue with partners. Gender issues are significant in relation to water in the partner countries, where women typically have primary responsibility for management of household water supply, sanitation, and health - water being necessary both for drinking, food production, animals, and washing, where women often play the main roles[5]. MOE/DEPA's approach to mainstreaming of human rights and gender will be based on MFA's tools and principles. MOE/DEPA will integrate simple steps in project preparation and implementation processes to ensure consideration of these issues. Future project documents will have sections to describe the approach to gender and HRBA.

Aid effectiveness of the FP is promoted by projects' direct focus on strengthening national legislative and institutional systems, ensuring country leadership. Moreover, all projects are based on partner authorities' demands and ownership. The project work plans and engagement by MOE/DEPA's experts

[5]United Nations, Gender and water, https://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/gender.shtml

will be based on partners' needs and requests. MOE/DEPA will ensure dialogue, agreement, and transparency on plans and inputs to ensure projects are based on accountability and mutual trust.

3. Framework programme objectives and Theory of Change

The FP's **objective** is:

- Improved framework conditions and Danish bilateral and commercial engagement in partner countries for sustainable management of water, waste and pollution in ways that directly promote climate action and a green, inclusive and just transition.

The FP is guided by the below **Theory of Change** (ToC) which aligns with the SSC's global ToC:

- **If** MFA/MOE/DEPA accurately selects countries where unsustainable water use, waste and pollution are critical challenges for the green transition, climate action, poverty reduction and livelihoods; and
- **If** MOE/DEPA successfully identifies partner authorities with clear priorities to address unsustainable water use, waste and pollution needs in order to work towards a green transition and climate action; and
- **If the** MOE/DEPA and the partner authorities with clear demand, readiness, and basic competence to effect change agree to establish a collaboration on such joint efforts for a green transition; improved circular economy and management of water, waste, pollution, and nature-based solutions; and
- **If** MOE/DEPA - and other involved Danish authorities - use their core expertise and best practice knowledge to address partners' weaknesses and gaps on policies, regulations, and systems for promoting a circular economy and effective management of water, waste, and pollution, and nature-based solutions; and
- **If** MOE/DEPA use systematic, learning-based and proven capacity development approaches to address partners' weaknesses in the relevant practices, legislation and systems;
- **And if** Danish Embassies, MOE/DEPA and MFA at the same time make use of insights, processes, and networks from the SSC projects in their bilateral initiatives to strengthen ambitions for a green transition and select political priorities between Denmark and partner countries;
- **And if** MOE/DEPA, involved Danish authorities and Danish embassies jointly facilitate cooperation with the private sector on solutions within Danish strongholds, including with key focus on financing and investments;
- **Then** conducive framework conditions will have improved for a green and just transition and inclusive growth, development and private sector engagement in partner countries;
- **And then** Danish private sector will have expanded its engagement in making available sustainable development solutions and green financial investments in a circular economy and effective management of water, waste, and pollution, and nature-based solutions in the partner countries.

- **And then** Denmark and partner countries jointly will contribute to the fulfilment of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, for a green transition and sustainable development, and strengthening the global cooperation on environmental protection.

The **critical assumptions** include that partner authorities' political and institutional commitment to agreed reform processes is maintained during the FP; and that basic market conditions in countries are conducive to Danish private sector actors also in areas not controlled by legal and institutional systems.

4. Results framework

Monitoring and reporting of the FP will be based on the results framework below. In addition, outcome harvesting will be carried out in the second year of the FP to capture wider results on green transition, sustainable growth, and climate action, bilateral relations and climate diplomacy, green commercial effects, and poverty.

Project/Programme	
Project/Programme Objective	Improved framework conditions and Danish bilateral and commercial engagement in partner countries for sustainable management of water, waste and pollution in ways that directly promote green transition, sustainable growth, and climate action

Outcome (1)		Stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to implement and manage systems that promote 1) circular economy, sustainable waste management, and pollution control; and 2) sustainable water resources, water supply and wastewater management, with a cross-cutting focus on climate mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity	
Outcome indicator		Number of improved regulatory and institutional systems supported by the FP in areas of circular economy, sustainable waste management, and pollution control; and sustainable water resources, water supply and wastewater management	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	15
Outcome (2)		More active and effective bilateral technical and diplomatic engagement in support of the green transition linked to circular economy, waste and pollution management, and water resources, water supply, and wastewater management.	
Outcome indicator		Number of Danish bilateral partners that successfully use knowledge or networks linked to the FP's work on circular economy, waste and pollution management, and water resources, water supply, and wastewater management to promote international relations on climate and the green transition	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	15
Outcome (3)		Enhanced engagement of the Danish private sector in identifying sustainable development solutions and opportunities for the promotion of green financial investments within circular economy, water, pollution control, environmental management and biodiversity.	
Outcome indicator		Number of additional initiatives by Danish business organizations or firms to provide green solutions or investments being associated with initiatives under the FP	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	25
Output		Project plans under the FP, which are related to development of legislative frameworks and capacities of partner authorities to implement their mandates for 1) circular economy, sustainable waste management, and pollution control; and 2) sustainable water resources, water supply and wastewater management, delivered according to plan	
Output indicator		Progress on projects' annual work plans under the FP linked to capacity and legislative frameworks on 1) circular economy, sustainable waste management, and pollution control; and 2) sustainable water resources, water supply and wastewater management	
Baseline	Year	2023	100%

Target	Year 1	2024	100%
Target	Year 2	2025	100%
Target	Year 3	2026	100%
Output		Embassy and project initiatives, which relate to improving bilateral relations and green diplomacy through 1) circular economy, sustainable waste management, and pollution control; and 2) sustainable water resources, water supply and wastewater management, delivered according to plan.	
Output indicator		Annual progress on Embassies' and projects' annual work plans linked to the FP's contributions to bilateral relations and climate diplomacy	
Baseline	Year	2023	100%
Target	Year 1	2024	100%
Target	Year 2	2025	100%
Target	Year 3	2026	100%
Output		Initiatives linked to promoting private sector engagement in Embassy and project plans delivered according to annual plans	
Output indicator		Progress on Embassies' and projects' annual work plans linked to the FP's initiatives on promoting the private sector's engagement in green solutions and investments in 1) circular economy, sustainable waste management, and pollution control; and 2) sustainable water resources, water supply and wastewater management	
Baseline	Year	2023	100%
Target	Year 1	2024	100%
Target	Year 2	2025	100%
Target	Year 3	2026	100%

5. Emerging project portfolio: Contexts and design features

The FP is founded on a set of projects that over the period will evolve, as new phases and new projects develop, but with common features regarding contexts and designs. Also, all projects will draw on one or more of MOE/DEPA's core competencies (listed in Box 1), based on relevance in the context and demands.

Table 1 overleaf summarizes the individual projects, which will be basis for the later development of new phases/projects and their approval at project level based on the mechanisms described in section 7. Annex 1 summarize the individual project contexts and focus.

In line with SSC guidelines requirements, the below summarizes the key common features of the project contexts and designs:

- **The FP's partner countries all face severe challenges of unsustainable water use, pollution, and waste management**

As Annex 1 highlights, partner countries face serious problems of water scarcity, with growing and often conflicting demands for water, as well significant levels of depletion and contamination of surface and groundwater resources. Also, with weak water management systems and infrastructure, they show significant levels – up to +50% – of water losses. These countries also suffer from extreme levels of waste mismanagement in both urban and rural areas, with use illegal dumpsites and disposal through highly risky methods, such as burning or loading into the ocean. Levels of plastic disposal are immense, Indonesia being the world's largest discharger of plastic. Moreover, all suffer severely from the effects of

climate change – for example Kenya, who experience high levels of drought and extreme weather conditions like floods and rains. Annex 1 indicates, these water, waste and pollution problems have major negative impacts on the health and livelihoods, especially of poor and low-income population – and directly affects resilience to climate change.

- **MOE/DEPA's competences are relevant to addressing the partner countries' challenges of unsustainable water, waste and pollution**

As such, circular economy initiatives are relevant for instance in Indonesia and Kenya, where MOE/DEPA can assist with lessons and models from different parts of the world, thus helping to tackle the massive effects of economic and population growth on a growing waste production. Here MOE/DEPA can build on national initiatives focused on reducing and reusing, minimizing plastic use and discharge, and develop extended producer responsibility schemes. Similarly, in China, India, South Africa, and Morocco there are opportunities to strengthen sustainable water resources management and water provision management.

- **The partner countries face constraints in key legislative and institutional frameworks, which hamper their abilities to tackle their water, waste, and pollution challenges**

The partner countries all have basic legislation and policies in place for regulating water, waste and pollution, including some relevant resources and services; but a common feature in the partner countries is outdated or insufficient legal frameworks, or weak and inconsequent enforcement of these. Moreover, the relevant governance institutions - in key respects - lack the necessary capacity, tools or knowledge to enable its effective implementation. In several cases, local governments have core functions to perform in regard to, for instance, waste and pollution management, but do not fully implement these due to lacking capacity or weakly defined central/local processes. Based on MOE/DEPA's previous collaboration, there is potential to help address such weaknesses through knowledge transfer, technical sparring, and exposure to new and sustainable solutions that advance green transition.

- **The partner authorities are committed to developing their regulations and systems for water, waste, and pollution in collaboration with MOE/DEPA**

Based on MOE/DEPA's dialogue and previous collaboration with the partner authorities, all prioritize reforming and developing their regulations on water, waste, and pollution in a more sustainable and climate-friendly way. They also take active leadership for the reforms – and, despite their weaknesses, have the basic capacity that enables them to engage well with the SSC to take reforms and systems development forward. Most projects are continued phases that build on results and well-established collaboration (China, India, Indonesia, South Africa and Kenya), while in Morocco, Ethiopia and new projects, the inception phases will have to ensure that the new projects are driven by strong partner demand and ownership. All projects will support national partners' priorities and capacities in terms of implementing green transition reforms. All projects originate in demands from the partners.

