



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK
Danida

DGBP DANIDA GREEN
BUSINESS
PARTNERSHIPS



DANIDA GREEN BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS GUIDELINES FOR THE 2025 APPLICATION ROUND

JANUARY 2025

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DANIDA GREEN BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS 2025

Danida Green Business Partnerships (DGBP) supports partnerships in developing countries aimed at creating new market-based solutions for climate and environmental challenges while contributing to economic growth, job creation and improved livelihoods. The programme is funded under the Danish development cooperation (Danida) and administered by an external secretariat. The 2025 application round has a more narrow scope than earlier calls, in terms of thematic areas, project type and eligible countries:

- ***The 2025 application round is focused on projects addressing climate adaptation and resilience.*** This means that the projects should address challenges and solutions related to climate adaptation and this should be clearly articulated in the project objective and in the project design. Within climate adaptation, there is a specific emphasis on projects related to sustainable water management and food systems, including cooling systems.
- ***Only full projects*** will be funded in the 2025 application round. There is thus no funding window for maturation projects this year. The full projects have a duration of 3-5 years and a grant budget of DKK 4-15 million.
- Finally, the 2025 application round is focused on the following ***countries in Africa***: Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda. Projects in other countries are not eligible for funding in 2025.

The programme funds partnerships between commercial and non-commercial partners based on an innovative business case with an impact in developing countries and in coherence with Danish strategic priorities in the partner countries. Each partnership should contribute

to climate adaptation and inclusive growth. The success of the partnerships is dependent on both commercial and non-commercial partners. Good partnerships involve a joint understanding of both commercial and development aims. By engaging private sector finance and competencies in combination with knowledge about development challenges of non-commercial partners, the programme aims to contribute to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those addressing climate change, environmental and biodiversity degradation and inclusive growth.

What is a DGBP partnership?

DGBP is open for project applications from partners that combine a good business case with a positive impact on climate adaptation and economic growth. The business idea must address a local development challenge and should ideally complement Danish strategic priorities in the targeted country. A DGBP partnership consortium consists of both commercial and non-commercial partners. Each partnership consortium should include at least one international commercial partner and one non-commercial partner. At least one of the partners should have local presence in the country of implementation. A consortium can include several commercial and non-commercial partners. However, all partners should have clear roles and responsibilities.

The project concept note should identify a **key commercial partner** (international or national) with a strong business case as a main driver in the project. The commercial partner(s) should be prepared for and interested in a long-term commercial engagement in the country of implementation. The **non-commercial partner(s)** have experience in advancing solutions to address development challenges, climate adaptation, sustainable water management or food systems and an interest in working with the private sector. The administrative partner of a DGBP project is always a non-commercial partner with relevant programme management experience.

By combining their knowledge, resources and networks, partnerships can have a deeper and more sustainable impact. Working in partnerships is a complex process and requires the partners to build a joint understanding and vision. It is imperative that the partnership consortium demonstrates robustness and joint commitment. Ideally, all partners are identified when developing the concept note and enter a collaborative design process. However, it is possible to add additional partners at a later stage in project development. Prior to any final approval, all partners must sign a common memorandum of understanding stipulating roles, responsibilities and committed inputs to the partnership.

DGBP funding is available for activities of non-commercial partners in the partnership and for specifically defined activities of the commercial partners, including feasibility studies, training and certain expenses for experimental development. The DGBP grant can constitute maximum 75% of the total project budget. These rules are further explained in Section 2.

Eligibility and Selection criteria

The selection of DGBP projects will be based on an assessment of their quality in relation to the objectives and scope of the programme, including the specific scope of the 2025 call for applications. This is specified in and guided by 17 assessment criteria within four critical areas:

- **The business idea:** The potential for the business venture to become commercially viable and prospects for scaling-up beyond the partnership project.
- **The development impact:** How the partnership project, and subsequently the business, addresses climate adaptation and contributes to economic growth and improved livelihoods. How specific underserved groups, women and/or youth are considered as part of the project. Are market effects beyond the direct participants considered?
- **Implementation and feasibility:** How sound and realistic the strategy is for achieving the objectives, including the capacity and division of roles of the partners.
- **Coherence and synergies:** How well aligned the partnership project is to other Danish activities and priorities in the partner country. See the list of sectors and issues considered relevant for each eligible country at <https://danida-business-partnerships.dk/>.

The selection criteria are further described in Section 6 and 7. Before submitting the application, please make sure to visit the list of mandatory requirements in Section 1. Applications that do not fulfil these requirements will be rejected.

All partners in a DGBP consortium must be committed to responsible business conduct (RBC). Participating commercial partners are expected to integrate human rights, labour rights, environment and anti-corruption concerns into operations and core strategies. This is further explained in Section 4. All projects should contribute to the overall programme results framework as indicated in Section 5. In addition to delivering on the above requirements, a DGBP project should contribute to wider market effects in the sector and country. This means that the expected results should go beyond the interests of the targeted beneficiaries and those of the participating commercial partners. This could for instance encompass improvements in the local environment, dialogue with sector actors to advocate for regulatory issues or structural changes, cross fertilisation with related development projects, raising public awareness and knowledge-sharing to a wider audience based on project learnings and results.

How to apply?

The application deadline is **22 April 2025** and the mandatory application forms are available on the DGBP website. A first selection of projects is undertaken on the basis of a concept note application. Short-listed applicants are hereafter invited to present their proposal in an interview. If the applicant is granted a preliminary approval, the partnership is invited to prepare a project document. Financial support is available for non-commercial partners covering up to 75% of the cost of preparing the project document. The concept note template is found on the DGBP website.

