DANIDA GREEN BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS



BASIC IDEA WITH THE PROGRAMME

- Activate private sector finance and competencies to address local development challenges through the development of market-based solutions and strong business cases for the commercial partners.
- Particular focus on addressing climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, environmental protection, biodiversity and inclusive growth

Enterprises working in partnerships with non-commercial partners (NGOs) for better development effects. Contributing to the Sustainable

Development Goals.



DGBP PROGRAMME FACTS



- Annual application rounds 2022-2025
- Partnership projects running up to five years
- Total budget 416 million DKK
- Challenge fund modality applications are selected on the basis of a scoring system of the selection criteria, the submitted concept note and an interview.
- The subsequent development of the project documents is subsidised by the programme.
- In 2022 six maturation projects and eight full projects were selected.

A DGBP PROJECT AT A GLANCE

Two application windows:

Full projects

- 4-15 million DKK in grant support
- 25% own contribution to total budget originating from commercial partners
- 3-5 years implementation period

Maturation projects

- 0.8-1.5 million DKK in grant support
- 25% own contribution to total budget originating from commercial partners
- up to 18 months implementation period

OVERALL PROJECT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Viable business idea: The potential for the business venture to become commercially viable and prospects for scaling-up beyond the partnership project.
- Development impact potential and additionality: How the partnership project, and subsequently the business, addresses climate and environmental challenges and contribute to economic growth and improved livelihoods. How specific underserved groups, women or youth are considered as part of the project.
- Feasibility, implementation strategy and capacity of partners: How sound and realistic the strategy is for achieving the objectives, including activities and the capacity of the partners.
- Coherence and synergy: How well aligned the partnership project is to other Danish activities and priorities in the partner country.

ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Brazil
- Burkina Faso
- Colombia
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Georgia
- Ghana
- India
- Indonesia
- Jordan

- Kenya
- Lebanon
- Mali
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Myanmar
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Palestine
- Philippines
- Rwanda

- Somalia
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- Vietnam

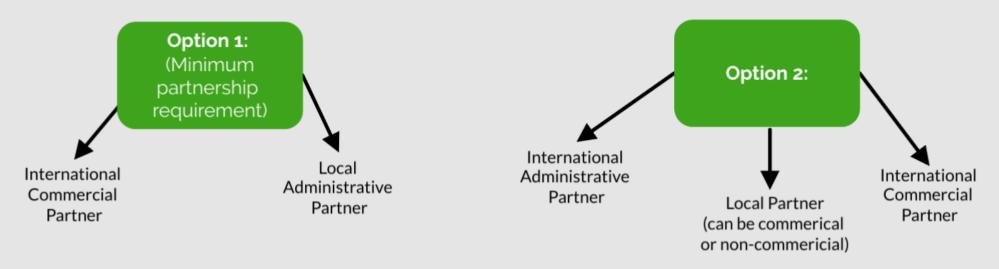
WHAT DOES A PARTNERSHIP LOOK LIKE?

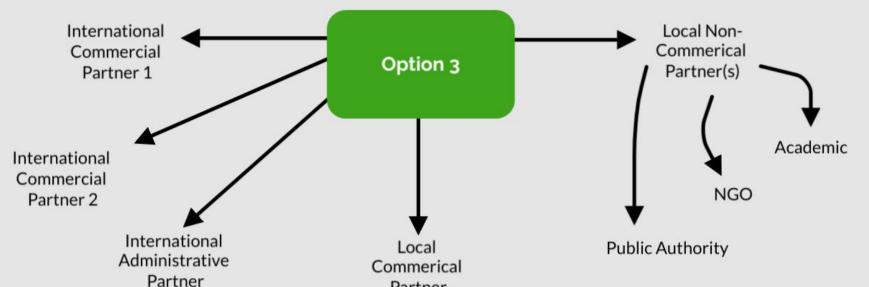
By combining their knowledge, resources and networks, the partnerships can have a deeper impact. It is thus important that partnerships have a joint understanding, vision and commitment towards their common goals.