- **The projects align with Denmark's wider priorities and engagements for bilateral relations, climate diplomacy, and development cooperation in the countries**

As Annex 1 shows, Denmark has firm priorities for further developing the bilateral, development, and climate related cooperation with all FP partner countries, all being of political importance to Denmark. Such priorities are in some cases backed by green partnership strategies, and the existence of a wider set of Danish instruments and engagements in all cases substantiate the partnerships, including: Bilateral development engagements/projects targeting water/waste, DSIF in water and sanitation, DMDP projects, engagements with multilateral agencies, and other SSC projects targeting the green transition. All SSC projects have been defined and will be developed with active engagement of the Embassies. All embassies have been deeply involved in consultations and will integrate the Sector Advisors.

- **Opportunities for synergies exist in the partner countries between SSC projects on water, waste, and pollution and the promotion of green Danish solutions and investments in such areas**

As Annex 1 indicates, the Danish private sector is already active within areas of waste management, water efficiency, water supply/sanitation in the partner countries. The expectation is that Danish trade and investments in water and waste sectors the countries will increase the coming years. This is backed by distinct initiatives to promote Danish investments and trade through placement of investment advisors and the Trade Council's focus in the countries on promoting "green" Danish business engagements. The SSC can interact in all the countries with business instruments, such as DSIF, IFU, DMDP, EKF, and others, also focused on water and waste sectors. The FP will prioritise a close cooperation with the Trade Council and other sector or financial counselors posted at the embassies.

Table 1: MOE/DEPA's Emerging project portfolio 2023-2026

	Project title	Country	Period	Project Objective	Partner authority	Thematic focus	Project document
1	Strategic Sector Cooperation on Circular Economy and Solid Waste Management Denmark-Indonesia, Phase 1.	Indonesia	2018-2022 (No-cost extension foreseen) On-going	Reducing negative environmental impacts to livelihoods, economy and health from waste through sound waste management and circular economy initiatives	Ministry of Environment and Forest	Circular economy, extended producer responsibility and waste management.	Available
2	Strategic Sector Cooperation on Circular Economy and Solid Waste Management in Indonesia and ASEAN region, Phase 2.	Indonesia ASEAN Region	2023-2026	Reducing negative environmental impacts to livelihoods, economy and health from waste through sound waste management and circular economy initiatives in Indonesian and ASEAN region. (tentative)	Ministry of Environment and Forest ASEAN Secretariat	Waste management and circular economy at regional, national and municipal levels	Submission for SMG[6] in 2023
3	Project on Circular Economy and Solid Waste Management in Indonesia and ASEAN region, Phase 3	Indonesia ASEAN Region	2026-29	Reducing negative environmental impacts to livelihoods, economy and health from waste through sound waste management and circular economy initiatives in Indonesian and ASEAN region. (tentative)	Ministry of Environment and Forest ASEAN Secretariat	Waste management and circular economy at regional, national and municipal levels	Submission for SMG in 2026
4	Strategic Sector Cooperation on Groundwater and Waste Water, Phase 2.	China	2021-2024 On-going	Assist Chinese authorities in developing relevant policies and solutions to improve water quality of rivers and lakes, with a special focus on improved wastewater Assist Chinese authorities in securing a sustainable water supply, with a special focus on improved groundwater management based on implementation of MAR solutions. (expected extension approved in Q2 2022)	Ministry of Ecology and Environment Ministry of Water Resources	Wastewater management and groundwater management	Available
5	Strategic Sector Cooperation on Groundwater and Waste Water, Phase 3.	China	2025-2029	Relevant policies and solutions to improve water quality of rivers and lakes, with a special focus on improved wastewater, and improved groundwater management (to be defined)	Ministry of Ecology and Environment Ministry of Water Resources	Wastewater management and groundwater management	Submission for SMG 2025
6	Kenyan-Danish Strategic Sector Cooperation on Sustainable	Kenya	2021-2024	Improvement of waste management and reduction of pollution from manufacturing industries through improved implementation of Kenya's regulatory	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Circular economy, extended producer responsibility and waste management	Available

[6] Strategic Management Group. See 7. Governance and management arrangements below

	Resource and Environmental Management, Phase 2.		On-going	framework for waste management and environmental performance of manufacturing industries.	National Environmental Management Authority		
7	Kenyan-Danish Strategic Sector Cooperation on Sustainable Resource and Environmental Management, Phase 3.	Kenya	2025-2027	Improvement of waste management and reduction of pollution through improved implementation of Kenya's regulatory framework for waste management and environmental control. (tentative)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry National Environmental Management Authority	Circular economy, extended producer responsibility and waste management.	Submission for SMG in 2024
8	Strategic Partnership between India and Denmark in the water sector, Phase 1.	India	2021-2023 On-going	Contribute to achieving the Government of India's objective that by 2024 that all rural households will receive drinking water supply in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges, leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities	National Jal Jeevan Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti State of Karnataka	Sustainable drinking water supply and distribution and groundwater management.	Available
9	Strategic Partnership between India and Denmark in the water sector, Phase 2.	India	2024-2026	Contribution to achieving the Government of India's objective on rural households receiving drinking water supply and improvement in living standards of rural communities. (tentative, to be defined)	National Jal Jeevan Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti State of Karnataka	Sustainable drinking water supply and groundwater management. (tentative)	Submission for SMG in 2023
10	Strategic Partnership between South Africa and Denmark in the water sector, Phase 3.	South Africa	2023-2025	Water sector in South Africa contributing to a balanced social, environmental and economically sustainable green development and strengthening of private sector engagement. (tentative)	Department of Water and Sanitation Department of Science and Innovation National Cleaner Production Centre	Sustainable drinking water supply and groundwater management. (tentative)	Submission for SMG in 2023
11	Strategic Partnership between Morocco and Denmark in the water sector, Phase 1.	Morocco	2023-2025	Improved water sector governance, sustainable water management and water service delivery in Morocco. (tentative)	Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics and Water.	Sustainable water resources management, water supply and groundwater management.	Submission for approval in 2022.

					National Office of Electricity and Water (ONEE)		
12	Strategic Partnership between Morocco and Denmark in the water sector, Phase 2.	Morocco	2026-2029	Improved water sector governance, sustainable water management and water service delivery in Morocco. (tentative)	Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics and Water. National Office of Electricity and Water (ONEE)	Sustainable water resources management, water supply and groundwater management.	Submission for SMG in 2025.
13	Ethiopia, Phase 1	Ethiopia	2023-2025	Improved water sector governance, sustainable water management and water service delivery in Ethiopia. (tentative)	Tbd	Tbd	Submission for SMG in 2023
14	Ethiopia, Phase 2	Ethiopia	2026-2029	Improved water sector governance, sustainable water management and water service delivery in Ethiopia. (tentative)	Tbd	Tbd	Submission for SMG in 2025
15	New Project 1	Tbd	Tbd	Tbd	Tbd	Tbd	Submission for SMG in 2023
16	New Project 2	Tbd	Tbd	Tbd	Tbd	Tbd	Submission for SMG in 2023

[The overall FP budget is assumed to allow for 1-2 extra new projects, pending the detailed budgeting. A new project require enrolment of a new Sector Counselor to a new project, as well as the full support from the Embassy, general appreciation by the Danish private sector and a match with MOE/DEPA competences. Decision on new projects are pending. The new project(s) are expected to be defined before final submission of the FP to the Council for Development Policy.]

6. Budget

	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
India, Phase 1	3.000.000				**3.000.000**
India, Phase 2		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	**9.000.000**
Indonesia, Phase 1	1.800.000				**1.800.000**
Indonesia, Phase 2	2.200.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.800.000	**10.000.000**
Indonesia, Phase 3				1.200.000	**1.200.000**
Indonesien, SII	530.000				**530.000**
South Africa, Phase 3	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000		**9.000.000**
Kenya, Phase 2	3.000.000	3.000.000			**6.000.000**
Kenya, Phase 3			3.000.000	3.000.000	**6.000.000**
China, Phase 2	3.000.000	3.000.000			**6.000.000**
China, Phase 3			3.000.000	3.000.000	**6.000.000**
Morocco, Phase 1	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000		**9.000.000**
Morocco, Phase 2				3.000.000	**3.000.000**
Ethiopia, Phase 1	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000		**9.000.000**
Ethiopia, Phase 2				3.000.000	**3.000.000**
New project 1, inception phase	1.000.000				**1.000.000**
New project 1, Phase 1		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	**9.000.000**
New project 2, inception phase		1.000.000			**1.000.000**
New project 2, Phase 1			3.000.000	3.000.000	**6.000.000**
Results Monitoring and Learning	800.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	**1.700.000**
Public Diplomacy and Communication	250.000	250.000	250.000	250.000	**1.000.000**
Mid-term Review			1.000.000		**1.000.000**

Unallocated	2.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	**8.000.000**
Total	**26.580.000**	**27.550.000**	**30.550.000**	**26.550.000**	**111.230.000**

7. Governance and management arrangement

The management arrangements will follow SSC's Guiding Principles and Administrative Manual. MOE/DEPA will be overall responsible for implementing the FP, working in close collaboration with Danish Embassies and MFA and following relevant Danish Government policies/strategies and MFA's Aid Management Guidelines.

MOE/DEPA and MFA will engage at two levels in the governance and management of the FP:

Strategic Management Group (SMG), with mandate for guiding on the FP's strategic direction, address sector developments, and issues emerging in regard to objectives, and approve use of unallocated funds, new projects, new project phases, and phasing out. New phases and new projects will be assessed and decided based on the focus and considerations defined in this FP document. The SMG will also guide and advise to maximize the impact of Denmark's international engagement (bi- and multilateral) in the sector and related matters ensure all stakeholders are adequately informed and guided.

The SMG is composed of high-level representatives from MOE/DEPA and MFA, with the Chair rotating between MOE/DEPA and MFA. The SMG will meet annually in April/May.

Programme Management Group (PMG) responsible for overseeing overall FP implementation and progress, review project progress with respect to results, compliance, and challenges in implementation.