APPLICATION PROCESS 2025

	Activity	Dates
Concept note	Launch of 2025 call	January 2025
	Application deadline	22 April
	Notification of shortlisting/rejection	2 June
	Interviews with applicants	11-13 June
	Notification to selected applicants/rejection	23 June
Project document	Information meeting with selected applicants	App. 26 June
	Submission of draft project document	3 October
	Submission of final project document	14 November
	Written confirmation of project approval	1 December
	Project start	1 January 2026

A Danida Green Business Partnership at a glance

The table below provides a quick overview of DGBP project requirements.

For detailed requirements and other criteria please see the sections below and for application templates, the DGBP website.

The project objective	<p>The project objective should be aligned with the overall objective of the DGBP programme: <i>An Enhanced Green Transition through Private-led Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Improved Livelihoods.</i></p> <p>The 2025 projects <i>must</i> contribute to <i>climate change adaptation</i> with special emphasis on sustainable water management and food systems, including cooling systems, and should have this as the principal objective, as well as contribute to <i>inclusive economic growth and improved livelihoods</i> of the target group(s). In addition to this, the project may also contribute to climate mitigation, environmental protection, biodiversity and/or desertification. See Section 7.</p>
The business idea and market development	<p>The project objective should build on an <i>innovative business idea</i> from one or more commercial partners, who has a desire to mature and commercialise it in one of the <i>project countries</i> (see Section 3).</p> <p>The long-term aim should be to develop a <i>commercially viable</i> business with an ambition to scale up in the target country and/or region and thereby increasing the positive impact.</p>
The partnership	<p>The project should be implemented through a partnership between one or more commercial and non-commercial partners. The partnership <i>must</i> include at least a <i>key commercial partner and a non-commercial partner</i>. There could be more partners if needed. At least one commercial partner should be international with dedicated resources to engage in the project and one partner should be a local partner (see definitions on 'international' and 'local' in Section 1).</p>
The commercial partner(s)	<p>The commercial partner(s) is expected to seek a long-term commercial engagement. The commercial partner(s) should have sufficient experience and robustness to implement the business endeavour in a developing country.</p> <p>All international commercial partners must operate in accordance with international norms for Responsible Business Conduct. All other commercial partners must work systematically towards implementing international standards. See Section 4.</p>
The non-commercial partner(s) and administrative partner.	<p>The non-commercial partner(s) should have the collective capacity to lead and drive the development activities of the project. The administrative partner must be non-commercial and is responsible for administering and reporting on the grant and for overall project management. The non-commercial partner(s) is expected to have proven project management experience, presence in the partner country, experience with work relevant for the project, and experience with working with the SDGs and development assistance funded projects. It is the responsibility of the administrative partner to monitor and undertake due diligence of other project partners (sub-grantees) and to document the actions taken. This documentation may be requested by the DGBP Secretariat.</p>

Eligible countries	Projects must be implemented in one of the 12 eligible developing countries. See Section 3.
Sector and thematic priorities	<p>For the 2025 application round, only projects aiming at climate change adaptation are eligible for support. There is furthermore a specific emphasis on projects related to sustainable water management and food systems, including cooling systems.</p> <p>Overall, projects should aim for strong coherence and synergy with Danish strategic priorities and development activities, where possible. See https://danida-business-partnerships.dk/ for the current sector and thematic priorities.</p>
Funding window	For the 2025 application round, only Full Projects will be funded. The Full Partnership Project window funds partnerships with the capacity to undertake a joint implementation to make the business idea commercially viable.
How much and what gets funded	DGBP provides funding for the activities of the non-commercial partner(s) in the partnership and for specifically defined activities of the commercial partners. The Full Partnership Project grant is DKK 4-15 million. The grant can cover up to 75% of the partnership budget. The remaining 25% should be funded by the commercial partner(s) in cash or in kind. It should be noted that commercial partners should have the capacity to advance their expenses. Eligible expenses will be reimbursed once per year with up to 25% or 50% (depending on the cost category).
Duration	3-5 years for a Full Partnership Project. However, if the partnership consortium has received previous DGBP maturation project funding, this time span is included in the total maximum of 5 years.
Application process	DGBP is an annual challenge fund. The duration from submission of concept note to start-up of a Full Partnership Project is nine months. See timeline above.
Selection criteria	The concept notes will be assessed and shortlisted based on the list of detailed selection criteria in Section 6. It is recommended to use the criteria list as a project design guide.
Minimum requirements for eligibility	Please see Section 1 for the full and detailed list of the minimum requirements the application must meet to be eligible for funding.
Partnership inspiration and more information	Please refer to https://danida-business-partnerships.dk/



SECTION 1:

MANDATORY

REQUIREMENTS

AND EXCLUSION

LIST

If the below requirements have not been met, the application will not be assessed.

1. The partnership contains one administrative partner

The administrative partner is a non-commercial entity.

The administrative partner must document proven project management experience, a solid presence in the partner country (e.g. own established office or long-standing partnership with local partner organisation(s)), experience with SDGs and development projects, and experience with key beneficiary groups in the country.

Multilateral organisations (e.g. UN agencies and CGIAR organisations), public institutions and universities are not eligible as administrative partners.