- International commercial partner: Has dedicated resources and knowledge to engage in the project and in supporting the business idea.
- Administrative partner: Must be non-commercial and is responsible for administering and reporting on the grant and overall project management. Must have proven project management experience and presence in the partner country.
- Local Partner: One of the partners should be registered in the partner country. The local partner can be both non-commercial and commercial partner

POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIP CONSORTIAS

WE HAVE PROVIDED THREE OPTIONS, THERE ARE MANY OTHER OPTIONS





Partner

Three criteria:

- Int. Commercial partner
- Non-commercial admin partner
- Local presence

CHECK-LIST FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL PARTNER

- Company wants to improve or test its business model involving a product/service that addresses environmental or climate issues or sourcing of products in a greener way
- The company should have the intention to stay in the market beyond the lifetime of the project
- The company should be robust enough to fund 25% of the project budget and dedicate time and attention during the project
- International commercial partner should be:
 - based in a country that is not a developing country (as defined by OECD-DAC), or
 - owned by a company based in a country that is not a developing country,
 or
 - a locally registered company with an active investment and engagement at Board level from a European development finance institution (DFI)

DGBP Project Example:

Clean Cooking Scale Up

Full Project in Bangladesh



- Partnership between
 International Development
 Enterprises Bangladesh (iDE)
 and ATEC Australia International Pty. Ltd.
- Reduced carbon emission from biomass used for cooking in Bangladesh
- Target to reach 51,000
 households by the end of
 three years, enabling the
 purchase of eCook with the
 PAYGO model
- Increased employment for youth/women in clean energy technology (CET) value chain in Bangladesh
- PAYGO model also provides data for estimation of avoided GHG emissions



TIMELINE 2023 ROUND

• 28 February: Launch of the DGBP 2023 application round

• March-May:
Q&A with interested applicants

1 June: Application deadline

• June-August: Concept Note screening and Embassy hearing

August-September: Interviews with top partnership project consortia

2 October: Notification of selected partnership projects

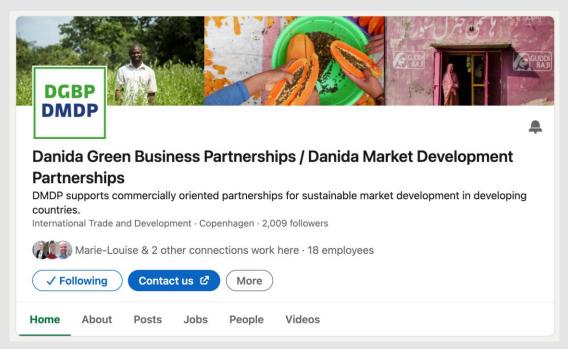
From October: Project development phase

1 January '24: Maturation project start

1 April '24: Full project start

MORE INFORMATION

- Check out our <u>website</u> and LinkedIn page
- Read the Guidelines and the Concept Note format
- Engage with the Danish Embassies
- Specific questions can be addressed to the DGBP Secretariat
- 2022 projects are described on the webpage





QUESTION

ANSWER



Are partners allowed to submit more than one application?

The various partners in a partnership are allowed to submit more than one application. But the Secretariat recommends that you focus your efforts and consider the capacity needed to implement projects.

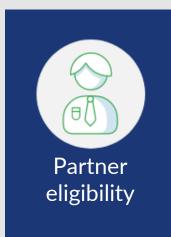


Can a project be implemented in two countries?

A project can in theory be implemented in two countries, but during the assessment process cost-efficiency is crucial. Therefore, it needs to be argued extensively what the added value of implementing the project in several countries is. The Secretariat does not recommend implementing in two countries.

QUESTION

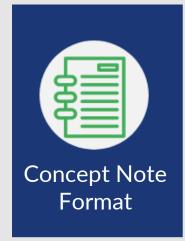
ANSWER



Can multilateral organisations, public entities or research institutes be partners?

Yes, both multilateral organisations, public entities and research institutes can be part of the consortia.

Neither can, however, be the administrative partner and the project has to revolve around an on-the-ground business case. DGBP can not fund staff time/salaries of public entities.



The Concept Note template is locked, can you get an unlocked version?

There is an unlocked version – called dummy version - on the website. It can only be used for drafting. The Concept Note should be submitted in the locked version. The template and it's layout should not be changed. There is a strict space limit that needs to be adhered to.

QUESTION

ANSWER



Can the DGBP provide funding to commercial partners?

The project can include funding for the commercial partner for specific activities, including feasibility study, training and experimental development. See the DGBP guidelines for specific information.



What is meant by 25% contribution from the commercial partner? What counts?

The commercial partner must contribute at least 25% of the total budget. DGBP can thus contribute a maximum of 75% of total budget.

Contribution from commercial partner can be provided as either in-kind or cash.

QUESTIONS IN THE CHAT