The PMG is composed of MOE/DEPA and the MFA responsible desk officer for the FP management and implementation with MOE as Chair. The PMG meets bi-annually, as follows: In February/March, to review the annual progress report and financial expenditure report, and address deviations and challenges in implementation of individual projects; in October/November, to review and approve next years' programme planning and budget and to review the capacity and contributions of all involved stakeholders.

MOE/DEPA will organize and facilitate all meetings and follow-up of the SMG and PMG. Meeting documentation will be circulated by DEPA 14 days in advance of the meeting and summary of meetings will be circulated within one week and finalized within 2 weeks from the meeting.

New projects approved under the FP are initiated with an inception phase (maximum DKK 1 million, 1 year) followed by project phases 1-3, each of maximum DKK 10 million, 3 years. The transition to a next phase is decided at the level of the individual project, and by the SMG.

MOE/DEPA is responsible for governance, management, and administration of the individual projects, each having its Project Steering Committees composed of MOE/DEPA, Danish Embassy, partner authority and Sector Counsellor as Secretary, co-chaired by the Danish Ambassador/ Deputy and a high-level partner representative.

8. Financial management, planning and reporting

MOE/DEPA will provide an **Annual Progress Report**, assessing progress, developments, and lessons learned in relation to the FP Results Framework, FP Theory of Change, and which also provides a synthesis of results and progress across the outcomes and outputs of the individual projects under the FP, structured in terms of MOE/DEPA's main work areas defined under the FP (Box 1). The report will address assumptions to the Theory of Change, risks, and learning as basis for adjustments to the individual projects. The narrative programmatic annual reports are prepared by DEPA in close cooperation with Sector Counsellors at the Embassies.

MOE/DEPA will ensure financial management in accordance with the financial management guidelines for the SSC.

9. Monitoring, learning, and risk management

MOE/DEPA is responsible for monitoring of the projects under the FP based on the FP- and project specific results frameworks and guided overall by Danida Aid Management Guidelines (AMG). DEPA will establish an outcome/output based monitoring system and carry out outcome harvesting across the individual project- and FP results framework. DEPA will be responsible for reporting on the Results Framework Interface (RFI).

MFA will commission a mid-term review of the FP in 2025 with focus on progress towards results, lessons learned; organizational management capacity of MOE/DEPA and partner authorities; and lessons on cooperation and dialogue with main relevant private sector actors. The mid-term review will also be an occasion to consider the unallocated funding. MOE/DEPA will adequately in advance of the mid-term review undertake an outcome harvesting- and lessons learned study across the projects of the FP.

MOE/DEPA will establish an internal quality assurance system for preparing project documents, annual and mission reporting on new and on-going SSC projects and others. Internal learning sessions and competence development on selected topics of relevance for management and administration of the FP and its projects will also be undertaken for project managers and technical staff from technical divisions in DEPA involved in SSC projects.

MOE/DEPA gives high priority to public diplomacy, communication and dissemination of results, best practices and lessons learned in the FP and its projects. The work is part of MOE/DEPA's green diplomacy in collaboration with MFA, Danish Trade Council, Danish Embassies and other institutions involved in the strategic sector cooperation. A detailed communication plan is described in Annex 6. The communication plan is dynamic and will be detailed and updated on a rolling basis during implementation.

The FP faces the following **main risks** (see annex 3 for additional risks to consider). MOE/DEPA will review and update the below risk assessment for discussion in the PMG and SMG meetings. Risks will be identified and monitored at the level of the individual projects, based on the project documents.

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Partner authority's internal processes delay implementation progress.	Likely	Major	The cause has to be analysed, and depending on causes identified a response is needed. The cause of delay might be changing of national priorities, lack of national ownership, limited capacity, lack of staff or other institutional barriers. Work plan, activities and maybe budget will have to adapted and changed accordingly.	Associated risks might continue and longer-term change of programme and focus might be necessary.	Not an unusual scenario for some programmes and activities.
Challenges in mobilizing national partner staff for inputs on specific activities.	Almost certain	Minor	Requires adaptive and flexible management, change of work plan, activities, timing and inputs from DEPA and others.	Some activities can be delayed or not implemented as foreseen.	Changes in context, framework conditions and/or institutions are common.
Travel restrictions caused by public health concerns.	Likely	Major	Changing schedule and plans for missions, study tours and other physical events and activities.	Can impact working relations and results performance for some activities. Will require on-line approach.	COVID pandemic experienced in 2021 and 2022.

MOE/DEPA and the Embassies will collaborate with **Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC)** to maximize results of the FP and support joint identification of needs, co-creation of opportunities, and coordinated evaluation of results. MOE/DEPA and the Embassies will collaborate with DFC to ensure that learning opportunities, research-to-policy support and networking initiatives offered by DFC, and research project funding managed by DFC, are leveraged by and remain supportive of the individual projects, including by integrating relevant DFC initiatives as part of these projects. To this end, MOE/DEPA will ensure that possibilities for relevant collaboration are considered under the individual projects and discussed across the FP annually in the PMG, and that DFC is included as relevant in the formulation of new phases under each project, and the evaluation of such phases upon their conclusion. Decisions on collaboration are made at project level, with sector advisors as initiators. MOE/DEPA and DFC aim to have an annual meeting for information and lessons sharing.

10. Closure and exit

The process for closure and exit will follow the procedures defined in the SSC guidelines and Danida's AMG. All projects are expected to end no later than phase 3, corresponding to 10 years, but can be ended after any phase if decided by the SMG. Any project entering phase 3 should include detailing a strategy for transition to further cooperation, e.g. commercial, in the project document. A final results report

based on AMG's format should be submitted by MOE/DEPA for discussion and approval by the SMG. The closure of accounts should follow the principles in the AMG.

One year before the termination of the FP, the PMG - and later SMG - should assess and agree on the possible next phase of FP.

Annexes:

Annex A: Project contexts and country-level priorities and coherence

Annex 2: Description of MOE/DEPA – incl. international strategy highlights, core competences

Annex 3: Risk Management

Annex 4 Plan for Communication of Results

[Annex 5: Process Action Plan for Implementation]

[Annex 6: Quality Assurance Checklist (To be developed later)]

ANNEX 2: PARTNER ASSESSMENT [DRAFT]

1. Brief presentation of Ministry of Environment/Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Taking care of the nature and the environment, and consumer protection and information are core concerns of the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry facilitates the development of sustainable and resource-efficient solutions and contributes to the development of industrial growth and workplaces in Denmark, while simultaneously minding nature, the environment and our drinking water.

Nature is the focal point for all activities of the Ministry of Environment. First of all nature is the basis for life and food production; but Nature also offers a great variety of leisure activities. Therefore, the Ministry strives to protect forests, lakes, coastlines and open landscapes and ensures opportunities for the public to experience and have leisure activities in nature around the country.

At the same time, the Ministry works to safeguarding against unnecessary chemical products in our clothing, toys, soap, houses etc.; as well as environmental pollution that may have an influence in our everyday life.

The Ministry of Environment collaborates with many partners, nationally and internationally. Domestically, the Ministry has close collaboration with a number of industry associations and interest groups, research institutions and public authorities. At European level, collaboration with EU institutions, colleagues and authorities in other EU member states has top priority, and internationally the Ministry puts effort into cooperation with the OECD, the WTO and FAO.

Approximately 2,000 employees placed around the country take care of the various tasks of the Ministry, organized in two main institutions. The Danish Nature Agency implements the government's policies concerning nature and environment. The Nature Agency aims to secure clean water, protecting and securing nature, planning for cities and landscape, outdoor activities and information to the public about nature, forestry and land management of the state forests, gaming and wildlife management.

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) is responsible for all nature and environmental legislation and is the authority in charge of major national tasks as well as particularly complex tasks. The Environmental Protection Agency prepares legislation and guidelines and grants authorizations in several areas. Further duties include the monitoring of chemicals and offshore platforms.

In its 50-year history, MoE/DEPA have always prioritized to share its experiences internationally, eg. Eastern Europe after the cold war, new EU memberstates, and countries affected by the globalization.

The international engagement of the MoE/DEPA have several objectives. One of the key goals is to contribute to implementing the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and promote more sustainable development in the world. This overarching goal frames the Ministry's overall international efforts. The key sustainable development goal is to meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Ministry have tree main focus areas:

1. International negotiations and agreements on nature and environmental regulation and enforcement, including relevant UN fora, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and negotiations under the auspices of multilateral agreements that are crucial

to building international institutions and rules of the game. Environmental challenges are international and require international cooperation.

2. Capacity building through transfer of Danish governance experiences. Environmental efforts also focus on contributing to the building of national governance and capacities. Therefore, another key focus area is institution building nationally in other countries, including more broadly and especially in partner countries.
3. Sustainable business, trade and export. A final key focus area for the Ministry's work is to promote sustainable trade, business operations and sustainable products either through the transfer of knowledge and know-how or through export.

2. Summary of partner relevant capacities

DEPA has extensive experiences of relevance to expanding environmental and nature protection regulatory framework; governance and capacity building for effective implementation, monitoring and enforcing; setting direction and promoting a green transition; as well as working the key stakeholders including the private sector to promote a sustainable development.

Since 2014 DEPA has proven its capacity to adapt its national experiences into international context with partner countries through SSC projects in Europe, Africa and Asia. This capacity has been centered around highly similar challenge in the partner countries of setting up regulation, secure implementation and effective enforcement, but with very distinct differences in preconditions for change.

Sustainable water and waste management as well as pollution control and prevention are the key themes that the DEPA capacities have been developed around.

In Indonesia, China, South Africa the long lasting cooperation have fostered extensive trust and networks, of relevance to ensure a very high degree of impact from the cooperation. In those countries the cooperation are directly delivering on reforming the environmental regulation, as well as implementation and enforcement. From the partner institutions side, the DEPA cooperation is considered a direct contributor to the national process. India, being a relative new cooperating country, as well is already now tapping into the Danish experiences in their national efforts to secure safe drinking water to the rural areas.

From the extensive cooperation with the Danish clean tech industries, DEPA have naturally taken a close cooperative approach to the Danish companies, seeking to maximize the exposure of their solutions of relevance to solve the environmental challenges of the partner countries.