2. The partnership contains at least one for profit international commercial partner

An international commercial partner must have sufficient capacity to take active part in the partnership and in the project implementation (beyond import/export, equity investments and loans) either as the key commercial partner or as other commercial partner. DGBP defines an international commercial partner as follows. Please note that at least one of the four below criteria must be fulfilled:

- a) **International companies registered in a non-ODA country¹** are expected to engage actively in proposed project activities in the partner country.
- b) **A subsidiary of an international and well-reputed company** A locally registered subsidiary of an international/multinational company registered in a non-ODA country.
- c) **Large companies with international ownership structure** A large company (according to the EU definition, see Section 2) registered in the targeted country (and not covered by criteria 2 above) with an ownership structure attributing at least 51 percent or more of the ownership to international well-reputed companies that are registered and operating in a non-ODA country.
- d) **A locally registered company which an active investment and engagement at Board level from a European development finance institution (DFI)**

3. All partners are registered legal bodies

4. The commercial partners are legally and financially independent from the non-commercial partners

5. Project country is eligible

6. Funding requested is between DKK 4 and 15 million

7. All sections of the DGBP concept note are duly filled out in English, including the budget forms in excel.

8. Annual audited reports for two most recent financial year of the administrative partner as well as the key commercial partner are attached

9. 1-3 relevant project references of the administrative partner are attached

10. The application is dated and signed by all partners in the consortium

¹ For a more information about ODA and non-ODA countries see OECDs website <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm>

Harmonized EDFI Exclusion List

DGBP applies the exclusion list agreed among the European Development Finance Institutions, which means that DGBP projects must not include the following:

1. Forced labor² or child labor³
2. Activities or materials deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase-outs or bans, such as:
 - a) Ozone depleting substances, PCB's (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) and other specific, hazardous pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides or chemicals;
 - b) Wildlife or products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); or
 - c) Unsustainable fishing methods (e.g. blast fishing and drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length)
3. Cross-border trade in waste and waste products, unless compliant with the Basel Convention and the underlying regulations
4. Destruction⁴ of High Conservation Value areas⁵
5. Radioactive materials⁶ and unbounded asbestos fibers
6. Pornography and/or prostitution
7. Racist and/or anti-democratic media
8. In the event that any of the following products form a substantial part of a project's primary financed business activities⁷:

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- 2 Forced labor means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty as defined by ILO conventions.
 - 3 Persons may only be employed if they are at least 14 years old, as defined in the ILO Fundamental Human Rights Conventions (Minimum Age Convention C138, Art. 2), unless local legislation specifies compulsory school attendance or the minimum age for working. In such cases the higher age shall apply.
 - 4 Destruction means the (1) elimination or severe diminution of the integrity of an area caused by a major, long-term change in land or water use or (2) modification of a habitat in such a way that the area's ability to maintain its role is lost.
 - 5 High Conservation Value (HCV) areas are defined as natural habitats where these values are considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance (See www.hcvnetwork.org).
 - 6 This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment or any other equipment where the radioactive source is understood to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.
 - 7 For companies, "substantial" means more than 10 % of their consolidated balance sheets or earnings. For financial institutions and investment funds, "substantial" means more than 10% of their underlying portfolio volumes.

- a) Alcoholic Beverages (except beer and wine);
- b) Tobacco;
- c) Weapons and munitions; or
- d) Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.

Furthermore, the following investment exclusions are considered as a minimum common requirement by all EDFI members for all new Direct Financing (Debt or Equity), for Indirect Equity through new commitments to investment funds, and new dedicated lending⁸ via financial institutions:

- Coal prospection, exploration, mining or processing
- Oil exploration or production
- Standalone fossil gas exploration and/or production⁹
- Transport and related infrastructure primarily¹⁰ used for coal for power generation
- Crude Oil Pipelines
- Oil Refineries
- Construction of new or refurbishment of any existing coal-fired power plant (including dual)
- Construction of new or refurbishment of any existing HFO-only or diesel-only power plant¹¹ producing energy for the public grid and leading to an increase of absolute CO₂ emissions¹²
- Any business with planned expansion of captive coal used for power and/or heat generation¹³

8 "Dedicated lending" is defined for these purposes as loans conditioned by a use of funds clause specifying that such financing will be used for one or more of the purposes described.

9 Gas extraction from limnically active lakes is excepted from this exclusion.

10 "Primarily" means more than 50% of the infrastructure's handled tonnage.

11 For indirect equity through investment funds, investments (up to a maximum of 20% of the fund) in new or existing HFO-only or diesel-only power plants are allowed in countries that face challenges in terms of access to energy and under the condition that there is no economically and technically viable gas or renewable energy alternative.

12 I.e. where energy efficiency measures do not compensate any capacity or load factor increase.

13 This does not apply to coal used to initiate chemical reactions (e.g. metallurgical coal mixed with iron ore to produce iron and steel) or as an ingredient mixed with other materials, given the lack of feasible and commercially viable alternatives.



SECTION 2: TYPE OF PROJECT EXPENSES ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING

2.1 Project expenses eligible for funding

Applicants may apply for funding to cover up to 75% of their project preparation cost in the period after approval of the concept note up to DKK 500,000 for full projects. The project preparation costs may include studies, partner visits etc. The concept note must include an estimate of the total budget including the project preparation grant, which is subject to revision in the full project proposal. See the concept note form for preparation of budgets, which further guides on the all-inclusive hourly rates that are applicable to the preparation phase.