Within DEPA approximately 15 full Fte are engaged with the SSC projects, and the agency is extensively drawing on the expertise of other governmental agencies, municipalities, public utilities and private companies.

Since May 2021 DEPA has strengthened the operation of the international team that holds the project management of all SSC projects, and the FP have further accelerated a strong focus on professional management of the portfolio of projects, including economic control.

Annex 3: Risk management [DRAFT]

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Overall political or contextual events in partner countries prevent missions.	Unlikely	Major	Planned activities will have to be adapted to distance management, on-line events etc.	Some activities can be delayed or not implemented as foreseen.	Political instability, change of government, pandemics or other major events can affect missions to partner countries.
Partner authorities change political or institutional priorities for sector reforms, policies and plans supported	Unlikely	Significant	Change of strategic focus and/or phasing-out of programme.	Could affect longer-term bilateral relations.	Response will need careful consideration.
Partner authority's internal processes delay implementation progress.	Likely	Major	The cause has to be analysed, and depending on causes identified a response is needed. The cause of delay might be changing of national priorities, lack of national ownership, limited capacity, lack of staff or other institutional barriers. Work plan, activities and maybe budget will have to adapted and changed accordingly.	Associated risks might continue and longer-term change of programme and focus might be necessary.	Not an unusual scenario for some programmes and activities.
Challenges in mobilizing national partner staff for inputs on specific activities.	Almost certain	Minor	Requires adaptive and flexible management, change of work plan, activities, timing and inputs from DEPA and others.	Some activities can be delayed or not implemented as foreseen.	Changes in context, framework conditions and/or institutions are common.
Challenges in mobilising staff among Danish partner organisations, including DEPA and public utilities.	Unlikely	Major	Changes will have to be made to focus areas, activities, inputs etc.	Some activities can be delayed or not implemented as foreseen.	DEPA and other Danish organisation can be challenged in terms of staff available.
Travel restrictions caused by public health concerns.	Likely	Major	Changing schedule and plans for missions, study tours and other physical events and activities.	Can impact working relations and results performance for some activities. Will require on-line approach.	COVID pandemic experienced in 2021 and 2022.

ANNEX 4: PLAN FOR COMMUNICATION (OF RESULTS) – STRATEGIC SECTOR COOPERATION (SSC) 2023-2026 [DRAFT]

The overall communication plan for strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims to ensure broad knowledge about the DEPA's work on international cooperation, and in particular SSC projects, with focus on results and dissemination of best practices in SSC work.

The Communication Plan is dynamic and will be updated and implemented according to developments with policies, results, lessons learned and needs and opportunities identified by partners and staff involved in SSC cooperation. The Communication Plan targets a wide audience in both Denmark and globally with the use of SoMe channels, homepages, production of videos, explainers and story-telling from both Denmark and partner countries.

For Whom? Target Group/Audience	**What?** (the message)	**When?**	**How?**	**Responsible**
Target Group 1: Danish public	Stories about DEPA's SSC work, the SSC projects, challenges and concrete results. Short videos for SoMe and Homepage. Images and other visual means. DEPA homepage updated on SSC cooperation and SSC projects. One long-reads per year 1-2 pagers on SSC programme and each of the SSC Projects (info ark). Press releases Document and disseminating results from SSC projects	During implementation of SSC projects, i.e. minister visits, missions in-country, study tours in Denmark, major outputs produced, milestones achieved etc. Once a year	Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram and Twitter if relevant DEPA homepage and news Short annual SSC report on DEPA homepage Produced photos and video during missions. Use of Explainers and Story-telling Danida OpenAid, Results Framework Initiative	Project Manager (content) Communication Focal Point (publishing on SoMe and homepage) M&E Focal Point (SSC annual report) Project managers and technical staff (DEPA) Project Managers and technical staff Press Unit (press releases) Project Managers, MFA

Target Group 2: Sector partners in Denmark sector associations, municipalities, utilities, universities and others.	See above Reports, studies, guidelines etc.	See above	See above Visual and infographic versions of documents and material.	See above
Target Group 3: Public and institutions in partner countries and globally.	As above-mentioned Stories about Danish strongholds, state-of-the-art solutions in water, circular economy and biodiversity sectors, energy efficiency, climate-neutrality and other themes of relevance. Talks organized by DFC	As above-mentioned	As above-mentioned Make use also of others communication materials, i.e. State-of Green Communication channels used by the specific partners Talks organized by DFC	As above-mentioned DEPA and DFC
Target Group 4: Internal communication in DEPA	Results reporting for SSC programme and its projects. Outcome harvesting and reporting. SMG meetings PMG meetings Annual reporting DEPA management meetings	Once a year – Strategic Management Group (SMG) Twice a year – Programme Management Group (PMG)	DEPA Intranet Dedicated communication	Project Managers

Annex 1: Project context and design summaries

Ministry of Environment SSC Framework Programme

DRAFT – STILL IN PROGRESS

Indonesia – Phase I (on-going)

Project Title	Circular Economy and Solid Waste Management in Indonesia, Phase 1
Project period	August 2018 - December 2022 (Foreseen no-cost extension until medio 2023)
Country	Indonesia
Main sector development issues	**Country climate/environmental context highlights** • Currently up to 54% of waste from cities and almost all waste from rural areas is mismanaged and end up either in illegal dumpsites, is leached to the ocean, or is illegally burned. There is a growing public concern and awareness on pollution of terrestrial environment and oceans due to plastic debris and air pollution due to illegal burning. • Indonesia is estimated to the world's second largest discharger of plastic to the sea. • Hundreds of controlled landfills are overloaded and are planned to be closed. However, with population increase and increasing waste generation, it is increasingly difficult to find suitable sites for new landfills. • There is a lack of investment and resources to manage waste at local level. Although a national regulation for waste retribution is in place the legislation is currently not supporting enough funds for waste management due to low regional budget allocation, need for more funds than secured by retribution, inefficient and gap in policies between national and local government level. **Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation** • Indonesia has made significant progress in reducing poverty, cutting it in more than half since 1999. However, the poverty gap between rural and urban areas remains high with rural poverty rates almost twice that of urban poverty. • Income inequality remains high, and gender inequality is also prevalent with women typically having lower education, and income than men. • With increasing economic growth (despite inequalities) there is also increasing amounts of waste. Also, a changing consumer pattern with more take-away food and "westernized" consumption patterns creates increasing amounts of waste. • Poor consumers buy products in satches (small bags) leading to use of single use-plastics that cannot be recycled. • Pollution of waterways, including large amounts of marine plastic debris, reduces opportunities for fishing.

	• Illegal burning of waste occurs at landfills, when extracting metals from WEEE and at household levels. The dioxins released mainly affect poor, especially women, as the burning is done in environments prone to poverty.
Thematic focus	Circular economy (CE), extended producer responsibility and waste management.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry/ General Directorate of Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Substance Management (KLHK) - main responsible for the national waste strategy (Jakstranas). There is a clear demand for cooperation on implementing the Jakstranas. A number of other ministries, local authorities and private partners are also involved in the Project.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Danish associations, municipalities and waste utilities, Danish Return System, Odense Waste Utility, Danish Trade Council and Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC).
Objective	Reduced negative environmental impacts to livelihoods, economy and health from waste at national level and in selected municipalities through sound waste management and circular economy initiatives.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	**Outcome A: Implementation of central policies for waste reduction and waste management (Jakstranas) is strengthened and supported by a number of practical examples to directly implement supportive measures and reach goals in practice**. Includes among others: Best practice study and a finance study of waste sector in Indonesia and Guideline on project preparation; dialogues, seminars, webinars and technical consultations and meetings on key aspects of waste management planning, operations, financing and technical solutions, extended producer responsibility and other topics; study tours to Denmark and missions to Indonesia. **Outcome B: The handling of organic waste for recycling with production of biogas and fertilizer has increased in selected local areas to reach the Jakstranas goal of 70% treatment including the development of waste to energy solutions (broadly defined) by 2025**. Collaboration with five cities established with involvement of Odense Waste Utility; trainings, seminars etc. been conducted on handling of organic waste, recycling, biogas and other waste fractions; large national disseminations seminars lead by KLHK; work on Refused-Derived Fuel and other Waste-to-Energy solutions. **Outcome C: Relevant waste data is available to inform decision makers on waste generation and waste treatment in Indonesia for policy and investment decisions aiding the implementation and monitoring of the Jakstranas.** Technical advice on waste data management, and management of EPR data provided with KLHK, Indonesian Producer Responsibility Organisation (IPRO) and local municipalities; study tour to Denmark, peer-to-peer advice at DEPA on waste data management and other activities.

Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Greening is a principal part of the objective, outcomes and activities of the Project through the focus on advancing circular economy, extended producer responsibility, reduction and handling of waste, reduction of plastic discharge etc. The focus on green transition and sustainable green development is embedded in most activities.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The Project has been on-going since 2018, and the 1st phase is expected completed by 2023 with an anticipated no-cost extension. There are no major outstanding questions or critical steps in the process.
Previous results and lessons	Key results achieved so far include the following: • Political attention ensured at minister's level in both countries. • Constructive visits in both Indonesia and Denmark for decision makers and technical personnel. • Cooperation established with five cities and local authorities on key issues related to waste management governance, i.e. organization, financing, value-chains, sorting, collection and treatment of waste, including organic and hazardous waste. • Dialogue and technical support for rolling-out national roadmap for extended producer responsibility and support to Indonesia Producer Responsibility Organisation (IPRO). • Advice and publication of studies on waste financing, data management, project preparation and other issues. • Enhanced coordination and collaboration with other international partners, i.e. EU, GIZ, the Netherlands, World Bank, UNDP, National Plastic Action Network (NPAP), etc. A close and constructive cooperation has been established with KLHK, other ministries, local authorities as well as private sector actors. Despite the COVID pandemic, it has been possible to further strengthen and consolidate the cooperation, also during 2020 and 2021. Continuity and longer-term involvement has resulted in trust and confidence among partners involved. Second phase of the Project will be formulated during 2022-2023.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	• The Project is clearly reflected in the environmental chapter of the Denmark-Indonesia Action Plan 2021-2024, and central part of Denmark's engagement on green transition and climate diplomacy with Indonesia and collaborates closely with the bilateral programme on energy and commercial trade activities within the Trade Council. • It links closely to other multilateral initiatives, i.e. work on circular economy with UNDP and the Ministry of Planning, mangrove forest conservation with World Bank and other multilateral programmes. The Project also cooperates with P4G and other initiatives. There is on-going dialogue with the EU and ASEAN Secretariat on future collaboration with possible Danish lead on circular economy as part of an anticipated Team Europe Initiative (TEI). • The Strategic Sector Cooperations in general are considered the backbone and central to the work done at the Embassy, and an

	entry point to the Government of Indonesia and vehicle to further Danish commercial interests. • The SSC project on waste and CE and the collaboration with Ministry of Environment and Forestry play key roles in profiling Denmark as a serious actor in the sector among national and international actors. It adds value to have an official collaboration with the GoI instead of "just" doing projects. • The Embassy is planning to expand its regional engagement within waste and CE by working closely with ASEAN by placing a secondment on Waste and CE in ASEC and making a contribution agreement with EU on leading the EU engagement in CE and Waste in the EU-ASEAN Green Initiative TEI.

Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy

Instrument	**Main relevant linkage to SSC project (**in a few words)
Sustainable Island Initiative	Government-to-province program involving both waste and energy sector. Waste and investments studies provide input to SSC
SSC project Energy/Indodepp	Common interests in Refuse Derived Fuels
SSC project Food and Agriculture	Common interest in waste loss, and synergies with food and beverage packing waste (and food waste).
UNDP/Bappenas framework and action plan for CE	CE crucial part waste management. Development and planning ministry (BAPPENAS) can mainstream CE into mid-term development plans which will be implemented by KLHK (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)
SEA-Map (support to WB)	Implementation on ASEAN Action Plan on marine litter. Among other things working on creating regional market for waste trade which will influence waste handling in Indonesia. Supporting linkage to ASEAN and WB
Secondment to ASEAN on CE and waste	Will be working under ASEAN but provide valuable knowledge to SSC project and assist in coordinating Danish engagement in waste
EU-ASEAN TEI	Closer connection to regional aspect of waste management – will also be reflected in phase II of SSC
Investment and trade counsellors	Activating opportunities for investment in waste sector and engagement of private sector
Mangrove for Costal Resilience (support to WB)	Same ministries in GoI
Oceans Multi Donor Trust Fund on marine debris (support to WB)	Grant ends this year. Support to National Plastic Alliance Partnership. Valuable partner in SSC program
SDG Grant Labuan Bajo Recikli	Knowledge on possibilities for waste prevention

Indonesia – Phase II (future, to be developed)

Project Title	Circular Economy and Solid Waste Management in Indonesia and ASEAN region. Phase II
Projektperiode	2023-2026
Country	Indonesia and ASEAN Region
Thematic focus	Waste management and circular economy at national and regional levels
National partner authority (recipient country)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry and ASEAN Secretariat/General Directorate of Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Substance Management (as Phase I) - with options to include 3-4 provincial authorities and municipalities for local level cooperation.

Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Danish associations, municipalities and waste utilities, Danish Return System, Danish Trade Council, Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC), Danish Energy Agency and research institutions. In Indonesia. options for cooperation include Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning (Bappenas), Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Maritime and Investments Affairs etc. will also be explored. In addition, dialogue with the ASEAN Secretariat will be undertaken to assess options for regional collaboration as well as Team Europe Initiative (TEI) cooperation with the EU.
Objective (tentative)	Contributing to reduce negative impacts from waste on the terrestrial and marine environment and humans through sound waste management and enhanced circular economy in Indonesia and the ASEAN region.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	**Outcome A. Enhanced capacity at national and local government levels to promote circular economy and waste management.** Focus would be to enhance strategic cooperation at national, provincial and municipal level to strengthen capacity and systems for waste governance, waste planning and municipality waste services, since main responsibilities for waste handling are anchored at municipality and local level. This could include: • Enhanced focus on circular economy and support to national circular economy initiatives. • Improved legal framework and enhanced waste financing/retribution fees. • Improved waste planning and management of services at provincial and municipality levels. • Enhanced local capacity for effective waste management through collaboration with Danish waste utilities. **Outcome B. Strengthened cooperation between national and regional levels for better waste management.** The focus of this component is to strengthen the use of best practices in the region and capacity build KLHK so they can be an active participating partner in developing regional policies on waste management. This component can be linked to EU-ASEAN TEI. • Knowledge-sharing among regional governments on best practices within EPR, handling organic matter, waste retribution fees etc. • Support to developing regional standards for plastic waste (eg. in SEA-MaP).
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Building on lessons, results, and relations from Phase I, the Project will continue the work on "greening" commenced as principal part of objective and outcomes. To further strengthen "greening", two components with focus on national, local and regional cooperation may be introduced with direct tangible greening effects on the ground in

	form of better waste management. The applies to circular economy, waste management and financing so that less waste ends up in water ways or unmanaged landfills, and more waste is prevented and recycled.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The development of phase II will commence in late 2022 and continue into 2023.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	The Project is a key initiative the Denmark-Indonesia Strategic Action Plan 2021-2024, and will supplement other related bilateral cooperation, i.e. within energy, and multilateral programmes supported by Denmark. Support might also be extended to a planned TEI cooperation with EU and the ASEAN Secretariat. Denmark is also placing a secondment on CE with ASEC, which will further support the Danish engagement in CE. Denmark is supporting a program on marine litter in the ASEAN region, which can generate results that can be used in the SSC, mainly on standards for plastic waste.
Previous results lessons	Cf. results and lessons from phase I

China – Phase II (on-going)

Project Title	Strategic Sector Cooperation project on [groundwater and] wastewater between Denmark and China – Phase 2
Project period	1st November 2021 – 30th June 2024 (32 months)
Country	China
Main sector development issues	**Country climate/environmental context highlights** • China is a country with serious water scarcity in northern part of the country and frequent water related disasters such as floods in the southern region and severe droughts in the northern region. • China holds 21 % of the world's population, yet its share of global fresh water is just 7 % • Following four decades of rapid economic development and increased urbanisation, China's water challenges has worsened significantly. • Northern parts of China suffers from severe overexploitation of water resources leading to land subsidence and dried out rivers and lakes/wetland areas • China has heavy pollutant loads from industrial, agricultural and domestic wastewater discharges, far exceeding the environmental carrying capacity. • China suffers from pollution of both freshwater resources as well as groundwater resources leading pressure on natural resources and food security. **Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation** • Even though China's rapid economic development has raised people out of absolute poverty, China has still not eradicated poverty defined for upper middle-income countries, which China belongs to, currently having around 13% (or almost 200 mio. people) of its population falling below this poverty line of $5.50 per day. • China also faces big problems with inequality, with significant rural/urban and regional divides, but there are also people in cities who live below the poverty line. Further, there is still challenges with unequal access to good education, and unequal access to healthcare and other services. • According to a 2009 report by Oxfam and Greenpeace, poverty-stricken areas in China have a strong correlation to ecologically fragile areas, and such areas were already then showing clear signs of climate change (incl. glacial retreat, droughts, forest and vegetation atrophy, soil erosion, extreme weather etc.). • Climate change could adversely affect China in a number of ways, which would exacerbate the degradation of the ecologically fragile areas in which poor communities are concentrated • Due to climate change, water supply in many rural areas and outskirts-urban communities has become increasingly difficult to

	access and the price of water unaffordable. There is a rising imbalance between water supply and demand in northern China. The heavy pollution of both air, surface and groundwater as well as soils is increasing pressure on natural resources in the country with fishing bans in river and lake systems as well as decreasing quality of cultivated land. The vulnerability of ecosystems leads to decline of service function of biodiversity.
Thematic focus	[i) Groundwater management (In preparation by February 2022)] ii) Wastewater management
National partner authority (recipient country)	[Ministry of Water Resources, MWR (Groundwater)] Ministry of Environment and Ecology, MEE (Wastewater) A number of provinces and cities will also take part.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	GEUS Danish Environmental Portal
Objective (tentative)	[1) To assist the Chinese Ministry for Water Resources in securing a sustainable and climate change resilient water supply and to combat overexploitation of groundwater resources, with a special focus on improved groundwater management, groundwater modelling and monitoring as well as investigations in Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) solutions.] 2) To assist the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in developing relevant policies and solutions to improve water quality of rivers and lakes, with a special focus on improved wastewater management based on eco-restoration measures.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	**[Outcome A (Groundwater Management): Chinese water resource authorities have adopted a digitalized monitoring system** based on updated groundwater modelling as a strategy to combat groundwater overexploitation and contribute to a sustainable and climate resilient groundwater resources management. This covers: Development of a Policy Brief for adaptation of a digitalized monitoring system; Development of Technical Guideline on groundwater modelling; Strategy for curbing overexploitation of groundwater resources.] **Outcome B (Waste Water Management): Chinese water quality authorities have reviewed wastewater management policies and practices**, following test and demonstration of eco-restoration measures as a tool to improve water quality in rural areas. This covers: Report with recommendations for eco-restoration as a strategic tool for wastewater management; report on wastewater management related to eco-restoration measures in rural areas, based on exchange of experiences and results from the demonstration projects; report on wastewater management related to treatment technologies/techniques and regulation of wastewater within industrial parks, based on exchange of experiences and results from the demonstration projects; Development of a guideline for improving water quality monitoring based on digitalization; Development of a guideline for improving water

	quality monitoring via use of biological indicators; Design and implementation of demonstration project on eco-restoration.
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Greening is a principal part of the objective, outcomes and activities of the Project, i.e. sustainable water resources and water quality management, including building resilience regarding climate change.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The Project has been on-going since 2015, with phase 1 ending in 2019, and phase 2 commencing in 2021 for the waste water track and, expected, in 2022 for the groundwater track. A third phase is expected to take place during 2024-2027.
Previous results lessons	The Project has since its start in 2015 achieved a number of results, including the following: • Dialogue and technical support contributing to revision of Chinas Groundwater Management Framework. • Political attention ensured at minister's level in both countries. • Constructive visits in both China and Denmark for decision makers and technical personnel. • Cooperation established with several provinces and cities and local authorities (Jiangsu, Fujian, Shandong, Shenzhen, Beijing, Hebei) on key issues related to water management. • Advice and publication of studies on wastewater management, including eco-restauration. A close and constructive cooperation has been established with MWR-ICTCE and IWHR as well as MEE-FECO at national level, local authorities as well as private sector actors. Formulation of Phase 2 has taken place during 2020-2021, despite the COVID pandemic. Continuity and longer-term involvement has resulted in trust and confidence among partners involved. A 3rd phase of the Project will be formulated during 2024.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	• The Project is part of the bilateral cooperation between Denmark and China, enclosed as a key activity in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Ministry of Water Resources, MWR (Groundwater)[and Ministry of Environment and Ecology, MEE (Wastewater), respectively.] • The Project is a central part of Denmark's engagement on green transition and climate diplomacy with China and also collaborates closely with the bilateral programme on energy and commercial trade activities within the Trade Council. Furthermore, there is a close linkage and cooperation with other multilateral initiatives, China Europe Water Platform (CEWP) and China Council for International Cooperation regarding Environment and Development (CCICED). • Denmark and China has six Strategic Sector Cooperations (Health, Environment & Water, Agriculture & Food, Maritime, Energy and Sustainable Urban Development) and work with sustainable

	development in many sectors. Besides the SSC programmes, China and Denmark also has Comprehensive Strategic Partnership from 2008 and currently, a Green Joint Work Programme for 2022-2025 is in a process of approval from both countries. • This will include implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. Important areas of cooperation will be: 1) climate and energy, 2) environment and water, 3) shipping for a greener world, 4) improving quality and sustainability of food and agriculture, 5) improving public health and welfare as well as 6) strengthening economic relations. Engagement on these areas of corporation should aim at adding value to dialogue and joint projects, involving, inter alia, authorities, business representatives, stakeholder organizations and academia. • The SSC programme works closely with TC at the embassy to find opportunities to introduce Danish expertise and technical solutions within the environment and water sector in China.

Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy

Instrument	**Main relevant linkage to SSC project (**in a few words)
Bilateral development engagement Ministry of Water resources	MoU with MWR and Danish Ministry of Environment – areas of cooperation with the water sector that goes beyond the SSC. Joint Steering committee meetings between the ministries on policy dialogues within the water sector and closely linked to SSC activities.
Bilateral development engagement Ministry of Ecology & Environment	MoU with MEE and Danish Ministry of Environment- close cooperation between the two ministries on environmental areas, CCICED (China Council for International Cooperation on Environment) is a council under the MEE, Denmark wants a closer cooperation with MEE through a membership of the council.
Bilateral development engagement Ministry of Housing Urban & Rural Development	A newly signed MoU with MoHURD and Danish Ministry of Environment is opening up for new cooperation within the water sector MoHURD is a ministry responsible for the whole water supply and wastewater treatments in urban and rural areas and they are very interested in working with Denmark on NRW and other water related areas.
Trade Council initiative or focus	The SSC programme works closely with TC at the embassy to find opportunities to introduce Danish expertise and technical solutions within the environment and water sector in China
DFC	Our Chinese stakeholders has benefitted greatly from participating in courses and scholarships from DFC in water and environment related courses.
UN conference on Biodiversity, COP 15 in China 2022	China is hosting the UN conference on Biodiversity , COP 15 in 2021/2022 and the embassy has been involved in coordination of preparation up to the COP 15 and follow up with activities
Other	We work closely with EU and other likeminded in coordination within environment and climate activities in China.

Kenya – Phase II (on-going)

Project Title	Kenyan-Danish Strategic Sector Cooperation on Sustainable Resource and Environmental Management, Phase 2.
Project period	2021-2024
Country	Kenya
Main sector development issues	**Country climate/environmental context highlights** Climate vulnerability: • Agri-dominated economy (1/3 of GDP, 40% of population, 70% of rural population). • Kenya is dominated by small-scale and rain-fed agriculture, which means low resilience to climate risks. • Insufficient urban water supply: • +13 million Kenyans lack access to water, +19 million access to sanitation. • Non-Revenue Water very high (+40% nationally vs. DK average of 7,8%), which testifies to inefficiency/ corruption in water sector management. Environmental degradation: Fragile ecosystems cause livelihood-migration and fights over scarce pastures. Energy: • Production: Geotherm.+hydro+wind is 80% of total electricity production. Yet, distribution is inefficient • Consumption: Biomass (wood and charcoal) still by far largest sources. Causes pressure on nature. Waste: • Rural Kenya is quite circular (farm life, little waste). • Urban Kenya, however, brings waste problems due to rapid urbanization (28% of population in cities in 2020 vs 24% in 2010). Unsustainable and uncontrolled landfills current "solution" is health and environment risk **Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation** • Total population of 47,5 million people. • High population growth, but decreasing (2.2% from 2009-2019, 2,9% the decade before). • Youth unemployment massive: Only 15% of every Kenyan youth cohort get into formal jobs. • Growing number of youth (currently 5 mio.) outside education and employment – but even going to school and university does not guarantee jobs. • Deep-rooted corruption causes inefficiencies. Utilities for power, waste, water etc. are often partly state-owned and lead by political

	appointees. Controlled liberalization could deliver both on climate / environment and job creation.
Thematic focus	Circular economy, extended producer responsibility and waste management.
National partner authority (recipient country)	The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as responsible for the national waste policy, EPR regulation and improving the environmental audit system for the Kenyan industry. Support activities that are integrated in the current work plan of MoEF and NEMA. A number of national and local authorities as well as private partners are also involved in the partnership.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Vandcenter Syd, Odense Waste Utility, municipalities and waste management organisations, Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC), research institutions and others.
Objective	Reducing negative environmental impacts to livelihoods, economy and health from waste through sound waste management and circular economy initiatives.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	**Outcome A: Developed regulation and guidelines on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR); regulation and guidelines on Waste Data; and a regional regulatory framework leads to improved resource efficiency and waste management.** This covers: A regulation on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) encompassing Circular Economy developed and approved; Guidelines on the regulations on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) developed; draft on Waste Data regulation will be developed; Guidelines on the regulations on Waste Data will be developed; the national waste bill and waste policies implemented on a local level in Nairobi and Mombasa; local Waste Management Action Plan, integrated with County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) developed. **Outcome B: A revised scheme for Environmental Audits of Manufacturing Industries and for Management and Exchange of Environmental data and information from the industries leads to an improved dialogue between the authorities and the industries and enhanced compliance by industries with the environmental standards.** This covers: An expanded public/private sector Working Group to guide and implement the SSC activities established; a new scheme for Environmental Audits, Data Management and Information Exchange facilitating an improved dialogue between the regulators and the regulated enterprises developed; Danish regulatory and technical knowledge relevant for the development of a Trade Effluent Mechanism System (TEMS) and a National Policy Framework on Industrial Waste Water in Circular Economy and associated draft regulations, standards and guidelines; Training on Industrial Environmental assessment, self-regulation, audit and collaboration (assisted compliance) between regulators and industries for government officers and representatives from Industrial Sector Organizations and industries conducted and a curriculum for continuation of the training will be developed; Cleaner Production (CP) advocacy program conducted and a concept for integrating CP into the Permitting,

	Inspection, Audit and Enforcement scheme for manufacturing industries in Kenya will be developed.
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Greening is a principal part of the objective, outcomes and activities of the Project, i.e. for advancing circular economy, extended producer responsibility and reduction and handling of waste etc.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Due to Covid-19 restrictions and the need to get the approval of phase 2 documents from the National Treasury and the Attorney General, the launch of phase 2 was postponed from July 2021 to November 2021. The steering committee and implementing bodies have been established in March 2022, and work plan activities can be implemented. Contacts to important stakeholders, such as the Nairobi and Mombasa Counties are to be activated again to ensure their direct involvement in the partnership, which is a critical issue in the process. A 3nd phase of the Project could be formulated during 2023-2024, but this has not yet been discussed among the partners.
Previous results and lessons	• Political attention ensured at minister's level in both countries. • Constructive visits in both Kenya and Denmark for decision makers and technical personnel. • Cooperation established with two cities and local authorities on key issues related to waste management governance, i.e. organization, financing, value-chains, sorting, collection and treatment of waste. • Dialogue and technical support for implementing extended producer responsibility in Kenya. • A genuine and constructive partnership is established with MoEF, NEMA, local authorities as well as the private sector. Continuity and longer-term involvement has resulted in trust and confidence among partners involved as well as usage of digital means of communication.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	The Project is part of the bilateral cooperation between Denmark and Kenya and core part of Strategic framework, Denmark –Kenya Partnership 2021 – 2025 that targets: - Green, sustainable and inclusive growth, - Democratic governance, human rights and equitable access to services, - Resilience, peace and stability. SSC can particularly contribute towards the first two goals, as supporting the overall greening of Kenya and doing this in a Gov-to-Gov relationship where good governance and better service provision is central. The Project is a central part of the Denmark's engagement on green transition and climate diplomacy with Kenya. The project links directly to the commercial activities of the Trade Council.

Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	**Main relevant linkage to SSC project (**in a few words)
SSC Food Security	Many food security issues due to poor waste handling (dioxins from burning of waste landing on farmers land – so clear linkages).

SSC Maritime	Still in inception phase. But the linkage on how to handle waste from shipping industry in Mombasa is an agreed topic to take up if SSC Maritime kicks off with a programme phase.
SSC Energy	While "waste to energy" is often mentioned, we see little linkage here (simply to expensive way to do energy compared to Kenya's alternatives). Most relevant link probably energy production from waste water sludge (called "bio-solids") which could also allow biogas production from household waste.
DSIF project in Thika/Githunguri	Close synergies through share focus on water sector and sustainable wastewater handling. Opens doors for SSC that DSIF has such programme.
DMDP projects	Market focus and long history has yielded key partners who have proven to deliver and who can be involved in SSC work.
Bilateral program	Bilateral program (long history, since independence in 1963) opens doors (DK = trusted partner).
Trade Council initiative or focus	Trade Council historically big on shipping and pharma. Is however, building the "Water" and the "Digital" component strongly.
IFU	Has presence in Kenya and SSC officers can present investment cases for IFU to pursue.
DFC	DFC programmes: +350 Kenyans have attended Green courses (numbers higher if other courses included) = Denmark is a place many think of a promoting change (personal and for KE).