Danida may support a partnership project with up to DKK 15 million for a full project. The commercial project partner(s) in the partnership must provide their own contribution consisting of a minimum of 33% of the Danida grant, i.e. minimum 25% of the sum of the Danida grant and the contribution from the commercial project partner(s). The commercial partner(s) own contribution may be provided as in-kind contribution (staff time, travel expenses, etc.) and/or as cash contributions/investments.

Any financial support from Danida to the commercial partner(s), cf. section 2.2. cannot be counted as own contribution by the commercial

partner(s). However, the commercial partner(s) may include the part that is not funded by Danida as own contribution.

Any potential resources mobilised by the partners from other sources than Danida, including e.g. supplementary funds from the administrative partner or other non-commercial partners, philanthropic funds or other donors, may be used for increasing the overall project budget. These do not influence the calculation of their own contribution ratio.

The following costs are eligible as project costs:

- Activities of the non-commercial partner(s) including local partners related to staff salary, travel costs, local transport and other expenditures related to their engagement in the project, including implementation, monitoring and management.
- External consultants may be recruited where justified for achieving project objectives, but the major part of the staff input is expected to be provided by their project partners.
- Limited equipment and investment costs under the EU state aid rules, but the Danida grant does not support large scale investments in e.g. productive infrastructure.
- Any costs related to project communication activities in relation to disseminate learnings and results that can raise awareness and inspire broader application of the project approaches for deepening development impact.
- Activities related to the partnerships' work with Responsible Business Conduct. This could be internal partnership workshops, value chain RBC studies, raising awareness about RBC locally, etc.
- An administration fee of maximum 7% may be included to cover the costs associated with functions that are necessary to manage the organisation as a whole, provide oversight over all its activities and put into place the overarching policies, frameworks and systems that enable it to operate.

Project activities must primarily take place in the partner country; a few project activities may take place outside the partner country, e.g. study visits or workshops for local actors.

Projects may include a provision towards local administration costs that is directly related to the project but cannot be covered under any outputs. This may include e.g., an annual project inspection and approval by local authorities or establishing a dedicated field office.

Danish companies that wish to receive assistance from the Danish Trade Council as part of the project may procure such services in accordance with 'the Executive Order on Payment for Services Provided by the Danish Foreign Service'. The costs for these services cannot be funded by the Danida grant to the partnership project, but expenses may be included in the budget as in-kind contribution from the commercial partner.

Goods and services produced with direct support from Danida through partnership projects must be available to the general public (such as analysis conducted through Danida support or other specific products resulting from the direct support). Also, producers included e.g. in value chains cannot be obliged to deliver exclusively to businesses under the partnerships. Companies that have invested in research and development from own resources while participating in a partnership project will not be required to publish, for example, lists of ingredients of their product or be prevented to apply for patents.

2.2 Financial support to commercial partners in DGBP

Commercial partners may receive direct financial support under DGPB in accordance with the EU state aid rules and the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER). Applicants should note that state aid is not used for export-related activities, for example aid directly linked to the establishment and operation of a distribution network. Funding can furthermore only be received for the specific activities indicated in the table below. No advance payments can be made as it will be provided on a reimbursable basis only. The project application should specify the justification of the state aid support by referring to the relevant GBER article as indicated in the table below.

According to the EU GBER, financial support must not be granted in favour of an undertaking which is subject to an outstanding recovery order following a previous EU Commission decision declaring an aid granted by the same Member State illegal and incompatible with the internal market, with the exception of aid schemes to make good the damage caused by certain natural disasters.

The general thresholds for financial support under DGBP are:

- Maximum 10% of the total Danida contribution to the budget for full partnership projects can be allocated for financial support to commercial partners, and

Financial support to experimental development can maximum constitute 25% of the full cost of the activity. For other activities, the maximum level of support is 50%.

Eligible costs under GBER

	Explanation	Eligible costs	Aid intensities
Aid for consultancy in favour of SMEs GBER Article 18	Subsidy of consultancies in favour of the SME ¹ that are an integrated part of the project: E.g. market studies and technical studies.	Costs of consultancy services provided by external consultants and undertaken in the partner country.	50% Only available to SMEs
Aid for research and development GBER Article 25	Subsidy of feasibility studies as defined below ² Subsidy experimental development as defined below ³	Costs of feasibility studies provided by external consultants and undertaken in the partner country. 1) Personnel costs: researchers, technicians and other supporting staff for the time involved in relation to the activity;	50% 25%

- 1 According to the EU definition of SMEs: The category of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million.
- 2 Feasibility study means the evaluation and analysis of the potential of a project, which aims at supporting the process of decision-making by objectively and rationally uncovering its strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats, as well as identifying the resources required to carry it through and ultimately its prospects for success.
- 3 Experimental development means acquiring, combining, shaping and using existing scientific, technological, business and other relevant knowledge and skills with the aim of developing new or improved products, processes or services. This may also include, for example, activities aiming at the conceptual definition, planning and documentation of new products, processes or services. Experimental development may comprise prototyping, demonstrating, piloting, testing and validation of new or improved products, processes or services in environments representative of real-life operating conditions where the primary objective is to make further technical improvements on products, processes or services that are not substantially set. This may include the development of a commercially usable prototype or pilot which is necessarily the final commercial product and which is too expensive to produce for it to be used only for demonstration and validation purposes. Experimental development does not include routine or periodic changes made to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes, services and other operations.