Kenya – Phase III (future, to be developed)

Project Title	Kenyan-Danish Strategic Sector Cooperation on Sustainable Resource and Environmental Management, Phase 3
Project period	2024-2027
Country	Kenya
Thematic focus	Circular economy, extended producer responsibility and waste management.
National partner authority (recipient country)	As phase II
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Municipalities and waste utilities, Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC), research institutions and others.
Objective	Reduced negative environmental impacts to livelihoods, economy and health from waste through sound waste management and circular economy initiatives (tentative)
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	Future outcomes are expected to focus on support for better utilization of waste in order to minimise exploitation of natural resources, i.e. improved recycling of various waste streams (WEEE, Organic Waste, Plastics etc.). Future outcomes might also focus on further supporting implementation of Waste Data regulation, EPR or other types of waste, such as hazardous waste or effluent water.
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Waste can be a resource if handled correct. Phase III will most likely continue supporting better waste handling and treatment and thus contribute to minimizing the exploitation of natural resources. Better waste data management will enhance policy monitoring and policy assessment with relation to CE.

Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	NA
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	The Project would continue to be part of the bilateral cooperation between Denmark and Kenya as well as of Denmark's engagement on green transition and climate diplomacy with Kenya. It would continue to collaborate closely with the commercial trade activities within the Trade Council. Furthermore, there is a close linkage and cooperation with other multilateral initiatives related to circular economy.
Previous results lessons	Cf. results and lessons from phase II

India – Phase I (on-going)

Project Title	Cooperation between National Jal Jeevan Mission and Danish Environmental Protection Agency as part of the Green Strategic Partnership between India and Denmark in the water sector
Projektperiode	2021-2023
Country	India
Main sector development issues	**Country climate/environmental context highlights** • Water scarcity is the main challenge facing the sector. If the current rate of water usage and wastage continues the demand is likely to exceed supply. Climate change is worsening the situation by making the monsoon rains shorter and more extreme. • India's non-revenue water rate is estimated to be 30-50% as a consequence of poor financial regulation system and leaks. • Groundwater depletion and contamination is a major challenge. **Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation** • Natural disasters in India (e.g. droughts and floods) have led to significant social and economic losses, which is anticipated to exacerbate as consequence of climate change. • There a significant disparities across regions. Income per capita in states such as Tamil Nadu in the south are significantly higher than in the poorer states in north/central India such as Uttar Pradesh. • While some states and regions receive ample rainfall, others receive very little.
Thematic focus	Overall thematic focus is drinking water distribution and source sustainability including groundwater resource management.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Ministry of Jal Shakti (Ministry of Water)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Tamil Nadu State authorities, GEUS, 3VAND.
Objective	The overall objective of the cooperation is to contribute to achieving the Government of India's objective that by 2024, all rural households will receive drinking water supply in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges, leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities – the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	By the end of the 3-year work plan, guidelines, technologies and/or policies for efficiency improvements of the rural water supply system have been introduced at one or several specific localities at state level. The improvement(s) will be sought through introducing appropriate measures for reduction in system leakages, metering of water supply and sustainable water tariffs that can finance the operation and maintenance of water supply systems.

Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Greening should be considered a principal part of the objective and is addressed by emphasis on reducing non-revenue water and mitigation of substantial energy affiliated with the loss of water. A supplementary focus is on sustainable groundwater management and alleviating groundwater stress.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Ministry of Jal Shakti and the Indian Ministry of External Affairs approved the Work Plan in September 2021 during visit by the Indian Minister of External Affairs to Denmark. Danish MFA approved DEPA's application for phase 1 on September 2021. Due to the inability to travel, the first delegation trip to India after the MFA approval of Phase 1 by Danish partners is conducted in March 2022. Between September 2021 and March 2022 significant relation building has been conducted between DEPA (including involved Danish partners), Jal Shakti as well as local authorities in the state of Tamil Nadu. Still significant progress and concrete results are pending. The agreement with state level partners is a prerequisite for a successful work plan implementation and thus a critical step in the process.
Previous results and lessons	Due to the inability to travel, DEPA has been reliant on the Danish Embassy and Sector Counsellor for introductions and, follow up actions with partners; a key lesson is that the Sector Counsellor's ability to travel and enjoy the support of embassy management is instrumental if relations with partners is to be sustained. Relation building can be commenced but not sustained only through virtual meetings and insistence on virtual formats for substantial discussions can hamper actual progress in relationships. Another important learning is that strong cooperation between all departments involved in water activities at the embassy is a strong value proposition that is mentioned by Danish (and Indian) companies – and in this regard the Sector Counsellor has played a key role in the overall contribution. Due to Phase 1 still being early days there are limited "previous results lessons" worth mentioning.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	• Denmark and India have agreed upon a Green Strategic Partnership. The Danish Embassy in Delhi is deemed a climate front post, and a Water Technology Alliance is underway led by the Trade Council. • [Two] grants have been awarded by the MFA to UNOPS for a partnership with Denmark on strategic and technical support for Jal Jeevan Mission implementation phase 1 with a special focus on 11 critical districts in India's most populous and one of the country's least developed states, Uttar Pradesh, [and phase 2 with additional initiatives in 2-3 additional states.] • The SSC cooperation between the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and the Indian Ministry of Water brings Danish regulatory and technological experience within groundwater-based drinking water supply into play in the implementation of Prime Minister Modi's major initiative "Jal Jeevan Mission". The mission is to secure piped drinking water to all 193 million households in India's rural areas by 2024. The SSC cooperation is a key element in

	the Green Strategic Partnership between India and Denmark launched in 2020.

Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy

Instrument	**Main relevant linkage to SSC project (**in a few words)
SSC city-to-city collaboration between Aarhus and Udaipur in the state Rajasthan	Insights and lessons learned from the other SSC cooperation in water in India are being shared, e.g. through the participation of Aarhus Vand in both SSC projects.
Partnership with UNOPS	In 2021, Denmark entered into a partnership with UNOPS to provide technical and strategic support to Jal Jeevan Mission implementation with a special focus on 11 water stressed districts in the state of Uttar Pradesh. [The partnership is being expanded to more states in June 2022.]
Water Technology Alliance	Companies with solutions in water distribution who contribute with input to SSC cooperation.
Investment and financing opportunities	Counsellor posted at embassy to assist in identifying potential investment and financing options in relation to the SSC project.

India – Phase II (future, to be developed)

Project Title	Phase 2, India SSC
Projektperiode	2024-2026 (2025-2027 if a no cost extension for phase 1 is initiated)
Country	India
Thematic focus	Should be a continuation of phase 1's emphasis on water.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Should be the Ministry of Jal Shakti/National Jal Jeevan Mission.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	GEUS
Objective (tentative)	N/A
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	N/A
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Phase 1's emphasis on sustainable water distribution and sustainable groundwater management might be continued.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Unresolved whether phase 1 (2021-2023) might continue towards a phase 2.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	NA
Previous results lessons	Cf. results and lessons from phase II

South Africa – Phase III (future, to be developed)

Project Title	South African – Danish Strategic Water Sector Programme, Phase 3
Project period	2023-2026
Country	South Africa
Main sector development issues	**Country climate/environmental context highlights** • Water scarcity is the main challenge facing the sector. If the current rate of water usage continues the demand is likely to exceed supply and availability of economically usable fresh water resources in the future and already in some areas. • Water infrastructure is a fundamental issue in all elements of the water sector as the public infrastructure is at risk of failure. Lack of water infrastructure or the poor management of water resources results in the economic water scarcity. • South Africa non-revenue water is close to 40%, as a consequence of poor financial regulation system and leaks • Unpredictable weather patterns leading to prolonged periods of drought in dry regions and flooding in others is also a great challenge in managing water resources. This can also affect access to electricity as South Africa imports hydroponic electricity from neighboring countries. If these countries experience challenges, South Africa might have to resort to more coal use. • The South African water sector suffers vast from a huge investment backlog with maintenance and new build of water and wastewater infrastructure. The cores of the issue are that the revenue collection chain is broken due to vast water loses, missing collection and payment, under costing of services with the result the system runs dry of finance • Institutional arrangements and weakness at municipal level hindering ring fencing of revenue and resulting re – investments and low institutional and technical capacity for operations, projecting and procurement of water infrastructure interventions **Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation** • Natural disasters in South Africa (e.g. droughts, floods, storms, fires) have led to significant social and economic losses, which is anticipated to exacerbate as consequence of climate change. • There is a current and pattern of increasing urbanization, which could increase already high inequality levels. There are significant disparities across regions. Income per capita in Gauteng—the main economic province that comprises large cities like Johannesburg and Pretoria—is almost twice the levels as that found in the mostly rural provinces like Limpopo and Eastern Cape.

	• The unemployment rate is currently above 35%, with youth unemployment at 66%. Without access to natural resources and water this figure will inevitably rise, leading to more poverty and potentially conflict.
Thematic focus	Ground water management, urban water, water efficiency in industries, water sector research and innovation; reforms to strengthen private sector involvement for water and sanitation service delivery
National partner authorities (recipient country)	Department of Water and Sanitation Department of Science and Innovation (research and innovation component) National Cleaner Production Centre (Under The Department of Technology and Industries)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	The Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science Danish Water Utilities Water Center South and Aarhus Water in particular The Danish Water Regulatory Authority Confederation of Danish Industries State of Green Danish water sector companies **Additional South African Partners** Water Boards; Umgeni Water and Rand Water in particular 10 municipalities across the country Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency South African Local Government Association Strategic Water Partners Network National Business Initiative Water Research Commission 5 Universities around the country Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Private Sector companies – WRP, Prime Africa, Genesis Analytics
Objectives (tentative)	Water sector in South Africa contributing to a balanced social, environmental and economically sustainable green development (based on South African national development agenda and National Water Resource Strategy II (2013)) The Danish water sector specific policy position consolidated and further deepened Framework for private sector involvement in the water sector improved and green water sector investments in projects with Danish participation – technology and financing significantly increased
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	**Outcome A: Advances in results from phase 1 and 2 on ground water management, urban water, water efficiency in industries, water sector research and innovation consolidated.** This will cover consolidation, institutional anchoring and dissemination of achievements on ground water management, urban water, water efficiency in industries, water sector research and innovation.

	Outcome B: Project modalities and financing package in water resource management, urban water and industrial water identified through the Project Support Facility are upscaled and streamlined with end clients. This will cover that Phase II's demonstrated project implementation and financing modalities are be further evolved, up-scaled, and disseminated with-in end clients. This will include combinations of financing from Danish financing facilities and institution and inclusion of Danish technology and know-how. **Outcome C: Major structural reform initiatives to strengthen private sector involvement for water and sanitation service delivery supported and under implementation.** This includes support to work by Department of Water and Sanitation and Treasury to crucial structural reform initiatives for improved service delivery at municipal level, making the water sector a good business and facilitate involvement of private sector, based on priorities by the political and administrative leadership.
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Sustainable improvement of the water sector delivery chain is inherently supportive of green transition.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The formulation and design of phase 3 is in the very early stage with significant stake holder consultations outstanding both in Denmark and in South Africa.
Previous results and lessons	1) The two phases of the Project showed that the facility is well suited for South Africa and we have seen good acceptance of work modalities and absorption and impact of input. 2) The organisation of the project implementation and the institutional and not least personal relations are crucial for success. 3) Time combined with high quality persistent technical, cooperative and diplomatic contributions creates the platform of trust where results and impact can be achieved and sustained.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	• The project directly follows from the signing (February 2022) of Denmark's Green Strategic Partnership Agreement with South Africa, strengthening the Danish green diplomacy interests in South Africa further - both regarding development cooperation, but also green commercial interest for Danish water companies. • As such, water is now a major component of the SSC twinning programme between City of Tshwane and Aarhus. • Furthermore, with the arrival of our new investment advisor at the embassy, we are looking into future engagement with DSIF, Green Accelerator (EKF) and other investment facilities. Moreover, the Investment advisor will work with the SSC priority sectors with focus on improving investment climate, concrete project financing, and implementation. Opportunities exist with Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Financing and the Danida Green Business Partnerships which are now eligible for South Africa. The Danish private sector focus on opportunities in South Africa, including Grundfos, AVK, Kamstrup and Danfoss which are expanding, and rising interests from companies like Ramboll and DHI.

	• The South African-Danish Strategic Water Sector Programme (RSA-DK SWSP) has been under implementation since May 2016 is currently running in the 2nd phase. The programme will in next phases continue to broker Danish expertise, technological solutions and investment finance into the South African water sector. The role of the SSC programme is to be a matchmaker between South African and Danish interests within the sectors and work as a platform to unite them.
Instrument	**Main relevant linkage to SSC project (**in a few words)
SSC project: Sustainable and Smart Cities Programme	A smart city collaboration between the City of Tshwane and the City of Aarhus on water related issues and solutions. The cities have agreed to work on reducing Tshwane's non-revenue water throughout the city's infrastructure, increasing the treatment of wastewater, and improve the management of storm water.
SDG facility	The embassy funds the work of South African NGO's or organisations that work in the water sector through opportunity and engagement grants. An example of this is the Table Mountain Water Project or Young Water Professionals.
Trade Council initiative or focus	Trade council facilitates investment from Danish water sector companies such as Kamstrup, Grundfos, AVK, and others that can supply technology to the water sector in South Africa.
Danida Fellowship Centre courses	We have cooperated greatly with DFC, which offers courses and Scholarships to South African stakeholders within the water sector (and other sectors) at Danish Institutions in Denmark. Here they can learn skills, which they can implement in their positions in South Africa.
Other	We are interfacing and synergizing towards multilateral organizations like the EU, the Banks, UN organizations and civic society organizations.

Morocco – Phase 1 (future, to be developed. Inception phase on-going in 2022)

Project Title	Water and Environment in Morocco
Projektperiode	Phase 1: 2023-2026
Country	Morocco
Main sector development issues	**Country climate/environmental context highlights** • Morocco has reached the UN level for water stress, (1000 m^3/citizen/year). Forecasts predict that the availability of water might further drop to 500 m^3/citizen/year by 2030, thereby approaching the United Nations absolute water scarcity level (500 m^3/citizen/year). • Water loss due to old canalisation (Non-revenue water) are about 35%, and the national distribution of water service is unequal. • Lack of sufficient capacity to serve the rural population in wastewater treatment is an issue that remains to be addressed. • The water sector is characterized by a complex organizational structure. Coordination between different ministries and between subnational authorities is not sufficiently accomplished. Discussions on restructuring and improving the governance of the Moroccan water sector are ongoing. • The climate crisis in Morocco is also a water crisis: the effects of climate change are felt through water scarcity, where agriculture is the most water-consuming sector in Morocco accounting for up to 88% **Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation** • Unpredictable climate/weather patterns further influence the country's efficiency on energy production from dams. • The combination of shortage of rain and rivers running dry during the hot season, induce in some areas a "forced" migration by farmers leaving their plots of dry and non-arable farmland in search of arable land. • Restrictions of water use has in some towns generated negative reactions from citizens demonstrating against the authorities decisions on reducing water availability. A campaign of awareness raising destined to the population is intended as well as restrictions on water use will be initiated. • Drought frequencies have risen over the past 20 years and now occur 5-6 times a decade. • Agriculture is largely dependent on rainfalls and the ever-depleting groundwater resources have been drained at an alarming rate. This is due to excessive exploitation through irrigation of water intensive plants, but also of tourism's large hotels and golf pitches. • Youth unemployment rate remains high with a level up to 25%

	• There is a current and pattern of increasing urbanization, particularly in the coastal regions (+60% of population), which could increase inequality levels. • To mitigate the water stress, Morocco is constructing more dams, a policy questioned by experts in light of the frequent droughts. It also has a water-shortage plan, initiated in 2015, which in short provides funding for new water access points for farmers to maintain the agricultural output. • With agriculture counting for 15% of GDP and employing 40% of the work force, Morocco's economy remains highly vulnerable to climate change.
Thematic focus	1. Groundwater protection and sustainable groundwater management; 2. Integrated water resource management; 3. Water treatment technologies and management; 4. Water and resource efficiency; 5. Flood and drought prevention; 6. Assessing and addressing impacts of climate change on water resources and corresponding mitigation and adaptation measures; 7. Smart water management, including digitalization; 8. Water governance and science; 9. Capacity Building and institutional strengthening; and 10. Other issues and needs jointly identified and agreed by the two Parties
National partner authority (recipient country)	Moroccan Ministry of Equipment and Water and its affiliates, including National Office of Electricity and Drinking Water (ONEE) and others.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Potential: Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Danish Ministry of Environment, Municipalities, Danish water utilities (Aarhus Vand, Vand Center Syd, HOFOR), Danish research institutions, Danish Institute for Water and Environment (DHI), UNEP, Danish Geological Survey (GEUS) and Universities (TBD).
Objective (tentative)	Measures to efficiently use water resources and make the water sector in Morocco more sustainable have been implemented (tentative)
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	Tentative: **Outcome A:** Strengthened Moroccan capacity to enhance integrated and sustainable water resources management, e.g. sector specific policies, regulations, tools and plans; **Outcome B:** Enhanced engagement of private sector in identifying sustainable development and technology solutions and opportunities for efficient and effective water supply and waste water management.
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	The proposed project will focus on sustainable water management (surface and groundwater, water supply, etc.) The water supply and waste water part might include capacity building of utilities to deliver energy efficient and sustainable water services, reducing non-revenue water etc. A supplementary focus might be on sustainable groundwater

	management and alleviating groundwater stress. Greening should be considered a principal part of the objective.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Political will to reform and change of business as usual scenarios in the water sector, institutional capacities, sector priorities and plans will be assessed during formulation of the project.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	• The Project will be formulated in line with the national plans and priorities and the Danish Global Climate Strategy, Danish Water Sector Strategies, Development Strategy, Economic Diplomacy etc. The overall thematic SSC focus will be on "Water Management in a Perspective of Climate Change". • The Moroccan-Danish Strategic Water Sector Programme is in the inception process of defining the specific areas of cooperation. A draft memorandum of understanding has been developed and is expected to be signed no later than end of June 2022. • The SSC and the embassy will engage in establishing green strategic partnership, and work for strengthening of Danish green diplomacy interests in Morocco. Green commercial interests for Danish water companies have already been noted – though at an initial stage. • Alignment and harmonization are key issues and the SSC/embassy will - to the extent possible - engage in Danida development cooperation activities.
Previous results lessons	NA

Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy

Instrument	**Main relevant linkage to SSC project (**in a few words)
SSC Statistics	The Danish EPA and the Statistics Denmark have engaged in a collaboration an establishing basis for a Moroccan water account related to the SDG no 6.
"DSIF project"	TBD
"DGBP project" Danida Green Business Partnerships	The new Danida Green Business Partnerships Programme (DGBP) will finance partnership projects involving commercial and non-commercial partners.
Danida Fellowship Centre courses	Cooperation with DFC, with Moroccan stakeholders within the water sector (and other sectors) in Danish Institutions in Denmark. The alumni's will acquire technical and managerial skills, to potentially implement in their positions in Morocco.
IFU	An early contact has been established. Many opportunities for cooperation in the water sector with IFU seems realistic.
Other - bilateral development engagements.	The embassy will follow and potentially engage in water activities e.g. funded by the AFDB, EIB, AU, AMCOW etc.
Team Europe Initiative (TEI)	The embassy will closely follow the activities around the TEI. Water basins in Morocco or in the region could be an option.
P4G	TBD - awaiting