	Explanation	Eligible costs	Aid intensities
		2) Costs of instruments and equipment to the extent and for the period used for the project. Where such instruments and equipment are not used for their full life for the project, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life of the project, as calculated on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles are considered as eligible.	
Training aid GBER Article 31	<p>Subsidy to expenses in relation to training activities that are an integrated part of the overall project.</p> <p>Aid shall not be granted for training carried out for commercial partners to comply with national mandatory standards.</p>	<p>1) Trainer's personnel cost for the hours which the trainer participates in the training,</p> <p>2) Trainers' and trainees' operating costs directly related to the training project such as travel expenses, accommodation costs, materials and supplies directly related to the project, depreciation of tools and equipment, to the extent that they are used exclusively for the training project,</p> <p>3) Costs of advisory services linked to the training project.</p> <p>If the commercial partner participates in training undertaken by a non-commercial partner and funded by the project, the commercial partner should cover own costs and subsequently request for reimbursement of 50% of eligible expenses.</p>	50%



SECTION 3: ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES AND DANIDA THEMATIC PRIORITIES

The countries eligible for the programme are African countries with a Danish representation and/or where Denmark has an expanded or targeted partnership e.g. through Strategic Sector Cooperation, Strategic Green Partnerships and activities of the Danish Trade Council.

The following countries are eligible for project applications:

- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Morocco
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- Tunisia
- Uganda

Note that projects with a strong coherence and synergy with Danish strategic priorities and development activities in the country of operation are prioritised. See <https://danida-business-partnerships.dk/> for current list of thematic priorities in each country.



SECTION 4: RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT

All partners in a DGBP consortium must be committed to responsible business conduct (RBC). Participating commercial partners are expected to integrate human rights, labour rights, environment and anti-corruption concerns into operations and core strategies. A number of international frameworks serve as benchmarks, including UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the ILO decent work agenda. With the purpose of both 1) enhancing positive impact of a partnership on local sustainable economic growth and 2) identifying, preventing and mitigating risks of potential negative impacts.

All partnerships will be required to analyse, present and actively work with promoting RBC in the preparation and implementation of their DGBP project. In case a partner consortium experiences complaints or disagreements, e.g. with local stakeholders, The Mediation and Complaints-Handling Institution for Responsible Business Conduct in Denmark offers a framework for mediation, dialogue and dispute settlement. The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs encourages partners to use the services provided by this institution, if relevant. Please refer to the Guidance Note on Responsible Business conduct at <https://danida-business-partnerships.dk/>.

Minimum RBC requirements in a DGBP project

- Comply with national legislation and regulations in the host country.
- All international commercial partners must operate in accordance with international norms for responsible business conduct i.e. UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and the ILO decent work agenda.
- All other commercial partners must work systematically towards implementing international standards in the operations of the commercial partner(s).
- During project formulation the risks, impacts and mitigation measures related to the project must be assessed and defined considering human rights, decent work, environmental impact and anti-corruption. This should be included in an RBC action plan.
- Set up mechanisms to systematically follow up on RBC throughout the project.



SECTION 5: PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The below extracts of the programme level results framework serve to indicate the outcome level indicators of the programme, which the partnership projects are expected to contribute to.

More specifically, each project will be expected to contribute to at least indicator 1.1 (main emphasis), possibly one or more of the indicators 1.2-1.5 and all indicators under outcome 2, in addition to the project's own identified indicators. These indicators should be included in the project results framework in the Project Document which the successful bidders will develop.

Outcome 1	Reduced vulnerability to climate change, reduced strain on natural resources and the environment and a stabilisation of GHG emissions
<i>Outcome indicator 1.1</i>	<i>Number of vulnerable persons/households who have increased their resilience to climate change as an effect of the partnership project</i>
<i>Outcome indicator 1.2</i>	<i>Avoided GHG emissions (estimated tCO₂-equivalents)</i>
<i>Outcome indicator 1.3</i>	<i>Efficiency of the use of water, energy, materials and/or other natural resources (percentage efficiency gains)</i>
<i>Outcome indicator 1.4</i>	<i>Area under sustainable land management (ha)</i>
<i>Outcome indicator 1.5</i>	<i>Reductions in the amounts of polluting substances released to soil, water bodies and/or air (percentage reductions)</i>
Outcome 2	Inclusive private sector growth and improved livelihoods
<i>Outcome indicator 2.1</i>	<i>Number of decent jobs created (total/female/youth)</i>
<i>Outcome indicator 2.2</i>	<i>Number of people with opportunities for increased income and/or improved livelihoods (total/female/youth)</i>
<i>Outcome indicator 2.3</i>	<i>Viable business cases developed and sustained at the end of the project period</i>
<i>Outcome indicator 2.4</i>	<i>Percentage of partner companies with responsible business conduct</i>
<i>Outcome indicator 2.5</i>	<i>Amount of private investments mobilised (DKK)</i>

SECTION 6: PROJECT DESIGN GUIDE AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The selection of DGBP concept notes will be based on a comparative and overall assessment of their quality in relation to the objectives and scope of the programme. This is specified in and guided by 17 assessment criteria within four critical areas, which are also reflected in the structure of the concept note template:

1. The Business Idea (3 assessment criteria)
2. The Development Impact (6 assessment criteria)
3. Implementation and Feasibility (6 assessment criteria), and
4. Coherence and Synergies (2 assessment criteria).

The assessment criteria for maturation projects and for full partnership projects are the same at this initial concept note stage.





There are two levels of assessment criteria: Essential and additional.

The nine **essential assessment criteria** are the primary criteria, which the concept notes will be assessed upon. They cover the most critical aspects of the project. The criteria are expected to meet a certain minimum level of quality, both individually and collectively, in order for


the concept notes to be selected and eventually granted. The concept notes will be given a score for each criterion among four categories: Poor/not eligible, fair, satisfactory or good. For each scoring category and for every criterion there are quality descriptions below to guide both the design of the projects and the assessments of the concept notes.

The eight **additional assessment** criteria cover important aspects of the projects, but are considered non-critical compared to the essential criteria. These criteria are formulated as general questions, i.e., they will score either “yes” as satisfactory or “no” as not satisfactory.

THE BUSINESS IDEA

Essential Assessment Criteria	 Poor/ not eligible	 Fair	 Satisfactory	 Good
1. How well developed is the business idea, i.e., value proposition, knowledge of the value chain, market and customers, and competitors?	The value proposition is vague and shows no or little knowledge of the context, market, customers and competitors.	The value proposition is promising and with fair knowledge of the context, market, customers and competitors.	The value proposition is clear and fairly robust , and supported by demonstrating a fair knowledge of the context, market, customers and competitors.	The value proposition is clear and robust , and supported by demonstrating a solid knowledge of the context, market, customers and competitors, and ideally documented with key figures.
2. What is the potential for the business idea to become commercially viable and scaled up beyond the project period?	No plan or model is demonstrated or evident for maturing the business idea into a viable business by the end of the project period.	A vague plan or model is demonstrated or evident, and/or the business idea description demonstrates a potential for maturing the business idea into a viable business by the end of the project period.	A sound plan or model is outlined for maturing the business idea into a viable business by the end of the project period.	A sound and robust plan or model is demonstrated for maturing the business idea into a viable business by the end of the project period.

THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

Essential Assessment Criteria	 Poor/ not eligible	 Fair	 Satisfactory	 Good
<p>3. To which degree is climate adaptation the project objective and what is the scale of impact compared to average market solutions?</p> <p>Please see Section 7 for guidance.</p>	The project does not target a climate adaptation objective in any significant way. I.e., the project is NOT eligible for funding.	N/A	The climate adaptation objective is significant , i.e., it is explicitly stated, but is not the fundamental driver for the project.	The climate adaptation objective is principal , i.e., it is fundamental in the design of the project.
<p>4. What is the potential for the business idea to create jobs, generate income and/or improved livelihoods and what is the scale of impact compared to average market solutions?</p> <p>Please see Section 7 for guidance.</p>	The business idea demonstrates low and/or not sufficiently documented potentials for job creation and/or income generation and/or improved livelihoods. I.e. the project is not eligible.	The business idea demonstrates some potentials for job creation and/or income generation and/or improved livelihoods, but is not a specific objective of the project	Job creation and/or income generation and/or improved livelihoods is a significant objective of the project and the business idea demonstrates some potential in this regard.	N/A
<p>5. To which degree is the project expected to contribute to inclusive economic growth, i.e., to include women, youth, poor and/or other underserved parts of the population in the target country/region?</p>	The project shows no clear or significant intention to use an inclusive approach to development and economic growth.	The project shows some intention to use an inclusive approach to development and economic growth.	The project shows a clear and significant intention to use an inclusive approach to development and economic growth, including disaggregated targets for these target groups.	The design of the partnership project is based on an analysis of the specific needs of women or young people and includes specific efforts to target gender or youth.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FEASIBILITY

Essential Assessment Criteria	 Poor/ not eligible	 Fair	 Satisfactory	 Good
6. How well described, sound and realistic is the implementation plan to achieve the project outputs and outcomes?	The implementation plan and the budget do not sufficiently document how the outputs and outcomes can be effectively achieved.	The implementation plan and the budget to some extent document how the outputs and outcomes can be effectively achieved.	The implementation plan and the budget are fairly solid and sufficiently document how the outputs and outcomes can be effectively achieved.	The implementation plan and the budget are well developed and solid , and document well how the outputs and outcomes can be effectively achieved.
7. What is the capacity and commitment of the key commercial partner in relation to the project?	The business idea is not well aligned with the core activities or a strategic priority of the international commercial partner. The commercial partner is demonstrating inadequate capacity to promote the business venture in terms of previous experiences, and/or sufficient management and/or financial capacity to actively engage in the project.	The business idea is fairly aligned with the core activities or a strategic priority of the international commercial partner. The commercial partner demonstrates inadequate capacity to promote the business venture in terms of previous experience, and/or sufficient management and financial capacity to actively engage in the project.	The business idea is fairly aligned with the core activities or a strategic priority of the international commercial partner. The commercial partner demonstrates adequate capacity to promote the business venture in terms of previous experience, sufficient management and financial capacity to actively engage in the project.	The business idea is fully aligned with the core activities and a strategic priority of the international commercial partner. The commercial partner demonstrates strong capacity to promote the business venture in terms of previous experience, sufficient management and financial capacity to actively engage in the project.
8. What is the capacity of the non-commercial (administrative) partner in relation to target country experience and coherence, sector and scope experience, partnership management skills and project management skills?	The administrative and other non-commercial partner(s) has no or a vague presence in the partner country, and/or a shallow knowledge of the target group (e.g. own established office or longstanding partnership with local partner organisation(s)). The nature of the partnership project is not coherent with its core activities, and/or it has no or weak experience with partnership and project management, incl. administration of similar project grants.	The administrative and other non-commercial partner(s) has a presence in the partner country including some knowledge of the target group (e.g. own established office or longstanding partnership with local partner organisation (s)). The nature of the partnership project has synergies with its core activities, and it has adequate experience with partnership and project management, incl. administration of similar project grants.	The administrative and other non-commercial partner(s) has a solid presence in the partner country including an adequate knowledge of the target group (e.g. own established office or longstanding partnership with local partner organisation(s)). The nature of the partnership project has synergies with its core activities, and it has adequate experience with partnership and project management, incl. administration of similar project grants.	The administrative partner has a solid presence in the partner country including an in-depth knowledge of the target group (e.g. own established office or longstanding partnership with local partner organisation (s)). The nature of the partnership project is within its core activities, and it has a strong experience with partnership and project management, incl. administration of similar project grants.

COHERENCES AND SYNERGIES

Additional Assessment Criteria	 Poor/ not eligible	 Fair	 Satisfactory	 Good
9. Is the national project context and the coherence with national and sector objectives in the country well described?	The project is not aligned with national and sector priorities.	The project has no clear match with national and sector priorities.	The project matches to some extent with national and sector priorities.	The project matches well with national and sector priorities.

Additional Assessment Criteria

The Business Idea:

- Is the business idea innovative in relation to the new market and context?

The Development Impact:

- Does the project contribute to other sustainability related impacts than those mentioned above, cf. targets under the UN Sustainable Development Goals?
- Are the effects of the project that extend beyond the interests of the commercial partners and the target group(s) described (wider market effects)?
- Are the challenges and envisaged activities in relation to Responsible Business Conduct described?

Implementation and Feasibility:

- Have the key risks been identified and measures proposed to mitigate major risks?
- Is the match between the partners, the project organisation and the division of responsibilities among partners well described?
- Is the budget well specified and does it represent a cost-effective use of funds?

Coherences and Synergies:

- How well aligned is the project with Danish priorities? See <https://danida-business-partnerships.dk/> for the current list of thematic priorities in each country.



SECTION 7: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT: DEFINITIONS, ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND EXAMPLES

All projects must contribute to the objective of the DGBP programme, i.e.: *“Enhanced global green transition and private sector led inclusive economic growth through innovative partnerships”*. For the 2025 application round, this means that partnership projects are only eligible if they contribute to climate adaptation and resilience. Within climate adaptation, there is a specific emphasis on projects related to sustainable water management and food systems, including cooling systems. The project should furthermore contribute to improved economic development and improved livelihoods.

The project should therefore have climate adaptation as its principal objective. Conversely, economic growth and improved livelihood must be a significant objective.

In addition, a project should not have significant negative impact in relation to environmental and climate goals and the activity area should not be on the list of excluded activities (Guidelines Section 1).

7.1 Environment and climate eligibility criteria

The DGBP programme follows the OECD/DAC classification markers system for tracking climate and environmental related development assistance. Five markers, one aid to environment marker and four Rio markers constitute the collective criteria set for what is defined as a climate/environmental objective, and specified by general environmental

protection, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, biodiversity and desertification.

A project objective must meet the criteria for climate change adaptation indicated in the table below to be eligible for funding under the DGBP programme, as stipulated in essential assessment criteria 3 in Section 6 of these guidelines and the table below. The table also shows which indicators should be used to set targets related to the specific environmental objectives/markers. Note, that this will only be applicable in the project document after approval of the concept note.

TABLE 7-1: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE IMPACT

Marker	Definition	Criteria for Eligibility	Related outcome indicator
Climate Change Adaptation	Activities aimed at reducing the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the current and expected impacts of climate change, including climate variability, by maintaining or increasing resilience, through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them.	a) The climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; and b) The activity contains specific measures targeting the definition.	Number of vulnerable persons/ households who have increased their resilience to climate change as an effect of the partnership projects.

Table continues on the next page →

TABLE 7-1: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE IMPACT

(continued)

Marker	Definition	Criteria for Eligibility	Related outcome indicator
Climate Change Mitigation	Contribution to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; or b) The protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; or c) The integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or d) Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention. 	Avoided GHG emissions (estimated tCO ₂ -equivalents)
Aid to Environment	To produce an improvement, or something that is diagnosed as an improvement, in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned. It includes specific action to integrate environmental concerns with a range of development objectives through institution building and/or capacity development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; and b) The activity contains specific measures to protect or enhance the physical and/or biological environment it affects, or to remedy existing environmental damage; or c) The activity contains specific measures to develop or strengthen environmental policies, legislation and administration or other organisations responsible for environmental protection. 	<p>Efficiency of the use of water, energy, materials and/or other natural resources, and/or</p> <p>Reduction in the amounts of polluting substances released to soil, water bodies and/or air.</p>

TABLE 7-1: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE IMPACT

(continued)

Marker	Definition	Criteria for Eligibility	Related outcome indicator
Biodiversity	Activities promoting at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: The conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.	a) Protecting or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; or b) Integration of bio-diversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or c) Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention	Area under sustainable land management
Desertification	Combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.	a) Protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; or b) Integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or c) Developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.	Area under sustainable land management

7.2 Eligibility criteria for employment, income and livelihoods

As indicated in Section 6, there are several project assessment criteria related to inclusive growth and social impact. The specifications below are related to essential assessment criteria 4 in Section 6 for employment, income and livelihoods. The project can meet the eligibility criteria in several ways, and it is sufficient to focus on one of the aspects indicated below. These effects can be targeted towards specific population groups and strengthened through the partnership project, e.g. with technical assistance from a non-commercial partner.

As with the indicators for environmental outputs, the table below shows indicators to be used to set targets related to the specific objectives related to inclusive growth and social impact. Note, that this will also only be applicable in the project document after approval of the concept note.

TABLE 7-2: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

Marker	Definition	Criteria for Eligibility	Related outcome indicator
Employment	Direct employment created in one or several of the commercial partners. Employment created in the value chain is referred to as "income generation" below.	The project should establish a significant number of new jobs. If skills development is included, it is an additional asset for the project. All employment should comply with the decent work definitions as part of the responsible business conduct.	Number of decent jobs created with commercial partners (total/female/youth).
Income generation for poor	The business of one or several of the commercial partners can be expected to lead to income generation outside the company.	The business is depending on inputs that will increase supply of produce from 40% poorest of the population; or The product or service will generate additional income for the 40% poorest in the country.	Number of people with opportunities for increased income and/or improved livelihoods (total/female/youth).
Under-served customers	The business plan of one or several of the commercial partners is based on a product or service that benefits poor or under-served segments of the population.	The product/service targets the 40% poorest of the population; or The product/service targets under-served population segments in health, education, water, access to energy or access to finance.	Number of people with opportunities for increased income and/or improved livelihoods (total/female/youth).

7.3 Examples of climate adaptation outcomes

Below is, for inspirational purposes, an unspecified lists of project objectives that meet the eligibility criteria. This is based on the OECD DAC Rio Markers for climate Handbook and the revised OECD/DAC instructions of October 2015, which provide further examples and guidance to the criteria for a “principal” or “significant” marker.

According to the Handbook, an activity should be classified as adaptation related (score Principal or Significant) if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate variability and change, by maintaining or increasing resilience through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them. This is best done if it is based on a climate vulnerability analysis that describes the relevant climate risks and the anticipated changes that the human or natural systems should adapt to.

Examples of typical activities include:




- Implementing measures to control diseases in areas threatened by increased incidence of diseases due to climate change.
- Promoting water conservation in areas where enhanced water stress due to climate change is anticipated.
- Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change.
- Promoting a diverse mix of forest management practices and species to provide a buffer against uncertainties of climate change.
- Promoting changes in fishing practices to adapt to changes in stocks and target species. Introducing flexibility in the gear that is used, the species that are fished, the fishing areas to be managed, and the allocations that are harvested.
- Implementing measures for flood prevention and management such as watershed management, reforestation or wetland restoration.
- Developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters.
- Implementing measures to respond to flood risk, such as the creation or improvement of early warning systems.

It is expected that DGBP projects have climate adaptation as their “principal” objective and not just a “significant” objective. An activity can be marked as “principal” when the objective is fundamental in the design of the activity and is an explicit objective of the activity. This requires that the stated objective and a substantial part of the outcomes match the eligibility criteria of the climate markers.

For example, in regions that face impacts, such as water shortages due to climate change, improving supply and access can have climate change adaptation as a main objective (scoring “principal”), or could be part of broader initiatives to supply clean drinking water which will also increase the resilience of the population to the effects of climate change (only scoring “significant”).

7.4 The OECD/DAC environmental markers and the Sustainable Development Goals

The table below shows how the OECD/DAC environmental markers are interrelated to the SDG Goals and targets as a further inspiration and reference to project targeting and designing. Please note, that this list is unofficial, and only for inspirational purposes. It neither automatically excludes project objectives that do not clearly correspond with any one of the SDG targets below or automatically qualifies as an eligible project objective if it is aimed to contribute to one or more of these targets.


SDG Goal	Target	Aid to Environment	Biodiversity and Desertification	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.				x
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	x			x
	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.		x		
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	x			

SDG Goal	Target	Aid to Environ-ment	Biodiver-sity and Deserti-fication	Climate Change Mitiga-tion	Climate Change Adapta-tion
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	x			
	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	x			
	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	x			x
	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate.	x	x		x
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.		x		
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalina-tion, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recyc-ling and reuse technologies.	x	x		x
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanita-tion management.	x			
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.			x	
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.			x	
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.	x	x		x

SDG Goal	Target	Aid to Environment	Biodiversity and Desertification	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.				x
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	x		x	
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	x		x	
	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.				x
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.			x	
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.				x
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	x			

SDG Goal	Target	Aid to Environment	Biodiversity and Desertification	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.			x	x
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.	x		x	
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	x	x	x	
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.	x	x	x	
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	x	x		
	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	x		x	
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries				x

SDG Goal	Target	Aid to Environment	Biodiversity and Desertification	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation
	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.	x	x		
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.	x	x		x
	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.	x	x		
	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.		x		
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.		x		
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.		x	x	x
	15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world.		x		
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.		x		

SDG Goal	Target	Aid to Environment	Biodiversity and Desertification	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.		x		
	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.		x		
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.		x		
	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.		x		
	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.		x		

Production: Danida Green Business Partnership Secretariat,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, January 2025

Cover image: DanChurchAid, Uganda

Graphic production: Kontrapunkt

These guidelines can be downloaded through the homepage of the Danida
Green Business Partnerships www.danida-business-partnerships.dk

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